

PROTECTION OF BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES AGAINST LIGHTNING

Chapter E 160

SCOPE, DEFINITIONS, ETC.

<p>E 160.01 Scope and purpose</p> <p>E 160.02 Interpretation and exceptions</p>	<p>E 160.03 Mandatory and advisory requirements</p> <p>E 160.04 Terms and definitions</p>
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E 160.01 Scope and purpose. (1) The rules of this part of the code apply to the protection against lightning of buildings and other property, with the exception of property devoted to the production, storage and transportation of flammable liquids and gases, explosives manufacturing buildings and magazines and electrical lines and equipment.

(2) The purpose is the prevention of fire loss and other damages from lightning by directing attention to the available means of protection which are believed to be effective.

History: Cr. Register, January, 1968, No. 145, eff. 2-1-68.

E 160.02 Interpretation and exceptions. (1) This code shall be liberally construed. In cases of practical difficulty or unnecessary hardships exceptions from its literal requirements may be made if equivalent protection is otherwise secured.

(2) It is not intended that this code shall be interpreted as recommending the protection of every class of property to which it applies, but shall constitute the standard where economic or other considerations make it appear that protection is necessary or desirable.

History: Cr. Register, January, 1968, No. 145, eff. 2-1-68.

E 160.03 Mandatory and advisory requirements. The word "shall" where used is to be understood as mandatory and the word "should" as advisory. "May" is used in the permissive sense.

History: Cr. Register, January, 1968, No. 145, eff. 2-1-68.

E 160.04 Terms and definitions.

(1) **AIR TERMINAL:** The combination of elevation rod, and brace, or footing placed on upper portions of structures, together with tip or point if used.

(2) **CONDUCTOR:** The portion of a protective system designed to carry the current of a lightning discharge from air terminal to ground.

(3) **BRANCH CONDUCTOR:** A conductor which branches off at an angle from a continuous run of conductor.

(4) **CABLE:** A number of wires twisted or braided to form a conductor.

(5) **COPPER-CLAD STEEL:** Steel with a coating of copper welded to it as distinguished from copper-plated or copper-sheathed material.

(6) **DOWN CONDUCTOR:** The vertical portion of a run of conductor which ends at the ground.

(7) **ELEVATION ROD:** The vertical portion of a conductor in an air terminal by means of which it is elevated above the object to be protected.

(8) **FASTENER:** A device used to secure the conductor to the structure which supports it.

(9) **GROUND CONNECTION:** A buried body of metal with its surrounding soil and a connecting conductor which together serve to bring an object into electrical continuity with the earth.

(10) **METAL-ROOFED BUILDING:** A building with a roof made of or covered with metal.

(11) **METAL-CLAD BUILDING:** A building with sides made of or covered with metal.

(12) **POINT:** The pointed piece of metal used at the upper end of the elevation rod to receive a lightning discharge.

(13) **ROOF CONDUCTOR:** The portion of the conductor above the eaves running along the ridge, parapet, or other portion of the roof.

History: Cr. Register, January, 1968, No. 145, eff. 2-1-68.