

## Chapter Ind 64

### HEATING, VENTILATING AND AIR CONDITIONING

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Note: Chapter Ind 59 as it existed on December 31, 1975 was repealed and a new chapter Ind 64 was created effective January 1, 1976.

### PART I—SCOPE

**Ind 64.01 Scope.** All heating, ventilating and air conditioning systems shall be designed, installed, maintained and operated so as to provide the service and results required within the provisions of this chapter. The minimum requirements established in each part of this chapter shall be complied with as they apply to that specific public

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building or place of employment. The administrative rules pertaining to energy conservation may be applied retroactively to existing buildings.

**Note:** Compliance with this code shall not constitute assurance of proper installation or operation of the heating, ventilating and air conditioning system. This code is not to be used as a design manual, but it is established as a minimum standard for safety, health and general welfare of the public.

**History:** Cr. Register, December, 1976, No. 240, eff. 1-1-76; am. Register, December, 1976, No. 252, eff. 1-1-77.

**Ind 64.02 Approval of drawings and specifications.** All drawings and specifications shall be submitted to the department in accordance with the provisions of sections Ind 50.07 and Ind 50.12.

**History:** Cr. Register, December, 1976, No. 240, eff. 1-1-76; am. Register, December, 1976, No. 252, eff. 1-1-77.

## PART II—DESIGN REQUIREMENTS

**Ind 64.03 Design.** (1) **BUILDING HEAT LOSS.** The total building heat loss shall be equal to the sum of the building transmission losses and infiltration and/or ventilation losses, whichever are greater.

(2) **HEATING SYSTEM DESIGN.** The heating system shall be designed on the basis of the losses determined by (a) or (b) below, whichever is greater. Credit will be given for internal heat gains against the total design loss of the heating system, provided the heat gains are demonstrated by the designer.

(a) *Occupied periods.* The heating system shall be designed to equal building transmission losses and infiltration and/or ventilation losses during occupied periods; or

(b) *Unoccupied periods.* The heating system shall be designed to equal building transmission losses and infiltration losses during unoccupied periods.

(3) **CAPACITY AND ARRANGEMENT.** The calculated capacity and the arrangement of all installations for required heating and ventilating shall be based upon simultaneous service to all parts of the building unless otherwise exempted by this code.

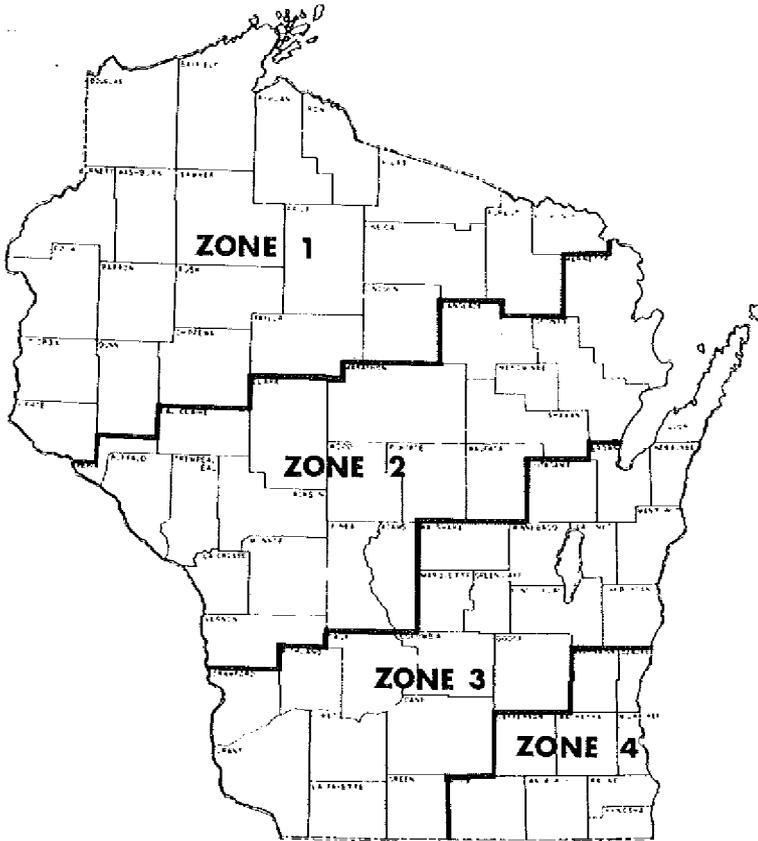
**History:** Cr. Register, December, 1976, No. 240, eff. 1-1-76.

**Ind 64.04 Outside temperature design conditions.** In the accompanying map, the state of Wisconsin has been divided into 4 zones. The maximum heat losses for a heating system shall be calculated on the basis of the outdoor temperatures indicated on the map with reference to location of the project.

**History:** Cr. Register, December, 1976, No. 240, eff. 1-1-76.

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MAP OF WISCONSIN SHOWING DESIGN TEMPERATURE ZONES



Zone 1 . . . . . -25° below zero F  
Zone 2 . . . . . -20° below zero F  
Zone 3 . . . . . -15° below zero F  
Zone 4 . . . . . -10° below zero F

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**Ind 64.05 Inside design temperatures and ventilation requirements.** (1) **INSIDE DESIGN TEMPERATURES.** The heating system shall be designed to maintain a temperature of not less than that shown in Table 1 and must be operated at not less than that temperature during occupied periods.

(a) *Spot heating.* Spot heating may be used to heat individual fixed work stations in large industrial buildings where it is impractical to provide heat to the entire space as described in (1) above, provided the inside design temperature at the fixed work station is at least 60° F.

(2) **VENTILATION REQUIREMENTS.** The ventilating system shall be designed, maintained and operated to accomplish the required ventilation indicated in Table 1.

(a) *Outdoor air requirement waived.* If a mechanical air supply system is provided and the requirement for outdoor air determined in accordance with Table 1 is less than 5% of the code required air movement of 6 air changes per hour, the requirement for outdoor air may be eliminated.

(b) *Outdoor air requirement and percent of openings waived.* The requirement for outdoor air or percent of openings may be omitted in large volume spaces if 5,000 cubic feet of air per occupant is provided.

**History:** Cr. Register, December, 1975, No. 240, eff. 1-1-76; cr. (1) (a), (2) (a) and (b), Register, December, 1976, No. 252, eff. 1-1-77.

**Ind 64.06 Mechanical ventilation systems.** (1) **DEFINITION.** Mechanical ventilation is the process of supplying a mixture of tempered outside air and/or simultaneously removing contaminated air to the outside by power-driven fans or blowers.

(2) **DESIGN.** Mechanical ventilation systems shall be designed to supply a continuous source of outside air to all occupied areas during occupancy. Exhaust ventilation in equal volume shall be maintained simultaneously.

(3) **AIR MOVEMENT.** The air movement may be based on actual room height or up to 10 feet from the floor level of the room in question. The volume above 10 feet, in rooms which are more than 10 feet in height, need not be considered in the air change requirement if the required air change is designed to occur in the lower 10 feet of the occupied space.

(a) *Six air changes per hour.* The total air movement for all occupancies shall be at least 6 air changes per hour unless otherwise specified in this code.

(b) *Less than 6 air changes per hour.* An air movement of less than 6 air changes per hour will be permitted where mechanical cooling (air conditioning) is provided and the heat gain requirement for the space has been satisfied.

(c) *Air movement requirement waived.* The air movement requirement for 6 air changes per hour may be omitted in spot heating applications. The air movement requirement may also be omitted in

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buildings containing large volume spaces of at least 5,000 cubic feet of air per occupant and where the requirement for outside air is waived in accordance with section Ind 64.05.

(4) **AIR DISTRIBUTION.** An adequate number of air supply, return and exhaust outlets or grilles shall be provided to insure a uniform distribution of air.

(5) **RECIRCULATION AND TRANSFER OF AIR.** (a) *Recirculation.* No air contaminated by any source other than human occupancy shall be recirculated, except within the same ventilation classification.

(b) *Transfer.* Air in a volume equal to the outside air required for a room may be transferred through a corridor and exhausted through a locker room, toilet room, kitchen, janitor closet or a similar area. Air shall not be transferred through elevator shafts and stairwells where doors are required at any floor level.

(6) **DIVERSIFIED MECHANICAL SYSTEMS.** If the mechanical ventilation system is able to deliver required quantities of outside air to each area when needed, the department will recognize diversity and the system may be designed on the actual occupancy.

**Note #1:** This rule permits the opening of outside air intakes in schools, offices and retail establishments to be delayed one hour after initial occupancy and permits the closing of outside air openings one hour prior to the termination of the occupancy.

**Note #2:** See Ch. Ind 1000-2000, Wis. Safety & Health Code, for requirements for dust, fumes, vapors and gases.

**History:** Cr. Register, December, 1975, No. 240, eff. 1-1-76; renum. (3) to be (6), renum. 64.15 (2) to be (3), 64.15 (3) to be (4), cr. (3) (c) and (5), Register, December, 1976, No. 252, eff. 1-1-77.

**Ind 64.07 Natural ventilation system.** (1) **OUTDOOR OPENINGS.** Outdoor openings used for natural ventilation shall be within 100 feet, or 5 times the least dimensional width of the occupied area, whichever is the least.

(a) *Outdoor openings located below grade.* Outdoor openings below grade will not be accepted unless there is a clear space outside of the opening having a width not less than 1½ times the distance below grade at the bottom of the opening.

**Note:** Width of clear space is the horizontal distance measured at right angles to the plane of the opening.

(b) *Outdoor openings located from a property line.* Outdoor openings shall be at least 5 feet from a property line and/or lot line or an adjacent building on the same property. This distance restriction does not apply to property lines along streets.

**Note:** For further restrictions, see Table 51.03-B and section Ind 64.19.

**History:** Cr. Register, December, 1975, No. 240, eff. 1-1-76.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that this is crucial for ensuring transparency and accountability in the organization's operations.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and tools used to collect and analyze data. It highlights the need for consistent and reliable data collection processes to support effective decision-making.

3. The third part of the document focuses on the role of technology in data management and analysis. It discusses how modern software solutions can streamline data collection and provide valuable insights into organizational performance.

4. The fourth part of the document addresses the challenges associated with data management, such as data quality, security, and integration. It provides strategies to overcome these challenges and ensure the integrity and availability of data.

5. The fifth part of the document discusses the importance of data governance and the role of leadership in establishing a strong data management framework. It emphasizes the need for clear policies and procedures to guide data handling practices.

6. The sixth part of the document explores the benefits of data-driven decision-making and how it can lead to improved organizational performance and competitive advantage. It provides examples of successful data-driven initiatives.

7. The seventh part of the document discusses the ethical considerations surrounding data management, such as privacy and data protection. It emphasizes the need for responsible data handling practices that respect individual rights.

8. The eighth part of the document provides a summary of the key points discussed and offers recommendations for implementing a robust data management strategy. It encourages organizations to embrace data as a strategic asset.

9. The ninth part of the document discusses the future of data management and the emerging trends that will shape the industry. It highlights the importance of staying up-to-date with the latest developments in data technology.

10. The tenth part of the document concludes the document and reiterates the importance of data management in achieving organizational success. It encourages organizations to take proactive steps to improve their data management practices.

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TABLE I

Use or Occupancy	Minimum Inside Temp. (Deg. F)	Ventilation Requirements <sup>1</sup>				Applicable Occupancy Code Section (Ind No.)
		Ventilation Classification <sup>2</sup>	Basis of Capacity		CFM/net sq. ft. Floor Area	
			Determination of No. of Persons <sup>3</sup> Net sq. ft. per Person	% of Openings <sup>4</sup>		
<u>Factories, office and mercantile buildings</u>						
Barber and beauty salons (where hair spray is used)	67	(b)	20	3	—	64.54
	67	(d)	20	—	—	64.18
Canning factories	60	(b)	75	3	—	64.54, 64.68
Conference rooms	67	(b)	7	3	—	64.54
Court rooms	67	(b)	6	3	—	64.54
Factories and machine shops	60	(b)	75	3	—	64.54
First aid rooms	67	(b)	6	3	—	64.54
Flammable liquids storage	NMR	(d)	—	—	—	64.18
Foundries and boiler shops	50	(b)	75	3	—	64.13, 64.54
Funeral homes:						
Chapel	67	(b)	6	5	—	64.54
Embalming room	67	(d)	—	—	2	64.54
Offices	67	(b)	75	3	—	64.54
Places of worship, entertainment and recreation which accommodate less than 100 persons	†	(b)	†	3	—	64.54
Printing establishments	60	(b)	—	3	—	64.18, 64.54
Retail establishments (basement)	65	(b)	40	3	—	64.54

<sup>2</sup>Ventilation classifications.

- (a) Requires a supply of outside air and an equal amount of exhaust ventilation be provided at the rate of 5 CFM per person.
- (b) Requires a supply of outside air and an equal amount of exhaust ventilation at the rate of 5 CFM per person, or a percentage of openings.
- (c) Requires a supply of outside air and exhaust determined on the basis of CFM per square foot of floor area.
- (d) Requires exhaust ventilation determined on the basis of CFM per square foot of floor area. The area shall be provided with negative pressure relative to adjacent areas. A supply of outside air is required when the total building exhaust exceeds one air change per hour, unless otherwise exempted. In multiple-use occupancies, the area of each occupancy shall be considered separately.
- (e) Requires a supply of outside air and exhaust determined on the basis of CFM per square foot of floor area. The area shall be provided with a negative pressure relationship with respect to the adjacent areas.
- (f) Requires a percentage of openings.

<sup>3</sup>Determination of number of persons. In determining the number of occupants in a given space, the department will accept the net square feet per person as listed in Table I or the actual number of persons, provided the expected occupancy is indicated on the plans and is reasonable. Where no value is indicated for net square feet per person, use the actual number of occupants to determine the required amount of outside air.

<sup>4</sup>Percent of openings. See section Ind 64.07 for special considerations on natural ventilation.

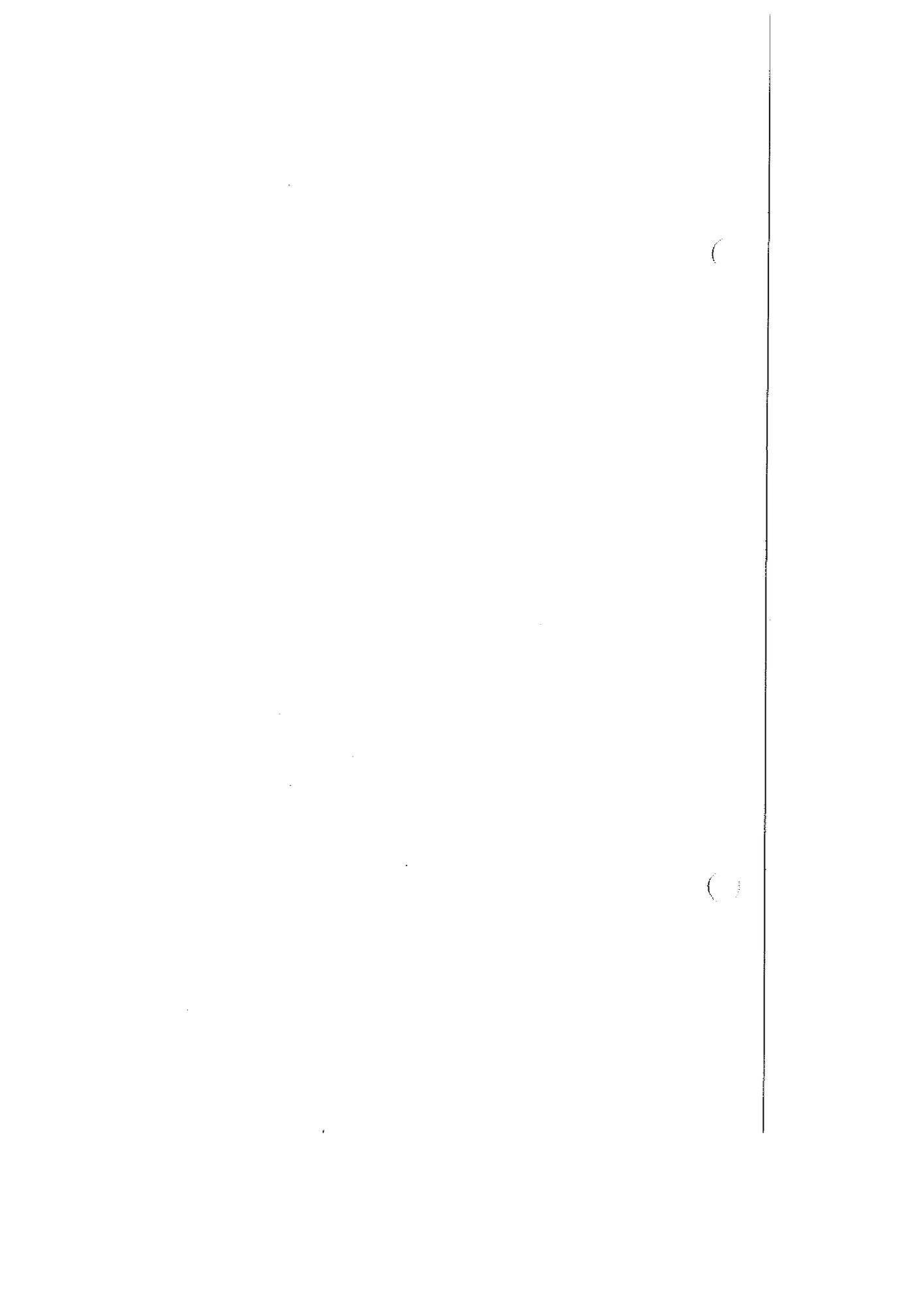


TABLE 1 (CONTINUED)

Use or Occupancy	Minimum Inside Temp. (DEG. F)	Ventilation Requirements <sup>1</sup>				Applicable Occupancy Code Section (Ind No.)
		Ventilation Classification <sup>2</sup>	Basis of Capacity		CFM/net sq. ft. Floor Area	
			Determination of No. of Persons <sup>3</sup>	% of Openings <sup>4</sup>		
			Net sq. ft. per Person			
<u>Schools and other places of instruction</u>						
Administrative office space	67	(b)	75	3	—	64.56
Arts, crafts, drafting rooms	67	(a)	30	—	—	64.56 (3)
Classrooms	67	(a)	20	—	—	64.56
Gymnasiums, field houses, auditoriums, theaters (fixed seats)	55-67	(a)	6	—	—	64.56
Bleachers	—	(a)	2.75 or 18"/LP	—	—	64.56
Locker and shower rooms	70	(c) or (d)	—	—	2	64.65
Natatoriums	70	(e)	—	—	1 or 2/pool sf	64.66
Chlorine storage rooms	NBR	(d)	—	—	1	64.65
Home economics (cooking)	67	(a)	30	—	—	64.56
Kitchens	67	(d)	—	—	200/CA	64.67
Laboratories (science)	60	(c) or (d)	—	—	2	64.67
Lecture halls	67	(a)	30	—	—	64.18
Libraries and resource centers	67	(a)	6	—	—	64.56
Reading rooms	67	(a)	20	—	—	64.56
Stack areas	67	(a)	20	—	—	64.56
Lunchrooms	67	(a) or (d)	100	—	1/4	64.56

(b) Requires a supply of outside air and an equal amount of exhaust ventilation at the rate of 5 CFM per person, or a percentage of openings.

(c) Requires a supply of outside air and exhaust determined on the basis of CFM per square foot of floor area.

(d) Requires exhaust ventilation determined on the basis of CFM per square foot of floor area. The area shall be provided with negative pressure relative to adjacent areas. A supply of outside air is required when the total building exhaust exceeds one air change per hour, unless otherwise exempted. In multiple-use occupancies, the area of each occupancy shall be considered separately.

(e) Requires a supply of outside air and exhaust determined on the basis of CFM per square foot of floor area. The area shall be provided with a negative pressure relationship with respect to adjacent areas.

(f) Requires a percentage of openings.

<sup>3</sup>Determination of number of persons. In determining the number of occupants in a given space, the department will accept the net square feet per person as listed in Table 1 or the actual number of persons, provided the expected occupancy is indicated on the plans and is reasonable. Where no value is indicated for net square foot per person, use the actual number of occupants to determine the required amount of outside air.

<sup>4</sup>Percent of openings. See section Ind 64.07 for special considerations on natural ventilation.

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**Ind 64.08 Exhaust ventilation system.** (1) **DEFINITIONS.** (a) *Exhaust ventilating system.* Any combination of building construction, machinery, devices or equipment, designed and operated to remove harmful gases, dusts, fumes or vitiated air from the breathing zone of employes and frequenters.

(b) *Gravity exhaust ventilation.* A process of removing air by natural means, the effectiveness depending on atmospheric condition, such as difference in relative density, difference in temperature or wind motion.

(2) **DESIGN.** Exhaust ventilating systems shall be designed to reasonably prevent contaminated air from reentering the building.

(3) **OPERATION.** The required building exhaust ventilating systems shall operate continuously during periods of occupancy.

(4) **EXHAUST VENTS.** All exhaust vents shall be ducted to the exterior of the building.

**Note:** Heat reclaim equipment for exhaust systems having more than 10,000 CFM capacity should be considered for energy savings.

**History:** Cr. Register, December, 1975, No. 240, eff. 1-1-76; cr. (4), Register, December, 1976, No. 252, eff. 1-1-77.

**Ind 64.09 Combustion air intakes.** Any room in which burners are located shall be supplied with combustion air for proper burner operation.

(1) **COMBUSTION AIR FOR BURNERS.** All burners shall be provided with combustion air by one of the following methods:

(a) *Combustion air by gravitational means.* Where combustion air is introduced by gravitational means, the minimum free area for combustion air intakes shall be calculated in square inches as indicated in Table 64.09. The values are based on the fuel input of the heating equipment.

TABLE 64.09

Atmospheric burners	Combustion Air Intakes Ducted from the Outside to an Interior Room	Combustion Air Intakes Located at the Outside Wall of an Exterior Room
Gas-fired, all occupancies except industrial	1 sq.in./1000 Btu/hr.	1 sq.in./2000 Btu/hr.
Gas-fired, industrial occupancies	1 sq.in./1000 Btu/hr.	1 sq.in./5000 Btu/hr.
Oil-fired, all occupancies	1 sq.in./1000 Btu/hr.	1 sq.in./2000 Btu/hr.

(b) *Combustion air for power burners.* The minimum free area for combustion air intakes for power burners shall be at least .5 square feet per 1,000,000 Btu per hour fuel input with a minimum free area of 10 square inches.

(c) *Combustion air by mechanical means.* Combustion air furnished by mechanical systems, such as makeup air units, may be used when complete design data is submitted and approved by the department.

(d) *Combustion air by infiltration.* If the heating equipment is not required to be located in a fire-resistive room, combustion air may be provided by means of infiltration where the total area of the outdoor openings (doors and windows) is greater than 3% of the floor area in which the burner is located.

Note: See section Ind 64.22 for special conditions.

(2) **DAMPERS.** (a) Manually operated dampers are prohibited.

(b) Motorized dampers are acceptable when interlocked with the burner. Dampers shall be open when the burner is in operation. A safety interlock switch shall be installed to insure that the damper is in an open position before the burner is permitted to operate.

(3) **DUCTWORK.** Where ductwork is required to bring combustion air into the building, the duct shall have the same cross-sectional area as the free area of the combustion air openings.

(4) **SEGREGATION OF COMBUSTION AIR.** The combustion air path shall be completely segregated from the outside air ventilation ductwork.

(5) **BURNERS IN NEGATIVE PRESSURE LOCATIONS.** An atmospheric burner shall not be installed where the space in which the burner is located under negative pressure due to an exhaust system.

(6) **MOUNTING HEIGHT.** Mounting height of the combustion air intakes shall be as required in section Ind 64.19 (1) (c).

(7) **AIR-HANDLING EQUIPMENT LOCATED IN A BOILER OR FURNANCE ROOM.** If the fuel input to the burner exceeds 400,000 Btu per hour, the air-handling equipment and the burner shall be interlocked to shut off the burner and the blower when any service door to the air-handling equipment is opened, unless an air barrier separation is provided between the burner and the air handling equipment.

History: Cr. Register, December, 1975, No. 240, eff. 1-1-76; r. and recr. Register, December, 1976, No. 252, eff. 1-1-77; renun. (1) (b) and (c) to be (c) and (d), cr. (1) (b), and am. (7), Register, December, 1977, No. 264, eff. 1-1-78.

**Ind 64.10 Refrigerants.** The rules covering the use of refrigerants for air conditioning systems shall conform with Wis. Adm. Code chapter Ind 45, Mechanical Refrigeration.

History: Cr. Register, December, 1975, No. 240, eff. 1-1-76.

### PART III-VENTILATION AND AIR STANDARDS

**Ind 64.11 Ventilation and air standards.** The quantity of air used to ventilate a given space during periods of occupancy shall always be sufficient to maintain the standards of air distribution, air movement, recirculation, air quality and air temperature as required by the following sections: Ind 64.12 through Ind 64.19.

History: Cr. Register, December, 1975, No. 240, eff. 1-1-76.

**Ind 64.12 Definitions.** (1) "*Air conditioning.*" The process of treating air to control temperature, humidity, cleanliness and distribution to meet the requirements of the conditioned space.

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(2) "Outside air." Air that is taken from outside the building and is free from contamination of any kind in proportions detrimental to the health or comfort of the persons exposed to it.

(3) "Recirculated air." The transfer of air from a space through the air-handling equipment and back to the space.

(4) "Tempered air." Air transferred from a heated or cooled area of a building.

(5) "Tempered outside air." Outside air heated or cooled before distribution.

(6) "Ventilation." The process of supplying or removing air by natural or mechanical means, to or from any space.

History: Cr. Register, December, 1975, No. 240, eff. 1-1-76.

**Ind 64.13 Tempered air requirements.** (1) **SUPPLY AIR.** The design conditions of the supply air temperature to the occupied space shall be between 50° F and 140° F.

(2) **TEMPERED AIR SUPPLY DEPENDING ON NEGATIVE PRESSURE.** A supply of tempered air, depending on a negative pressure within the space, will be permitted in foundries, steel fabricating shops and similar areas.

History: Cr. Register, December, 1975, No. 240, eff. 1-1-76.

**Ind 64.14 Tempered outside air requirements.** (1) **MAKEUP AIR.** A supply of tempered outside air shall be provided when the total volume of building exhaust from an area exceeds one air change per hour.

Note: See Ch. Ind 1000-2000, Wis. Safety & Health Code, for further requirements for makeup air for industrial exhaust systems.

(2) **PROCESS HEAT.** Process heat may be used to temper required outside air.

History: Cr. Register, December, 1975, No. 240, eff. 1-1-76.

**Ind 64.15 Air movement and distribution.** (1) **AIR DELIVERY CAPACITY.** The air delivery capacity of all equipment supplying air for heating, ventilating and air conditioning purposes shall be based on standard air ratings.

Note: Standard air is substantially equivalent to dry air at 70° F and 29.92 inches (Hg) barometric pressure.

History: Cr. Register, December, 1975, No. 240, eff. 1-1-76; renum. (2) and (3) to be 64.06 (3) and (4), r. (4), Register, December, 1976, No. 252, eff. 1-1-77.

**Ind 64.16 Air-cleansing devices.** (1) **AIR-CLEANSING ACCESS.** Air-cleansing devices shall be designed and installed to permit access to the equipment for maintenance and to insure proper operation of the heating and ventilating system.

(2) **AIR-CLEANSING FILTERS.** Approved air-cleansing filters shall be designed and installed in a manner to filter the outside air and recirculated air used with mechanical heating and ventilating systems except as follows:

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(a) Filters are not required in garages, factories, foundries and similar occupancies.

(b) Filters are not required for use with unit heaters designed for heating and recirculation.

(c) Where jet systems or blend-air systems are approved, air filters are not required in the ducts that are installed for the recirculation of air within the same occupied space.

**Note:** The department recognizes as approved, filters listed in the Building Materials List published by Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., and test data of any other recognized testing agency for the purpose for which it is used.

(3) **AIR-CLEANSING MATERIALS.** Contaminated water shall not be used or recirculated through sprays affecting air used for ventilating purposes.

**History:** Cr. Register, December, 1975, No. 240, eff. 1-1-76

**Ind 64.17 Automatic controls.** Automatic controls shall be provided to maintain design temperature, control ventilation to provide a continuous air movement of not less than the minimum required by this code, and to provide a continuous supply of outside air and exhaust as determined by the provisions of section Ind 64.05, Table 1, during periods of occupancy.

**History:** Cr. Register, December, 1975, No. 240, eff. 1-1-76

**Ind 64.18 Contamination of air.** (1) **CONTAMINATION.** Air contaminated from odors, fumes, noxious gases, smoke, steam, dust, spray, or other contamination shall be diluted with uncontaminated air or exhausted to prevent the contaminated air from spreading to other parts of the building occupied by people.

**Note:** Cross reference: For requirements pertaining to all places of employment or occupancy where smoke, gas, dust, fumes, steam, vapor, industrial poisons, or other detrimental materials are used, stored, handled, or are present in the air in sufficient quantities to obstruct the vision, or to be injurious to the health, safety or welfare of the employes or frequenters, see Wis. Adm. Code Ch. Ind 1000-2000—Wis. Safety and Health Code.

(a) **Chlorinated hydrocarbons.** Areas where chlorinated hydrocarbons are introduced shall be arranged to satisfy the following conditions:

**Note:** Some of the chlorinated hydrocarbons commonly used are: trichloroethylene, perchloroethylene, carbon tetrachloride, methylene chloride, methyl chloroform, Freon F-11, Freon F-12, Freon F-21 and Freon F-114. For example, these materials are used in dry cleaning establishments, in degreasing operations, and where pressure can propellants are used. Pressure cans are used for such products as enamels, lacquers, paint removers, stencil inks, lubricants, pesticides, hair sprays, shaving lathers, shampoos and colognes.

1. The area shall have an exhaust system capable of maintaining a negative pressure within the enclosed area.

2. The volume and distribution of air movement within the area shall be such that the average threshold limit values of specific airborne contaminants are not exceeded. See Wis. Adm. Code chapters Ind 1000-2000—Wisconsin Safety and Health Code.

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3. No direct-fired heating unit, with or without a heat exchanger, shall be located within this area, nor shall it recirculate air from this area.

4. The surface temperatures of any type of heating equipment used in these areas shall be below the temperature at which toxic materials may be released.

Note: Toxic materials are those covered in Wis. Adm. Code Ch. Ind 1000-2000—Wisconsin Safety and Health Code.

(b) *Transfer of contaminated air.* Air shall not be transferred from an area of greater contamination.

Note: The department will accept air transferred from: corridor to toilet room; corridor to cloak room or janitor closet; dining room to kitchen; locker room to toilet room; gymnasium to locker room; showroom to garage; and corridor to school vocational shops.

History: Cr. Register, December, 1975, No. 240, eff. 1-1-76.

**Ind 64.19 Location of outside ventilating air intakes or exhausts for mechanical ventilation systems.** (1) **LOCATION AND DISTANCE.** (a) *Location to prevent contamination.* Outside air intake openings shall be located so as to minimize contamination of outdoor air, but in no case shall the distance be less than 10 feet (measured in any direction) from outlets emitting products of combustion, exhaust vents and plumbing vents.

Note: This requirement also applies to roof-top heating and ventilating equipment.

(b) *Distance to adjacent properties.* Air intakes and exhausts shall be at least 10 feet from a property line and/or lot line or an adjacent building on the same property. This distance restriction does not apply to property lines along streets or alleys.

(c) *Mounting height.* The lowest side of outside air intake openings shall be located at least 12 inches above outside grade, above adjoining roof surfaces, or above the bottom of an areaway.

Note: The department will accept outside air intakes in areaways provided the minimum horizontal cross section of the areaway is equal to the free area of the opening, a grating is provided over the areaway with a free area equal to the required air intake, and the grating is designed for a minimum of 100 PSF live load.

(2) **SCREENS.** All outside air intake openings shall be provided with a device to prevent intake of foreign material of ½-inch size or larger.

(3) **WEATHER PROTECTION.** All outside air intake openings shall be protected against weather and water with a weatherproof hood or louvers.

(4) **ACCESSIBILITY AND CLEANLINESS.** All outside air intakes shall be easily accessible for cleaning and shall be kept clean and sanitary.

(5) **DAMPERS.** (a) *Intake.* All required outside air intakes shall be equipped with a damper with automatic controls which will close the damper and prevent the intake of outside air into the building when the ventilating unit is not in operation.

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(b) *Exhaust.* All exhaust openings shall be provided with automatic or self-activating back-draft dampers to prevent the intake of outside air into the building when the exhaust units are not in operation.

**History:** Cr. Register, December, 1975, No. 240, eff. 1-1-76; am. (6) (a), Register, December, 1976, No. 252, eff. 1-1-77.

## PART IV-HEATING EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS

**Ind 64.20 Equipment ratings and safety controls. (1)\* TEST AND INSTALLATION STANDARDS.** Oil and gas-fired heating equipment, electric heating equipment, and accessory equipment or devices shall be tested and installed in accordance with standards recognized by the department.

**Note:** For a list of standards acceptable to the department, refer to Appendix A.

(2) **SAFETY CONTROLS.** (a) *General.* The complete safety control package for the heating and ventilating equipment shall comply with standards accepted by the department.

(b) *Limits and controls.* Oil and gas-fired heating equipment and electric heating equipment shall be equipped with primary (flame safeguard) safety controls, safety limit switches, and burners or electric elements that comply with standards accepted by the department.

**Note:** The department recognizes UL 296—Oil Burners, and UL 795—Commercial-Industrial Gas-Heating Equipment, as acceptable standards that satisfy the requirements of Ind 64.20 (1) and (2).

(3) **LISTED EQUIPMENT.** Complete factory assembled heating units shall be labeled by listing agencies approved by the department.

**Note:** The department accepts heating equipment listed by American Gas Association and Underwriters' Laboratories.

(4) **UNLISTED EQUIPMENT.** If the heating equipment is unlisted, the following provisions shall be taken:

(a) *Manufacturer's statement.* A statement from the equipment manufacturer shall be provided indicating the national standard with which the equipment complies.

(b) *Tests.* A test by a Wisconsin registered engineer shall be conducted on the output and safety controls, in accordance with the national standard used by the manufacturer. A statement regarding the test of the rating and safety controls shall be furnished for each installation unless an approval for the equipment is obtained from the department in accordance with (5) below.

\*See Appendix A for further explanatory material.

TABLE 64.21—LOCATION OF EQUIPMENT

Location and Type of Occupancy	VENTED UNITS					UNVENTED UNITS		ELECTRIC Furnaces, Unit Heaters, Heat Pumps, Basebrd Heaters, etc.	WATER-LOW PRES. STEAM Unit Ventilators, Heaters, Makeup Air Units, Baseboard Heaters, etc.
	Gas or Oil Furnace		Gas or Oil Unit Heater	Gas or Oil Infrared	Gas or Oil Space Heater	Gas Dir. Fired Makeup Air <sup>1</sup>	Gas Infrared		
	Central	Suspended							
Location	Rated Enclo- sure	7' above floor	7' above floor	7' above floor		7' above floor	7' above floor		
<b>Type of occupancy</b>									
Factories, office & mercantile bldgs.								PERMITTED IN ALL OCCUPANCIES	PERMITTED IN ALL OCCUPANCIES
Factories	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N.P. <sup>2</sup>	Yes	Yes		
Mercantile	Yes	Yes	Yes	N.P.	N.P. <sup>2</sup>	N.P.	N.P.		
Offices	Yes	Yes	Yes	N.P.	Yes	N.P.	N.P.		
Places of assembly, entertainment, recreation and dining (Less than 100 persons)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N.P.	N.P. <sup>1</sup>	N.P.		
Tennis facilities	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N.P.	N.P.	N.P.		
Theaters and places of assembly, entertainment, and worship									
(100 persons or more)	Yes	N.P.	N.P.	N.P.	N.P.	N.P.	N.P.		
Restaurants	Yes	N.P.	N.P.	N.P.	N.P.	N.P. <sup>3</sup>	N.P.		
Tennis facilities (court areas only)	Yes	Yes <sup>4</sup>	Yes <sup>4</sup>	Yes	N.P.	N.P.	N.P.		
Tennis facilities (all other areas)	Yes	N.P. <sup>4</sup>	N.P. <sup>4</sup>	N.P.	N.P.	N.P.	N.P.		
Schools & other places of instruction	Yes	N.P. <sup>4</sup>	N.P. <sup>4</sup>	N.P.	N.P.	N.P.	N.P.		
Hospitals, nursing homes & penal insts.	Yes	N.P.	N.P.	N.P.	N.P.	N.P.	N.P.		
Residential occupancies (apartments, hotels, motels, etc.)	Yes	N.P.	N.P.	N.P.	N.P. <sup>5</sup>	N.P.	N.P.		
Hazardous occupancies									
Garages	Yes	Yes <sup>6</sup>	Yes <sup>6</sup>	Yes <sup>6</sup>	N.P.	Yes <sup>6</sup>	Yes <sup>6</sup>		
Aircraft hangars	Yes	Yes <sup>7</sup>	Yes <sup>7</sup>	Yes <sup>7</sup>	N.P.	Yes <sup>7</sup>	Yes <sup>7</sup>		
Day care centers	Yes	N.P.	N.P.	N.P.	N.P.	N.P.	N.P.		

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N.P. = Not permitted.  
<sup>1</sup>Direct-fired makeup air units shall be mechanically exhausted in the range of 90% to 110% of the air supplied.  
<sup>2</sup>Permitted in retail stores less than 1500 square feet gross area with combustion air ducted to unit.  
<sup>3</sup>Permitted in kitchens to provide makeup air for kitchen exhaust systems if located outside building or in a sealed enclosure.  
<sup>4</sup>Permitted only in shops with a 4-hour separation from other parts of the building.  
<sup>5</sup>Gas-fired, direct-vent wall furnaces are permitted in apartments and motels.  
<sup>6</sup>Suspend heating units in garages at least 8 feet off the floor.  
<sup>7</sup>Suspend unit 10 feet above the upper surface of the wings or engine enclosure of the aircraft.  
<sup>8</sup>Spectator areas in tennis facilities may be served by suspended equipment located in court areas.  
<sup>9</sup>Install on occupancy - Use the above occupancy that is most similar to the listed occupancy.  
<sup>10</sup>Clearance - Equipment shall be installed in accordance with the clearances from combustibles indicated on the name plate of the unit.

(5) **EQUIPMENT APPROVAL.** Equipment approval may be obtained from the department upon submission of a technical report, based on the test required in (4) (b) above, together with the fee as specified in Wis. Adm. Code chapter Ind 69, Fee Schedule, for equipment approval.

**History:** Cr. Register, December, 1975, No. 240, eff. 1-1-76; r. and rec. Register, December, 1976, No. 252, eff. 1-1-77; am. (5), Register, December, 1977, No. 264, eff. 1-1-78.

**Ind 64.21 Location of equipment.** The various types of heating equipment and the corresponding types of occupancies in which the equipment may be located are shown in Table 64.21. The footnotes below the table designate special requirements for the listed equipment.

**Note:** The department will accept net ratings as listed by Mechanical Contractors Association of America, Inc., Institute of Boiler and Radiator Manufacturers, and equipment tested according to commercial standard 140-47.

**History:** Cr. Register, December, 1975, No. 240, eff. 1-1-76; r. and rec. Register, December, 1976, No. 252, eff. 1-1-77.

**Ind 64.22 Special requirements.** (1) **BOILERS AND PRESSURE VESSELS.** (a) *Construction standards.* Boilers and pressure vessels shall be constructed and installed in compliance with the standards of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, as adopted under the Wis. Adm. Code chapters Ind 41-42—Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code.

(b) *Installation registration.* Installation registration form SB-257 shall be filed with the department, in accordance with the requirements of section Ind 41.05, before the boiler or pressure vessel is put into operation.

(2) **FURNACES.** Forced-air heating systems shall be designed to prevent a negative pressure on the heat exchanger.

(3) **SUSPENDED EQUIPMENT.** Suspended gas or oil-fired heating and ventilating equipment shall be visible to persons within the room where it is suspended and in no way hidden and shall comply with the following:

(a) If the entering air to the heat exchanger of all gas-fired equipment is 30° F or lower, the heat exchanger and burners shall be constructed of corrosion-resistive materials.

(4) **GAS OR OIL-FIRED RADIANT HEATERS.** Gas or oil-fired radiant heaters are subject to the following provisions:

(a) The heaters shall be equipped with an automatic pilot of the complete shutoff type or with a 100% shutoff electric ignition.

(b) If unvented radiant heaters are used, gravity or mechanical means shall be provided to exhaust at least 4 CFM per 1000 Btu per hour input of installed heaters. Provisions shall be made for an equal supply of outside air.

(c) Exhaust openings for removing products of combustion shall be provided above the level of the radiant heaters.

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(d) Oil-fired radiant heaters shall be equipped with mechanical pressure-atomizing burners.

(5) SPACE HEATERS. Space heaters shall comply with the following provisions:

(a) The burner of the appliance shall be enclosed with a metal housing so constructed that there will be no open flame and the burner housing shall be effectively guarded against personal contact. The arrangement shall be such that the shield will prevent any combustible material in the vicinity of the appliance from coming in contact with the flame or with the housing that encloses the burner. Oil-fired space heaters shall be equipped with a mechanical pressure atomizing burner.

(b) Space heaters shall not be equipped with duct extensions beyond the vertical and horizontal limits of the metal enclosure.

(6) EQUIPMENT IN HAZARDOUS LOCATIONS. The types of heating and ventilating equipment that may be installed in hazardous locations (as defined in Article 500 of the National Electrical Code) are as follows:

(a) Listed low-pressure steam or hot water unit heaters and makeup air units;

(b) Listed electric units.

Note: The department will accept equipment listed by Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc.

History: Cr. Register, December, 1975, No. 240, eff. 1-1-76; r. and recr. Register, December, 1976, No. 252, eff. 1-1-77; r. (4) (d) and renum. (4) (e) to be (d), Register, December, 1977, No. 264, eff. 1-1-78.

**Ind 64.23 Piping.** (1) PIPE SIZES AND ARRANGEMENT. All steam and hot water supply and return piping, air-line piping and auxiliary equipment shall be of appropriate sizes, elevations and arrangements to accomplish the calculated services in practical operation, without undue noise, stress or other detriment.

(2) EXPANSION AND CONTRACTION. The piping for the heating system shall be equipped with anchors, expansion swings or joints, supports and similar devices to relieve stress and strains caused by temperature change of the pipe material.

(3) PIPE INSULATION. Steam, hot water supply and return piping shall be covered with insulating material where the pipes pass through occupied areas and the surface temperature exceeds 180° F, unless guarded.

(4) STEAM AND HOT WATER PIPES. No pipe carrying hot water or steam at a surface temperature exceeding 250° F shall be placed within one inch of any woodwork, pass through a combustible floor, ceiling or partition unless the pipe is protected by a metal tube one inch larger in diameter than the pipe or with approved pipe covering.

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(5) **GAS OR OIL INSTALLATIONS.** (a) *Piping installations.* All gas piping and oil piping shall comply with the standards accepted by the department.

**Note:** The department will accept gas piping installations which conform to NFPA No. 54 (ANSI Z223.1), National Fuel Gas Code; and oil piping installations which conform to NFPA No. 31, Oil-Burning Equipment.

(b) *Oil tank installations.* All oil-burning equipment shall be supplied with oil from a supply tank having a capacity of not less than 250 gallons. The fuel oil tank shall be equipped with a fill pipe, vent pipe and oil gauge. The vent pipe and fill pipe shall terminate outside of the building.

**History:** Cr. Register, December, 1975, No. 240, eff. 1-1-76; r. and recr. Register, December, 1976, No. 252, eff. 1-1-77.

## PART V—AIR DELIVERY SYSTEMS

**Ind 64.31 Duct design.** All ducts shall be designed to promote the unrestricted flow of air.

**Note:** The department will accept air duct velocities designed in accordance with the standards of the ASHRAE Handbook of Fundamentals, published by the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air Conditioning Engineers.

**History:** Cr. Register, December, 1975, No. 240, eff. 1-1-76.

**Ind 64.32 Duct use.** No duct designed for the transmission of air shall be used for any other purpose.

**History:** Cr. Register, December, 1975, No. 240, eff. 1-1-76.

**Ind 64.33 Underground duct construction and installation.** (1) **MATERIALS.** (a) *Tile ducts.* All underground duct systems using cement tile, glazed clay tile and other tile having a composition of cement and mineral shall be waterproof and shall have sufficient strength to prevent failure of duct at the time of installation and while in service. All fittings shall be designed with bell and spigot or slip-joint connections. All joints shall be waterproof.

(b) *Plastic and metal ducts.* Metal, plastic-coated metal ducts, and other approved materials may be used for underground systems if encased in not less than 2 inches of concrete. The ducts shall be waterproof, noncombustible, smooth and of sufficient strength to prevent collapse.

**Note:** The department will accept polyvinyl ducts installed underground without concrete.

(2) **DUCT INSULATION.** Supply air ducts installed parallel and adjacent to an outside wall shall be insulated with a moistureproof material (thermal conductance factor of .19 BTU per hour per square foot per degree Fahrenheit) placed between the duct and outside wall. The insulation shall extend from the underside of the floor to 2 feet below the finished grade.

(3) **DUCT DRAINAGE.** Underground ducts shall be provided with drainage to a lower room of the building or to a sump. No duct shall be connected to a sewer.

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(4) **DUCT INLETS AND OUTLETS.** A water-tight connection shall be provided where the inlet and outlet risers are connected to underground ducts.

(5) **PIPING.** Nonhazardous piping may be installed in underground ducts if it does not restrict the air flow.

**History:** Cr. Register, December, 1975, No. 240, eff. 1-1-76.

**Ind 64.34 Duct construction.** (1) **METAL DUCTS.** All sheet metal ducts and fittings shall be constructed in compliance with standards approved by the department.

**Note:** The department will accept the standards for ducts in the ASHRAE Handbook of Fundamentals, published by the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air Conditioning Engineers, or as illustrated in the Low Velocity or High Velocity Duct Construction Standards published by the Sheet Metal and Air Conditioning Contractors National Association, Inc.

(2) **COMBUSTIBLE DUCTS.** All ducts or airways of wood or other combustible material shall be lined with sheet metal or other approved noncombustible material unless specifically exempted by this code.

(3) **NONMETALLIC DUCTS.** Ducts constructed of other than metal shall conform to the following:

(a) The method for fabricating, installing and supporting ducts shall be approved by the department.

**Note:** The department accepts Class 1 air ducts tested (Standards for Safety, UL 181) and listed by Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., and constructed in accordance with fibrous glass duct construction standards published by the Sheet Metal and Air Conditioning Contractors National Association, Inc.

(b) The ducts shall resist puncture, deformation or collapse.

(c) The ducts shall not be used where the air temperature exceeds 250° F, for kitchen or fume exhaust ducts, or to convey solids or corrosive gases.

(d) The ducts shall not pass through required fire-resistive construction.

(e) The ducts shall not be connected to a furnace, duct heater or similar heat-producing appliance unless a connecting duct of steel, having a length of not less than 6 feet, is used to separate them from the appliance.

(4) **SPIRALLY WOUND METAL DUCTS.** Spirally wound metal ducts shall be constructed to provide structural strength equal to rectangular ducts. The metal may be one standard gauge lighter than required for round ducts.

**History:** Cr. Register, December, 1975, No. 240, eff. 1-1-76.

**Ind 64.35 Duct connectors.** (1) **FLEXIBLE DUCT CONNECTORS.** Flexible duct connectors between duct systems and air outlets or air outlet units shall conform to the following:

(a) The duct material shall be approved for such use.

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Note: Flame-retarded fabric or metal or mineral listed in the Building Materials List, published by Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., are acceptable.

- (b) The construction shall be approved by the department.
- (c) The connector shall not be subject to deterioration from mildew or moisture.
- (d) The connector shall not pass through required fire-resistive construction.

(2) **VIBRATION CONTROL.** Vibration isolation connectors at the joint between the duct and fan or heat-producing equipment shall conform to the following:

- (a) Connectors shall be a type approved for such use.

Note: Flame-retarded fabric or metal or mineral listed in the Building Materials List, published by Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., are acceptable.

- (b) Connectors shall be not more than 10 inches wide.
- (c) Connectors shall not be used where the air temperature is in excess of 250° F.

History: Cr. Register, December, 1975, No. 240, eff. 1-1-76.

**Ind 64.36 Vertical shafts.** Every vertical shaft shall be enclosed with noncombustible material which is fire-resistive rated in accordance with Table 51.03-A.

History: Cr. Register, December, 1975, No. 240, eff. 1-1-76.

**Ind 64.37 Insulation.** Heating supply ducts shall be covered with insulation unless an allowance is made for temperature drop in the system.

History: Cr. Register, December, 1975, No. 240, eff. 1-1-76.

**Ind 64.38 Gravity ventilation ducts.** (1) **DESIGN.** Horizontal runs in gravity ventilation ducts connected to siphon-type roof ventilators shall be avoided wherever possible and the maximum practicable inclination shall be provided in all cases. In no case shall the horizontal run exceed 30% of the vertical run unless the room has a mechanical supply of air or the ventilation duct is connected to an exhaust fan.

(2) **SEPARATE DUCTS.** Separate gravity ventilation ducts, from each area of similar occupancy, shall extend to a plenum at the base of a siphon ventilator.

(3) **PLENUMS.** Gravity ventilation ducts, used with mechanical ventilation supply systems, shall not terminate in an attic plenum unless the plenum is airtight, of noncombustible construction, and the attic floor is smooth. All collecting plenums shall be connected to an approved siphon-type roof ventilator or to an exhaust fan discharging outside the building.

(4) **DAMPERS.** Dampers are prohibited in gravity ventilation ducts, except atmospheric back-draft dampers are permitted.

History: Cr. Register, December, 1975, No. 240, eff. 1-1-76.

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**Ind 64.39 Ventilation discharge.** All gravity and mechanical ventilation ducts shall be protected from the weather and shall be so located and constructed as to prevent contamination of an outside air supply. Gravity ventilation ducts shall extend not less than 2 feet above the highest portion of the roof or parapet wall and shall be surmounted with an approved type of siphon roof ventilator.

History: Cr. Register, December, 1976, No. 240, eff. 1-1-76.

**Ind 64.40 Relief vents. (1) BAROMETRIC RELIEF VENTS PERMITTED.** The use of barometric relief vents is permitted for type (a) and (b) ventilation classifications designated in Table 1. Where barometric relief vents are installed on the roof, the discharge openings shall be not less than 2 feet above the roof.

**(2) BAROMETRIC RELIEF VENTS PROHIBITED.** The use of barometric relief vents is prohibited for type (c), (d) and (e) ventilation classifications designated in Table 1.

History: Cr. Register, December, 1976, No. 240, eff. 1-1-76; am. Register, December, 1976, No. 252, eff. 1-1-77.

**Ind 64.41 Suspended ceiling plenum.** Plenums above ceilings used for the supply, return and transfer of air shall be of noncombustible construction, as defined in section Ind 51.01 (86) (a). The installation of hazardous piping and cables is prohibited. Openings into the plenum that would affect the fire-resistive rating of the roof and ceiling are prohibited.

Note: This section permits the use of steel, painted steel bar joists and metal decking, concrete, plaster, and other inorganic materials and prohibits the use of plastic wire sheathing, plastic thermal insulation, plastic pipe, intumescent paint and organic materials which will not pass ASTM test procedure E-136 [Ind 51.25 (60)], except plastic control tubing that meets the criteria of ASTM test procedure D-636.

History: Cr. Register, December, 1976, No. 240, eff. 1-1-76; am. Register, December, 1976, No. 252, eff. 1-1-77.

**Ind 64.42 Fire dampers and fire curtain doors. (1) REQUIRED FIRE DAMPERS AND FIRE CURTAIN DOORS.** All heating and ventilating ducts which terminate at or pierce code-required, hourly rated wall, floor or floor-ceiling assemblies (Table 51.03-A) and rated enclosures shall be protected as follows:

(a) Two-hour rated assemblies and enclosures shall be protected with 1½-hour rated fire dampers.

(b) Three-hour and 4-hour rated assemblies and enclosures shall be protected with 3-hour "A" label fire curtain doors.

**(2) EXCEPTIONS.** Exceptions to Ind 64.42 (1) are:

(a) Any assembly, such as a floor-ceiling assembly, that has been certified for use without fire dampers and approved by a nationally recognized testing laboratory.

(b) Metal ducts which do not exceed a maximum area of 20 square inches.

(c) Combustion air ducts which extend from the exterior of the building and terminate at 2-hour rated enclosures and which do not pierce any other fire-rated assembly in other areas of the building.

(3) **SERVICING FIRE DAMPERS.** Access panels shall be provided next to fire dampers and fire curtain doors to permit viewing and servicing.

**Note #1:** The department will accept fire dampers and fire curtain doors listed by Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc. or an approved nationally recognized testing laboratory. The dampers must be installed in the vertical or horizontal position that the dampers were designed and tested for. The department will also accept fire damper and fire curtain door installations recommended in publications of the Sheet Metal, Air Conditioning Contractors National Association, Inc., and the National Fire Protection Association bulletins No. 80 and 90A.

**Note #2:** Fire dampers classified by Underwriters' Laboratories as 1-1/2 hour rated assemblies are of single blade, multi-blade and curtain types. Fire curtain doors classified by Underwriters' Laboratories as time rated (3 hour) and labeled (A) are of the curtain-blade type.

**Note #3:** See section Ind 64.66 for fire damper requirements in kitchen exhaust systems.

**History:** Cr. Register, December, 1975, No. 240, eff. 1-1-76; r. (1) (a), renum. (1) (b) and (c) to be (1) (a) and (b), Register, December, 1976, No. 262, eff. 1-1-77; am. (2) (c), Register, December, 1977, No. 264, eff. 1-1-78.

**Ind 64.43 Dampers and damper controls.** (1) **VOLUME DAMPERS AND DEFLECTORS.** Volume dampers, splitters and deflectors shall be provided in all ducts to permit accurate balancing of the system. The dampers, splitters and deflectors shall be adjusted to satisfy the heating and ventilating requirements of the conditioned space and locked in place.

(2) **AIR GRILLES.** All air supply outlets and returns shall be equipped with grilles or devices which will provide a uniform distribution of air.

**History:** Cr. Register, December, 1975, No. 240, eff. 1-1-76.

**Ind 64.44 Fans and blowers.** (1) **TYPE AND CAPACITY.** Fans and blowers shall be of a type and size that will satisfy the design conditions of the heating and ventilating system. Fans and blowers shall be rated in accordance with an approved test procedure.

**Note:** The department accepts certified ratings listed by the Air Moving and Conditioning Association, Inc.

(2) **QUIET OPERATION.** The sound generated by various fans and blowers shall not be objectionable.

**History:** Cr. Register, December, 1975, No. 240, eff. 1-1-76.

## PART VI—CHIMNEYS, GAS VENTS, MECHANICAL DRAFT AND VENTING DEVICES

**Ind 64.45 Chimneys, smoke stacks, gas vents, mechanical draft and venting devices.** (1) **GENERAL REQUIREMENTS.** Heating equipment using solid, liquid or gas fuels shall be vented to the outside. A natural draft chimney or other venting device shall have the height and area to remove the products of combustion.

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(2) **NONCOMBUSTIBLE SUPPORTS.** All chimneys or gas vents shall be supported from noncombustible construction unless otherwise approved.

(3) **TERMINATION.** (a) *Gravity type.* All chimneys or vents depending on a gravity principle for the removal of the products of combustion shall extend at least 3 feet above the highest point where the chimneys and vents pass through the roof of the building, and at least 2 feet higher than any ridge, peak or wall within 10 feet of the chimney.

(b) *Mechanical type.* The height and cross-sectional area may be reduced for chimneys employing a mechanical draft system of either forced or induced draft when approved by the department.

History: Cr. Register, December, 1975, No. 240, eff. 1-1-76.

**Ind 64.46 Masonry chimneys.** The design and construction of the chimney shall conform to the provisions of this section.

(1) **MATERIALS.** The walls shall be built of brick or other approved fire-resistive material. No chimney shall rest upon a flooring of wood nor shall any wood be built into or in contact with any chimney. Combustible headers, beams, joists and studs shall be located at least 2 inches from the outside face of a chimney. The foundation shall be designed and built in conformity with the requirements for foundations for buildings. In no case shall a chimney be corbeled out more than 8 inches from the wall and in every case the corbeling shall consist of at least 5 courses of brick.

(2) **FLUE SIZE.** Every masonry chimney shall have walls at least 8 inches in solid thickness, except that in a chimney with a flue not larger than 260 square inches where a fire clay or other suitable refractory clay flue lining is used for the full height of the chimney the walls shall not be less than 4 inches in solid thickness. No smoke flue shall have a cross-sectional area less than 64 square inches. Flue linings 7 inches by 7 inches inside, or 8 inches in diameter inside, may be used.

(3) **FLUE LININGS.** All flue linings shall be capable of withstanding reasonably high temperatures and flue gases and shall have a softening point not lower than 1800° F. Flue linings shall be not less than 3/8 inch in thickness and shall be built in as outer walls of the chimney are constructed. Flue linings shall start from a point not less than 8 inches below the bottom of the smoke pipe intake and shall be continuous to a point not less than 4 inches above the enclosing walls.

(4) **SMOKE PIPE CONNECTION.** If there is more than one smoke pipe connected to a flue, the connections shall be at different levels. Two or more heating units, or appliances, may be connected to a common smoke pipe, or breeching, if joined by Y fittings as close as practicable to the flue. In all such cases, the size of the breeching and the flue shall be sufficient to accommodate the total volume of flue gases.

(5) **CLEAN-OUT OPENING.** Every chimney shall be provided with a clean-out opening at the base. Such openings shall be equipped with metal doors and frames arranged to remain closed when not in use.

(6) **WIND PRESSURE.** Every chimney shall be designed to withstand wind pressures in accordance with the requirements of section Ind 53.12.

History: Cr. Register, December, 1975, No. 240, eff. 1-1-76.

**Ind 64.47 Metal smokestacks.** (1) **SMOKESTACKS IN EXCESS OF 30 FEET.** The thickness of the metal walls shall be at least 3/16 inch for smokestack heights up to 40 feet and 1/4 inch for greater heights. Stacks used for manufacturing, high-pressure boilers, furnaces or other similar heating or manufacturing appliances shall be lined with firebrick for a distance of not less than 25 feet from the place where the smoke pipe enters and shall be protected on the outside up to and through the roof of the building with 8 inches of masonry, or a metal shield which provides an 8-inch ventilated air space between such shield and the stack. All stacks shall be properly guyed if the height of the stack exceeds 15 times its least diameter.

(a) *Exception.* Public utility or industrial power plants are exempted from the protection requirements of this paragraph if they are of type No. 1 or No. 2 construction.

(2) **SMOKESTACKS LESS THAN 30 FEET.** Smokestacks less than 30 feet high may be constructed of not less than No. 10 U.S. gauge steel, with either welded or riveted joints, and may be mounted directly upon masonry chimneys or foundations or upon industrial heating or power boilers provided all of which are designed to support the stack load. A clearance of not less than 6 inches shall be maintained at all times around such smokestack and any combustible material within 12 inches of such smokestack shall be protected by 1/4 inch of asbestos covered by sheet metal.

History: Cr. Register, December, 1975, No. 240, eff. 1-1-76.

**Ind 64.48 Factory-built chimneys.** (1) **GENERAL.** Factory-built chimneys or gas vents shall be of an approved type.

(2) **TYPE "A".** An approved type "A" chimney may be used with solid, liquid or gas-fired heating appliances where the flue gas temperature does not exceed 1000° F continuously, and does not exceed 1400° F for infrequent brief periods of forced firing.

(3) **TYPE "B".** An approved type "B" gas vent may be used with gas-fired appliances where the flue gas temperature does not exceed 550° F at the outlet of the draft hood.

(4) **TYPE "BW".** An approved type "BW" gas vent may be used with a vented recessed heater.

(5) **TYPE "C".** A type "C" gas vent may be used with gas-fired, low-heat appliances (low-pressure boilers, furnaces and space heaters). The vent shall be not less than No. 20 standard gauge galvanized iron or other approved corrosion-resistant material. The installation shall conform to the requirements of section Ind 64.49.

Note: The department recognizes as approved, chimneys designed as types "A", "B", "BW" and "C" and listed by American Gas Association and Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc.

History: Cr. Register, December, 1975, No. 240, eff. 1-1-76.

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**Ind 64.49 Smoke pipes.** (1) **CONSTRUCTION AND INSTALLATION.** The construction and installation of smoke pipes shall conform with the following requirements:

(a) *Concealed spaces.* No smoke pipe or breeching serving heating appliances shall pass through any outside window, door, or combustible outside wall, nor be concealed in any closet, attic or similar space.

(b) *Smoke pipes which pass through combustible partitions.* Every smoke pipe which passes through combustible partitions shall be encased with noncombustible material at least 4 inches thick, or with a double safety thimble made of 2 concentric rings of sheet metal with at least one inch open air space between and with the outer ring covered with at least ¼-inch asbestos.

(c) *Distance from materials.* No part of any smoke pipe shall be placed nearer to any non-fire-resistive partition or wall than the diameter of the pipe, nor nearer to any non-fire-resistive ceiling than 1-½ times the diameter. The above distances may be reduced by one-half if the wall or ceiling is covered with not less than ¼-inch asbestos board covered with sheet metal or with equivalent protection.

**History:** Cr. Register, December, 1975, No. 240, eff. 1-1-76.

**Ind 64.50 Gas vents.** All gas ranges (except those for domestic use), water heaters and other gas-fired equipment shall be provided with vent pipes conforming to the requirements for smoke pipes as specified in section Ind 64.49.

**History:** Cr. Register, December, 1975, No. 240, eff. 1-1-76.

## PART VII—EQUIPMENT LOCATION, PROTECTION, MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION

**Ind 64.51 Guarding and fire protection.** (1) **GUARDING OF EQUIPMENT.** Heating and ventilating equipment in gymnasiums, playrooms and similarly occupied areas shall be fully recessed and protected, or located not less than 7 feet above the floor. Heating and ventilating equipment shall not block any part of the required aisles, passageways and corridors.

(2) **GUARDING OF SURFACES.** Equipment located in occupied areas and installed less than 7 feet above the floor shall be guarded to prevent contact with:

(a) Any surface temperatures that exceed 180° F;

**Note:** For electrical equipment, the department will accept the surface temperature defined in UL 1042—Standard for Safety, Electric Baseboard Heating Equipment, published by Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc.

(b) Surfaces that are likely to cause lacerations.

(3) **GUARDING OF MECHANICAL APPARATUS.** All mechanical apparatus shall be guarded to comply with the requirements of Wis. Adm. Code Ch. Ind 1000-2000—Wis. Safety and Health Code.

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(4) **FIRE PROTECTION.** All installations under this chapter shall comply with the precautionary requirements of the department to reduce fire hazards.

**History:** Cr. Register, December, 1975, No. 240, eff. 1-1-76; am. (2), Register, December, 1976, No. 252, eff. 1-1-77.

**Ind 64.52 Maintenance and operation.** (1) **MAINTENANCE.** All heating, ventilating, exhaust and air conditioning systems shall be maintained in good working order and shall be kept clean and sanitary.

(2) **OPERATION.** All heating, ventilating and exhaust systems shall be operated to satisfy the requirements of this chapter during periods the building is occupied.

(3) **INSTRUCTIONS.** The designer or installer shall provide the owner with written instructions for the operation and maintenance of the system and equipment.

**History:** Cr. Register, December, 1975, No. 240, eff. 1-1-76.

**Ind 64.53 Final test required.** The designer, installer or recognized balancing agency shall be responsible for the testing and balancing of every heating, ventilating and air conditioning system.

**History:** Cr. Register, December, 1975, No. 240, eff. 1-1-76.

## PART VIII—OCCUPANCY REQUIREMENTS

**Ind 64.54 Factories, office and mercantile buildings.** (1) **SCOPE.** This classification shall include all places of employment, mercantile buildings, retail establishments where goods and commodities are bought and sold, and places where not more than 100 persons assemble for worship, recreation, entertainment or dining purposes.

(2) **VENTILATION.** The air movement, supply and distribution for all occupancies in this class shall conform to the requirements of section Ind 64.05, Table 1, except that natural ventilation or mechanical ventilation need not be provided in warehouses and cold storage buildings.

(3) **INDUSTRIAL EXHAUST SYSTEM.** (a) *Contaminants.* Industrial exhaust systems shall be installed and operated to remove harmful contaminants in conformance with Wis. Adm. Code Ch. Ind 1000-2000—Wisconsin Safety and Health Code.

(b) *Makeup air.* A volume of outside air shall be supplied to replace the air exhausted if the total volume of air exhausted exceeds one air change per hour. The quantity of makeup air shall equal at least 90% of the air exhausted.

(c) *Connections.* Connections between industrial exhaust systems that convey different materials, the combination of which may produce explosive, heat-generating, corrosive, toxic, or otherwise dangerous mixtures, shall be prohibited.

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(4) **LOCKER ROOMS.** Locker rooms used in places of industrial employment shall be provided with outside air. See section Ind 64.05, Table 1.

**Note:** Exhaust air from locker rooms may be directed through the adjoining toilet room or shower room.

(5) **FIRST AID REST ROOMS IN PLACES OF EMPLOYMENT.** Ventilation shall be provided for all areas of this class to conform to the requirements of section Ind 64.05, Table 1.

**History:** Cr. Register, December, 1975, No. 240, eff. 1-1-76.

**Ind 64.55 Theaters and places of assembly.** (1) **SCOPE.** This classification shall include auditoriums, arenas, armories, assembly halls, banquet halls, billiard rooms, bowling alleys, cafeterias, club rooms, dance halls, dining rooms, gymnasiums, lecture halls, lodge halls, playrooms, restaurants, school auditoriums, Sunday schools and places of worship, funeral home chapels, parochial schools, convents, indoor skating rinks, and theaters which accommodate more than 100 persons for entertainment, recreation, worship, or dining purposes.

**Note:** For areas that will accommodate less than 100 persons, see Ind 64.54.

(2) **VENTILATION.** The air movement, supply and distribution for all occupancies under this classification shall conform to the requirements of section Ind 64.05, Table 1.

(3) **ALTERNATE SERVICE AND CAPACITY.** Heating and ventilating systems installed in places of worship, Sunday schools, so-called community buildings and lodge halls may be arranged for selective delivery of the entire service to either the first floor area or to the basement floor area provided these areas are not used simultaneously.

(4) **STAGES.** The stage in any theater or assembly hall, for which a fire curtain is required, shall be supplied with sufficient air or other means to equalize the pressure to avoid deflecting the curtain.

**History:** Cr. Register, December, 1975, No. 240, eff. 1-1-76.

**Ind 64.56 Schools and other places of instruction.** (1) **SCOPE.** This classification shall apply to all public and private schools, colleges, universities, academies, seminaries, libraries, museums, art galleries, all places used for vocational instruction and research such as laboratories, shops, science rooms, and all parts of buildings used for instructional purposes.

(2) **VENTILATION.** The air movement, supply and distribution for all occupancies under this classification shall conform to the requirements of section Ind 64.05, Table 1. For corridors provided with lockers, the air movement shall be not less than 10 cubic feet per minute per lineal foot of corridor. This air supply shall be accomplished by means of air inlets admitting air from adjacent classrooms or by a direct tempered air supply.

**Note:** This rule does not apply to corridors furnished with coat hooks.

(3) **SCHOOL SHOP EQUIPMENT AND LABORATORY EXHAUST.** An exhaust system, in accordance with the requirements of section Ind 64.54 (3), shall be provided for all equipment and processes that create dust,

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fumes, vapors and gases injurious to health. Makeup air may be transferred from other areas of the building to replace the air exhausted from the equipment or process.

**History:** Cr. Register, December, 1975, No. 240, eff. 1-1-76; am. (3), Register, December, 1976, No. 252, eff. 1-1-77.

**Ind 64.57 Hospitals and nursing homes.** (1) **SCOPE.** This classification shall include hospitals, nursing homes, public health centers and treatment centers where medical services are provided for treatment and care of "bedfast patients."

**Note #1:** A "bedfast patient" is a person who is normally confined to a bed or chair.

**Note #2:** For additional requirements, refer to Wis. administrative codes of the state department of health and social services.

(2) **VENTILATION.** The air movement, supply and distribution shall conform to the requirements of section Ind 64.05, Table 1, and the following:

**Note:** The department of health and social services requires a positive pressure relationship, with respect to adjacent areas, in corridors, operating rooms, delivery rooms, nurseries, day room areas, laboratories with media transfer, and nurses stations which are located in corridors.

(a) Exhaust ventilation shall be provided on the basis of 2 cubic feet per minute for each square foot of floor area from such rooms as baths, laboratories, laundries, anesthetic storage, bedpan, sterilizing, soiled utility, soiled linen, and janitor closets.

(b) The heating and ventilating system serving such rooms as operating, anesthesia, recovery, labor, delivery, nursery, isolation, therapy, and autopsy shall satisfy the following conditions:

1. A minimum air movement of not less than 6 air changes per hour.
2. Outside air of not less than 6 air changes per hour shall be provided.
3. The recirculation of air is not permitted in autopsy rooms.
4. Recirculation of air shall only be permitted within the system serving an individual room.
5. Mechanical exhaust shall be provided.
6. The relative humidity in rooms where anesthetic gases are used shall be maintained at not less than 50%.

(c) Private rooms, semi-private wards, day rooms, and nurses stations shall be ventilated in accordance with the requirements of section Ind 64.05, Table 1, unless an openable sash area has been provided and the content of the space is in excess of 400 cubic feet per occupant.

**Note:** See sections Ind 57.17 and 57.19.

(d) The air movement in corridors and halls shall be not less than 10 cubic feet per minute per lineal foot of corridor or hall.

**History:** Cr. Register, December, 1975, No. 240, eff. 1-1-76.

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**Ind 64.58 Penal institutions and places of detention.** (1) **SCOPE.** This classification shall include corridors and areas of compulsory occupancy in penal institutions, mental hospitals and other places of detention.

(2) **VENTILATION.** The air movement, supply and distribution for all areas of this class shall be accomplished by mechanical means and shall conform to the requirements of section Ind 64.05, Table 1. The air movement through the corridors shall be not less than 10 cubic feet per minute per lineal foot of corridor.

(3) **OVERNIGHT LOCK-UPS.** Where cells are provided for not more than 6 occupants for the purpose of overnight detention only, exhaust ventilation shall be provided on the basis of 6 air changes per hour for the occupied area.

**History:** Cr. Register, December, 1975, No.240, eff. 1-1-76.

**Ind 64.59 Residential occupancies.** (1) **SCOPE.** This classification shall include all apartments, row houses, rooming houses, hotels, motels, dormitories, and all other places of abode.

**Note:** See section Ind 57.001 (2) for definition of "place of abode."

(2) **VENTILATION.** The air movement, supply and distribution for all areas of this class shall conform to the requirements of section Ind 64.05, Table 1.

(3) **RETURN AIR DUCTS.** Unlined wood joists and stud spaces will be permitted to be used as return air ducts in individual living units provided with individual heating and ventilating systems.

**History:** Cr. Register, December, 1975, No. 240, eff. 1-1-76; am. (3), Register, December, 1976, No. 252, eff. 1-1-77.

**Ind 64.60 Day care facilities.** (1) **SCOPE.** This classification shall include all public and private day care centers accommodating more than 4 children, including all buildings or parts of buildings used as child day care facilities.

(2) **VENTILATION.** The air movement, supply and distribution for all areas of this class shall conform to the requirements of section Ind 64.05, Table 1.

**History:** Cr. Register, December, 1975, No. 240, eff. 1-1-76.

**Ind 64.61 Repair areas.** (1) **SCOPE.** This classification includes all areas where motor-driven vehicles are repaired.

(2) **VENTILATION.** The air movement, supply and distribution shall be provided in accordance with the requirements of section Ind 64.05, Table 1. The exhaust air shall be drawn from not more than 18 inches above the floor.

(3) **TAIL PIPE EXHAUST.** (a) *Mechanical exhaust system.* A mechanical exhaust system shall be provided in the repair area to remove the exhaust fumes from internal combustion engines. The duct system shall be designed with sufficient outlets to accommodate the total number of vehicles in the repair area. A flexible hose, equipped with a device for connecting it to the exhaust pipe of the vehicle and to the

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exhaust system, shall be provided. Each outlet shall be provided with a shut-off valve that can be closed when not in use. The blower capacity shall be sufficient to exhaust a volume of air not less than 100 cubic feet per minute for each opening.

(b) *Nonmechanical exhaust.* A noncombustible flexible tube or hose not more than 10 feet long, connected to the engine exhaust (tail pipe) and terminating outside the building, may be used in lieu of the requirements stated in (a) above.

**Note:** The requirements stated in (2) need not be increased when satisfying requirements of either (3) (a) or (b). Also see Wis. Adm. Code Ch. Ind 1000-2000—Wis. Safety and Health Code.

(4) **MISCELLANEOUS REPAIR AREAS.** Areas involved in the servicing of small internal combustion engines such as lawnmowers, snowmobiles, chainsaws, cycles, boat engines, battery charging areas, etc. shall be provided with at least 3/4 cubic foot of outside air per square foot of enclosed service floor area and an equivalent exhaust. Exhaust from battery charging or battery storage areas shall be from the top of the area.

(5) **CONTAMINANTS.** If the provisions of this section do not provide sufficient ventilation to meet the standards for threshold limit values covered in Wis. Adm. Code Ch. Ind 1000-2000—Wis. Safety and Health Code, the additional exhaust requirements with an equivalent volume of outside air shall be provided to satisfy the requirements found in Ch. Ind 1000-2000.

**History:** Cr. Register, December, 1975, No. 240, eff. 1-1-76.

**Ind 64.62 Vehicle service buildings.** (1) **SCOPE.** Buildings of this classification shall include liquid fuel dispensing stations and/or where vehicles can be driven into the building for washing, greasing, oil change, motor tune-up or repair, tire replacement, body repair, and similar operations.

(2) **VENTILATION.** The air movement, supply and distribution shall be provided in accordance with the requirements of section Ind 64.05, Table 1. The exhaust air shall be drawn from not more than 18 inches above the floor.

(a) *Repair area ventilation.* All service and/or workroom areas involving engine tune-up or repair requiring the operation of internal combustion engines shall be provided with ventilation to satisfy the requirements of section Ind 64.61 above.

(b) *Vehicle washing facilities.* Buildings or portions of buildings having a capacity of and used exclusively for washing 2 or more vehicles simultaneously shall be supplied and exhausted with a volume of outside air equal to 1/2 cubic foot per minute per square foot of floor area.

1. The minimum floor area calculated for wash areas provided with vehicle conveyor systems shall be based on that portion of the floor located between the termination of the conveyor system and the vehicle exit door.

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(3) **CONTAMINANTS.** If the provisions of this section do not provide sufficient ventilation to meet the standards for threshold limit values covered in Wis. Adm. Code Ch. Ind 1000-2000—Wis. Safety and Health Code, the additional exhaust requirements with an equivalent volume of outside air shall be provided to satisfy the requirements found in Ch. Ind 1000-2000.

**History:** Cr. Register, December, 1975, No. 240, eff. 1-1-76.

**Ind 64.63 Garages.** (1) **SCOPE.** This classification includes all buildings, or parts of buildings, where motor-driven vehicles are stored.

(2) **VENTILATION.** The air movement, supply and distribution shall be provided in accordance with the requirements of section Ind 64.05, Table 1. Live storage areas shall be provided with exhaust air drawn from a height not more than 18 inches above the floor unless the following requirements are satisfied:

(a) The floor is located at or above grade.

(b) A permanent open-wall area of at least 30% of the total wall area is provided. The openings shall be distributed to permit circulation of air throughout the storage area.

**Note # 1:** A live storage area is any area used for storage of fire trucks, tractors, automobiles, trucks, and similar self-propelled vehicles which are driven in and out of the storage area under their own power; it does not include areas where vehicles and equipment are stored for seasonal periods, or areas where vehicles are displayed without batteries and where the gasoline tanks of the vehicles are empty and free of fumes.

**Note #2:** The department will permit the use of a mechanical exhaust system in conjunction with openings in the exterior walls to provide the ventilation required by Table 1.

(3) **CONTAMINANTS.** If the provisions of this section do not provide sufficient ventilation to meet the standards for threshold limit values covered in Wis. Adm. Code Ch. Ind 1000-2000—Wis. Safety and Health Code, the additional exhaust requirements with an equivalent volume of outside air shall be provided to satisfy the requirements found in Ch. Ind 1000-2000.

**History:** Cr. Register, December, 1975, No. 240, eff. 1-1-76.

**Ind 64.64 Automobile showrooms.** (1) **SCOPE.** This classification includes all showrooms with offices and occupancies adjacent to repair or live storage areas.

**Note:** A live storage area is any area used for storage of fire trucks, tractors, automobiles, trucks, and similar self-propelled vehicles which are driven in and out of the storage area under their own power; it does not include areas where vehicles and equipment are stored for seasonal periods, or areas where vehicles are displayed without batteries and where the gasoline tanks of the vehicles are empty and free of fumes.

(2) **VENTILATION.** The air movement, supply and distribution shall be provided in accordance with the requirements of section Ind 64.05, Table 1.

(a) *Separate ventilating system.* A separate ventilating system shall be provided for showrooms or offices where such occupancies are adjacent to repair or live storage areas.

**Note:** Ventilation is not required if an openable area is provided to conform with the requirements of section Ind 64.07.

(b) *Recirculation.* Air shall not be recirculated from any repair, live storage or service area unless the total volume of air in circulation is in excess of the ventilation required. Excess air may be recirculated.

(c) *Contaminants.* If the provisions of this section do not provide sufficient ventilation to meet the standards for threshold limit values covered in Wis. Adm. Code Ch. Ind 1000-2000—Wis. Safety and Health Code, the additional exhaust requirements with an equivalent volume of outside air shall be provided to satisfy the requirements found in Ch. Ind 1000-2000.

**History:** Cr. Register, December, 1975, No. 240, eff. 1-1-76.

**Ind 64.65 General sanitation and service areas. (1) SCOPE.** This classification shall include toilet rooms, locker rooms, shower rooms and janitor closets.

**Note #1:** A janitor closet is a service closet with one or more plumbing fixtures.

**Note #2:** For exhaust ventilation requirements in hospital service areas, see section Ind 64.57.

**Note #3:** For exhaust ventilation requirements in places of employment, see section Ind 64.54.

**Note #4:** The use of wall registers within 6 inches of the floor, baseboard registers, and floor registers is prohibited in these areas. (See section Ind 52.57, Note.)

(2) **EXHAUST VENTILATING SYSTEMS.** Exhaust ventilating systems serving this class of occupancy shall not be used for any other service.

(3) **VENTILATION.** The air movement, supply and distribution shall be provided in accordance with the requirements of section Ind 64.05, Table 1.

(a) *Exhaust ventilation.* Exhaust ventilation shall be provided for all areas of this class unless otherwise exempted. The volume of air exhausted shall be provided at a rate of not less than 2 cubic feet per minute per square foot of floor area, or 60 cubic feet per minute per fixture (water closets and urinals). Mechanical exhaust ventilation shall be installed in toilet rooms having more than one fixture (water closets and urinals). The effectiveness of the exhaust shall be greater than the supply.

(b) *Natural ventilation.* Mechanical exhaust ventilation is not required from toilet rooms having one water closet or one urinal, or from janitor closets having one service sink or receptor, provided the room has an outside window of at least 4 square feet with at least 2 square feet that is openable.

1. **Exception.** Mechanical exhaust ventilation may be omitted from toilet rooms or bathrooms having one water closet or urinal, or from janitor closets having one service sink or receptor, where an approved ductless air circulating and treatment device is provided.

**Note:** The department will accept ductless air circulating and treatment devices conforming to standard C-10 as adopted by the National Sanitation Foundation (NSF).

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(c) *Locker, shower and toilet room ventilation.* Adjoining locker, shower and toilet rooms shall be exhausted at the rate of 2 cubic feet per minute per square foot of area, based on the floor area of the largest space. The rooms shall be provided with tempered makeup air supplied directly from the outside or transferred from other areas of the building in accordance with the requirements of section Ind 64.18. A negative pressure relationship shall be maintained in the shower and toilet rooms with respect to the locker room.

**History:** Cr. Register, December, 1975, No. 240, eff. 1-1-76; am. (1), cr. (3) (c) and r. (4), Register, December, 1976, No. 252, eff. 1-1-77; cr. (3) (b) 1, Register, December, 1977, No. 264, eff. 1-1-78.

**Ind 64.66 Natatoriums.** (1) **POOL VENTILATION.** In natatoriums, a volume of tempered outside air supply and exhaust shall be provided at the rate of at least 2 cubic feet per minute per square foot of pool surface. The volume of tempered outside air and exhaust may be reduced to a minimum of one cubic foot per minute per square foot of pool surface provided humidity controls are used to limit the relative humidity to 60%.

(2) **AIR MOVEMENT.** The air movement in a natatorium shall be not less than 6 air changes per hour unless mechanical cooling is provided to satisfy the heat gain requirement for the space.

**History:** Cr. Register, December, 1976, No. 252, eff. 1-1-77.

**Ind 64.67 Kitchens** (1) **SCOPE.** This classification includes all areas where food is prepared (except in domestic science educational facilities from grades kindergarten through 12, and single unit apartments in hotels, motels and apartment buildings).

(2) **EXHAUST VENTILATION SYSTEMS.** Exhaust ventilation systems serving this occupancy shall not be used for any other service.

(a) *Required exhaust ventilation.* Mechanical exhaust ventilation shall be provided at a rate not less than 2 cubic feet per minute per square foot of floor area for every occupied area within the scope of this section.

(b) *Required exhaust hood.* Exhaust hoods shall be required where frying and/or broiling is done (includes deep-fat frying and surface frying), and where cooking is a regular commercial operation (includes ranges, griddles, fryers, broilers and similar grease-producing equipment).

(3) **REPLACEMENT AIR.** Adequate replacement air shall be provided to equal the air being exhausted by all exhaust systems.

(4) **RECIRCULATION OF AIR.** Recirculation of air as described under subsection Ind 64.15 (4) is prohibited during occupied periods.

(5) **EXHAUST HOOD REQUIREMENTS.** (a) *Size of hood.* The horizontal inside dimensions for canopy hoods shall be sized to effectively capture grease vapors, but in no case shall these dimensions be less than the overall horizontal dimensions of the grease-producing equipment. The horizontal inside dimensions for noncanopy, prefabricated backshelf hoods may be less than the overall horizontal dimensions of the grease-producing equipment.

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(b) *Exhaust rates.* The kitchen exhaust hood shall be provided with a capture velocity to effectively capture the grease vapors and may be designed through engineering analysis or the empirical design formulas stated below:

1. *Canopy hood.* Hood open on all 4 sides:  $Q = 150 A$  (area).
2. *Wall hood.* Hood open on 3 sides or less:  $Q = 100 A$  (area).
3. *Slotted-type hood.*  $V = 350$  feet per minute through the slot opening. The slot shall be at least 3 inches in width.
4. *Noncanopy hood.* The minimum volume of exhaust air for noncanopy type hoods (prefabricated backshelf) shall be not less than  $Q = 300 L$  (length).

Note:  $Q$  equals the exhaust air in cubic feet per minute;  $A$  equals the area of the hood over the grease-producing equipment in square feet;  $V$  equals the velocity in feet per minute; and  $L$  equals the total length in feet of the cooking appliance(s) being ventilated, and measured parallel to the front edge of the appliance(s).

(c) *Materials.* Hoods shall be constructed and supported by steel not less than .0478 inch U.S. standard gage (No. 18 manufacturers standard gage) or stainless steel not less than .0359 inch U.S. standard gage (No. 20 manufacturers standard gage) or other materials of equivalent strength, fire and corrosion resistance.

Note: The department will permit hoods constructed of aluminum, the thickness of which is not less than .050 inch.

(d) *Seams.* All seams and joints shall be liquid-tight.

(e) *Grease-removal devices.* Approved grease extractors, grease filters or other grease-removal devices shall be provided.

(f) *Exposed hood surfaces.* Hood surfaces and exposed exhaust ducts within 18 inches of combustible material shall be protected in accordance with the requirements of section Ind 64.67 (6) (f).

(g) *Concealed hood surfaces.* Hood surfaces that are concealed by or recessed into adjoining construction shall be protected in accordance with the requirements of section Ind 64.67 (6) (f).

(h) *Double-wall hoods utilizing outdoor air.* When hoods are connected to ducts supplying outside air, performance data shall be submitted.

Note: Double-wall hoods provided with a supply of outdoor air conserve energy.

(6) EXHAUST DUCTS FROM HOODS. (a) *Design.* All ducts shall lead, as directly as possible, to the exterior of the building without forming dips or traps which collect residues. Ducts exposed to the exterior shall be protected with a suitable weatherproof coating.

Note: Temperatures in excess of 2000° F may be experienced within ducts in the event of fire. A means of expansion of long ducts should be considered.

(b) *Materials.* Ducts shall be constructed of and supported by steel not lighter than .0598 inch U.S. standard gage (No. 16 manufacturers standard gage) or stainless steel not lighter than .0478 inch U.S. standard gage (No. 18 manufacturers standard gage) or other materials of equivalent strength, fire and corrosion resistance.

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(c) *Seams and joints.* All seams and joints shall be liquid-tight.

(d) *Clean-out openings.* Accessible clean-out openings at the sides of ducts shall be provided at each change of direction of the duct for inspection and servicing.

(e) *Interior ducts.* Ducts shall not pass through required fire walls or partitions.

(f) *Concealed exhaust ducts.* 1. Horizontal ducts. Horizontal concealed ducts connected to hoods that pass through any other area of the building, including suspended ceilings, shall be protected with insulating material to withstand a flue temperature of not less than 1000° F. The temperature of the exposed surface of the insulating material shall not exceed 250° F.

*Note:* The department will accept the use of masonry chimneys or manufactured chimneys which are tested and approved for use at a flue gas temperature of not less than 1000° F, or insulating materials for fire endurance systems listed in the Fire Resistance Index published by Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc.

2. Vertical ducts. Vertical concealed ducts that pass through any other area of the building, including suspended ceilings, in one- and 2-story buildings, shall be protected with insulating material as specified in 1. above, or shall be located in 2-hour noncombustible fire-resistive enclosures. In buildings of 3 or more stories, vertical ducts shall be located in 2-hour noncombustible fire-resistive enclosures.

(g) *Exposed exhaust ducts.* Exposed exhaust ducts connected to hoods or canopies shall be located not less than 18 inches from combustible material unless the duct is protected in accordance with the requirements of (f) above.

(h) *Air discharge.* The air discharge shall be directed away from the roof or combustible materials.

(i) *Dampers.* Fire dampers shall not be installed in kitchen exhaust duct systems unless the assembly includes an approved extinguishing system designed to operate with a fire damper in the closed position.

*History:* Cr. Register, December, 1975, No. 240, eff. 1-1-76; renum. from 64.66, r. and recr. (5) (a) to (d), renum. (5) (e) to (i) to be (5) (d) to (h), am. (6) (b), Register, December, 1976, No. 252, eff. 1-1-77; am. (5) (f) and (g), Register, December, 1977, No. 264, eff. 1-1-78.

**Ind 64.68 Seasonal occupancies.** When approved in writing by the department, heating requirements may be waived (but not ventilation required by section Ind 64.05, Table 1) during the period of June 1 through September 15 for the following or similar occupancies: drive-in eating places, club houses, outdoor toilets, camp lodge buildings, canning factories, and migrant labor camps (also see chapter Ind 49—Migrant Labor Camps).

*History:* Cr. Register, December, 1975, No. 240, eff. 1-1-76; renum. from 64.67, Register, December, 1976, No. 252, eff. 1-1-77.