

(95) **OUTSIDE AIR INTAKE.** Includes the ducts and outdoor openings through which outside air is admitted to a ventilating, air conditioning or heating system.

(96) **PANEL WALL.** See "Wall (panel)."

(97) **PARTITION.** A partition is an interior nonbearing vertical element serving to enclose or divide an area, room or space. Portable or demountable partitions requiring tools for installation or removal are considered partitions not furniture.

(98) **PARTY WALL.** See "Wall (party)."

(99) **"Penthouse"** means an enclosed or partially enclosed structure extending above a roof of a building or structure and enclosing a stairway, tank, elevator, machinery, mechanical equipment or other apparatus and not used for human occupancy.

(100) **PIER.** An isolated column of masonry or concrete. A section of bearing wall not bonded on the sides into adjoining masonry shall be considered to be a pier when its horizontal dimension measured at right angles to the thickness does not exceed 4 times the thickness.

(101) **PILASTER.** A projection of masonry for the purpose of bearing concentrated loads, or to compensate for reduction of wall section by chases, openings or recesses, or for the purpose of stiffening the wall against lateral forces. (See also "Buttress.")

(102) **PIPING (HAZARDOUS).** Any service piping conveying oxygen, flammable liquids, flammable gases or toxic gases.

(102a) **"Place of abode"** means a residential building or part of a residential building used as follows:

(a) Occupied as a residence of 3 or more families living independently or occupied by 2 such families and used also for business purposes; or

(b) Occupied for sleeping or lodging purposes by 3 or more persons not members of the same family.

Note: Examples of places of abode include but are not limited to apartment buildings, garden apartments, row houses, town houses, condominiums, hotels, motels, rooming houses, dormitories, convents, monasteries, homes for the aged and certain community-based residential facilities.

(102b) **PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT.** The term "place of employment" includes every place, whether indoors or out or underground and the premises appurtenant thereto where either temporarily or permanently any industry, trade or business is carried on, or where any process or operation, directly or indirectly related to any industry, trade or business, is carried on, and where any person is, directly or indirectly, employed by another for direct or indirect gain or profit, but does not include any place where persons are employed in a) private domestic service which does not involve the use of mechanical power or b) farming.

(103) **PORCH.** An unenclosed exterior structure at or near grade attached or adjacent to the exterior wall or any building, and having a roof and floor. (See also "Terrace" and "Balcony.")

(104) **"Property line"** means the following:

(a) A legally established line dividing one lot, plot of land or parcel of land from an adjoining lot or plot of land or parcel of land; or

(b) A permanent, recorded easement, on file with the department, on adjoining property providing control over the property eased.

(104a) **Public building.** The term "public building" means and includes any structure, including exterior parts of such building, such as a porch, exterior platform or steps providing means of ingress or egress, used in whole or in part as a place of resort, assemblage, lodging, trade, traffic, occupancy, or use by the public or by 3 or more tenants.

(104m) "Public mausoleum" means a mausoleum that holds or is intended to hold the remains of more than 10 humans or a mausoleum in which at least one mausoleum space is offered for sale to the general public.

(105) **PUBLIC THOROUGHFARE.** Any legally established street or alley as defined herein.

(105a) **REMODELING.** To remodel or alter, or both, means to change any building or structure which affects the structural strength, fire hazard, internal circulation, or exits of the existing building or structure. This definition does not apply to maintenance, reroofing, or alterations to the heating and ventilating or electrical systems.

(106) **REQUIRED.** A term for mandatory use under the provisions of this code.

(106a) **REQUIRED EXIT CORRIDOR.** See "Corridor (Required Exit)."

(107) **RESTRAINED SUPPORT.** A flexural member where the supports or the adjacent construction, or both, provides complete or partial restraint against rotation of the ends of the member or partial restraint against horizontal displacement, or both, when subject to a gravity load or temperature change, or both.

(108) **RETAINING WALL.** See "Wall (retaining)."

(109) **RETURN (OR EXHAUST OPENING).** Any opening, the sole purpose of which is to remove air from any space being heated, ventilated or air conditioned.

(110) **ROADWAY.** That portion of a public thoroughfare devoted to vehicular traffic, or that part included between curbs.

(111) **ROOF.** The structural cover of a building with a slope range bearing from horizontal to a maximum of 60° to the horizontal.

(112) **ROOF COVERING.** Refers to the covering applied over the roof construction for the purpose of weather or fire resistance.

(113) **ROOF COVERINGS (FIRE-RETARDANT).** See "Fire-Retardant Roof Coverings."

(114) **ROOM.** A space within a building completely enclosed with walls, partitions, floor and ceiling, except for openings for light, ventilation, ingress and egress.

(114a) "Rowhouse" means a place of abode not more than 3 stories in height, arranged to accommodate 3 or more attached, side by side or back to back living units.

(115) SETBACK.* Refers to the open space between the property line or public thoroughfare and the nearest part of the building. Unenclosed terraces, slabs, or stoops without roofs or walls may project into this open space or setback.

(116) SHAFT. A vertical opening in a building extending through one or more stories and/or roof, other than an inner court.

(117) SHALL. A term for mandatory use under the provisions of this code.

(117m) "Shelter facility" has the meaning given in s. 46.97 (1) (d), Stats.

Note: Section 46.97 (1) (d), Stats., reads: "Shelter facility means a temporary place of lodging for homeless individuals or families."

(118) SIGNS. A structure that is intended, designed, or used for advertising, display, identification, announcements, or related purposes; this includes signs, screens, billboards, and other advertising devices of any type.

(119) SIMPLE SUPPORT. A flexural member where the supports or the adjacent construction, or both, allows free rotation of the ends of the member and horizontal displacement when subject to a gravity load or a temperature change, or both.

(119a) "Sleeping area" means the area of residential buildings in which bedrooms or sleeping rooms are located. Bedrooms or sleeping rooms separated by other use areas such as kitchens or living rooms, but not bathrooms, are considered as separate sleeping areas. Each individual room or suite of rooms in hotels, motels, dormitories or congregate living facilities is considered a separate sleeping area.

(119b) "Smoke detector" means a device which detects particles or products of combustion other than heat.

(119c) "Solid-fuel equipment" means equipment burning solid rather than gas or liquid fuel.

Note: Typical solid fuels are coal and wood.

(120) "Space heater" means a fuel-fired vented, self-contained free-standing or wall recessed heating appliance.

(120a) "Spandrel" means that portion of wall filling the space between the top of a window in one story and the sill of the window in the story above.

(120b) STEP. Step is a unit consisting of one riser of not more than 7¾ inches and one tread of not less than 9½ inches, alone or in a series.

*See Appendix A for further explanatory material.

(121) **STORIES, NUMBER OF.*** The number of stories of a multistory building includes all stories except the basement, ground floor, attic or interior balcony and mezzanine floor. (Also see ILHR 51.02 (14).)

(122) **STORY.** The space in a building between the surfaces of any floor and the floor next above or below, or roof next above, or any space not defined as basement, ground floor, mezzanine, balcony, penthouse or attic. (Also see "Stories, Number of.")

(124) **"Street"** means any legally established public thoroughfare or all-weather hard surface area 30 feet or more in width whether designated or not by name or number such as avenue, boulevard, circle, court, drive, lane, place, road or way. Streets must extend at least 50% of the length of the side of the building and must be accessible to fire fighting equipment.

(125) **STRUCTURE.** A structure is an assembly of materials forming a construction for occupancy or use meeting the definition of place of employment or public building.

Note: Structures include, among others, buildings, stadiums, tents, reviewing stands, observation towers, radio and television towers, water tanks, piers, wharves, shelters, canopies, and display signs.

(126) **SUPPORT (RESTRAINED).** See "Restrained Support."

(127) **SUPPORT (SIMPLE).** See "Simple Support."

(128) **TEMPERED AIR.** Air transferred from heated area of building.

(129) **TEMPERED OUTSIDE AIR.** Outside air heated before distribution.

(130) **TERRACE.** An unenclosed exterior structure at or near grade having a paved, floored, or planted platform area adjacent to an entrance or to the exterior walls for a building or structure and having no roof.

(130a) **"Townhouse"** means an apartment building where each living unit is served by an individual exterior exit within 3 feet of the exit discharge grade.

(131) **TREATED WOOD (FIRE-RETARDANT).** See "Fire Retardant-Treated Wood."

(132) **UNIT HEATER (HIGH STATIC PRESSURE TYPE).** A direct-fired suspended or floor standing, self-contained, automatically controlled and vented, heating appliance having an integral means for circulation of air against 0.2 inch or greater static pressure.

(133) **UNIT HEATER (LOW STATIC TYPE).** A direct-fired suspended, self-contained automatically controlled, vented heating appliance, having integral means for circulation of air by means of a propeller fan or fans.

(134) **VENEERED WALL.** See "Wall (veneered)."

(135) **VENTILATING SYSTEM (EXHAUST).** 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.

*See Appendix A for further explanatory material.

(136) **VENTILATION.** The process of supplying or removing air by natural or mechanical means, to or from any space.

(137) **VENTILATION (GRAVITY EXHAUST).** 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.

(139) **VERTICAL EXIT.** A means of egress used for ascension or descension between 2 or more floors, or other levels, and shall include approved exterior stairways, automatic (moving) stairways, fire escapes, ramps, stairways, and smokeproof stair towers.

(139a) **VOLUME (TOTAL).** The "total volume" (cube or cubage) of a building is the actual cubic space enclosed within the outer surfaces of the outside or enclosing walls and contained between the outer surfaces of the roof and the underside of the lowest floor. The volume of structures without enclosing walls (canopies, roofed shelters and similar structures) will be computed by projecting imaginary vertical planes as the enclosing walls at the outer surface of the exterior supports or columns. For cantilevered structures with interior supports, the imaginary vertical planes will be projected at the farthest roof projection or overhang.

Note: The definition of total volume requires the cube of dormers, penthouses, vaults, pits, enclosed porches and other enclosed appendages to be included as a part of the cube of the building. It does not include the cube of courts or light shafts, open at the top, or the cube of outside steps, cornices, parapets, or open porches or loggias.

(140) **WALL.** A structural element which is vertical or within 30° of vertical, serving to enclose space, form a division, or support superimposed weight.

(141) **WALL (BEARING).** Any wall which supports a load in addition to its own weight.

(142) **WALL (CAVITY).** A wall built of masonry units or of plain concrete, or a combination of these materials, so arranged to provide an air space within the wall, and in which the facing and backing (inner and outer parts) of the wall are tied together with metal ties.

(143) **WALL (CURTAIN).** An exterior nonbearing wall.

(144) **WALL (DIVISION)*** (a) *Building division.* A wall used for separation between 2 buildings on the same property identical in construction to a party wall.

(b) *Fire division.* A wall extending from the lowest floor level to or through the roof to restrict the spread of fire.

(145) **WALL (EXTERIOR).** Any outer enclosing wall of a building or structure.

(146) **WALL (FRAMING).** Wall framing shall include columns, studs, beams, girders, lintels and girts.

(147) **WALL (HOLLOW BONDED).** Wall built of masonry units with or without any air space within the wall, and in which the facing and backing of the wall are bonded together with masonry units.

*See Appendix A for further explanatory material.

(148) WALL (NONBEARING EXTERIOR). Wall which supports no vertical load other than its own weight.

(148a) WALL (NONBEARING INTERIOR). See "Partition."

(149) WALL (PANEL). An exterior nonbearing wall in skeleton construction.

(150) WALL (PARAPET). That part of a wall entirely above the roof line.

(151) WALL (PARTY).^{*} Walls used for separation between 2 buildings on the property line between adjoining properties.

(152) WALL (RETAINING). Wall used to resist laterally imposed pressures.

(153) WALL (VENEERED). Wall having facing which is attached to the backing but not so bonded as to exert common action under load.

(153a) WAREHOUSE. A warehouse is a place adapted to the reception and storage of goods and merchandise.

(154) YARD (FRONT). An open, unoccupied space unobstructed to the sky, extending across the full width of a lot, or plot of land between the street line and the base of a front building wall. Unenclosed terraces, slabs or stoops without roofs or walls may project into this open space.

History: Cr. Register, June, 1972, No. 198, eff. 1-1-73; renum. (1) to be (1a), r. and recr. (10), (54), (67) and (121), cr. (1), (5a), (22a), (56a), (57a), (67a), (76a), (106a) and (148a), Register, September, 1973, No. 213, eff. 10-1-73; cr. (102a), (104a) and (105a), Register, December, 1974, No. 228, eff. 1-1-75; cr. (7a), (41a), (139a) and (153a) and am. (125), Register, December, 1976, No. 252, eff. 1-1-77; cr. (42a), (42b), (42c), (42d), and (120a), am. (139a), Register, December, 1977, No. 264, eff. 1-1-78; am. (23) to (26), (97) and (139a), r. (86) (c), Register, December, 1978, No. 276, eff. 1-1-79; cr. (16a), (71a), (79a) and (114a), Register, May, 1980, No. 293, eff. 6-1-80; am. (1) and (124), r. (123), r. and recr. (120), renum. (102a) to be (102b), renum. (114a) to be (114b), cr. (19a), (36a), (36b), (36c), (37a), (38a), (38b), (71b), (75a), (80a), (82a), (102a), (114a), (119a), (119b), (119c) and (130a), Register, December, 1981, No. 312, eff. 1-1-82; renum. (71a) to be (71c), cr., (68a), (71a), (86a) and (93a), Register, February, 1982, No. 314, eff. 3-1-82; r. and recr. (7a), renum. (19a) to be (19b), cr. (7b) and (19a), Register, June, 1983, No. 330, eff. 7-1-83; renum. (120a) to be (120b), cr. (3a), (57b), (58a), (58b) and (120a), r. and recr. (13), am. (86) (a), (104) and (120), Register, December, 1983, No. 336, eff. 1-1-84; am. (7b), Register, February, 1984, No. 338, eff. 3-1-84; cr. (5b), (11a) and (29a), am. (75a) and (99), r. and recr. (104) and (114a), Register, August, 1985, No. 356, eff. 1-1-86; reprinted to correct error in (99), Register, May, 1988, No. 389; am. (5), (5b), (33) and (99), renum. (36c), (71a) to (71c) to be (36d), (71m), (71o) and (71p) and am. (71o), cr. (6m), (17g), (17m), (36c), (71k), (71n) and (117m), r. and recr. (11a), (19b) and (82), r. (114b) and (138), Register, February, 1991, No. 423, eff. 4-1-91; renum. (16) and (80) to be (15m) and (79m), cr. (16), (79r), (80) and (104m), Register, March, 1992, No. 435, eff. 4-1-92.

Standards for Classes of Construction

ILHR 51.015 Scope. This section covers minimum standards for common types of building designs currently being constructed. This section does not specifically include classification for uncommon building designs such as shells, domes, space frames, inflatable and similar types of designs. The standards contained herein shall be used as a guide for such uncommon building designs to achieve the degree of safety intended by these standards.

History: Cr. Register, June, 1972, No. 198, eff. 1-1-73; renum. Register, September, 1973, No. 213, eff. 10-1-73.

ILHR 51.02 General requirements. (1) **FIRE-RESISTIVE RATINGS.** The fire-resistive ratings shown in "Classes of Construction" Table 51.03-A are Register, March, 1992, No. 435

to satisfy the structural integrity end point for the time specified. For heat transmission end point requirements see s. ILHR 51.042 (5).

(2) **SUBSTITUTE.** Substitution of a building element fire-resistive rating will be permitted in any class of construction providing it is equal to or better than the required fire-resistive rating as specified in Table 51.03-A.

(a) Construction requiring the use of noncombustible material shall not be replaced by combustible construction regardless of fire-resistive rating unless mentioned specifically under classes of construction standards.

(b) Noncombustible construction may be substituted for combustible construction provided the fire-resistive rating indicated in Table 51.03-A is equal to or better than that noted for combustible construction.

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