

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

BUILDING CLASSIFICATIONS

- TYPE I, FIRE RESISTIVE
- TYPE II, NON COMBUSTIBLE
- TYPE III, EXTERIOR PROTECTED (MASONRY)
- TYPE IV, HEAVY TIMBER
- TYPE V, WOOD FRAME

BUILDINGS OCCUPANCY TYPE

- COMMERCIAL
- RESIDENTIAL
- HEALTHCARE
- EDUCATIONAL

TYPE I CONSTRUCTION

- FIRE RESISTIVE- STRUCTURAL MATERIALS ARE MADE OF NON COMBUSTIBLE MATERIALS.
- NO PROTECTIVE COATING ON STRUCTURAL MEMBERS
- CONTENT OF A BUILDING CAN STILL CAUSE LARGE FIRE.

TYPE II CONSTRUCTION

- NON COMBUSTIBLE
 - PROTECTED
 - FIRE RESISTIVE COATING ADDED TO STRUCTURAL MEMBERS
 - UNPROTECTED
 - UNPROTECTED STEEL IS COMMONLY USED FOR STRUCTURAL MEMBERS

TYPE III CONSTRUCTION

- ORDINARY CONSTRUCTION
 - EXTERIOR WALLS CONSTRUCTED OF MASONRY
- INTERIOR STRUCTURAL MEMBERS ARE PERMITTED TO BE COMBUSTIBLE. COMMONLY WOOD
- INTERIOR WALL STRUCTURES ARE COMBUSTIBLE, BUT INSULATED BY PLASTER OR GYPSUM BOARD TO PROTECT FROM FLAME IMPINGEMENT.

- SMALLER STRUCTURAL MEMBERS
 - IE. FLOOR JOISTS
 - TYPE III- 2- X 10- INCH
 - TYPE IV- 6- X 10- INCH

TYPE IV CONSTRUCTION

- HEAVY TIMBER
 - LIKE TYPE III
 - MASONRY WALLS
 - COMBUSTIBLE INTERIORS
- DIFFERENCES BETWEEN TYPE III & IV
 - TYPE IV USES LARGER STRUCTURAL MEMBERS
 - TYPE IV DOES NOT PERMIT CONCEALED SPACES (VOID) BETWEEN STRUCTURAL MEMBERS
- EXTENSIVELY USED IN FACTORIES, MILLS AND WAREHOUSES IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY(1800'S)
- MAIN HAZARD IS THE AMOUNT OF POTENTIAL FUEL THE EXPOSED STRUCTURAL MEMBERS PRESENT.
- LARGER STRUCTURAL MEMBERS ARE SLOW SO IGNITE AND BURN.

TYPE V CONSTRUCTION

- WOOD FRAME CONSTRUCTION
 - LIGHT-FRAME CONSTRUCTION
- COMMON TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION FOR RESIDENTIAL AND SMALL COMMERCIAL BUILDING.
- ALL STRUCTURAL MEMBERS ARE PERMITTED TO BE COMBUSTIBLE
- TWO CLASSIFICATIONS
 - 1HOUR FIRE PROTECTION FOR STRUCTURAL MEMBERS (PLASTER OR GYPSUM)
 - NO REQUIRED FIRE PROTECTION.
- BRICK VENEER USED ON SOME TYPE V, OFFERS NO STRUCTURAL SUPPORT.