

RECEIVED JUL 5 1972

John G. Degenkolb

FIRE PROTECTION ENGINEER • CODE CONSULTANT

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Telephone: (213) 245-3075

June 29, 1972



George Clark  
PYROTRONICS  
8 Ridgedale Rd.  
Cedar Knolls, N. J. 07927

Duane Pearsall  
STATITROL  
140 S. Union  
Lakewood, Colo.

Don Steele  
ELECTRO SIGNAL LAB  
1022 Hingham St.  
Rockland, Mass. 02370

Gentlemen:

At the June 29, 1972 BOCA Annual Meeting I was successful in getting the Code Change which would have required a single station detector and alarm in each residence and apartment of an apartment house changed from DENIED to FURTHER STUDY so that it will come up again next year. Otherwise I would not have been able to re-submit such a change for another 2 years. We almost got it completely reversed and modified to read:

"All multiple family dwellings (use group L-2) and one-and-two family dwelling units (use group L-3) shall be provided with an approved detector of products of combustion other than heat installed in an approved manner."

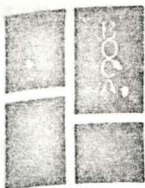
The underscored words took the place of all the other description as to the placement of the detectors. The reference to UL 168 was dropped because it does not specifically refer to ionization type detectors and the strong objections of the National Assoc. of Home Builders and some Building Officials. A Mr. McNabb of UL talked and said that they did actually have a Standard but it was not in publication. This means that each of you would have to submit your device to BOCA with test information, recommendations as to placement, etc. and the BOCA approval recommendation would spell out the installation details based on the information you provide.

I did succeed in reversing the recommendation of the Committee as to the requirement for detectors in elevator lobbies. It was recommended for DENIAL but it was reversed to APPROVAL AS SUBMITTED.

Please send information on your home detector units, performance characteristics, cost etc. to Alan Trellis, Asst. Director Technical Services National Assoc. of Home Builders 1625 L St. N.W. Washington, D.C. 20036. He is the man who will oppose the acceptance of home detectors by I.C.B.O. in September at the Kansas City, Mo. meeting.

I still think it would be a good idea for you to submit 10 - 12 of the detectors to the Research Committees of both BOCA and ICBO so that they can examine them. It would be even better if you requested a Research Committee Recommendation for approval from each.

Sincerely,



BOCA INTERNATIONAL

1313 East 60th Street  
Chicago, Illinois 60637

Committee Recommendation \_\_\_\_\_

Conference Action \_\_\_\_\_

CODE CHANGE NO. S98-72

PART 1 OF 1

(do not write above this line)

BASIC \_\_\_\_\_ BUILDING \_\_\_\_\_ CODE \_\_\_\_\_ SECTION 1614.0 SEE ALSO CHANGE NO. \_\_\_\_\_

PROPONENT John G. Degenkolb

(Check One)

- Change subsection to read as follows.
- Add new subsection to read as follows.

- Delete subsection and substitute as follows.
- Delete subsection without substitution.

Give here the specific code change, with the exact rewording proposed. Show material in brackets [ ] to be deleted from present text. Show material underscored \_\_\_\_\_ to be added to present text.

1614.3 Door Operation on Dangerous Floors: Each elevator lobby or entrance area shall be provided with heat and smoke sensing elements which will not permit the elevator doors to open when there is a temperature of two hundred fifty (250) degrees F. or a smoke obscuration of three hundredths (0.03) optical density per foot or more at ceiling height or at an elevation of twelve (12) feet, whichever is lower, at the elevator entrance.

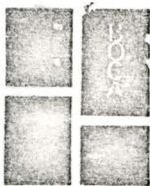
APPROVED

6-29-72

SUPPORTING STATEMENT (S)

There have been numerous deaths where firemen and others have been trapped because the elevator doors opened on a fire floor. The basis for establishing the criteria suggested is given on the attached hand-written memo from the National Bureau of Standards.





**BOCA INTERNATIONAL**  
 1313 East 60th Street  
 Chicago, Illinois 60637

Committee Recommendation \_\_\_\_\_  
 Conference Action \_\_\_\_\_

CODE CHANGE NO. S92  
 PART 1

*Karl  
Sum*

(do not write above this line)

BASIC BUILDING CODE SECTION 1219.0 SEE ALSO CHANGE NO. S85

PROPOSER John G. Degenkolb

(Check One)

- Change subsection to read as follows.
- Add new ~~subsection~~ paragraph to read as follows.
- Delete subsection and substitute as follows.
- Delete subsection without substitution.

Give here the specific code change, with the exact rewording proposed. Show material in brackets [ ] to be deleted from present text. Show material underscored \_\_\_\_\_ to be added to present text.

1219.11 Residential Buildings: All hotels, lodging houses, dormitories and bath houses (use group L-1) having more than fifteen (15) sleeping rooms above the first floor with an occupancy load of fifty (50) or more shall be equipped with an approved fire alarm system.

All multiple-family dwellings (use group L-2) and one- and two-family dwelling units (use group L-3) shall be provided with an approved detector of products of combustion other than heat, conforming to UL 168, mounted on the ceiling or wall at a point centrally located and within twelve (12) inches of the ceiling of the corridor or providing access to sleeping compartments shall be placed approximately at the level of the ceiling directly above the stairway when sleeping compartments are on an upper level. When actuated, the detector shall provide an alarm suitable to warn the occupants.

*ED STRAUB - #14164*

*Installed in an approved manner.*

*Reason for Denial*

*"Insufficient proof of necessity, as presently worded."*

*6/29/72*

*F. S.*

*How being used  
 are all types of detectors  
 are we addressing the problem of  
 older dwellings.*

*Boydell - 168  
 notification -  
 depend on the local code.*

*McNabb - UL*

**SUPPORTING STATEMENT (S)**

As stated by the ICBO Fire and Life Safety Committee in recommending the above for inclusion in the Uniform Building Code, "Life loss in residential buildings can be attributed mainly to the failure of occupants to awaken when fire occurs. Economical detection devices are ~~not~~ available and should be utilized for the protection of occupants. These devices are low in maintenance costs and operate on a fail safe principle. Smoke detectors can be expected to operate prior to the development of severe fire conditions. Placement outside of bedroom access areas will result in the greatest possible response. Although it is not possible to provide complete safety to the occupants, studies indicate that the use of detectors of this type can result in a substantial reduction in life loss in residential fires."