

FIRE PROTECTION

within this type of structure is an essential part of maintaining safety to life and property

The amount of combustible material in any one portion of the building should be limited, and the use, handling, and storage of flammable and combustible liquids should be controlled

The building should be protected both horizontally and vertically from rapid spread of fire or smoke between sections of the building or floors and through wall openings, elevator shafts, stair wells, ventilating ducts, and pipe lines (see Fig 33-2) Vertical and horizontal openings should be en-

closed and fire-resistive materials used in the main structural elements

Buildings of the heavy timber construction type have bearing walls and bearing partitions of walls that are made of non-combustible materials and have a minimum fire resistance rating of two hours with stability under fire conditions (Fig 33-3) Nonbearing exterior walls are also non-combustible. Columns, beams and girders are composed of large, heavy timbers with floors and roofs constructed of wood plank-

ing. This type of construction, by virtue of the size and mass of timbers and wood

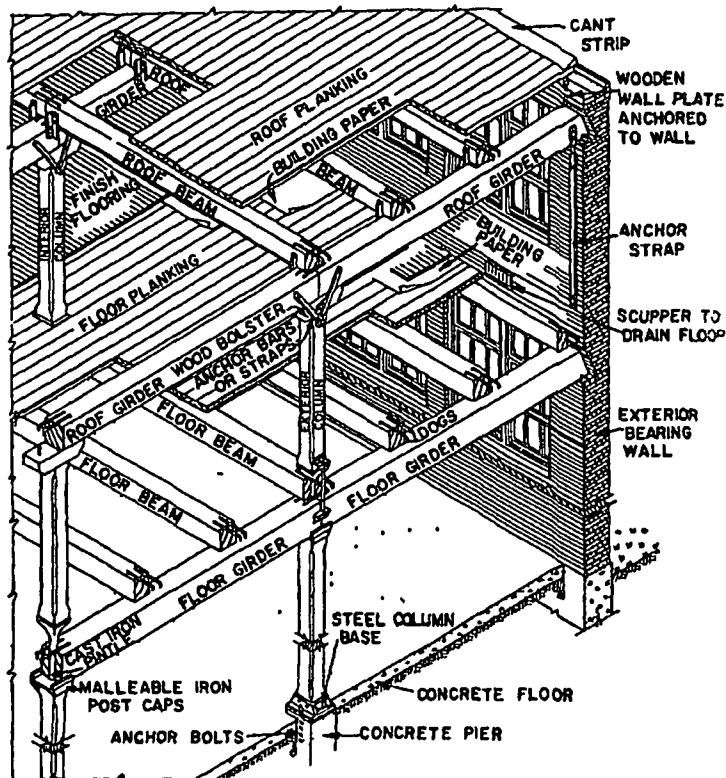


Fig. 33-3. Components of a heavy timber building showing floor framing and identifying components of a type known as semimill

Courtesy National Fire Protection Association