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**NATIONAL BUILDING CODE  
OF CANADA  
1985**

**SIXTH REVISIONS**

Issued by the

Associate Committee on the National Building Code  
National Research Council of Canada  
Ottawa

December 1988

**Revisions  
to the  
National Building Code of Canada  
1985**

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The following revisions to the National Building Code of Canada 1985 have been approved by the Associate Committee on the National Building Code for immediate implementation. (These changes are issued without prior public review)

The Policies and Procedures of the Associate Committee require that all changes to this document which alter the intent shall be made available for public review and comment. Comments have been invited during the current regular public review period which expired 4 November 1988.

Revisions to Part 3 are issued to permit electrically operated large diameter revolving doors. These doors have been developed to improve energy conservation in buildings and also permit wheelchair occupants to pass through the doors easily. They have been designed to provide door leafs that pivot through an angle of approximately  $270^{\circ}$  and have closers that keep the doors in their normal positions.

In an emergency the doors can be pushed in the direction of exit travel with no greater difficulty than other types of swinging exit doors, and the door leafs are at least as wide as other exit doors. These doors can be provided as exit facilities without requiring additional swinging doors adjacent to them.

A revision is added to Part 9 to reference a new standard issued by the Canadian General Standards Board for polyethylene sheet vapour barriers.

A major effect resulting from the referencing of this standard is the specified minimum thickness of 0.15 mm (6mil). This thickness is considered necessary to protect against damage during construction and to provide sufficient strength for the sheet to perform as an air barrier. As well, the material must be of sufficient volume to provide a reservoir for the antioxidants, ultraviolet stabilizers, and other chemicals needed to ensure proper manufacture and a long service life.

Page	Reference	Revision	2
134	3.4.7.12.	<p>Delete Sentences (10) &amp; (11) and substitute:</p> <p>(10) Except as permitted by Sentence (12), where revolving doors are used, they shall</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) be collapsible,</li> <li>(b) have hinged doors providing equivalent units of <i>exit</i> width located adjacent to them,</li> <li>(c) be used as an <i>exit</i> from the ground floor level only, and</li> <li>(d) not be used at the foot of any stairway.</li> </ul> <p>(11) Except as permitted by Sentence (12), a revolving door may be considered to provide not more than <math>1/2</math> unit of <i>exit</i> width.</p>	
134	3.4.7.12	<p>Add new Sentence (12) and renumber existing Sentences (12) to (18) as (13) to (19)</p> <p>(12) An electrically powered revolving door is not required to conform to Sentences (10) and (11) provided</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) the door leafs will collapse and stop automatic rotation of the door system and not obstruct the doorway if a force not more than that specified in Sentence (14) is applied at the centre of the door,</li> <li>(b) the door leafs are capable of being opened from inside the <i>building</i> without requiring keys, special devices, or specialized knowledge of the door opening mechanism,</li> <li>(c) the allowable number of units of <i>exit</i> width shall be based on the clear width of passage through the door enclosure when the doors are fully collapsed,</li> <li>(d) a permanent sign, whose centreline shall be between 1000 and 1500 mm above the floor, shall be placed on each face of each door leaf indicating the method of collapsing the door leaf in an emergency, and</li> <li>(e) glass used for door leafs and enclosure panels shall be safety glass conforming to CAN2-12.1, "Glass, Safety, Tempered or Laminated" or to CAN2-12.11, "Glass, Wired, Safety".</li> </ul>	

Delete and substitute and renumber existing Article 9.26.3.5. as 9.26.3.6.

**9.26.3.4.** Vapour barriers, other than polyethylene, shall conform to CAN2-51.33, "Vapor Barrier: Sheet, for Use in Building Construction". Type 1 vapour barriers shall be used where a high resistance to vapour movement is required, such as in wall constructions that incorporate *exterior cladding* or sheathing having a low water vapour permeance. Type 2 vapour barriers may be used in all other locations.

**9.26.3.5.** Polyethylene vapour barriers shall conform to CAN/CGSB-51.34-M86, "Vapor Barrier, Polyethylene Sheet for Use in Building Construction".