



References (s): 2012 IFC 1008.1.9.6-1.9.9; 2012 NFPA 101/7.2.1.5.6-7.2.1.6.2

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The building and fire codes recognize the need to protect certain occupants from elopement and/or outside threats and have included specific locking arrangements that are approved contingent upon additional requirements. Those locking arrangements are listed here:

Delayed Egress Locks: Permissible in all occupancies other than assembly, education, and high hazard occupancies. These doors will release automatically after 15-30 seconds after the releasing device has been pushed.

- Building must be equipped with automatic sprinkler system
- Doors must unlock upon activation of sprinkler fire alarm system
- Doors must unlock upon loss of power
- Doors shall have the ability to be unlocked by a signal from the fire command center (where applicable)
- Door will unlock after 15 seconds when a force of not more than 15 lbs is applied to the release device on the door. Once the delay process has begun, it must be an irreversible process.
- Sign must be provided on the door and within 12 inches of the releasing device stating "PUSH UNTIL ALARM SOUNDS DOOR CAN BE OPENED IN 15 SECONDS"
- Emergency lighting must be provided at the door.
- In most cases, not more than one delayed locking device in any path of egress.
- Locks can only be relocked by manual means

Magnetic Locks: Permissible in healthcare or detention facilities only. These doors will not release without a code, key, or releasing switch.

- Building must be equipped with automatic sprinkler system
- Doors must unlock upon activation of sprinkler or smoke detection system
- Doors must unlock upon loss of power
- Locks can only be relocked by manual means
- Emergency release switch must be provided at the location of the closest, constantly attended location charged with monitoring the door
- Key pad or key lock must be provided at the door
- Code must be provided to all cognitive residents, visitors and staff (except if the entire area is considered total lockdown)
- Emergency lighting must be provided at the door.

Office of the State Fire Marshal – Fire Prevention Division

Exits are required to be available and accessible. Wherever exiting is inadequate, the Office of the State Fire Marshal will take all necessary steps to protect the lives of the occupants including immediate evacuation. In these cases, buildings may remain unusable until the problem is corrected and appropriate planning for continuous safe exiting is shown.

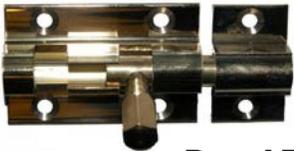
Trying to prohibit access to your facility from the general public? The Office of the State Fire Marshal offers this clarification.

In most cases, where entry from the exterior is not needed, you aren't required to have hardware to open the door from the outside. Doors can also be equipped to sound an alarm whenever they are opened.

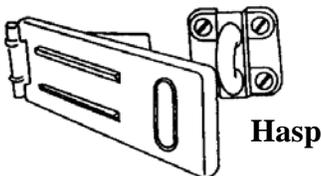
Prohibited Locks & Latches



Locking Door Chain



Barrel Bolt



Hasp



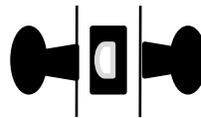
Dead Bolt / Thumb Turn



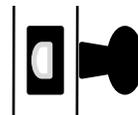
Drop-In Bar

Acceptable Locks & Latches

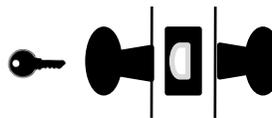
Corridor Side / Classroom Side



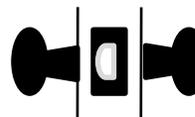
Passage Latch: Both knobs always unlocked



Exit Lock: Blank plate outside, inside knob always unlocked.



Classroom Holdback Lock: Outside knob locked or unlocked by key. Inside knob always unlocked. Latch may be locked in retracted position by key except in rated corridors that require doors to latch.



Classroom Lock: Outside knob locked or unlocked by key. Inside knob always unlocked.