

2.5 Interior Environment



2.5

INTERIOR ENVIRONMENT

- 2.5.1 Scope
- 2.5.2 Definitions
- 2.5.3 Ventilation
- 2.5.4 Lighting
- 2.5.5 Courts or Courtyards
- 2.5.6 Internal Spaces
- 2.5.7 Stairs, Steps, Ramps and Lifts
- 2.5.8 Mechanical vertical transport in buildings
- 2.5.9 Access to Unoccupied Spaces
- 2.5.10 Surrounding Materials



2.5.1

VENTILATION
ACCESS TO UNOCCUPIED SPACES
SURROUNDING MATERIALS OR COURTYARDS
DEFINITIONS
STAIRS, STEPS, RAMPS AND LIFTS
SCOPE
INTERNAL SPACES
LIGHTING
MECHANICAL VERTICAL TRANSPORT IN BUILDINGS

The provisions of this chapter shall govern

- Ventilation,
- Lighting, and
- Courtyards,
- Room dimensions and
- Materials associated with the interior spaces of buildings.





Exceptions for listed and historic buildings.
(see Chapter 10)



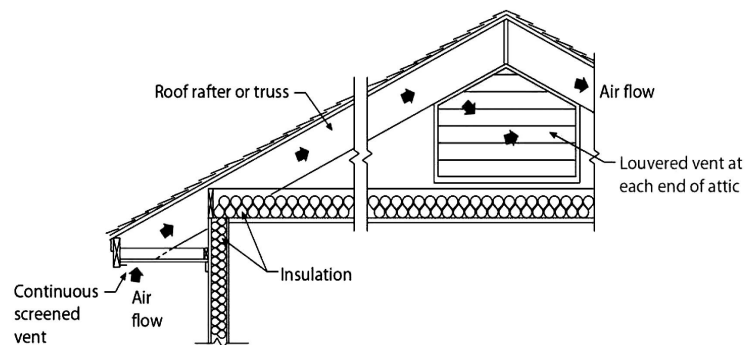
2.5.2

DEFINITIONS

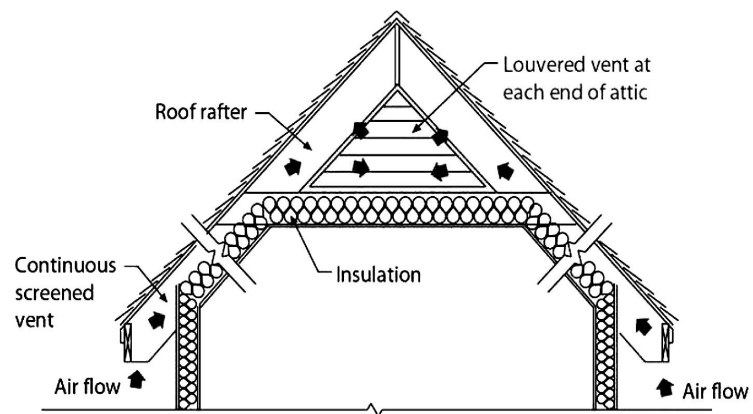
SCOPE
STAIRS, STEPS, RAMPS AND LIFTS
INTERNAL SPACES
LIGHTING
MECHANICAL VERTICAL TRANSPORT IN BUILDINGS

SURROUNDING
MATERIALS
COURTS OR
COURTYARDS
ACCESS TO UNOCCUPIED SPACES

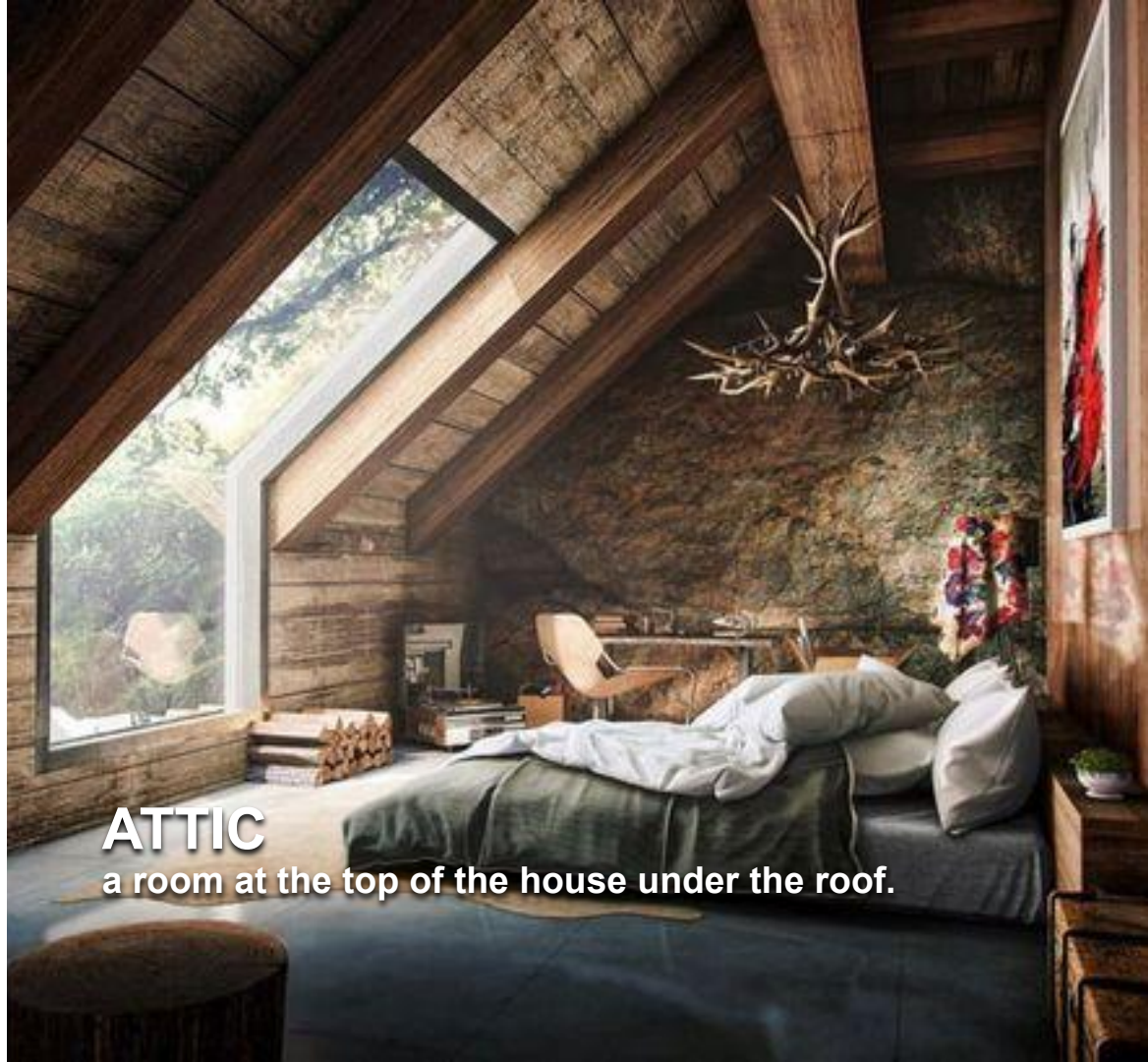
VENTILATION



Gable roof with attic



Cathedral ceiling with partial attic



ATTIC

a room at the top of the house under the roof.

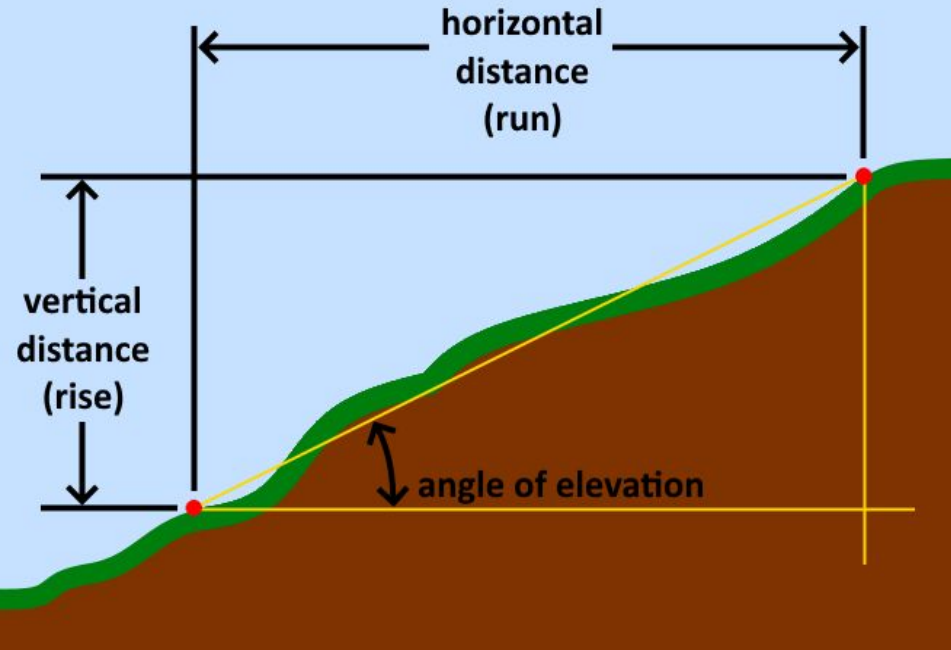


COURTYARD

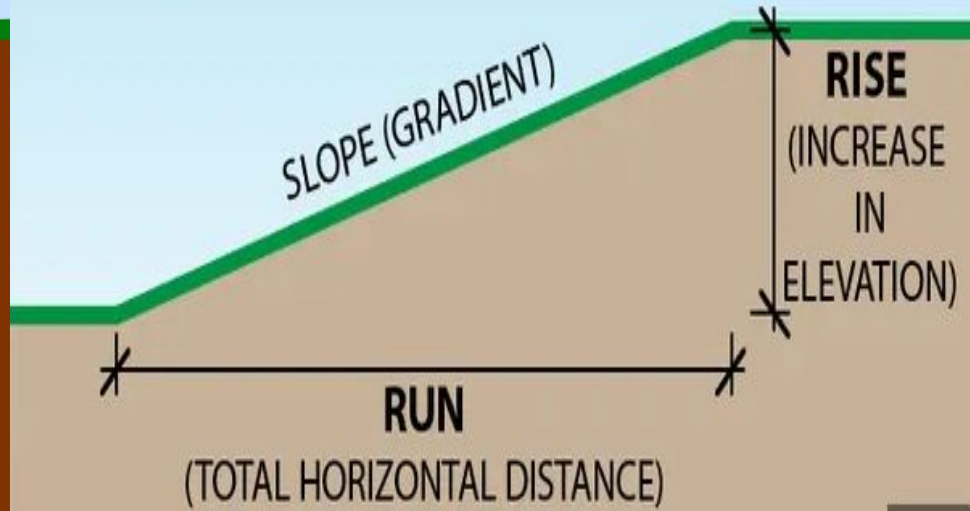
an enclosed area surrounded by a building or parts of a building which is open to the sky.

GRADE

The grade (also called slope, incline, gradient, pitch or rise) of a physical feature , topographic landform or constructed element, refers to the amount of inclination of that surface to the horizontal.

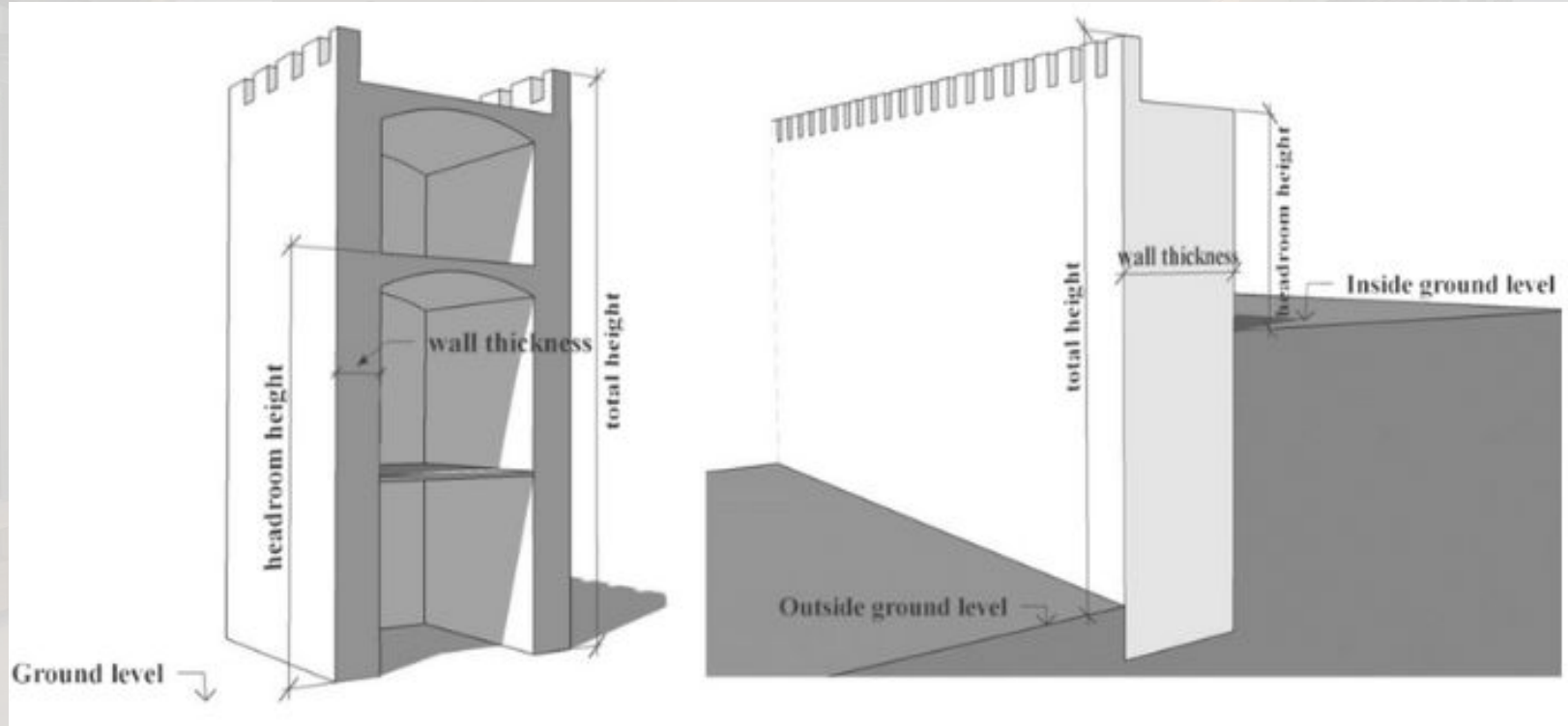


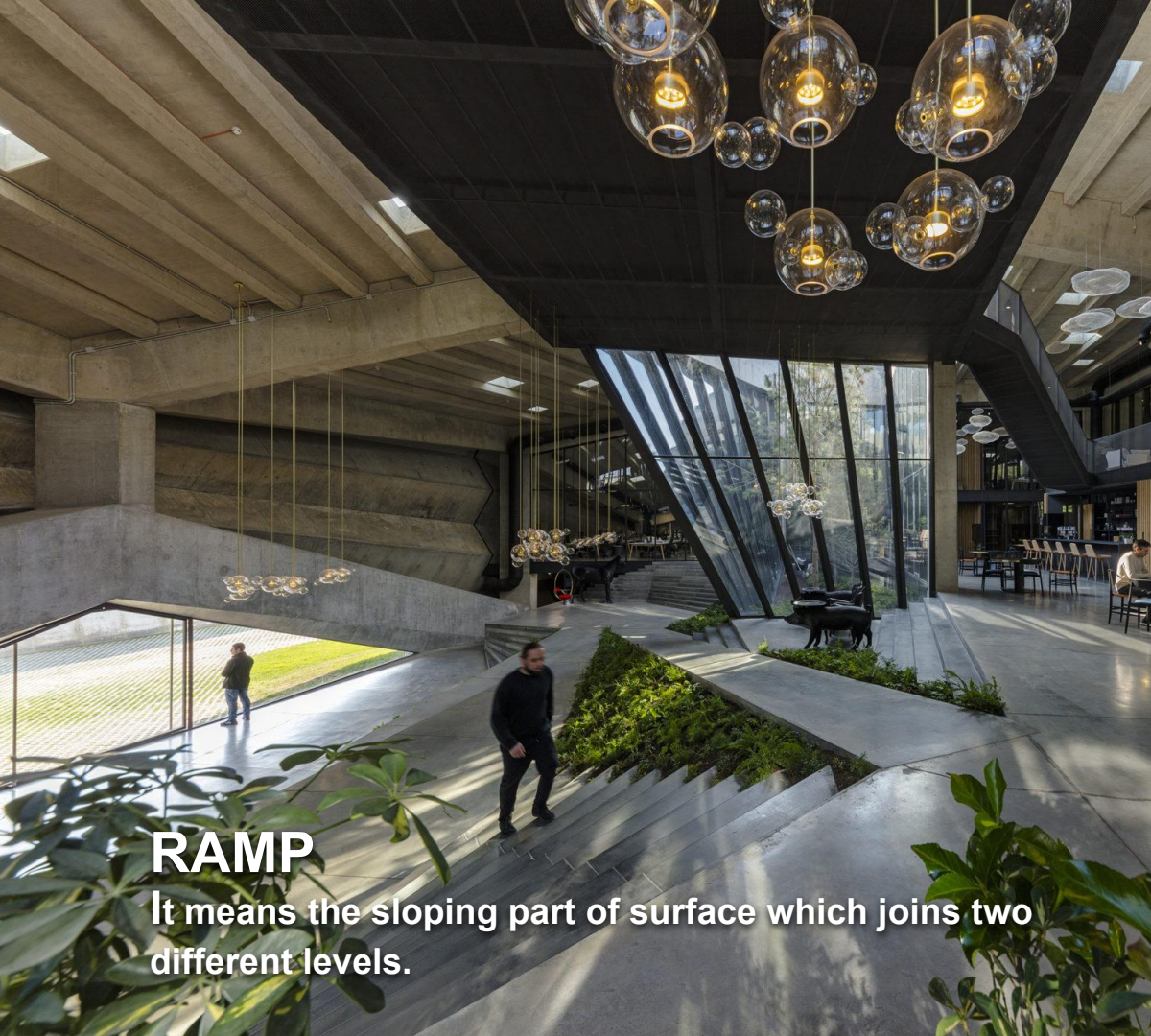
$$\text{SLOPE \%} = \text{RISE} \div \text{RUN} \times 100$$



HEADROOM

It means the clear vertical distance between the finished floor level or the lowest part of the room and the underside of the ceiling or the lower surface of the cover of that room.





RAMP

It means the sloping part of surface which joins two different levels.





HABITABLE SPACE

any inner space meant for human occupation of more than 8 hours per day.



OCCUPIED SPACE

any space used by human beings as storage or similar functions but not for living and sleeping.



2.5.3

VENTILATION

SCOPE
STAIRS, STEPS, RAMPS AND LIFTS
INTERNAL SPACES
LIGHTING
MECHANICAL VERTICAL TRANSPORT IN BUILDINGS

DEFINITIONS
SURROUNDING MATERIALS OR COURTYARDS
ACCESS TO UNOCCUPIED SPACES

2.5.3.1

GENERAL

All residential buildings other than detached houses as per 2.5.3.2
(shown 2.5.3.4 in MNBC 2020)

Others with natural or mechanical ventilation for its intended occupancy

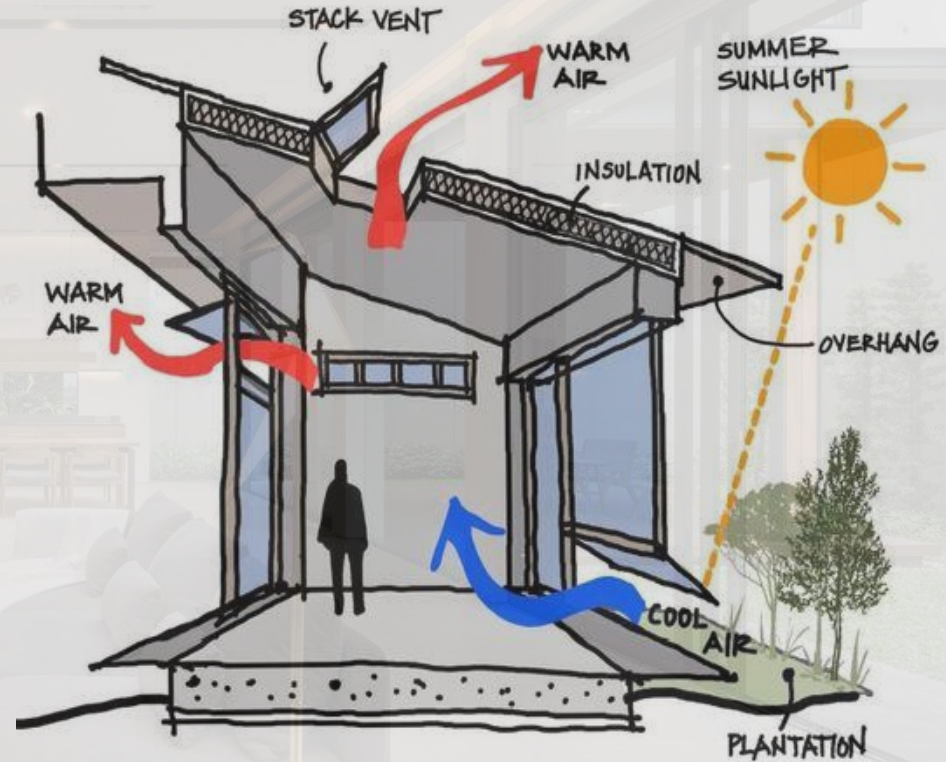
Exceptions:

- (a) Any store room of area not exceeding 6.0 sq.m and
- (b) any private lift lobby of area not exceeding 6.0 sq.m.

2.5.3.2

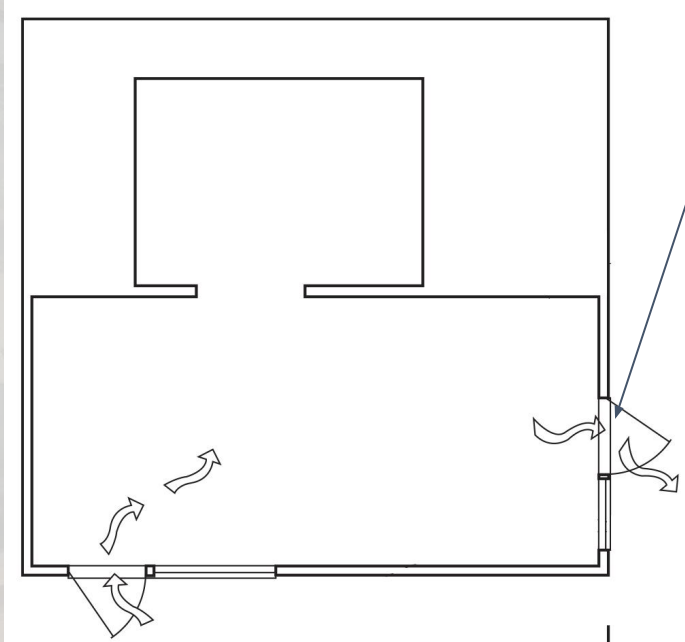
NATURAL VENTILATION

- Natural ventilation of an occupied space shall be through windows, doors, louvers or other openings to the outdoors.
- The operating mechanism for such opening shall be provided with ready access so that the openings are readily controllable by the building occupants.



2.5.3.2.1

VENTILATION REQUIRED



- 5 % of the floor area of the room or space
- Not more than 12.0 m from any window/opening

Any opening may be considered to be unobstructed except from the following:

- (a) The effective open area of a sliding window is the unobstructed area when the sliding window is opened fully.
- (b) The effective open area of any opening installed with fixed louvers shall be assumed to be 50% of the area of the opening.
- (c) For any casement windows installed with restrictors are and can be opened at least 30 degrees or more, the effective open area of the window shall be assumed to be 50% of the window opening.

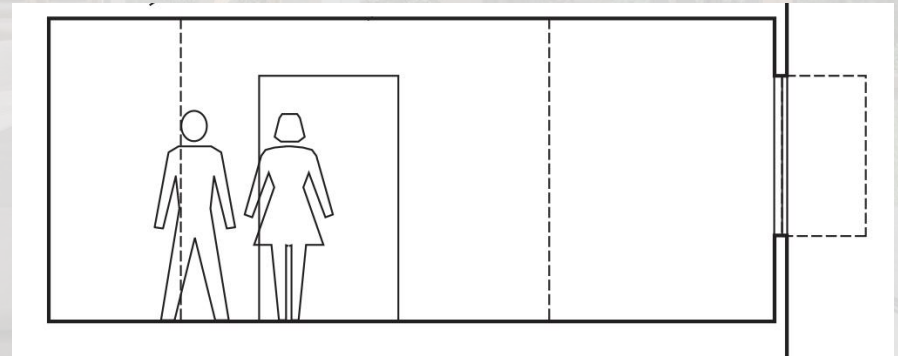
2.5.3.2.1 VENTILATION REQUIRED (CONTD;)

The windows or other openings shall be located such that they open to

- (a) the exterior of the building;
- (b) courtyards complying with Section 2.5.5.,
- (c) a recess space, 10ft minimum distance between facing walls.

Exception: Any of the following rooms or spaces in any residential development including house built by the owners for their own use is allowed to provide mechanical ventilation.

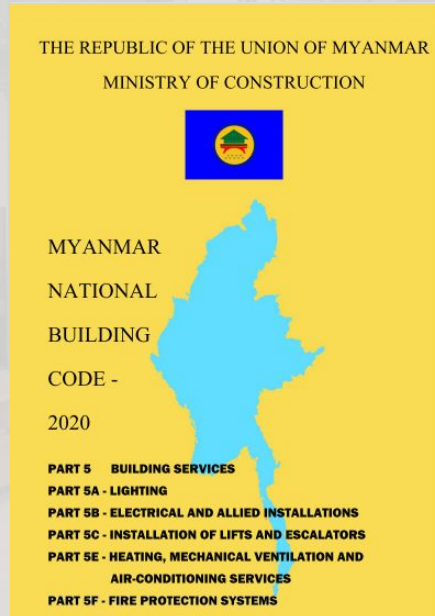
- (i) any fitness room;
- (ii) any clubhouse;
- (iii) any toilet, bathroom or lavatory; and
- (iv) any basement.



2.5.3.3

ARTIFICIAL OR MECHANICAL VENTILATION

Mechanical ventilation shall be provided in accordance with **Part 5 Building Services.**



MYANMAR NATIONAL BUILDING CODE 2020

PART 5E BUILDING SERVICES (HEATING, MECHANICAL VENTILATION AND AIR-CONDITIONING SERVICES)

	<small>(BUILDING SERVICES (HEATING, MECHANICAL VENTILATION AND AIR-CONDITIONING SERVICES))</small> rise across the heater should not exceed 34°C and the resulting duct velocity should be between 1.5 m/s to 6.0 m/s. Hydronic Heating Coils shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's installation instructions.
5E.4.3	Electric Unit Heaters
5E.4.3.1	Electric Unit Heaters shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's installation instructions. Unit heaters shall meet all requirements of UL listing standard 1025 and relevant standards.
5E.4.4	Fireplaces
5E.4.4.1	Masonry fireplaces shall be constructed in accordance with the Myanmar National Building Code (MNBC). International Building Codes (IBC) shall be referenced if the requirements are not specified in MNBC.
5E.4.4.2	Factory-built fireplaces shall be listed and labeled approved in accordance with UL 127 and relevant Standards.
5E.4.4.3	The central heating plant should be located at a convenient central location that can distribute a secondary heating medium (hot water or steam) throughout a building or a multi building complex. The diversity of individual zone loads and the maintenance activities should be taken into consideration when selecting the location of the plant.
5E.4.4.4	The choice of fuel should be made on the basis of life-cycle cost. Consider the dual-fuel burners (oil / propane or gas) when selecting combustion boilers. If electric boilers are considered, make a selection based upon more than just low first cost.
5E.4.4.5	The furnace as heat source for direct heating of air for space conditioning should be considered for small office buildings, residences, and industrial plants.
5E.5	Mechanical Ventilation System
	This section covers the design and installation of the mechanical ventilation system.
5E.5.1	Deliberations of Design
5E.5.1.1	General
5E.5.1.1.1	The purpose of the ventilation is to maintain the acceptable indoor air quality by changing the air in an enclosed space. The required amount of air in the space should be continuously withdrawn and replaced by the fresh air drawn from the external sources to maintain the required level of air purity, oxygen content and temperature as well as to control the contaminants, carbon dioxide, bacteria and odor.
5E.5.1.1.2	The appropriate air filters / filtration system shall be introduced at the fresh air intake to meet the requirement of indoor air quality specified in "Air Quality Control" section.
5E.5.1.2	Fire Damper Installation
5E.5.1.2.1	Fire dampers shall not be fitted in the following locations.

2.5.4

SCOPE
STAIRS, STEPS, RAMPS AND LIFTS
LIGHTING
INTERNAL SPACES
VENTILATION
MECHANICAL VERTICAL TRANSPORT IN BUILDINGS

SURROUNDING
MATERIALS
COURTS OR
COURTYARDS
DEFINITIONS
ACCESS TO UNOCCUPIED SPACES

2.5.4.1

GENERAL

Space intended for human occupancy shall be provided with natural light by means of exterior glazed openings or artificial light.

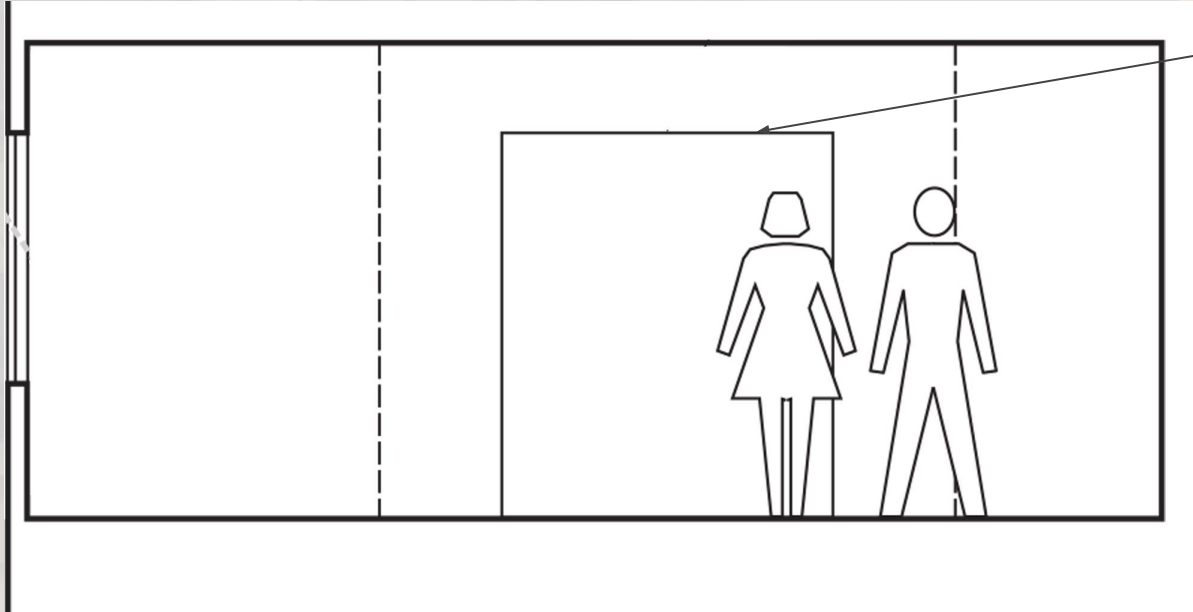
All residential buildings other than detached houses as per 2.5.4.2.

Exceptions:

- (a) Any store room of area not exceeding 6.0 sq.m and
- (b) any private lift lobby of area not exceeding 6.0 sq.m.

2.5.4.2

NATURAL LIGHT



- 10% of the floor area of the room or space
- Artificial lighting instead of natural lighting;
 - Bathroom, toilet or lavatory,
 - Store room; or
 - basement

2.5.4.2.1

EXTERIOR OPENINGS

- Open directly onto a public way, or courtyard.

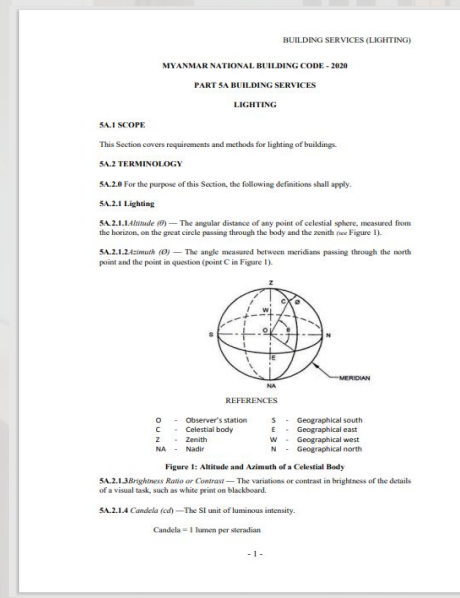
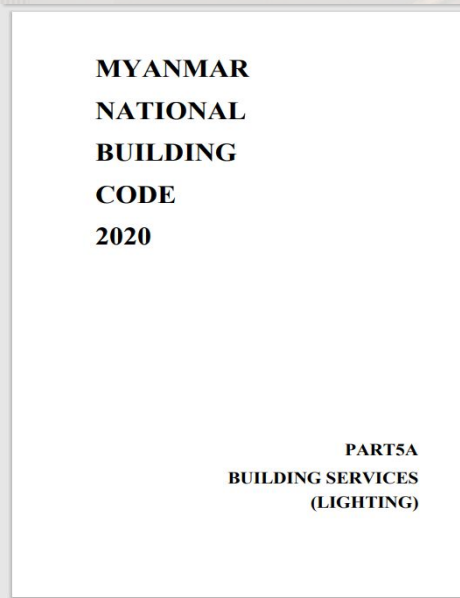
Exceptions:

- (a) Required exterior openings are permitted to open into a roof porch where the porch:
 - 1) Has a ceiling height of not less than 7 ft(2134mm).
 - 2) Has a longer side at least 65% open and unobstructed.

2.5.4.3

ARTIFICIAL LIGHT

- Artificial light shall be illuminated in accordance with Part 5 Building Services (Lighting).



2.5.5

COURTS OR COURTYARDS

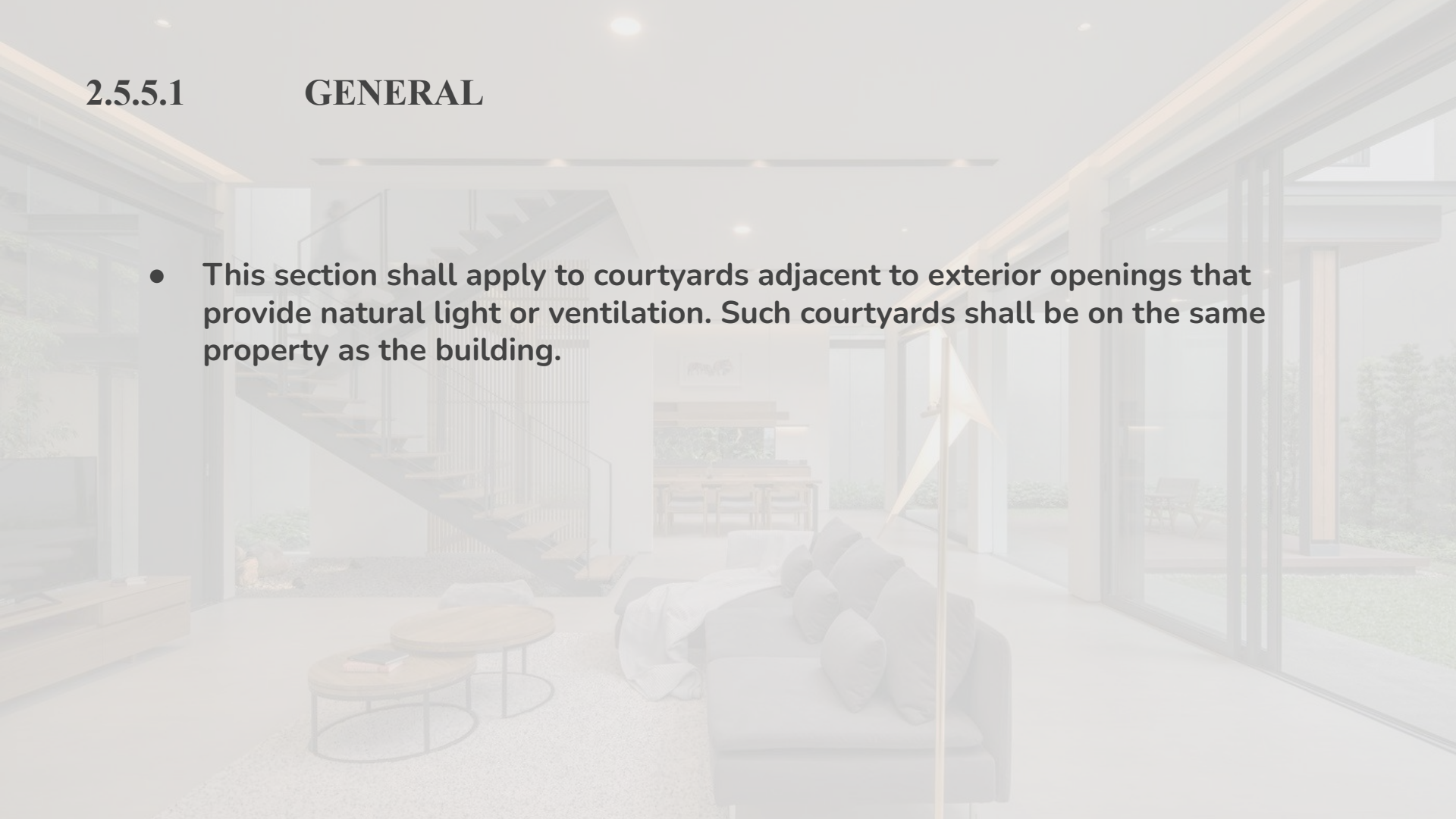
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DEFINITIONS
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2.5.5.1

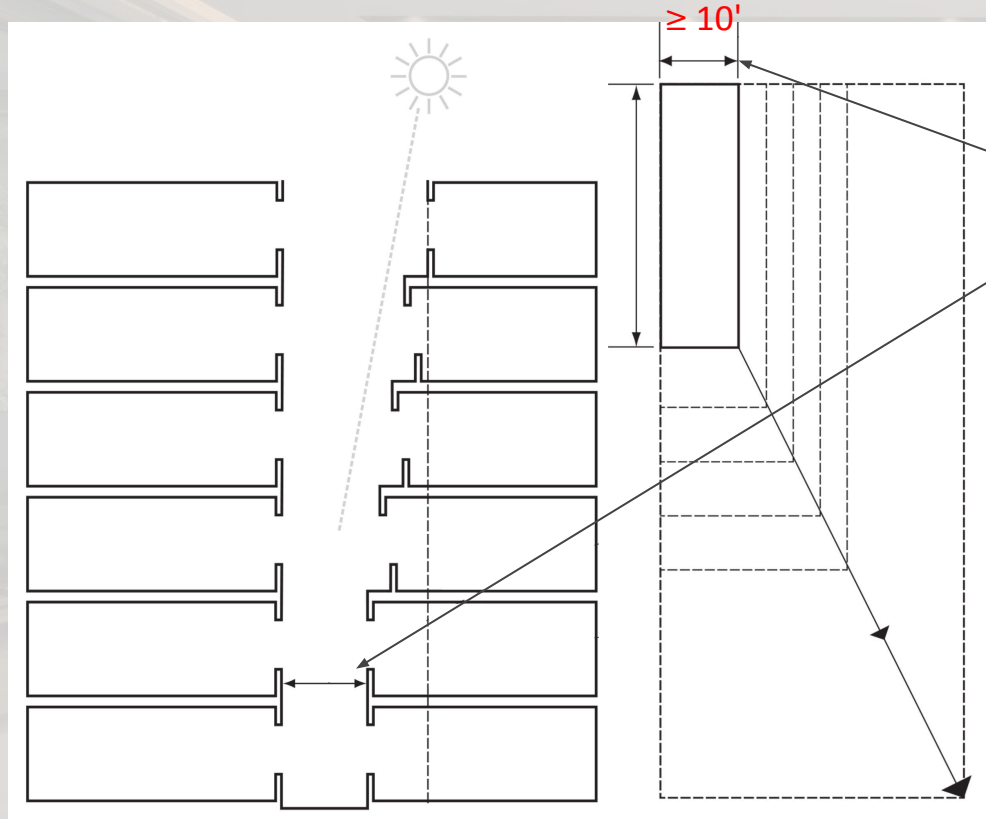
GENERAL

- This section shall apply to courtyards adjacent to exterior openings that provide natural light or ventilation. Such courtyards shall be on the same property as the building.



2.5.5.2

COURTYARDS



- Not less than 10 feet in width
- Minimum area open to sky comply with the following table:

Height	Minimum airwell size FT ² (M ²)
≤ 100ft (30 m)	108 (10)
Subsequent 10ft (3 m)	10.8 (+1)

2.5.5.3.1

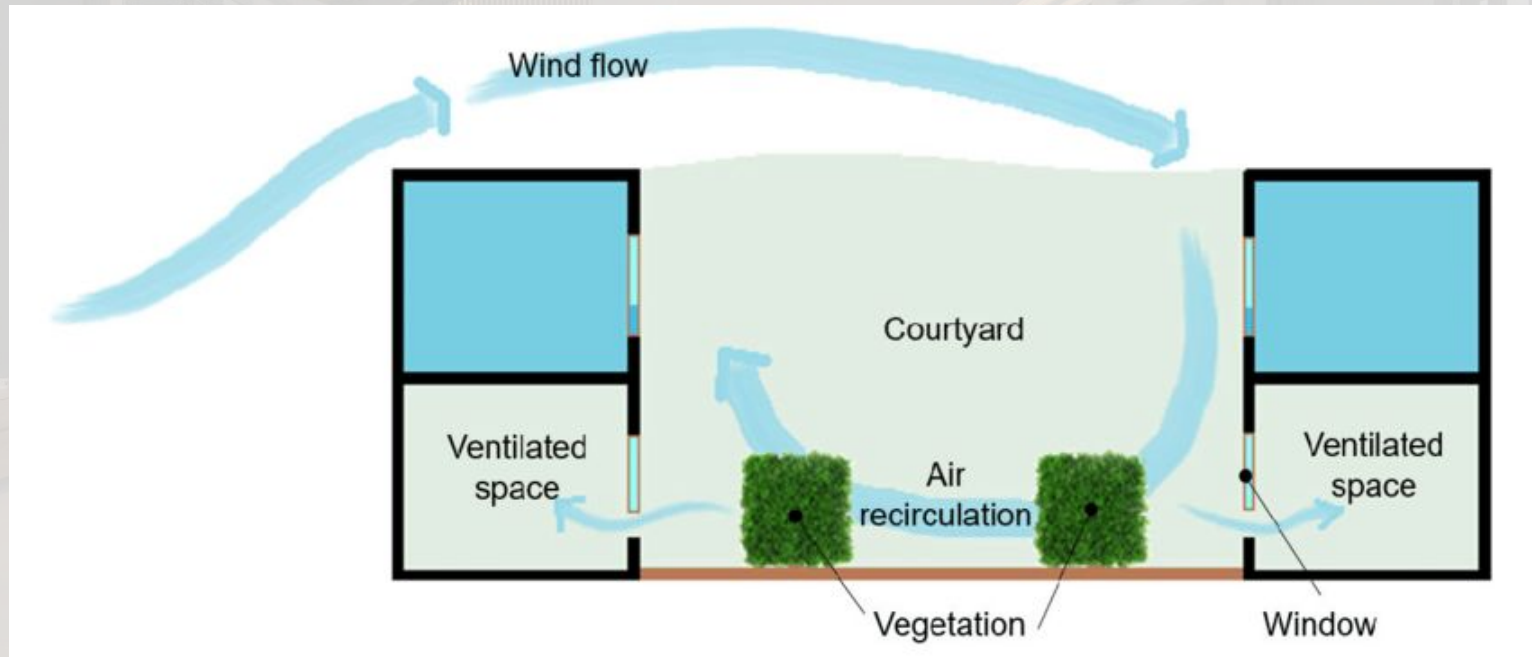
COURTYARD ACCESS

- Access shall be provided to the bottom of courtyards for cleaning purposes.



2.5.5.3.2 AIR INTAKE

- Courtyards more than two stories in height shall be provided with a horizontal air intake at the bottom not less than 10 square feet (0.93 sq.m) in area and leading to the exterior of the building unless abutting a public way.



2.5.5.3.3

COURTYARD DRAINAGE

- The bottom of every courtyard shall be properly graded and drained to a public sewer or other approved disposal system.



2.5.6

INTERNAL SPACES

STAIRS, STEPS, RAMPS AND LIFTS

SCOPE

LIGHTING

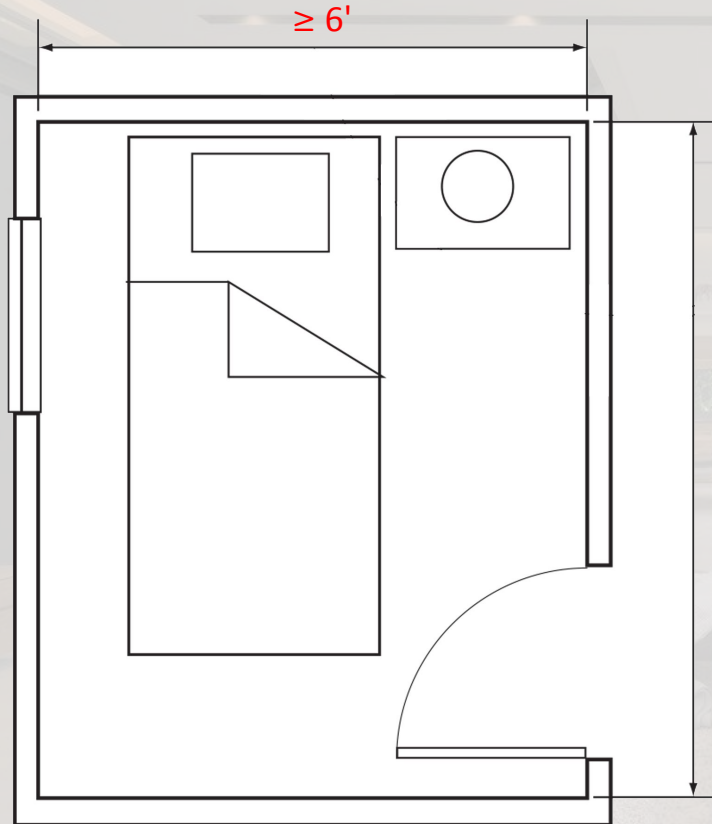
VENTILATION

MECHANICAL VERTICAL TRANSPORT IN BUILDINGS

SURROUNDING
MATERIALS
COURTS OR
COURTYARDS
DEFINITIONS
ACCESS TO UNOCCUPIED SPACES

2.5.6.1

UNIT SIZES AND ROOM DIMENSIONS



- The **floor area**, not including public stair of smallest residential unit, for **one family** in the urban areas is **500 sq.ft** or at least **100 sq.ft per person**, allowable to take the lesser figure.
- The **minimum room size** meant for human habitation of more than 8 hours daily is **60 clear sq.ft**.
- The **width of** such habitable room in a residential building shall be **not less than 6 ft**.

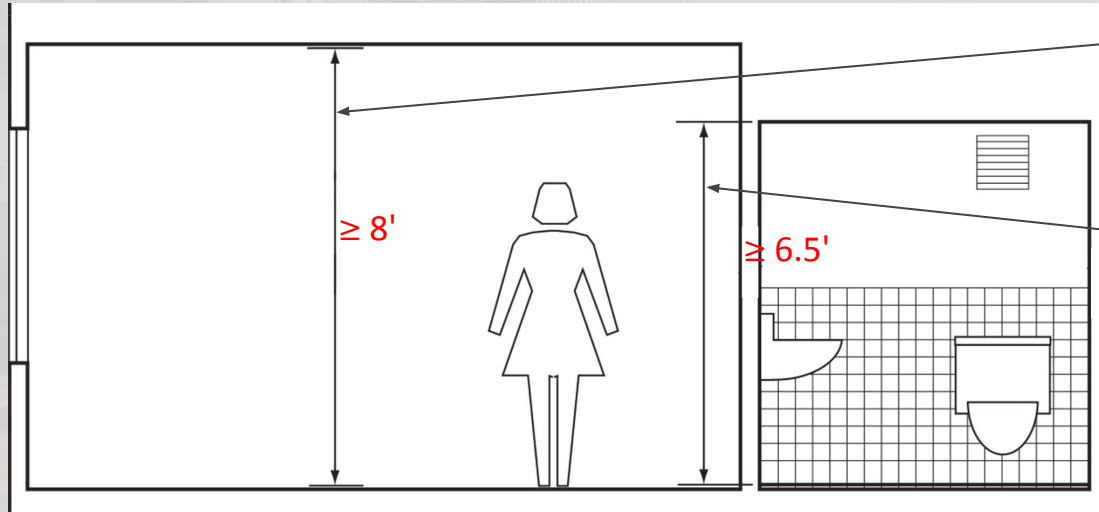
2.5.6.2

2.5.6.2.1

2.5.6.2.1.1

ROOM HEIGHT RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

The **minimum clear height of room (head room)** in residential buildings **excluding shop houses** shall be:

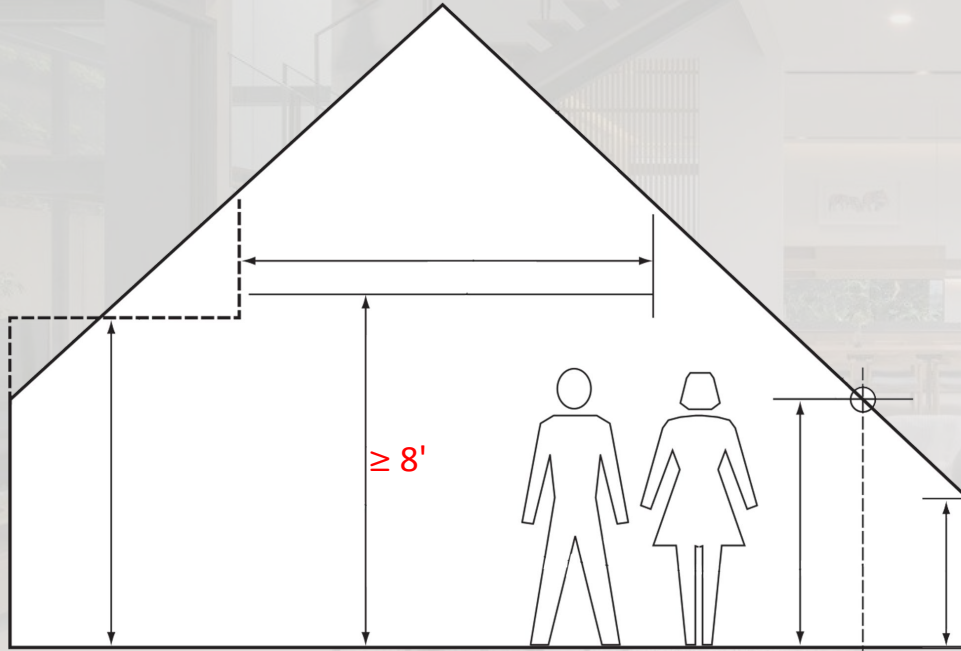


For living rooms, bedrooms and kitchens, not less than **8 ft**;

For bathrooms, water-closets, latrines, , balconies, verandas, and like, not less than **6.5 ft**;

2.5.6.2.1.2

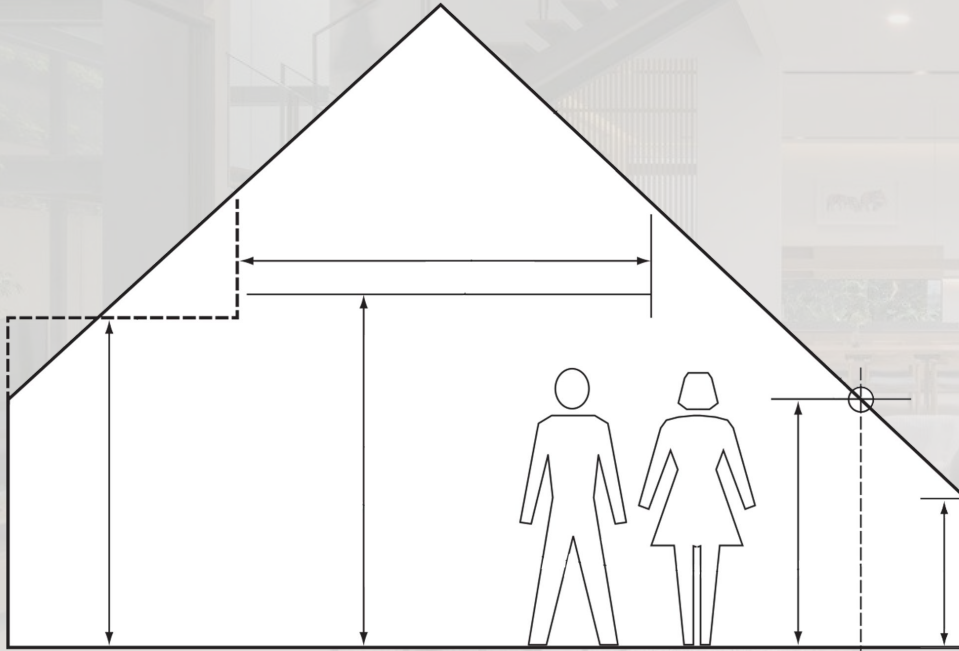
The minimum average height of rooms with **sloping ceilings** in residential buildings **excluding shop houses** shall be:



- For living rooms, bedrooms and kitchens, **not less than 8 ft**;
- For attic rooms used as bedrooms, the minimum height immediately **at roof edges** is **4 ft**, however the average room height must be **8 ft** when used as bedroom;

2.5.6.2.1.2

The minimum average height of rooms with **sloping ceilings** in residential buildings **excluding shop houses** shall be:



- The minimum headroom of **other habitable rooms or space** inside any building be **7.5 ft**;
- The minimum headroom for **bathrooms, water-closets, latrines, , balconies, verandas, and the like, not less than 6.5 ft**;

2.5.6.2.2

OTHERS

- Height of areas
 - 9.5 ft for shop houses and retail shops
 - follow the room heights of residential units for residential purposes.
- Clear height of rooms (head room)
 - Not less than 9.5 ft for teaching in schools
 - Not less than 9.5 ft for accommodation in hospitals
 - Conform to concerned authorities for operation in hospitals
 - Not less than 9.5 ft for any room in a factory
 - Minimum 7 ft for any basement not being used as human habitation
 - Not less than 8 ft in the part of the ground floor is left open for use as car park or covered garden
 - Not less than 8 ft for car parking
 - Not less than 7 ft at staircase
 - Not less than 8 ft in the height of any covered footway.

2.5.6.2.2

OTHERS (CONTD;)

- Clear height of rooms (head room)
 - Not less than 9.5 ft for public area
(Excluding: the areas such as water-closets, lavatories, cloakrooms, corridors and rooms)
 - Not less than 9.5 ft for the height between the finished floor level and the ceiling over a balcony provided in public resort or public places
 - Not less than 8 ft for non-habitable rooms on public places, such as water-closets, lavatories, corridors,

Exception: When the clear room height is considered, the required height for all electrical and mechanical services such as duct lines, fire extinguishing systems, etc. should be noticed.

2.5.6.3

INNER CONNECTING SPACE WIDTHS

- All inner connecting space widths in the building shall be complied with **2.6.8 Egress width.**

THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR
MINISTRY OF CONSTRUCTION



MYANMAR
NATIONAL
BUILDING
CODE -
2020

**PART 1 - ADMINISTRATION OF PLANNING, BUILDING
AND BUILT ENVIRONMENT**
PART 2 - ARCHITECTURE AND URBAN DESIGN

MYANMAR NATIONAL BUILDING CODE 2020

PART 2

ARCHITECTURE AND URBAN DESIGN

ARCHITECTURE AND URBAN DESIGN

- b) In addition, in the case of a maisonette unit comprising not more than two storeys, where a single door is provided,
- the door shall not be located on the upper storey of the unit; and
 - the floor area of the upper storey shall not exceed 60 m², unless a separate exit is provided on this upper storey.
- c) All exits from residential or maisonette units shall have direct access to exit staircase, exit passageway or exterior open space.

2.6.8 Egress Width

The total width of means of egress shall not be less than the total occupant load serves by means of egress multiply by defined width per occupant load as per table and the minimum width must conform to the following table.

Table 2.6.6 Egress Width

Type of Occupancy	Egress Width per person (inch)				Min width (ft)	
	To outdoors at ground level (Door opening) (inches)	Other exit & corridor doors	Staircases	Ramps Corridors Exits Passageways	Stairs	Corridor
High hazard	0.4	0.5	0.65	0.4	3.5	3.5
Industrial buildings (factories, workshops, godown/ warehouse)	0.2	0.25	0.35	0.2	3.5	3.5
Dormitories, hotels	0.4	0.5	0.65	0.4	3.5	3.5
Shops	0.2	0.25	0.35	0.2	3.5	3.5
Offices	0.2	0.25	0.35	0.2	3.5	3.5
Places of public resort & car parks	0.2	0.25	0.35	0.2	3.5	3.5
School & educational buildings	0.2	0.25	0.35	0.2	3.5	5(a)
Hospitals	0.65	0.65	1.25	0.65	3.5	6.5(b)
Hotels, boarding houses	0.4	0.5	0.65	0.4	3.5	3.5
Blocks of flats/ residents	0.4	0.5	0.65	0.4	3.5(c)	3.5
Detached, semi-detached & terrace House, including townhouses	NR	NR	NR	NR	3	3

2.5.6.4

DOORS AND OPENINGS

- All doors width entering any habitable room shall have minimum clear height of 6.5 feet and width of 2.75 ft.
 - 1) Doors for toilets and kitchens in residential units:
Minimum height - 6.5 ft
Minimum Width - 2.75 ft
 - 2) All exit doors shall comply with section 2.6 Means of Egress.
 - 3) Access to the space beneath a roof enclosed by a ceiling - 2ft width minimum.

2.5.7

STAIRS, STEPS, RAMPS AND LIFTS

MECHANICAL VERTICAL TRANSPORT IN BUILDINGS
VENTILATION
LIGHTING
SCOPE
INTERNAL SPACES

SURROUNDING
MATERIALS
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DEFINITIONS
ACCESS TO UNOCCUPIED SPACES

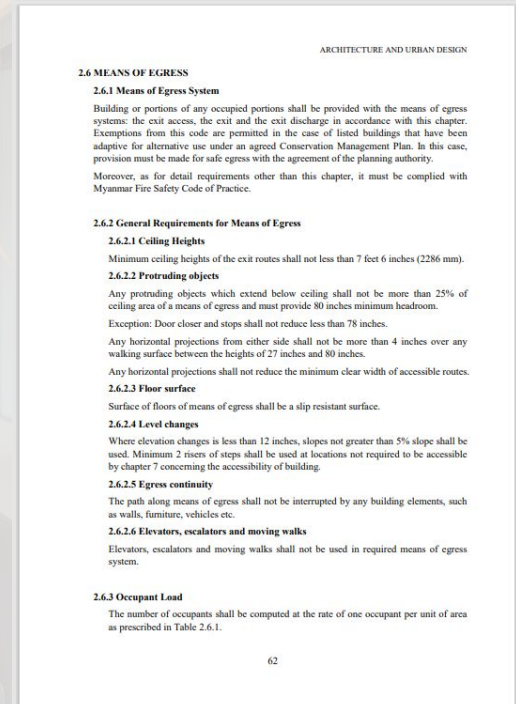
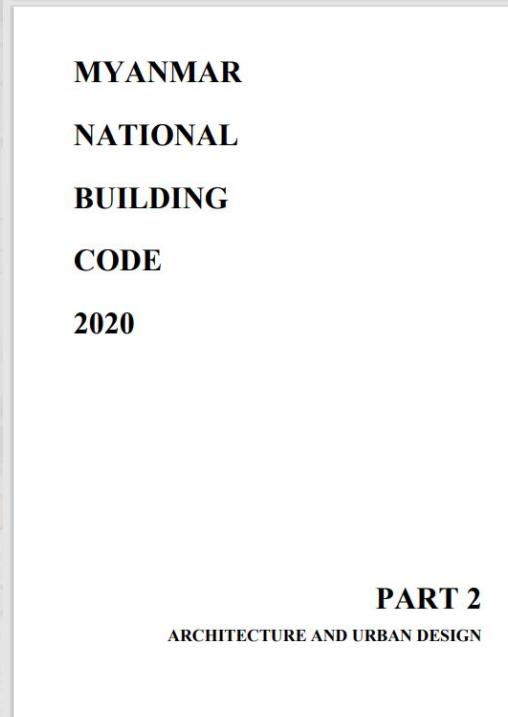
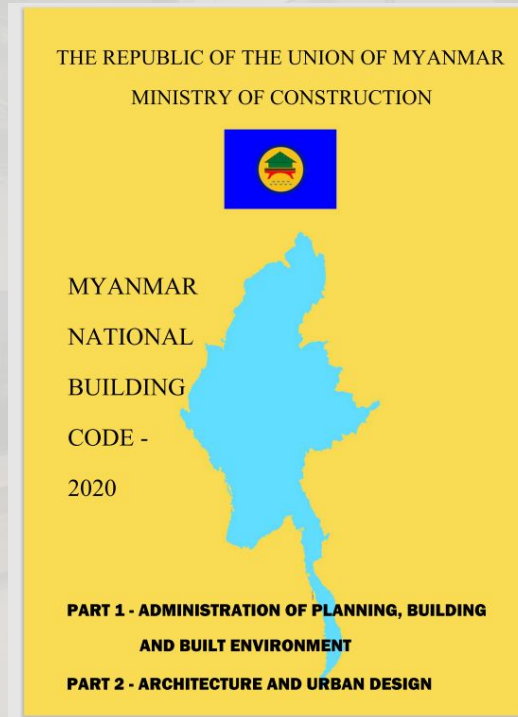
2.5.7.1

STAIRS

- Stair in this chapter means **only for internal stair** whereas, the exit stair is described in chapter **2.6-Means of Egress** of this part and emergency stair is in Myanmar Fire Safety Code of Practice.
 - a) All staircases shall be properly lighted and ventilated.
 - b) All stairs shall be not more than 16 risers between each such landing.
 - c) All stairs shall have non-slip surface.
 - d) For stairs or steps begin after the doors and other openings, the distance between such openings and the beginning of stairs/ steps shall normally be the same as the width of the respective stairs, but minimum of 3 ft.

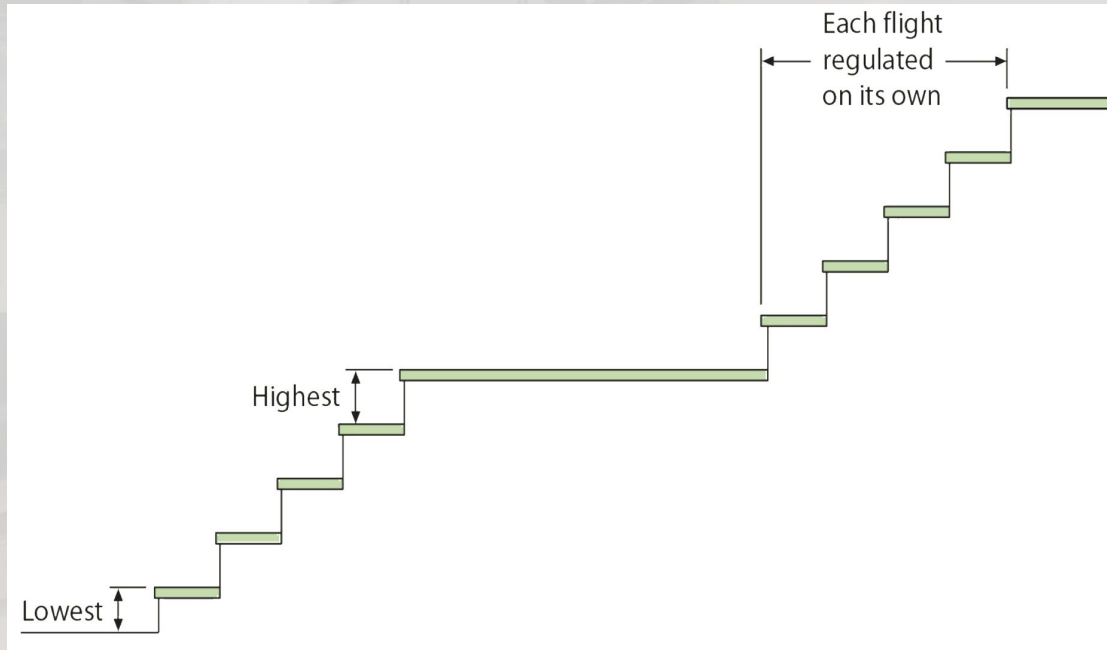
2.5.7.1.1 STAIRS WIDTHS

All exit stair widths shall be referred to **chapter 6 Egress width.**



2.5.7.1.2

STAIRS RATIOS



a) The dimensions of the riser and the tread of stairs in a building throughout all storeys or in a staircase shall be uniform and consistent.

- **The tolerance of risers for each storey shall be $\pm 5\text{mm}$ $\frac{3}{16}$ in.**

2.5.7.1.2

STAIRS RATIOS (CONTD;)

b) Stair ratios for inner stairs in **(R3) detached houses, duplex and terrace houses,** (not more than 3 storeys ,single families), or units with **less than 10 persons occupancy**, must be calculated with the two given formulas:

$2R + T =$ between 23 and 26 inches, and

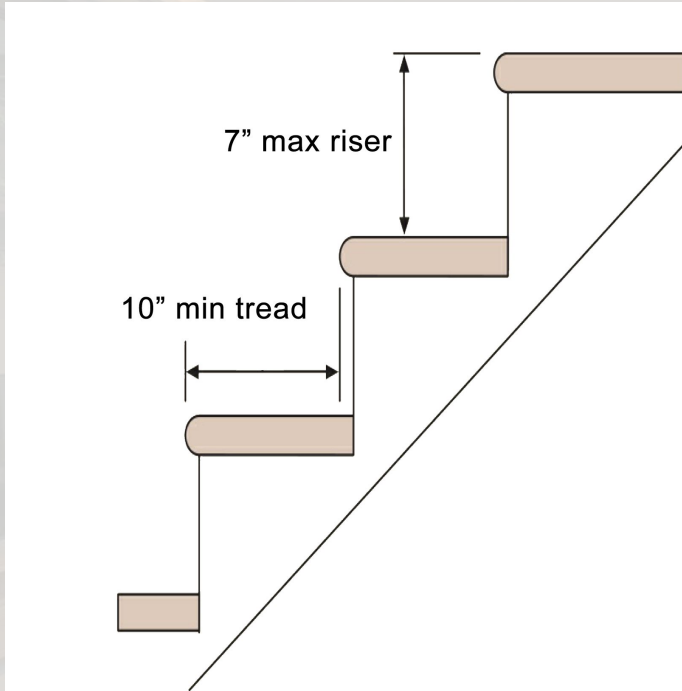
$R + T =$ between 16 and 18 inches, and

R should not be more than 8 inches and T should not be less than 10 inches.

(Where R is the riser in inches; T is the tread in inches)

2.5.7.1.2

STAIRS RATIOS (CONTD;)

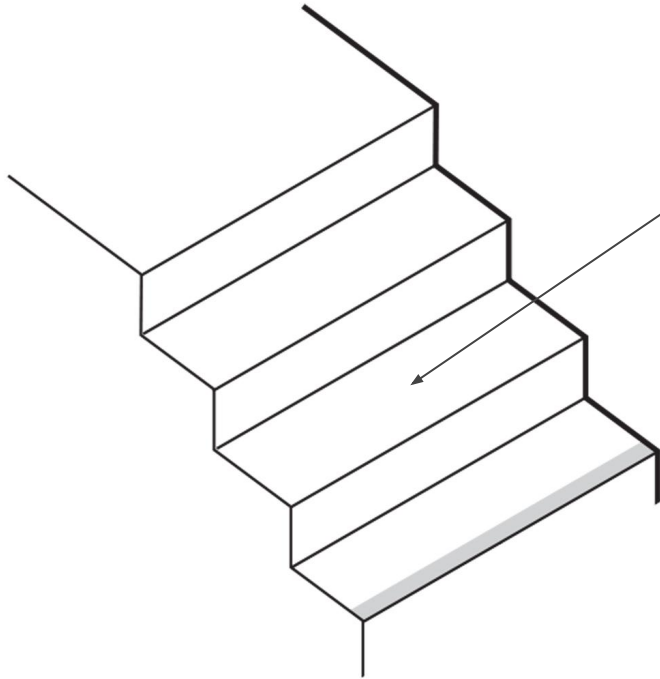


c) Stair ratios for inner stairs in public buildings, including offices with more than occupancy of 10 persons, must be calculated with the given formulas:

- $2R + T =$ between 23 and 26 inches, and
- $R + T =$ between 16 and 18 inches, where R shall not be more than 7 inches, T shall not be less than 10 inches.
(Where R is the riser in inches; T is the tread in inches)

2.5.7.2

STEPS



Dimension of steps shall conform to the formulas given below:

- a) Step in stadiums, cinema halls, theatres and similar buildings, must be calculated with the two given formulas:
 - $2R + T = \text{more than 36 inches, and}$
 - $R + T = \text{more than 30 inches,}$
R should not be more than 7 inches, T should be more than 24 inches,
(where R is the riser in inches; T is the tread in inches)

2.5.7.2

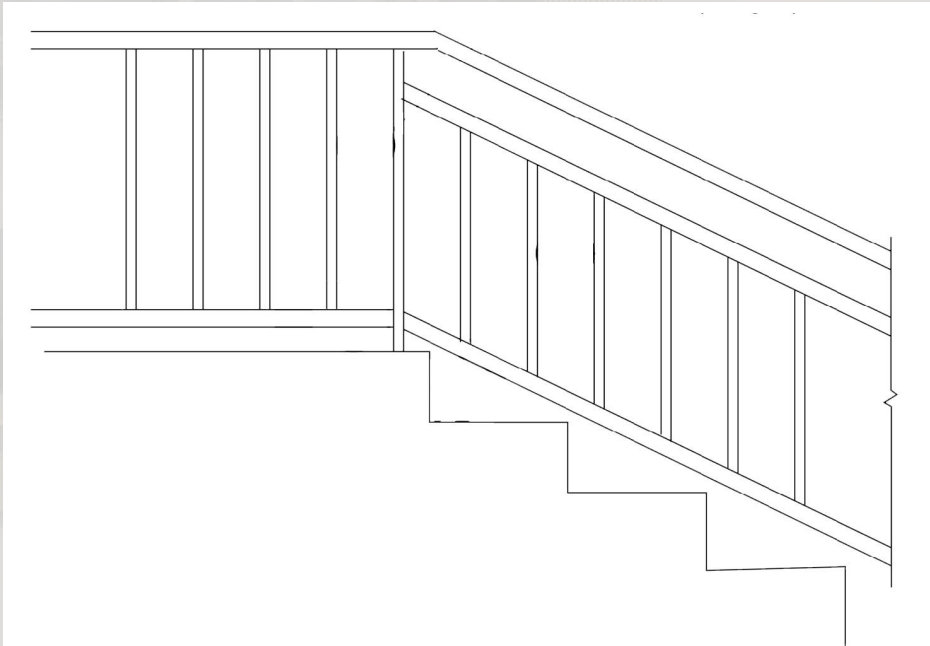
STEPS (CONTD;)

- b) Steps in pagodas, parks and in similar places must be calculated with the two given formulas:
 - $2R + T = \text{more than 30 inches, and}$
 - $R + T = \text{more than 24 inches;}$
R should not be more than 7 inches,
(where R is the riser in inches; T is the tread in inches)

2.5.7.3

RAILINGS OR BARRIERS

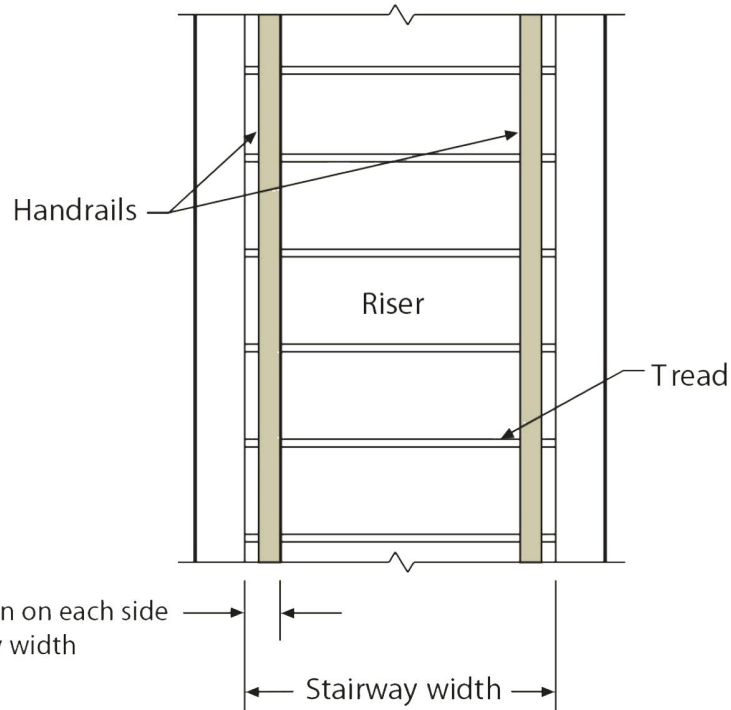
Where there is a vertical drop in level of 3ft 6in or more, appropriate measures shall be taken to prevent people from falling from a height.



- a) All stairs having more than 6 risers or over the stair width of 6.5 ft, must have railings on both sides, where the wall at one side can substitute the railing for stairs with clear width up to 6.5 ft, over the stair width of 6.5 ft, railings shall be constructed on both sides.

2.5.7.3

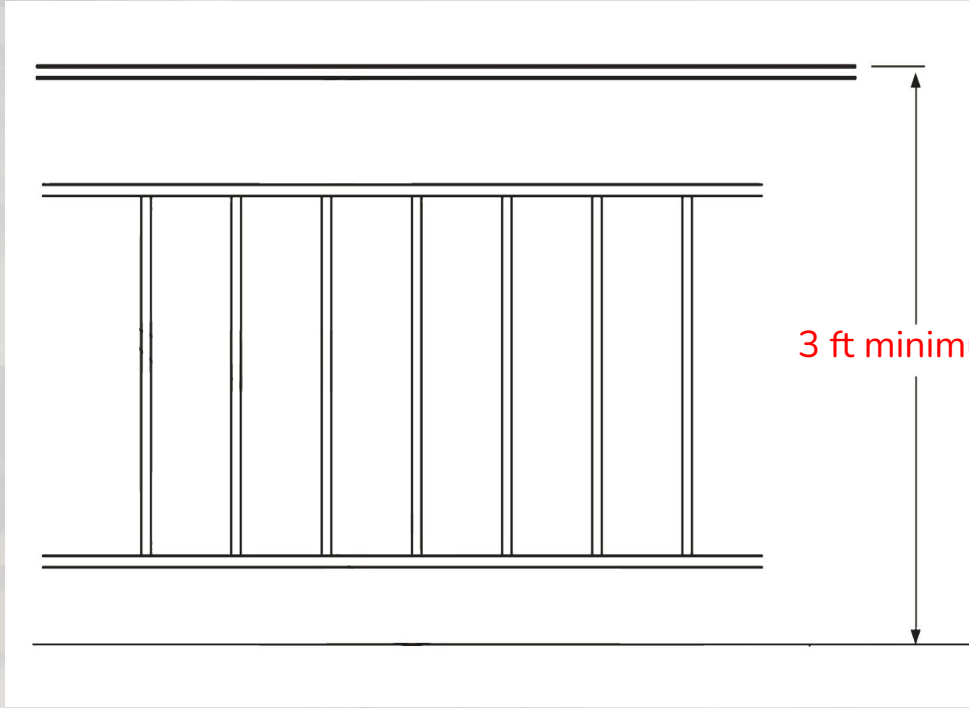
RAILINGS OR BARRIERS



- b) All handrails shall project not more than **4 in** into the stair width and shall be located not less than 3 in of the end /beginning of the stairs.

2.5.7.3

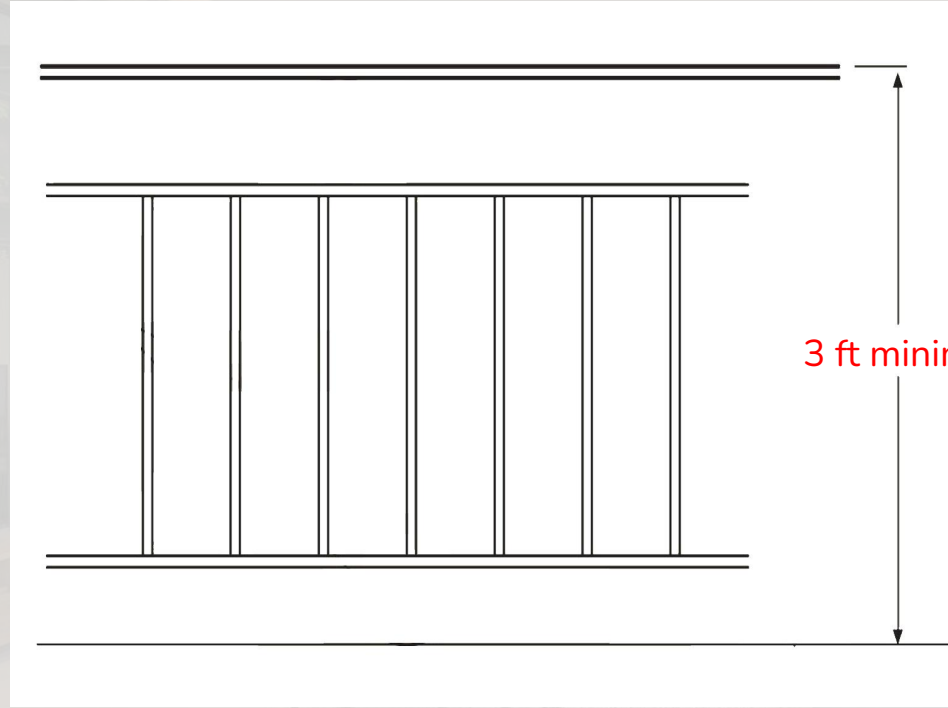
RAILINGS OR BARRIERS



- c) Net railing height at stairs (measured from finished surface of stair to the top of railing) shall not be lower than **3 feet** and the spacing of balustrades or similar openings below the hand railing level shall not be more than 4 inches.

2.5.7.3

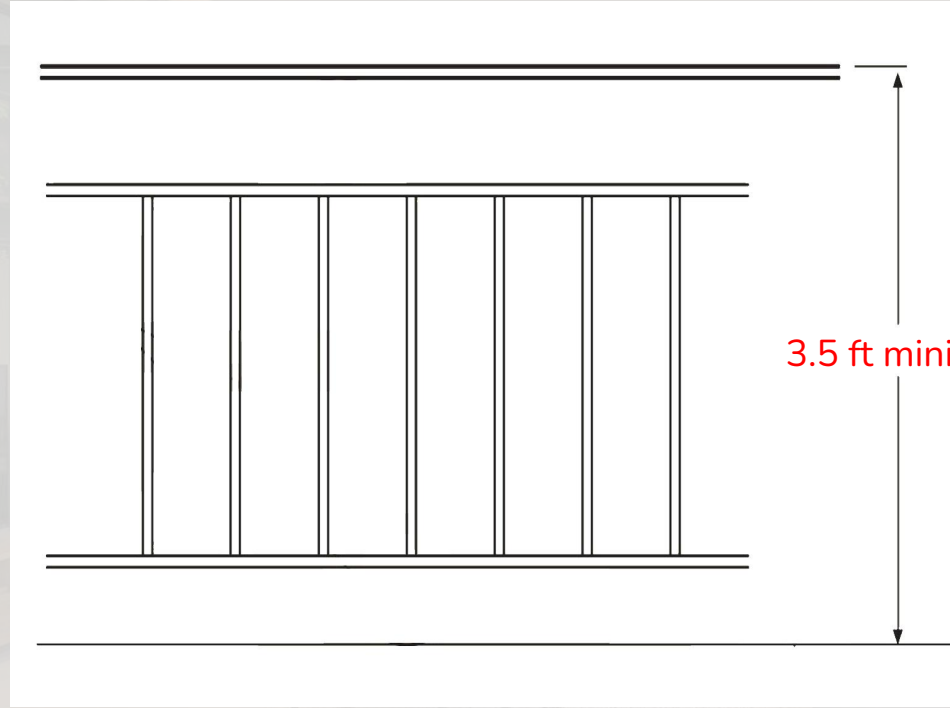
RAILINGS OR BARRIERS (CONTD;)



- d) If balconies, terraces, flat roofs and similar structures at buildings are more than 25 ft above the ground level, net railing or barrier height shall not be lower than 3 ft (measured from floor finishing to the top of railing). The spacing of balustrades or similar openings below the hand railing level shall not be more than 4 in.

2.5.7.3

RAILINGS OR BARRIERS (CONTD;)



- e) If balconies, large windows reaching to the floor level, terraces, flat roofs and similar structures at buildings are more than 35 ft above the ground level, net railing or barrier height shall not be lower than 3.5 ft, and the spacing of balustrades or similar openings below the hand railing level should not be more than 4 in.

2.5.7.3

RAILINGS OR BARRIERS (CONTD;)

- f) Net railing height or barrier of stairs, balconies, terraces and similar structures at schools shall not be lower than 3.5 ft (measured from floor finishing to the top of railing) and if there is climbable toehold, it shall not be more than 4 in from the floor level. The spacing of balustrades or similar openings below the hand railing level shall not be more than 4 in.
- g) All stairs with more than 16 risers shall have an intermediate landing having the same width of the respective stairs but minimum of 3 ft shall be required.

2.5.7.4

RAMPS

The design of ramps shall conform to following points:-

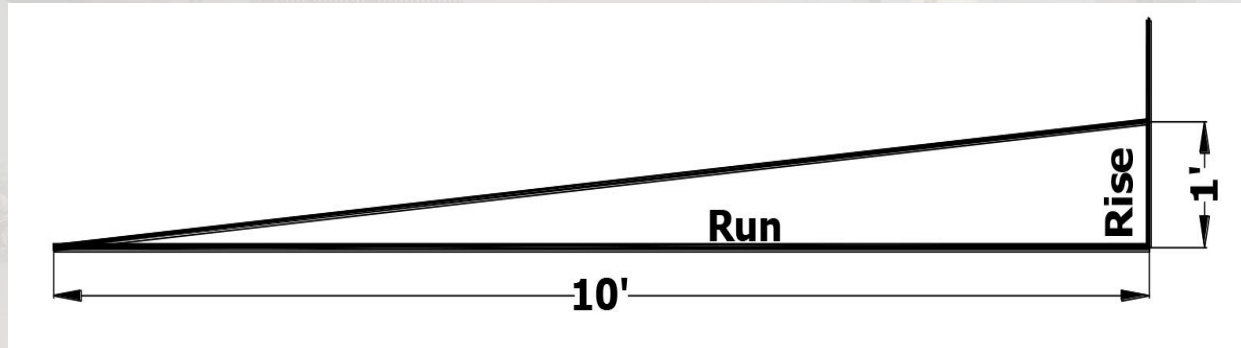
All ramps

- a) for wheel chair of handicapped persons - the slopes less than 10 %, (Rise: run ratio 1:10).
- b) for light motor vehicles less than 2 tons net weight - the slopes, less than 16 %, (Rise: run ratio 1: 6.25).
- c) for medium heavy vehicles less than 5 tons net weight - the slopes less than 14 %, (Rise to run ratio 1:7.2).

2.5.7.4

RAMPS (CONTD;)

- d) The clear headroom of ramps at the entering points into the buildings, meant for light vehicles less than 2 tons - not lower than 7 feet, and for entrance of heavy vehicles with less than 5 tons - not less than 9 feet.



2.5.8

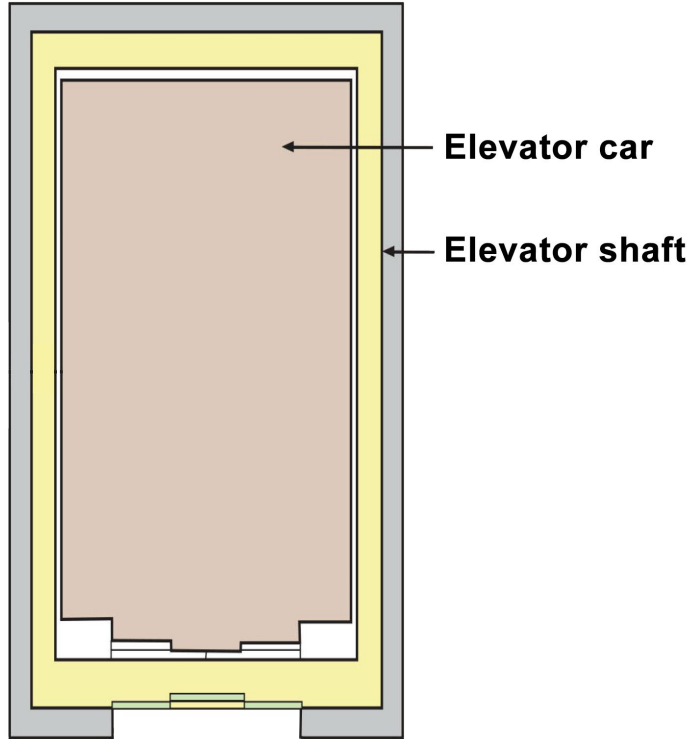
MECHANICAL VERTICAL TRANSPORT IN BUILDING

SCOPE
INTERNAL SPACES
LIGHTING
VENTILATION
STAIRS, STEPS, RAMPS AND LIFTS

SURROUNDING
MATERIALS
COURTYARDS
DEFINITIONS
ACCESS TO UNOCCUPIED SPACES

2.5.8.1

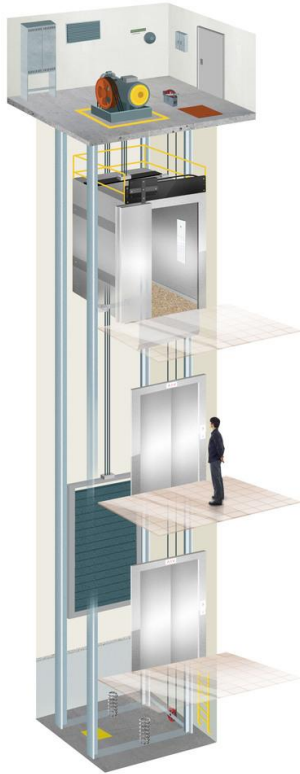
LIFTS AND ESCALATORS



- a) Adequate number of lifts shall be provided in all residential buildings with more than 50 ft from the ground floor level up to the topmost habitable floor level.

2.5.8.1

LIFTS AND ESCALATORS (CONTD;)



- b) All office buildings with more than 4 stories or higher than 40 ft from the ground floor level, shall be equipped with adequate number of lifts.
- c) All buildings with public dealing functions like banks, shopping centres, hospitals, etc., which have more than 3 storeys and higher than 30 ft from ground level to the topmost floor, shall be equipped with adequate number of lifts or similar facilities.

2.5.8.1

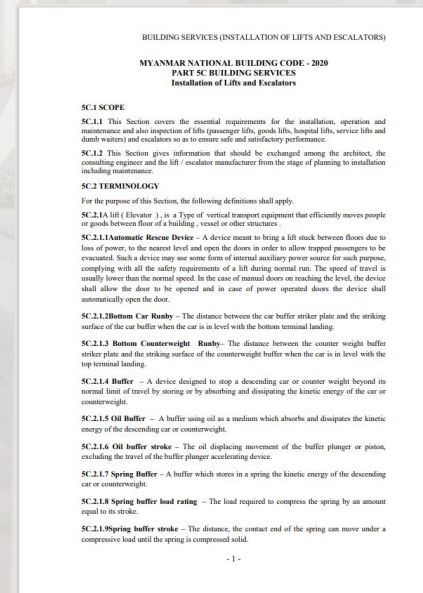
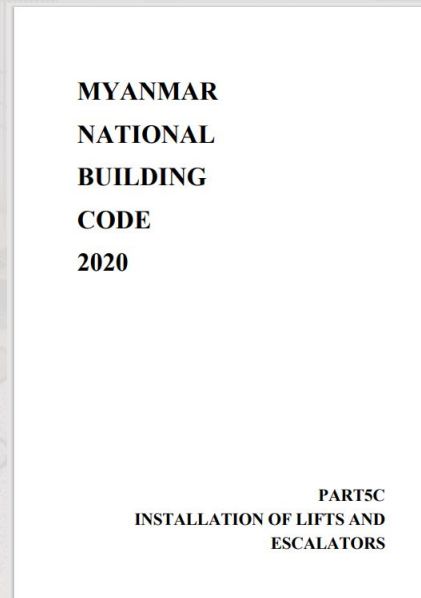
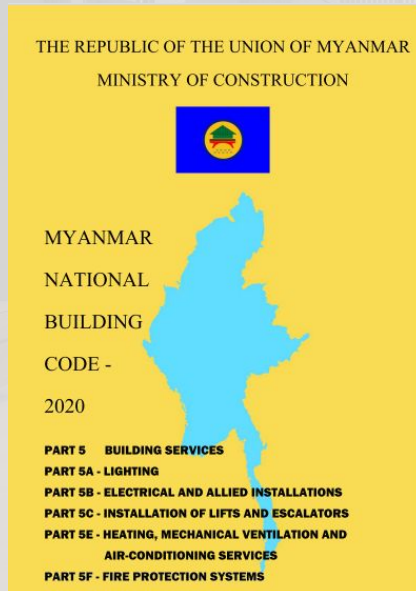
LIFTS AND ESCALATORS (CONTD;)



- d) In the shopping centres with more than 3 storeys and more than 5000 sq.ft shopping area, shall be equipped with adequate number of additional mechanical means of vertical transport, such as lifts, escalators, etc.

2.5.8.1 LIFTS AND ESCALATORS (CONTD;)

- e) In places where mechanical means of vertical transportation, such as escalators or lifts are provided, ordinary stairs designed in line with these codes are necessary.
- f) The capacity of vertical transportation, size and number of lifts shall follow the norms and standards based on calculations done by qualified engineers of the respective field.



2.5.9

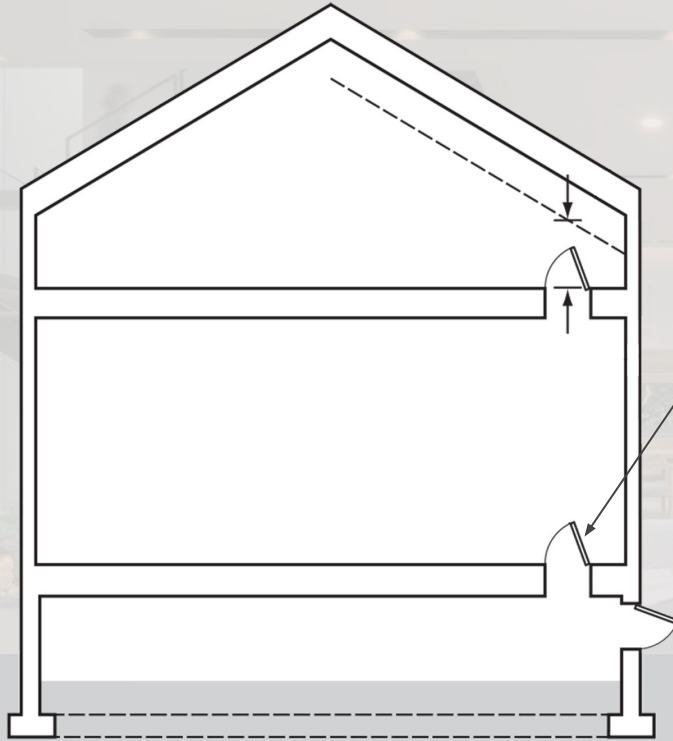
ACCESS TO UNOCCUPIED SPACES

SCOPE
INTERNAL SPACES
LIGHTING
VENTILATION
MECHANICAL VERTICAL TRANSPORT IN BUILDINGS

SURROUNDING
MATERIALS
COURTS OR
COURTYARDS
DEFINITIONS
STAIRS, STEPS, RAMPS AND LIFTS

2.5.9.1

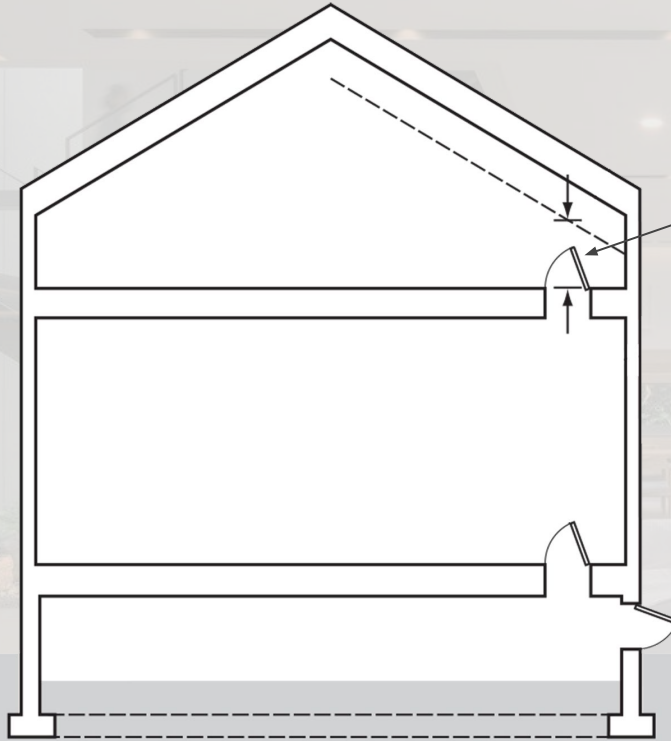
CRAWL SPACES



One access opening not less than 18"x 24" (457 mm x 610 mm).

2.5.9.2

ATTIC SPACES



- An opening not less than 20" x 30" (559 mm x 762 mm) for any attic area with a clear height of over 30" (762 mm).
- A 30" (762 mm) minimum clear headroom in the attic space shall be provided at or above the access opening.

2.5.10

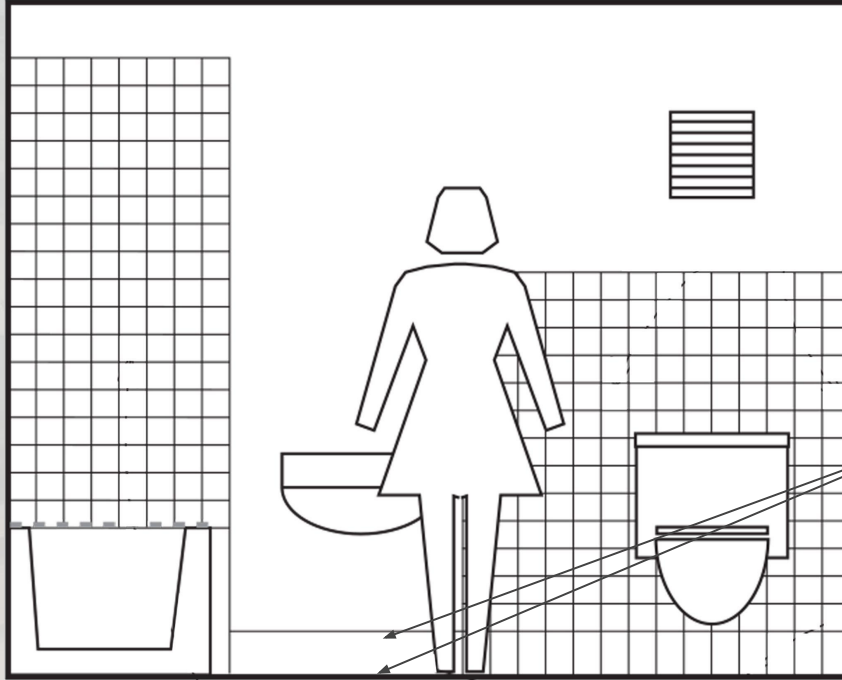
SURROUNDING MATERIALS

SCOPE
STAIRS, STEPS, RAMPS AND LIFTS
LIGHTING
VENTILATION
MECHANICAL VERTICAL TRANSPORT IN BUILDINGS

INTERNAL SPACES
COURTS OR
COURTYARDS
DEFINITIONS
ACCESS TO UNOCCUPIED SPACES

2.5.10.1

FLOORS



In other than dwelling units, toilet and bathing room floors shall have a smooth, hard, non-absorbent surface that extends upward onto the walls at least 6" (152 mm).

2.5.10.2

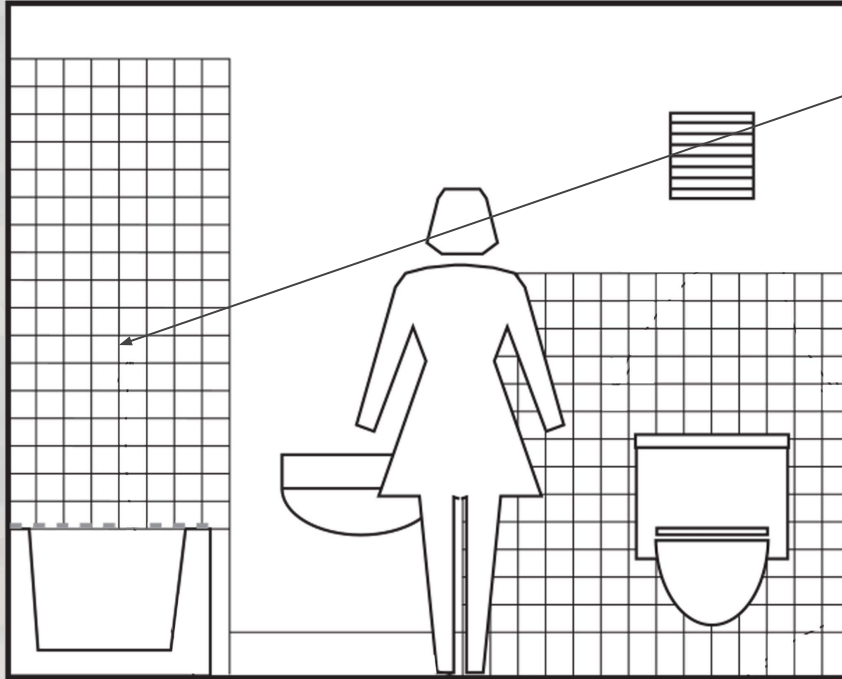
WALLS



- Walls within 2' (610 mm) of urinals and water closets shall have a smooth, hard, non-absorbent surface, to a height of 4' (1219 mm) above the floor, and except for structural elements, the materials used in such walls shall be of a type that is not adversely affected by moisture.
- Exceptions: Dwelling units, sleeping units and toilet rooms those are not accessible to the public and which have not more than one water closet.
- Accessories such as grab bars, towel bars, paper dispensers and soap dishes, provided on or within walls, shall be installed and sealed to protect structural elements from moisture.

2.5.10.3

SHOWERS



Shower compartments and walls above bathtubs with installed shower heads shall be finished with a smooth, non absorbent surface to a height not less than 70" (1778 mm) above the drain inlet.

A modern, minimalist interior space featuring a large, open-plan living area. On the left, a dark wooden staircase with a black metal railing leads up. In the center, a dark brown sectional sofa sits on a light-colored, textured rug. To the left of the sofa are two round, dark wood coffee tables with black metal frames. In the background, a dining area with a wooden table and chairs is visible. Large glass windows on the right side of the room offer a view of a green outdoor space with a wooden deck and a small tree. The ceiling is white with recessed lighting, and the walls are light-colored. The overall atmosphere is bright and airy.

**End of Presentation
Thank you !**