

Joint Commission Life Safety (Hospital) Updates for July 2018

MODIFIED TEXT

LS.02.01.30 EP-13 (MODIFIED)

In existing buildings, all corridor doors are constructed to resist the passage of smoke and constructed of 1 3/4-inch or thicker solid bonded wood core or constructed to resist of material that resists fire for not less than 20 minutes, and the doors do not have ventilating louvers or transfer grills (with the exception of bathrooms, toilets, and sink closets that do not contain flammable or combustible materials). Positive latching hardware is required. Roller latches are prohibited. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 19.3.6.3.1; 19.3.6.3.2; 19.3.6.3.5)

~~Note: For existing doors, it is acceptable to use a device that keeps the door closed when a force of five pounds is applied to the edge of the door. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 19.3.6.3.1; 19.3.6.3.2; 19.3.6.3.5; 19.3.6.3.6)~~

Note 1: For hospitals that use Joint Commission accreditation for deemed status purposes: Powered corridor doors are equipped with positive latching hardware unless the organization can verify that this equipment is not an option provided by the door manufacturer. In instances where positive latching hardware is not an available option provided by the manufacturer, the device used must be capable of keeping the door fully closed when a force of 5 lbf is applied at the latch edge and in any direction to a sliding or folding door, whether or not power is applied in accordance with NFPA 101-2012: 19.3.6.3.7.

Note 2: For hospitals that use Joint Commission accreditation for deemed status purposes: Doors to toilet rooms, bathrooms, shower rooms, sink closets, and similar auxiliary spaces that do not contain flammable or combustible materials are not required to have a device capable of keeping the door fully closed if a force of 5 lbf is applied at the latch edge. In these cases, roller latches are permissible.