



MABCD CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY NEWSLETTER

Issue 9 – February 2022

Chris Nordick - Editor

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Administration-

Beginning February 1st, we will resume
“appointments only” and Walk-in Thursdays will be
discontinued.

The BCSA meeting for February 7th is cancelled, the next meeting is scheduled for March 7th.

Trade certificate renewals continue— Beginning April 1st, CEU penalties will apply to all renewals after March 31st as follows;

Expired Certificates

Additional CEU hours will be required if the trades person allows their certificate to expire. The table below shows the additional hours and actions if the certificate expires.

Certificate Expire Period Same Year	Additional Hours Above Required Hours
April 1 through June 30	1.5 hours
July 1 through August 31	3 hours
September 1 through December 31	4.5 hours
After expiration year	See Section Chief

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Special points of interest

- Resuming appointments only
- Trade certificate renewals continue.
- Winder stair tread requirements.
- Heating Unit (PTAC) electrical requirements.
- Elevator permit requirements.
- Ceiling Radiation Dampers.
- Water heater connections.
- Fire sprinkler systems / Cold weather.
- Advisory Board calendar.

Building Division-

Please visit our website for more information
[Building Division](#)

Winder Stair Treads—2018 IRC—R311.7.5.2.1 as Amended per UBTC Sec 2.4.250—Treads

SECTION. 2.4.250. –TREADS.

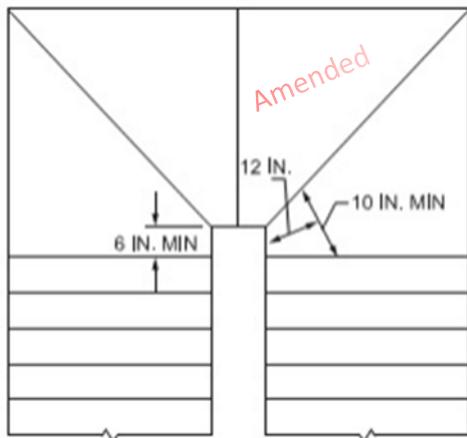
Sections R311.7.5.2 and R3.11.7.5.2.1 of the International Residential Code are amended to read as follows:

R311.7.5.2 Treads. The minimum tread depth shall be 9 inches (228.6 mm). The tread depth shall be measured horizontally between the vertical planes of the foremost projection of adjacent treads and at a right angle to the tread's leading edge. The greatest tread depth within any flight of stairs shall not exceed the smallest by more than 3/8 inch (9.5 mm).

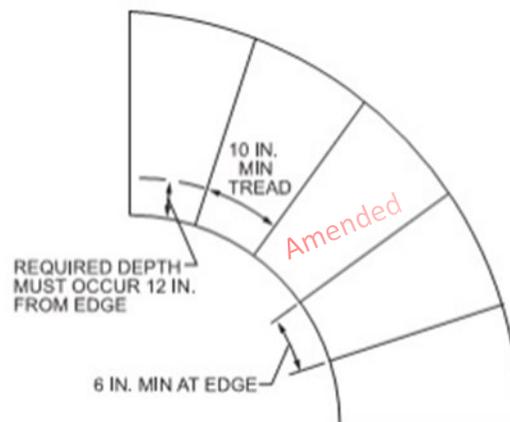
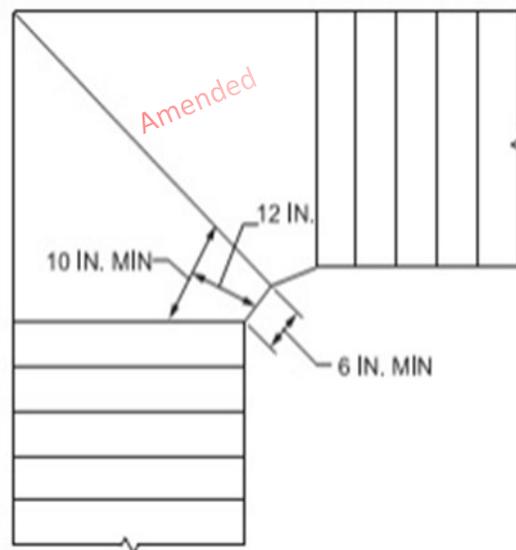
R311.7.5.2.1 Winder and circular treads. Winder and circular treads shall have a minimum tread depth of 9 inches (228.6 mm) measured as above at a point 12 inches (305 mm) from the side where the treads are narrower. Winder and circular treads shall have a minimum tread depth of 6 inches (152 mm) at any point. Within any flight of stairs, the largest winder or circular tread depth at the 12-inch (305 mm) walk line shall not exceed the smallest by more than 3/8 inch (9.5mm).

Exception: The tread depth at spiral stairways shall be in accordance with Section R311.7.10.1.

- The same criterion for rectangular treads applies to winder treads. However, the depth is to be measured as the horizontal distance between the points where the nosing of the adjacent treads intersects with the “walk-line.” The location of the “walk-line” is defined in Section R311.7.4.
- Winder treads must have a minimum depth of 6 inches (152 mm) at any point. A stairway may have straight treads and winder treads within the same



treads within the same flight. If winders are used, they can either be used for an entire flight of a stairway, as a portion of a flight to provide a change of direction or to form a curved stairway. Because winder treads are used to change the direction of the stair it is important that winders comply with the specified dimensional criteria.



Electrical Division-

Please visit our website for more information: [Electrical, Elevator, & Alarm Division](#)

Sections 4.2.230—Provisions for heating units (P-TACS)

This requirement has been in the UBTC since 2006

Any and all habitable spaces that use this type of unit for the primary heat of the space, require that the unit be hardwired with a disconnecting means.



SECTION 4.2.230. - PROVISIONS FOR HEATING UNITS.

Where a heating unit is installed for the unit or space intended for human occupancy per the requirements set forth in Article 5, the heating unit shall be directly wired into the building wiring with a disconnecting means installed in a readily accessible location within sight from the heating unit.

There are many different ways to accomplish this requirement and each manufacturer either has a “hard-wire kit” or they have instructions on how to hard-wire the unit.



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Packaged Terminal Air Conditioner (PTAC) ACCESSORIES

Air Filters

In order to ensure a healthy room environment the air filters should be changed periodically. By changing the air filters, airflow, temperature control and energy efficiency is maintained.

- Air Filters, 10 Pack



Electrical Subbases

The electrical subbase provides the same features as the non-electrical subbase, plus a factory-installed electrical junction box containing a receptacle for corded packaged terminal air conditioner units.

- Electrical Subbase-230V-15A, Black
- Electrical Subbase-230V-20A, Black
- Electrical Subbase-230V-30A, Black
- Electrical Subbase-265V-15A, Black
- Electrical Subbase-265V-20A, Black
- Electrical Subbase-265V-30A, Black
- Subbase Disconnect Switch, 265V



Decorative Subbases & Supports

The non-electrical subbase is made of heavy gauge steel to provide support for the wall sleeve. This subbase is designed to mount directly to the wall sleeve. Leveling legs attach easily to the wall sleeve and offer accurate leveling and support for units.

- Decorative Subbase, Black
- Leveling Legs



Hardwire Kits

Hardwire kits allow your PTAC to be permanently connected to a power source. The kit includes a 3/8" metal conduit and connector.

- Hardwire Kit, 20 Amps
- Hardwire Kit, 30 Amps



Wired Digital Wall Thermostats

With the Effortless™ Temperature Control wired wall thermostat, comfort and precision is in your hands. Programmable or non-programmable, this thermostat offers auto/override, 2-stage heating and cooling, as well as emergency heating mode (for Heat Pumps).

- Wired Digital Wall Thermostat, Programmable
- Wired Digital Wall Thermostat, Non-Programmable
- Transfer Cable (For Quick Programming of Wired Thermostats)



Wireless Wall Thermostats

The wireless Effortless™ Temperature Control wall thermostat allows control without having to worry about wiring. Easy to install and easy to use. Large intuitive LCD screen improves the user interaction.

- Wireless Digital Thermostat, Non-Programmable
- Antenna for Wireless Wall Thermostat



Elevator Division-

Please visit our website for more information: [Electrical, Elevator, & Alarm Division](#)

UBTC SEC. 4.5.190—Alterations and Repairs—Permits Required.

Permits are required for new installations of any and all conveyances in Sedgwick County.

Permits are also required for work performed on conveyances as listed below.

Sec. 4.5.190. - Alterations and repairs.

The following alterations and/or repairs require permits from the MABCD:

- (1) Increase or decrease in rated load or speed;
- (2) Increase or decrease in dead weight of car;
- (3) Increase or decrease in travel;
- (4) Change in type of operation or control;
- (5) Replacement, change in size, length or number of suspension ropes, belts or compensating chains;
- (6) Replacement, change in size or length of safety or governor ropes;
- (7) Replacement, change in size or type of guide rails;
- (8) Replacement, change in type or addition of a car or counterweight safety;
- (9) Replacement, change in power supply, drive, or DC generator;
- (10) Replacement of an existing machine by a new driving machine;
- (11) Replacement of an existing governor by a new governor or replacement of governor components;
- (12) Replacement of an existing controller by a new controller;
- (13) Replacement of an existing driving machine brake by a new brake or braking components;
- (14) Replacement of tanks or anti-creep leveling device;
- (15) Replacement of pump unit, motor or valves;
- (16) Replacement of hoistway doors;
- (17) Replacement of hoistway door re-opening devices;
- (18) Addition or Alteration of hoistway-door locking devices or car-door or gate electric contacts;
- (19) Addition or Alteration of hoistway access switches;
- (20) Addition or Alteration of top-of-car, hoistway-door and/or car-door or gate operating devices;
- (21) Addition or Alteration of rope equalizers;
- (22) Addition or Alteration of auxiliary rope-fastening devices;
- (23) Addition or Alteration of car-leveling or truck-zoning devices;
- (24) Addition or Alteration of roller guide shoe assemblies;
- (25) Addition or Alteration of automatic transfer device;
- (26) Addition, Replacement or Alteration of fire service or any related components;
- (27) Addition, Replacement or Alteration of ADA compliant devices;
- (28) Replacement of hydraulic cylinder or plunger;
- (29) Replacement, addition or removal of canopy, wall or floor covering;
- (30) Replacement of car operation panel;
- (31) Replacement of escalator step(s);
- (32) Replacement of escalator handrails;
- (33) Replacement or alteration of any safety operation switch or device;
- (34) Addition, Replacement or Alteration of elevator operation security devices.

Mechanical (HVAC) Division-

Please visit our website for more information [Mechanical \(HVAC\) Division](#)

2021 IMC Significant Change; Section 607.2.1—Ceiling Radiation Dampers

Code Fact: Static ceiling radiation dampers are no longer accepted unless the hvac system is designed to shut down during a fire, unless one of the three exceptions is utilized (See sec. 607.6.2.1.2) below:

607.6.2.1.2 Static dampers. Fire dampers and ceiling radiation dampers that are listed for use in static systems shall be installed only in heating, ventilation and air-conditioning systems that are automatically shut down in the event of a fire.

607.6.2.1.1 Dynamic systems. Ceiling radiation dampers installed in heating, ventilation and air-conditioning systems designed to operate with fans on during a fire shall be listed and labelled for use in dynamic systems.



607.6.2.1.2 Static systems. Static ceiling radiation dampers shall be installed only in systems that are not designed to operate during a fire. Exceptions:

1. Where a static ceiling radiation damper is installed at the opening of a duct, a smoke detector shall be installed inside the duct or outside the duct with sampling tubes protruding into the duct. the detector or tubes within the duct shall be within 5 feet of the damper. Air outlets and inlets shall not be located between the detector or tubes and the damper. The detector shall be listed for the air velocity, temperature and humidity anticipated at the point where it is installed. Other than in mechanical smoke control systems, dampers shall be closed upon fan shutdown where local smoke detectors require a minimum velocity to operate.



2. Where a static ceiling radiation damper is installed in a ceiling, the ceiling radiation damper shall be permitted to be controlled by a smoke detection system installed within the same room or area as the ceiling radiation damper.

3. A static ceiling radiation damper shall be permitted to be installed within a room where an occupant sensor is provided within the room that will shut down the system.

Plumbing Division-

Please visit our website for more information [Plumbing Division](#)

2021 UPC; Section 604.13—Water Heater Connections

604.13 Water Heater Connectors

Flexible metallic (copper and stainless steel), reinforced flexible, braided stainless steel, or polymer braided with EPDM core connectors that connect a water heater to the piping system shall comply with ASME A 112.18.6/CSA B 125.6.

Copper, copper alloy, or stainless steel flexible connectors shall not exceed 24 inches (610 mm).

PEX, PEX-AL-PEX, PE-AL-PE, or PE-RT tubing shall not be installed within the first 18 inches (457 mm) of piping connected to a water heater



Please review the new ordinance for the plumbing code amendments to the 2021 Uniform Plumbing Code.

<https://www.sedgwickcounty.org/media/60570/51-672-ordinance-updating-the-wichita-sedgwick-county-unified-building-and-trade-code.pdf>

Wichita Fire Department-

FIRE SPRINKLER SYSTEMS & COLD WEATHER

Ideally, all sprinkler systems would be appropriately designed and installed for their environment. Dry sprinkler systems would properly slope to drain, and wet systems would be properly insulated and heated in areas that drop below 40°F. Unfortunately, the ideal situation isn't always a reality, and you can't just turn off a fire protection system every time it gets cold to prevent potential freezing problems.

Every year, there are dry pipe systems that are improperly installed and do not drain as a result. Building owners don't have much control over the slope of their dry pipe systems, but they can make sure the systems are otherwise drained adequately before freezing weather arrives. Building owners and operators can ensure the pipes remain heated and insulated enough to not freeze in a wet system.

Building owners, management, and maintenance personnel should prepare before cold weather, routine actions during cold weather, and special precautions when a building is unattended for an extended period.

What To Do Before Cold Weather

In wet sprinkler systems:

- Annual servicing of your heating systems will help to ensure dependability when the temperature drops. As it becomes colder, heating systems play an important role in preventing wet system freeze failures.
- Check all piping to verify insulation is intact.
- Make sure there are no major leaks or blocks (like broken ventilation) in building openings.
- Verify system performance and monitoring.

In dry sprinkler systems:

- Check air sources/air pressure.
- Check and operate low point drains to ensure there is no residual water in the system piping.
- Test low temperature and system air pressure monitoring devices.

During extended periods of cold weather or vacancy, building owners should safely increase heat in all building spaces and turn off energy savings settings. Extended idle periods occur when building occupants leave for a long weekend or holiday. During these periods, building owners need to maintain suitable means of heat loss detection. Where building temperatures are detected at or below 40°F, prompt action by the building owner is required. Every sprinkler system has a control valve, and building operators should know where the sprinkler valves are to turn them off in the event of a system failure.

Freezing of water-based fire protection systems is avoidable. Many sprinkler freeze failures occur due to inadequate building heat. Building owners who actively monitor and maintain building heat will help to reduce many fire system freeze failure impairments.

All work and maintenance on fire sprinkler systems shall be performed by trained, experienced individuals a professional fire protection construction company employs.



MABCD Advisory Boards - Calendar

- [Board of Building Code Standards and Appeals \(BCSA\)](#)
- [Board of Electrical Appeals \(BEA\)](#)
- [Board of Appeals of Refrigeration, Air Conditioning, Warm Air Heating, and Boiler](#)
- [Board of Appeals of Plumbers and Gas Fitters](#)

February 2022						
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
		1	2	3 <i>MABCD Mechanical Board Meeting</i>	4	5
6	7 <i>MABCD BCSA Board Meeting Cancelled</i>	8 <i>MABCD Electrical Board Meeting</i>	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23 <i>MABCD Plumbing Board Meeting</i>	24	25	26
27	28					

Director's Desk-



[Chris W. Labrum](#)

Director

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