

ENTRANCES, BUILDING

Wind Protection: Each building entrance that is used by the public shall be recessed or shall incorporate exterior wing walls as required to adequately protect it from the wind. Even the best closer cannot consistently close a door against a strong wind. Neither can the best hinges last long on a door that is not protected against the forces of the wind. These have been recurring problems on inadequately protected exterior doors across campus.

High-Usage Public Entrances: In addition to wind protection, each high-usage public entrance shall incorporate a vestibule with two sets of doors to provide an air-lock to accomplish energy conservation and occupant comfort. Each vestibule shall be served by one or more dedicated heating units. However, this shall be accomplished in a manner that minimizes the potential for freezing the heating equipment and/or associated piping. Consideration shall also be given to freeze protection of sprinkler piping and/or any other piping located above the vestibule ceiling. Each high-traffic entrance shall also incorporate, within the vestibule, floor matting located within a floor recess that is served by under-floor drain piping.

Low-Usage Public Entrances: Each low-usage public entrance shall be served by one or more dedicated heating units.

Service Entrances: Each large service entrance with overhead doors (or equivalent) that allows large quantities of outdoor air infiltration shall be accompanied by a heated receiving room. The same considerations regarding freeze protection shall be applied here. Each smaller service entrance shall be provided with a heated vestibule unless the frequency of usage is expected to be low, in which case it shall simply be served by one or more dedicated heating units as required for a low-usage public entrance.

Canopies: Glass canopies are not permitted. All canopies shall slope away from the building.