**Section 400.310 Public Facilities, New Construction** – **Minimum Requirements**

All public facilities to which the Environmental Barriers Act [410 ILCS 25] and this Code apply and which involve work of wholly new construction or reconstruction and not additions, alterations, or historic preservation, shall be accessible to environmentally limited persons on all floors (levels), mezzanines and tiers, unless specifically exempted in this Code by meeting the following requirements:

a) Accessible Route

Accessible routes on an accessible site and for any new site improvements shall be provided to serve all accessible spaces or elements. Accessible routes include exterior routes, at least one accessible entrance, a means of egress, and interior horizontal (e.g., corridors) and vertical (e.g., elevators) circulation routes. Accessible routes shall meet the following requirements:

1) Location.

A) At least one accessible route within the boundary of the site shall be provided from public transportation stops, accessible parking, accessible passenger loading zones, if provided, taxi stands, public streets or sidewalks, and accessible facilities on non-contiguous sites, to an accessible building entrance. (ADAAG 4.3.2(1))

B) At least one accessible route shall connect accessible buildings, facilities, elements, and spaces that are on the same site. (ADAAG 4.3.2(2))

C) At least one accessible route shall connect accessible building or facility entrances with all accessible spaces and elements and with all accessible dwelling units within the building or facility. (ADAAG 4.3.2(3))

D) An accessible route shall connect at least one accessible entrance of each accessible dwelling unit with those exterior and interior spaces and facilities that serve the accessible dwelling unit. (ADAAG 4.3.2(4))

2) Width. The minimum clear width of an accessible route shall be 36 in. (915 mm) except at doors (see subsections (j)(4) and (5) of this Section). If a person in a wheelchair must make a turn around an obstruction, the minimum clear width of the accessible route shall be as shown in Illustration B, Fig. 7(a) and (b). (ADAAG 4.3.3)

3) Passing Space. If an accessible route has less than 60 in. (1525 mm) clear width, then passing spaces at least 60 in. by 60 in. (1525 mm by 1525 mm) shall be located at reasonable intervals not to exceed 200 ft. (61 m). A T-intersection of two corridors or walks is an acceptable passing place. (ADAAG 4.3.4)

4) Head Room. Walks, halls, corridors, passageways, aisles, or other circulation spaces shall have 80 in. (2030 mm) minimum clear head room (see Illustration B, Fig. 8(a)). If vertical clearance of an area adjoining an accessible route is reduced to less than 80 in. (nominal dimension), a barrier to warn blind or visually-impaired persons shall be provided (see Illustration B, Fig. 8(c-1)). (ADAAG 4.3.5; 4.4.2)

5) Ground and Floor Surfaces. Ground and floor surfaces along accessible routes and in accessible rooms and spaces including floors, walks, ramps, stairs, and curb ramps, shall be stable, firm, and slip-resistant, and shall comply with subsection (a)(7), (11) and (12) of this Section. (ADAAG 4.5.1)

6) Slope. An accessible route with a running slope greater than 1:20 is a ramp and shall comply with subsection (e) of this Section. Nowhere shall the cross slope of an accessible route exceed 1:50. (ADAAG 4.3.7)

7) Changes in Level. Changes in level up to 1/4 in. (6 mm) may be vertical and without edge treatment (see Illustration B, Fig. 7(c)). Changes in level between 1/4 in. and 1/2 in. (6 mm and 13 mm) shall be beveled with a slope no greater than 1:2 (see Illustration B, Fig. 7(d)). (ADAAG 4.5.2) If an accessible route has changes in level greater than 1/2 in. (13 mm), then a curb ramp, ramp, elevator, or platform lift (as permitted in subsection (h)(1) of this Section) shall be provided that complies with subsection (d), (e), (g) or (h) of this Section, respectively. An accessible route does not include stairs, steps, or escalators. (ADAAG 4.3.8)

8) Doors. Doors along an accessible route shall comply with subsection (j) of this Section. (ADAAG 4.3.9)

9) Egress. Accessible routes serving any accessible space or element shall also serve as a means of egress for emergencies or connect to an accessible area of rescue assistance (see subsection (b) of this Section). (ADAAG 4.3.10)

10) Protruding Objects. Objects projecting from walls (for example, telephones) with their leading edges between 27 in. and 80 in. (685 mm and 2030 mm) above the finished floor shall protrude no more than 4 in. (100 mm) into walks, halls, corridors, passageways, or aisles (see Illustration B, Fig. 8(a)). Objects mounted with their leading edges at or below 27 in. (685 mm) above the finished floor may protrude any amount (see Illustration B, Fig. 8(a) and (b)). Free-standing objects mounted on posts or pylons may overhang 12 in. (305 mm) maximum from 27 in. to 80 in. (685 mm to 2030 mm) above the ground or finished floor (see Illustration B, Fig. 8(c) and (d)). Protruding objects shall not reduce the clear width of an accessible route or maneuvering space (see Illustration B, Fig. 8(e)). (ADAAG 4.4.1)

11) Carpet. If carpet or carpet tile is used on a ground or floor surface, then it shall be securely attached; have a firm cushion, pad, or backing, or no cushion or pad; and have a level loop, textured loop, level cut pile, or level cut/uncut pile texture. The maximum pile thickness shall be 1/2 in. (13 mm) (see Illustration B, Fig. 8(f)). Exposed edges of carpet shall be fastened to floor surfaces and have trim along the entire length of the exposed edge. Carpet edge trim shall comply with the "Changes of Level" requirement at subsection (a)(7) of this Section. (ADAAG 4.5.3)

NOTE: Where a mat is used on a temporary or seasonal basis, it shall be securely attached or have a backing designed to be non-slip.

12) Gratings. If gratings are located in walking surfaces, then they shall have spaces no greater than 1/2 in. (13 mm) wide in one direction (see Illustration B, Fig. 8(g)). If gratings have elongated openings, then they shall be placed so that the long dimension is perpendicular to the dominant direction of travel (see Illustration B, Fig. 8(h)). (ADAAG 4.5.4)

b) Means of Egress and Areas of Rescue Assistance

1) Exit Access. Accessible routes shall serve as the exit access portion of the means of egress for emergencies, or connect to an accessible area of rescue assistance as required in subsection (b)(4) and (b)(5) of this Section. Where applicable building code provisions require more than one means of egress from any space or room, the exit access portion of each means of egress shall be served by accessible routes.

2) Stairs. Stairs meeting the requirements of subsection (f) of this Section and the applicable building code are permitted within the exit portion of the means of egress.

3) Exception. Except as required by the applicable building code, a means of egress and an accessible area of rescue assistance are not required for one-family and two-family units and one or two-story detached dwelling units.

4) Areas of rescue assistance in buildings without a supervised automatic sprinkler system, other than multi-story housing. Where a required exit from an occupiable level above or below a level of accessible exit discharge is not accessible, areas of rescue assistance shall be provided on each such level (in a number equal to that of inaccessible required exits). Areas of rescue assistance shall comply with the requirements of this subsection (b)(4). A horizontal exit, meeting the requirements of local building/life safety regulations, shall satisfy the requirement for an area of rescue assistance. (ADAAG 4.1.3(9)).

NOTE: In Illinois, there is no exemption from the requirement for an area of rescue assistance in buildings equipped with an automatic fire suppression system.

A) Location and Construction

An area of rescue assistance shall be one of the following:

i) A portion of a stairway landing within a smoke proof enclosure (complying with local requirements).

ii) A portion of an exterior exit balcony located immediately adjacent to an exit stairway when the balcony complies with local requirements for exterior exit balconies. Openings to the interior of the building located within 20 feet (6m) of the area of rescue assistance shall be protected with fire assemblies having a three-fourths hour fire protection rating.

iii) A portion of a one-hour-fire-resistive corridor (complying with local requirements for fire-resistive construction and for openings) located immediately adjacent to an exit enclosure.

iv) A vestibule located immediately adjacent to an exit enclosure and constructed to the same fire-resistive standards as required for corridors and openings.

v) A portion of a stairway landing within an exit enclosure which is vented to the exterior and is separated from the interior of the building with not less than one-hour-fire-resistive doors.

vi) When approved by the appropriate local authority, an area or a room which is separated from other portions of the building by a smoke barrier. Smoke barriers shall have a fire-resistive rating of not less than one hour and shall completely enclose the area or room. Doors in the smoke barrier shall be tight-fitting smoke- and draft-control assemblies having a fire-protection rating of not less than 20 minutes and shall be self-closing or automatic closing. The area or room shall be provided with an exit directly to an exit enclosure. Where the room or area exits into an exit enclosure which is required to be of more than one-hour-fire-resistive construction, the room or area shall have the same fire-resistive construction, including the same opening protection, as required for the adjacent exit enclosure.

vii) An elevator lobby when elevator shafts and adjacent lobbies are pressurized as required for smoke proof enclosures by local regulations and when complying with requirements herein for size, communication, and signage. Such pressurization system shall be activated by smoke detectors on each floor located in a manner approved by the appropriate local authority. Pressurization equipment and its duct work within the building shall be separated from other portions of the building by a minimum two-hour fire-resistive construction. (ADAAG 4.3.11.1)

B) Size

i) Each area of rescue assistance shall provide at least two accessible areas each being not less than 30 in. by 48 in. (760 mm by 1220 mm). The area of rescue assistance shall not encroach on any required exit width. The total number of such 30 in. by 48 in. (760 mm by 1220 mm) areas per story shall be not less than one for every 200 persons of calculated occupant load served by the area of rescue assistance.

EXCEPTION: The appropriate local authority may reduce the minimum number of 30 in. by 48 in. (760 mm by 1220 mm areas to one for each area of rescue assistance on floors where the occupant load is less than 200. (ADAAG 4.3.11.2)

ii) Stairway Width

Each stairway adjacent to an area of rescue assistance shall have a minimum clear width of 48 in. between handrails. (ADAAG 4.3.11.3)

C) Features

i) Two-Way Communication

A method of two-way communication, with both visible and audible signals, shall be provided between each area of rescue assistance and the primary entry. The fire department or appropriate local authority may approve a location other than the primary entry. (ADAAG 4.3.11.4)

ii) Identification

Each area of rescue assistance shall be identified by a sign which states "AREA OF RESCUE ASSISTANCE" and displays the international symbol of accessibility. The sign shall be illuminated when exit sign illumination is required. Signage shall also be installed at an inaccessible exit and where otherwise necessary to indicate clearly the direction to areas of rescue assistance. In each area of rescue assistance, instructions on the use of the area under emergency conditions shall be posted adjoining the two-way communication system. (ADAAG 4.3.11.5)

D) Plan

The floor plan showing exit discharge(s) shall indicate the number of environmentally limited persons anticipated to be evacuated in an emergency for the assistance of the owner in preparing an emergency management evacuation plan prior to occupancy of the building.

5) Areas of rescue assistance in multi-story housing units without an exit discharge at grade level from each floor, and multi-story public facilities with a supervised automatic sprinkler system and without an exit discharge at grade level from each floor.

NOTE: In Illinois, there is no exemption from the requirement for an area of rescue assistance in buildings equipped with a supervised automatic sprinkler system.

A) The following types of areas of rescue assistance shall be provided at each floor of the building except the level of exit discharge:

i) Horizontal exit(s) into another fire compartment as permitted by the applicable building code.

ii) At least one area of rescue assistance within every stairway which is required as an exit by the applicable building code. The area of rescue assistance shall be at least 10 square feet of clear floor area on each floor landing of the stairs in addition to that area required for exiting, and shall not reduce the travel width or reduce the swing of the door. This area of rescue assistance shall be accessible to an environmentally limited person in a wheelchair and have a configuration that will accommodate at least one wheelchair in positions which do not obstruct people exiting. All elements and the construction of the stairway within which the area of rescue assistance is located shall meet the fire resistance requirements of the applicable building code, or a minimum of one hour fire resistance rating, and shall have self-closing doors.

iii) The floor plan showing exit discharge(s) shall indicate the number of environmentally limited persons anticipated to be evacuated in an emergency for the assistance of the owner in preparing an emergency management evacuation plan prior to occupancy of the building.

iv) Areas of rescue assistance in multi-story public facilities and multi-story housing units with a supervised automatic sprinkler system, if stairs are provided leading to grade that are part of a code-required entrance, an accessible exterior platform at the level of exit discharge shall be provided. The platform shall provide an area of at least 10 square feet, in addition to that area required for exiting, that does not reduce the required travel width and is not reduced by the swing of the door. This space shall be accessible to an environmentally limited person in a wheelchair and have a configuration that will accommodate one wheelchair.

c) Parking and Passenger Loading Zones

1) Minimum Number. If any parking is provided for employees or visitors, or both, the minimum number of accessible parking spaces to be provided for environmentally limited persons is as follows:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| TOTAL OFF-STREET PARKING SPACES PROVIDED | REQUIRED MINIMUM NUMBER OF ACCESSIBLE SPACES |
|   |  |
| 1 to 25 | 1 |
| 26 to 50 | 2 |
| 51 to 75 | 3 |
| 76 to 100 | 4 |
| 101 to 150 | 5 |
| 151 to 200 | 6 |
| 201 to 300 | 7 |
| 301 to 400 | 8 |
| 401 to 500 | 9 |
| 501-1000 | 2% of total number |
| Over 1000 | 20 plus 1 for each 100 over 1000 |

(Table from ADAAG 4.1.2(5)(a))

2) Location. Accessible parking spaces serving a particular building shall be located on the shortest accessible route of travel from adjacent parking to an accessible entrance. In parking facilities that do not serve a particular building, accessible parking shall be located on the shortest accessible route of travel to an accessible pedestrian entrance of the parking facility. In buildings with multiple accessible entrances with adjacent parking, accessible parking spaces shall be dispersed and located closest to the accessible entrances. The total number of accessible parking spaces may be distributed among parking lots, if greater accessibility is achieved in consideration of such factors as anticipated usage, number and location of entrances and level of parking areas. (ADAAG 4.6.2)

3) Dimensions and Markings. Each parking space, except on-street spaces, shall consist of a sixteen foot wide parking space including an eight foot wide diagonally striped access aisle. Adjacent parking spaces shall not share a common access aisle (see Illustration B, Fig. 9(a)). In the alternative, all required parking spaces may be provided in conformance with "Universal Parking Design" (ADAAG Appendix A4.6.3), except that such spaces shall not utilize a shared access aisle with an adjacent space (ADAAG 4.1.2(5)(b) Exception). Under Universal Parking Design, all accessible spaces are sixteen feet wide, including a space eleven feet (132 in., 3350 mm) wide with a five foot (60 in., 1525 mm) diagonally striped access aisle (see Illustration B, Fig. 9(b)). A high quality yellow paint recommended by the paint manufacturer for pavement striping shall be used. Each parking space shall have its own access aisle and all access aisles shall blend to a common level with an accessible route. Parking spaces and access aisles shall be level with surface slopes not exceeding 1:50 (2%) in all directions. (ADAAG 4.6.3) Minimum vertical clearance of 98 in. (2490 mm) at the parking space and along at least one vehicle access route to such spaces from site entrance(s) and exit(s) shall be provided. (ADAAG 4.6.5)

4) Attendant-Only or Valet Parking. No accessible parking shall be required if attendant-only or valet parking is provided and is available at all times the facility is open for public use. However, such parking facilities shall provide a passenger loading zone complying with subsection (c)(5) of this Section located on an accessible route to the entrance of the facility. (ADAAG 4.1.2(5)(e)) If accessible at-grade parking is available, at least one space for self-parking of a vehicle with sensitive specialized control devices shall be provided.

5) Passenger Loading Zones. Passenger loading zones shall provide an access aisle at least 60 in. (1525 mm) wide and 20 ft. (240 in., 6100 mm) long adjacent and parallel to the vehicle pull-up space (see Illustration B, Fig. 10). If there are curbs between the access aisle and the vehicle pull-up space, then a curb ramp complying with subsection (d) of this Section shall be provided. Vehicle standing spaces and access aisles shall be level with surface slopes not exceeding 1:50 (2%) in all directions. Accessible passenger loading zones shall provide minimum vertical clearance of 114 in. (2895 mm) at accessible passenger loading zones and along at least one vehicle access route to such areas from site entrance(s) and exit(s). (ADAAG 4.6.6)

6) Medical Facilities. At facilities providing medical care and other services for persons with mobility impairments, parking spaces shall be provided in accordance with subsection (c) of this Section except as follows:

A) Outpatient units and facilities: 10% of the total number of parking spaces provided serving each such outpatient unit or facility shall be designated as accessible spaces;

B) Units and facilities that specialize in treatment or services for persons with mobility impairments: 20% of the total number of parking spaces provided serving each such unit or facility shall be designated as accessible spaces. (ADAAG 4.1.2(5)(d)(i) and (ii))

7) Signage. Accessible parking spaces shall be designated as reserved for environmentally limited persons by providing a R7-8 (U.S. Department of Transportation standard) sign which contains the international symbol of accessibility (see Illustrations C and D). Such signs shall exhibit the words "$100 Fines" (or higher amount if required by local ordinance). (See Illinois Vehicle Code [625 ILCS 5/11-301 and 301.1].) Signs shall be vertically mounted on a post or wall at front center of the parking space, no more than 5 feet horizontally from the front of the parking space and set a minimum of 4 feet from finished grade to the bottom of the sign. Such signs shall be located so they cannot be obscured by a vehicle parked in the space. (ADAAG 4.6.4)

d) Curb Ramps

1) Location. Curb ramps shall be provided wherever an accessible route crosses a curb (ADAAG 4.7.1) and shall comply with the following:

2) Slope. Slopes of curb ramps shall comply with subsection (e)(2) of this Section. The slope shall be measured as shown in Illustration B, Fig. 11. Transitions from ramps to walks, gutters, or streets shall be flush and free of abrupt changes. Maximum slopes of adjoining gutters, road surface immediately adjacent to the curb ramp, or accessible route shall not exceed 1:20. (ADAAG 4.7.2)

3) Width. The minimum width of a curb ramp shall be 36 in. (915 mm), exclusive of flared sides. (ADAAG 4.7.3)

4) Surface. Surfaces of curb ramps shall comply with subsections (a)(5), (7), (11) and (12) of this Section. (ADAAG 4.7.4)

5) Sides of Curb Ramps. If a curb ramp is located where pedestrians must walk across the ramp, or where it is not protected by handrails or guardrails, it shall have flared sides; the maximum slope of the flare shall be 1:10 (see Fig. 12(a)). Curb ramps with returned curbs may be used where pedestrians would not normally walk across the ramp (see Illustration B, Fig. 12(b)). (ADAAG 4.7.5)

6) Built-up Curb Ramps. Built-up curb ramps shall be located so that they do not project into vehicular traffic lanes (see Illustration B, Fig. 13). (ADAAG 4.7.6)

7) Detectable Warnings. A curb ramp shall have a detectable warning feature extending the full width and depth of the curb ramp, including any flares. (ADAAG 4.7.7) Such detectable warning features shall consist of exposed aggregate concrete or parallel or diamond mesh pattern grooves, cushioned surfaces made of rubber or plastic, or raised strips (see Illustration B, Fig. 40). Textures shall contrast with that of the surrounding surface. Textured surfaces for detectable warnings shall be standard within a site.

8) Obstructions. Curb ramps shall be located or protected to prevent their obstruction by parked vehicles. (ADAAG 4.7.8)

9) Location at Marked Crossings. Curb ramps at marked crossings shall be wholly contained within the markings, excluding any flared sides (see Illustration B, Fig. 15). (ADAAG 4.7.9)

10) Diagonal Curb Ramps. If diagonal (or corner-type) curb ramps have returned curbs or other well-defined edges, such edges shall be parallel to the direction of pedestrian flow. The bottom of diagonal curb ramps shall have 48 in. (1220 mm) minimum clear space as shown in Illustration B, Fig. 15(c) and (d). If diagonal curb ramps are provided at marked crossings, the 48 in. (1220 mm) clear space shall be within the markings (see Illustration B, Fig. 15(c) and (d)). If diagonal curb ramps have flared sides, they shall also have at least a 24 in. (610 mm) long segment of straight curb located on each side of the curb ramp and within the marked crossing (see Illustration B, Fig. 15(c)). (ADAAG 4.7.10)

11) Islands. Any raised islands in crossings shall be cut through level with the street or having curb ramps at both sides and a level area at least 48 in. (1220 mm) long between the curb ramps in the part of the island intersected by the crossings (see Illustration B, Fig. 15(a) and (b)). (ADAAG 4.7.11)

e) Ramps

1) General. Any part of an accessible route with a slope greater than 1:20 shall be considered a ramp and shall comply with the following requirements unless another means of accessible vertical access (e.g., accessible elevator or accessible platform lift) is provided. (ADAAG 4.8.1)

2) Slope and Rise. The least possible slope shall be used for any ramp. The maximum slope of a ramp in new construction shall be 1:12. The maximum rise for any run shall be 30 in. (760 mm) (see Illustration B, Fig. 16). Curb ramps and interior or exterior ramps to be constructed on existing sites or in existing buildings or facilities where space limitations prohibit the use of a 1:12 slope or less may have slopes and rises as follows: (ADAAG 4.8.2)

A) A slope between 1:10 and 1:12 is allowed for a maximum rise of 6 in.

B) A slope between 1:8 and 1:10 is allowed for a maximum rise of 3 in. A slope steeper than 1:8 is not allowed. (ADAAG 4.1.6(3)(a))

3) Clear Width. The minimum clear width of a ramp shall be 36 in. (915 mm). (ADAAG 4.8.3)

4) Landings. Ramps shall have level landings at bottom and top of each ramp and each ramp run. Landings shall have the following features:

A) The landing shall be at least as wide as the ramp run leading to it.

B) The landing length shall be a minimum of 60 in. (1525 mm) clear.

C) If ramps change direction at landings, the minimum landing size shall be 60 in. by 60 in. (1525 mm by 1525 mm).

D) If a doorway is located at a landing, then the area in front of the doorway shall comply with subsection (j)(5) of this Section. (ADAAG 4.8.4)

5) Handrails. If a ramp run has a rise greater than 6 in. (150 mm) or a horizontal projection greater than 72 in. (1830 mm), then it shall have handrails on both sides. Handrails are not required on curb ramps or adjacent to seating in assembly areas. Handrails shall comply with subsection (p) of this Section and shall have the following features:

A) Handrails shall be provided along both sides of ramp segments. The inside handrail on switchback or dogleg ramps shall always be continuous.

B) If handrails are not continuous, they shall extend at least 12 in. (305 mm) beyond the top and bottom of the ramp segment and shall be parallel with the floor or ground surface (see Illustration B, Fig. 17).

C) The clear space between the handrail and the wall shall be 1-1/2 in. (38 mm).

D) Gripping surfaces shall be continuous.

E) Top of handrail gripping surfaces shall be mounted between 34 in. and 38 in. (865 mm and 965 mm) above ramp surfaces.

F) Ends of handrails shall be either rounded or returned smoothly to floor, wall, or post.

G) Handrails shall not rotate within their fittings. (ADAAG 4.8.5)

6) Cross Slope and Surfaces. The cross slope of ramp surfaces shall be no greater than 1:50. Ramp surfaces shall comply with subsections (a)(5), (7), (11) and (12) of this Section. (ADAAG 4.8.6)

7) Edge Protection. Ramps and landings with drop-offs shall have curbs, walls, railings, or projecting surfaces that prevent people from slipping off the ramp. Curbs shall be a minimum of 2 in. (50 mm) high (see Illustration B, Fig. 17). (ADAAG 4.8.7)

8) Outdoor Conditions. Outdoor ramps and their approaches shall be designed so that water will not accumulate on walking surfaces. (ADAAG 4.8.8)

9) Exceptions. The following areas do not have to be served by accessible ramps provided that such areas comply with Section 400.320(a)(1), and further provided that the same functions and services are available on an accessible level of the space: temporary raised platforms; seating tiers; theater rows; stadium rows; and auditorium rows utilizing fixed seating. Ramps do not have to be provided to all levels of a multi-level platform. For requirements for restaurants and cafeterias, see Section 400.320(l).

f) Stairs

1) General. Interior and exterior stairs connecting floors and/or levels that are not connected by an elevator, platform lift or ramp, which are required as a means of egress by the applicable building code, or which are part of an accessible route, shall comply with the following requirements. (ADAAG 4.1.3(4))

2) Treads and Risers. On any given flight of stairs, all steps shall have uniform riser heights and uniform tread widths. Risers shall be a maximum of 7 in. (180 mm) in height. Stair treads shall be no less than 11 in. (280 mm) wide, measured from riser to riser (see Illustration B, Fig. 18(a)). Open risers are not permitted. (ADAAG 4.9.2)

3) Nosings. The undersides of nosings shall not be abrupt. The radius of curvature at the leading edge of the tread shall be no greater than 1/2 in. (13 mm). Risers shall be sloped or the underside of the nosing shall have an angle not less than 60 degrees from the horizontal. Nosings shall project no more than 1-1/2 in. (38 mm) (see Illustration B, Fig. 18). (ADAAG 4.9.3)

4) Handrails. Stairways shall have handrails at both sides of all stairs. Handrails shall comply with subsection (q) of this Section and shall have the following features:

A) Handrails shall be continuous along both sides of stairs. The inside handrail on switchback or dogleg stairs shall always be continuous (see Illustration B, Fig. 19(a) and (b)).

B) If handrails are not continuous, they shall extend at least 12 in. (305 mm) beyond the top riser and at least 12 in. (305 mm) plus the width of one tread beyond the bottom riser. At the top, the extension shall be parallel with the floor or ground surface. At the bottom, the handrail shall continue to slope for a distance of the width of one tread from the bottom riser; the remainder of the extension shall be horizontal (see Illustration B, Fig. 19(c) and (d)). Handrail extensions shall comply with subsection (a)(10) of this Section.

C) The clear space between handrails and wall shall be 1-1/2 in. (38 mm).

D) Gripping surfaces shall be uninterrupted by newel posts, other construction elements, or obstructions.

E) Top of handrail gripping surface shall be mounted between 34 in. and 38 in. (865 mm and 965 mm) above stair nosings.

F) Ends of handrails shall be either rounded or returned smoothly to floor, wall or post.

G) Handrails shall not rotate within their fittings. (ADAAG 4.9.4)

5) Detectable Warnings at Stairs. See subsection (t)(3) of this Section.

6) Outdoor Conditions. Outdoor stairs and their approaches shall be designed so that water will not accumulate on walking surfaces. (ADAAG 4.9.6)

g) Elevators

1) General. All passenger elevators provided in a building or facility shall be accessible as provided below, shall serve all levels of a building or facility, shall be on an accessible route and shall comply with the ASME A17.1-1996, Safety Code for Elevators and Escalators, unless exempted at subsection (g)(16) of this Section. Freight elevators shall not be considered as meeting requirements of this Section unless the only elevators provided are used as combination passenger and freight elevators for the public and employees. (ADAAG 4.10.1)

2) Automatic Operation. Elevator operation shall be automatic. Each car shall be equipped with a self-leveling feature that will automatically bring the car to floor landings within a tolerance of 1/2 in. (13 mm) under rated loading to zero loading conditions. This self-leveling feature shall be automatic and independent of the operating device and shall correct the overtravel or undertravel. (ADAAG 4.10.2)

3) Hall Call Buttons. Call buttons in elevator lobbies and halls shall be centered at 42 in. (1065 mm) above the floor. Such call buttons shall have visual signals to indicate when each call is registered and when each call is answered. Call buttons shall be a minimum of 3/4 in. (19 mm) in the smallest dimension. The button designating the up direction shall be on top (see Illustration B, Fig. 20). Buttons shall be raised or flush. Objects mounted beneath hall call buttons shall not project into the elevator lobby more than 4 in. (100 mm). (ADAAG 4.10.3)

4) Hall Lanterns. A visible and audible signal shall be provided at each hoistway entrance to indicate which car is answering a call. Audible signals shall sound once for the up direction and twice for the down direction or shall have verbal annunciators that say "up" or "down". Visible signals shall have the following features:

A) Hall lantern fixtures shall be mounted so that their centerline is at least 72 in. (1830 mm) above the lobby floor (see Illustration B, Fig. 20).

B) Visual elements shall be at least 2-1/2 in. (64 mm) in the smallest dimension.

C) Signals shall be visible from the vicinity of the hall call button (see Illustration B, Fig. 20). In-car lanterns located in cars, visible from the vicinity of hall call buttons, and conforming to the above requirements, shall be acceptable. (ADAAG 4.10.4)

5) Raised and Braille Characters on Hoistway Entrances. All elevator hoistway entrances shall have raised and Braille floor designations provided on both jambs. The centerline of the characters shall be 60 in. (1525 mm) above finish floor. Such characters shall be 2 in. (50 mm) high and shall comply with subsection (u)(3) of this Section. Permanently applied plates are acceptable if they are permanently fixed to the jambs (see Illustration B, Fig. 20). (ADAAG 4.10.5)

6) Door Protective and Reopening Device. Elevator doors shall open and close automatically. They shall be provided with a reopening device that will stop and reopen a car door and hoistway door automatically if the door becomes obstructed by an object or person. The device shall be capable of completing these operations without requiring contact for an obstruction passing through the opening at heights of 5 in. and 29 in. (125 mm and 735 mm) above finish floor (see Illustration B, Fig. 20). Door reopening devices shall remain effective for at least 20 seconds. After such an interval, doors may close in accordance with the requirements of ASME A17.1-1996. (ADAAG 4.10.6)

7) Door and Signal Timing for Hall Calls. The minimum acceptable time from notification that a car is answering a call until the doors of that car start to close shall be calculated from the following equation: T=D/(1.5 ft/s) or T=D/(445 mm/s) where T is total time in seconds and D is distance (in feet or millimeters) from a point in the lobby or corridor 60 in. (1525 mm) directly in front of the farthest call button controlling that car to the centerline of its hoistway door (see Illustration B, Fig. 21). For cars with in-car lanterns, T begins when the lantern is visible from the vicinity of hall call buttons and an audible signal is sounded. The minimum acceptable notification time shall be 5 seconds. (ADAAG 4.10.7)

8) Door Delay for Car Calls. The minimum time for elevator doors to remain fully open in response to a car call shall be 3 seconds. (ADAAG 4.10.8)

9) Floor Plan of Elevator Cars. The floor area of elevator cars shall provide space for wheelchair users to enter the car, maneuver within reach of controls, and exit from the car. Acceptable door opening and inside dimensions shall be as shown in Illustration B, Fig. 22. The clearance between the car platform sill and the edge of any hoistway landing shall be no greater than 1-1/4 in. (32 mm). (ADAAG 4.10.9)

10) Floor Surfaces. Floor surfaces shall comply with subsections (a)(5), (7), (11) and (12) of this Section. (ADAAG 4.10.10)

11) Illumination Levels. The level of illumination at the car controls, platform, and car threshold and landing sill shall be at least 5 footcandles (53.8 lux). (ADAAG 4.10.11)

12) Car Controls. Elevator control panels shall have the following features:

A) Buttons. All control buttons shall be at least ¾ in. (19 mm) in their smallest dimension. They shall be raised or flush.

B) Tactile, Braille and Visual Control Indicators. All control buttons shall be designated by Braille and by raised standard alphabet characters for letters, arabic characters for numerals, or standard symbols as shown in Illustration B, Fig. 23(a), and as required in ASME A17.1-1996. Raised and Braille characters and symbols shall comply with subsection (u)(3) of this Section. The call button for the main entry floor shall be designated by a raised star at the left of the floor designation (see Illustration B, Fig. 23(a)). All raised designations for control buttons shall be placed immediately to the left of the button to which they apply. Applied plates, permanently attached, are an acceptable means to provide raised control designations. Floor buttons shall be provided with visual indicators to show when each call is registered. The visual indicators shall be extinguished when each call is answered.

C) Height. All floor buttons shall be no higher than 54 in. (1370 mm) above the finish floor for side approach and 48 in. (1220 mm) for front approach. Emergency controls, including the emergency alarm and emergency stop, shall be grouped at the bottom of the panel and shall have their centerlines no less than 35 in. (890 mm) above the finish floor (see Illustration B, Fig. 23(a) and (b)).

D) Location. Controls shall be located on a front wall if cars have center opening doors, and at the side wall or at the front wall next to the door if cars have side opening doors (see Illustration B, Fig. 23(c) and (d)). (ADAAG 4.10.12)

13) Car Position Indicators. In elevator cars, a visual car position indicator shall be provided above the car control panel or over the door to show the position of the elevator in the hoistway. As the car passes or stops at a floor served by the elevators, the corresponding numerals shall illuminate and an audible signal shall sound. Numerals shall be a minimum of 1/2 in. (13 mm) high. The audible signal shall be no less than 20 decibels with a frequency no higher than 1500 Hz. An automatic verbal announcement of the floor number at which a car stops or which a car passes may be substituted for the audible signal. (ADAAG 4.10.13)

14) Emergency Communications. If provided, emergency two-way communication systems between the elevator and a point outside the hoistway shall comply with ASME A17.1-1996. The highest operable part of a two-way communication system shall be a maximum of 48 in. (1220 mm) from the floor of the car. It shall be identified by a raised symbol and lettering complying with subsection (u) of this Section and located adjacent to the device. If the system uses a handset then the length of the cord from the panel to the handset shall be at least 29 in. (735 mm). If the system is located in a closed compartment the compartment door hardware shall conform to subsection (r) of this Section. The emergency inter-communication system shall not require voice communications. (ADAAG 4.10.14)

15) Handrails. Handrails in compliance with subsection (q) of this Section shall be provided on the side walls (and preferably both the side and rear walls) of all accessible passenger elevator cabs, mounted at a height of between 32 in. (815 mm) and 36 in. (915 mm) above the floor of the cab. A bar section 1¼ in. (32 mm) to 1½ in. (38 mm) in depth, minimum ⅜ in. (9.6 mm) thickness, with ⅛ in. (3.2 mm) radius edges is also acceptable.

16) Exemptions. The following areas do not have to be served by accessible passenger elevators:

A) The basement or second floor or mezzanine space of privately owned public facilities, subject to all of the following:

i) The basement functional space, second story space, or mezzanine space are each limited to 1000 net square feet or less. See definition of "functional space" (Section 400.320(b)(52)).

ii) The exempt area must consist of the following type of space:

the second story of a two-story building without a basement; or

the mezzanine of a one-story building without a basement; or

the second story of a two-story building with a basement with less than 50% functional space; or

the mezzanine of a one-story building with a basement with less than 50% functional space; or

a basement with 50% or more functional space in a one-story building.

iii) For mezzanines, see also Section 400.320(l)(4) of this Part.

iv) The exemption does not apply to areas of visitor usage or to common employee usage such as locker areas, toilet facilities or lunchrooms if these facilities are the only ones in the building.

v) The exemption also does not apply to a shopping center, shopping mall, or the professional office of a health care provider. (ADAAG 4.1.3(5))

B) Temporary raised platforms; seating tiers; theater rows; stadium rows; and auditorium rows utilizing fixed seating, provided that they comply with Section 400.320(a)(1), and further provided that the same functions and services are available on an accessible level of the space. Elevators do not have to be provided to all levels of a multi-level platform.

C) Areas served by ramps which conform to subsection (e) of this Section.

D) Areas permitted to be served by platform lifts pursuant to and in conformance with subsection (h) of this Section.

The elevator exemption in subsections (g)(16)(A) through (D) above does not obviate or limit in any way the obligation to comply with the other accessibility requirements established in this Section.

17) Elevator in Exempt Facility. If a facility is eligible for the elevator exemption but a full passenger elevator is nonetheless planned, that elevator shall meet the requirements of this Section and shall serve each level in the building. (ADAAG 4.1.3(5), Exception 1)

h) Platform Lifts (Wheelchair Lifts)

1) Conditions for Use. Platform lifts may only be used in lieu of conforming accessible ramps or elevators under the following conditions:

A) To provide an accessible route to a performing area in an assembly occupancy.

B) To comply with the wheelchair viewing position line-of-sight and dispersion requirements of Section 400.320(a)(3).

C) To provide access to incidental occupiable spaces and rooms which are not open to the general public and which house no more than five persons, including but not limited to equipment control rooms and projection booths.

D) To provide access where existing site or physical constraints make use of a ramp or an elevator infeasible. (Excerpt from ADAAG 4.1.3(5)-Exception 4)

E) To provide access to the second story or the mezzanine of a two-story building, or to the basement or mezzanine space of a one-story building, where each story is more than 1000 square feet and less than 3000 square feet, and is not a shopping center, shopping mall or the professional office of a health care provider. If permitted under this Section, the lift must comply with ASME A17.1-1996, Part XXV.

2) General. If a platform lift is permitted, it shall facilitate unassisted entry, operation, and exit from the lift and shall comply with the following requirements:

A) Clear floor or ground space for wheelchairs shall comply with Section 400.220(d). Wheelchair lift platform shall be a minimum of 30 in. (760 mm) wide by 48 in. (1220 mm) long, clear. Maximum inside net platform area shall not exceed 18 square feet.

B) Ground and floor surfaces shall comply with subsections (a)(5), (7), (11) and (12) of this Section.

C) Controls and operating mechanisms shall comply with subsection (r) of this Section.

D) ASME A17.1-1996 Safety Code for Elevators and Escalators, Part XX, except Rule 2001.10a Key Operation. (ADAAG 4.11.3; 4.11.2; 4.2.4, 4.5, 4.27), unless otherwise indicated in subsection (h)(1)(E).

i) Windows (Reserved). (ADAAG 4.12)

j) Doors

All doors to accessible spaces (as defined in Section 400.210) shall comply with the following requirements:

1) Revolving Doors and Turnstiles. Revolving doors or turnstiles shall not be the only means of passage at an accessible entrance or along an accessible route. An accessible gate or door shall be provided adjacent to the turnstile or revolving door and shall be so designed as to facilitate the same use pattern. (ADAAG 4.13.2)

2) Gates. Gates, including ticket gates, shall meet all applicable specifications of this subsection (j). (ADAAG 4.13.3)

3) Double-Leaf Doorways. If doorways have two independently operated door leaves, then at least one leaf shall meet the specifications in subsections (j)(4) and (5). That leaf shall be an active leaf. (ADAAG 4.13.4)

4) Clear Width. Doorways shall have a minimum clear opening of 32 in. (815 mm) with the door open 90 degrees, measured between the face of the door and the opposite stop (see Illustration B, Fig. 24(a), (b), (c), and (d)). Openings more than 24 in. (610 mm) in depth shall comply with Section 400.220(a) and subsection (a)(2) of this Section (see Illustration B, Fig. 24(e)).

EXCEPTION: Doors not requiring full user passage, such as shallow closets, may have the clear opening reduced to 20 in. (510 mm) minimum. (ADAAG 4.13.5)

5) Maneuvering Clearances at Doors. Minimum maneuvering clearances at doors that are not automatic or power-assisted shall be as shown in Illustration B, Fig. 25. The floor or ground area within the required clearances shall be level and clear.

EXCEPTIONS: Entry doors to acute care hospital bedrooms for in-patients shall be exempted from the requirement for space at the latch side of the door (see dimension "x" in Illustration B, Fig. 25) if the door is at least 44 in. (1120 mm) wide. (ADAAG 4.13.6)

6) Two Doors in Series. The minimum space between two hinged or pivoted doors in series shall be 48 in. (1220 mm) plus the width of any door swinging into the space. Doors in series shall swing either in the same direction or away from the space between the doors (see Illustration B, Fig. 26). (ADAAG 4.13.7)

7) Thresholds at Doorways. Thresholds at doorways shall not exceed 3/4 in. (19 mm) in height for exterior sliding doors or 1/2 in. (13 mm) for other types of doors. Raised thresholds and floor level changes at accessible doorways shall be beveled with a slope no greater than 1:2 (see subsection (a)(7) of this Section). (ADAAG 4.13.8)

8) Door Hardware. Handles, pulls, latches, locks, and other operating devices on accessible doors shall have a shape that is easy to grasp with one hand and does not require tight grasping, tight pinching, or twisting of the wrist to operate. Lever-operated mechanisms, push-type mechanisms, and U-shaped handles are acceptable designs. When sliding doors are fully open, operating hardware shall be exposed and usable from both sides. Hardware required for accessible door passage shall be mounted no higher than 48 in. (1220 mm) above finished floor. (ADAAG 4.13.9)

9) Door Closers. If a door has a closer, then the sweep period of the closer shall be adjusted so that from an open position of 70 degrees, the door will take at least 3 seconds to move to a point 3 in. (75 mm) from the latch, measured to the leading edge of the door. (ADAAG 4.13.10)

10) Door Opening Force. The maximum force for pushing or pulling open a door shall be as follows:

A) Fire doors shall have the minimum opening force allowable by the appropriate administrative authority.

B) Other doors:

i) exterior hinged doors: 8.5 lbf (37.8N);

ii) interior hinged doors: 5 lbf (22.2N);

iii) sliding or folding doors: 5 lbf (22.2N).

These forces do not apply to the force required to retract latch bolts or disengage other devices that may hold the door in a closed position. (ADAAG 4.13.11)

11) Automatic Doors and Power-Assisted Doors. If an automatic door is used, then it shall comply with ANSI/BHMA A156.10-1985. Slowly opening, low-powered, automatic doors shall comply with ANSI A156.19-1984. Such doors shall not open to back check faster than 3 seconds and shall require no more than 15 lbf (66.6N) to stop door movement. If a power-assisted door is used, its door-opening force shall comply with subsection (j)(10) of this Section and its closing shall conform to the requirements in ANSI A156.19-1984. (ADAAG 4.13.12)

k) Entrances

1) General. Entrances required to be accessible below shall be part of an accessible route complying with subsection (a) of this Section. Such entrances shall be connected by an accessible route to public transportation stops, to accessible parking and passenger loading zones, and to public streets or sidewalks if available (see subsection (a)(1)(A) of this Section). They shall also be connected by an accessible route to all accessible spaces or elements within the building or facility. (ADAAG 4.14.1) At a minimum, the requirements in subsections (k)(2) and (3) below shall be satisfied independently.

2) Number and Distribution

A) At least 50% of all public entrances (excluding those in subsection (k)(3) below) must be accessible. At least one must be a ground floor entrance. Public entrances are any entrances that are not loading or service entrances.

B) Accessible entrances must be provided in a number at least equivalent to the number of exits required by the applicable building/fire codes. (This paragraph does not require an increase in the total number of entrances planned for a facility.)

C) An accessible entrance must be provided to each tenancy in a facility (for example, individual stores in a strip shopping center). One entrance may be considered as meeting more than one of the requirements in this subsection (k)(2). Where feasible, accessible entrances shall be the entrances used by the majority of people visiting or working in the building. (ADAAG 4.1.3(8)(a)(i)-(iii))

3) Other Entrances

A) In addition, if direct access is provided for pedestrians from an enclosed parking garage to the building, at least one direct entrance from the garage to the building must be accessible.

B) If access is provided for pedestrians from a pedestrian tunnel or elevated walkway, one entrance to the building from each tunnel or walkway must be accessible. One entrance may be considered as meeting more than one of the requirements in subsection (k)(2) of this Section. Because entrances also serve as emergency exits whose proximity to all parts of buildings and facilities is essential, it is preferable that all entrances be accessible.

C) If the only entrance to a building, or tenancy in a facility, is a service entrance, that entrance shall be accessible.

D) Entrances which are not accessible shall have directional signage which indicates the location of the nearest accessible entrance and meets the requirements of subsections (t)(2), (3), and (5) of this Section. (ADAAG 4.1.3(8)(b)-(d))

l) Drinking Fountains and Water Coolers

1) General. All public drinking fountains and water coolers which are provided in a public facility shall be located along an accessible route.

2) Single Fountain. Where only one drinking fountain is provided on a floor, there shall be a drinking fountain which is accessible to individuals who use wheelchairs in accordance with this Section and one accessible to those who have difficulty bending or stooping. (This can be accommodated by the use of a "hi-lo" fountain; by providing one fountain accessible to those who use wheelchairs and one fountain at a standard height convenient for those who have difficulty bending; by providing a fountain accessible under this Section and a water cooler; or by such other means as would achieve the required accessibility for each group on each floor.) (ADAAG 4.1.3(10)(a))

3) Other Fountains. Where more than one drinking fountain or water cooler is provided on a floor, at least 50% of those provided shall comply with the following requirements. (ADAAG 4.1.10(b))

A) Spout Height. Spouts shall be no higher than 36 in. (915 mm), measured from the floor or ground surfaces to the spout outlet (see Illustration B, Fig. 27(a)). (ADAAG 4.15.2)

B) Spout Location. The spouts of drinking fountains and water coolers shall be at the front of the unit and shall direct the water flow in a trajectory that is parallel or nearly parallel to the front of the unit. The spout shall provide a flow of water at least 4 in. (100 mm) high so as to allow the insertion of a cup or glass under the flow of water. On an accessible drinking fountain with a round or oval bowl, the spout must be positioned so the flow of water is within 3 in. (75 mm) of the front edge of the fountain. (ADAAG 4.15.3)

C) Controls. Controls shall comply with Section 400.310(q)(4). Unit controls shall be front mounted or side mounted near the front edge. (ADAAG 4.15.4)

D) Clearances

i) Wall- and post-mounted cantilevered units shall have a clear knee space between the bottom of the apron and the floor or ground at least 27 in. (685 mm) high, 30 in. (760 mm) wide, and 17 in. to 19 in. (430 mm to 485 mm) deep (see Illustration B, Fig. 27(a) and (b)). Such units shall also have a minimum clear floor space 30 in. by 48 in. (760 mm by 1220 mm) to allow a person in a wheelchair to approach the unit facing forward.

ii) Free-standing or built-in units not having a clear space under them shall have a clear floor space at least 30 in. by 48 in. (760 mm by 1220 mm) that allow a person in a wheelchair to make a parallel approach to the unit (see Illustration B, Fig. 27(c) and (d)). This clear floor space shall comply with Section 400.220(d). (ADAAG 4.15.5)

m) Sinks

1) General. Sinks required to be accessible shall comply with the requirements of this subsection (m).

2) Height. Sinks shall be mounted with the counter or rim no higher than 34 in. (865 mm) above the finish floor. (ADAAG 4.24.2)

3) Knee Clearance. Knee clearance that is at least 27 in. (685 mm) high, 30 in. (760 mm) wide, and 19 in. (485 mm) deep shall be provided underneath sinks. (ADAAG 4.24.3)

4) Depth. Each sink shall be a maximum of 6-1/2 in. (165 mm) deep. (ADAAG 4.24.4)

5) Clear Floor Space. A clear floor space at least 30 in. by 48 in. (760 mm by 1220 mm) complying with ADAAG 4.2.4 shall be provided in front of a sink to allow forward approach. The clear floor space shall be on an accessible route and shall extend a maximum of 19 in. (485 mm) underneath the sink. (ADAAG 4.24.5)

EXCEPTION: A parallel approach shall be permitted to a kitchen sink in a space where a cook top or conventional range is not provided

6) Exposed Pipes and Surfaces. Hot water and drain pipes exposed under sinks shall be installed or otherwise configured so as to protect against contact. There shall be no sharp or abrasive surfaces under sinks. (ADAAG 4.24.6)

7) Faucets. Lever-operated, push-type, touch-type or electronically controlled mechanisms are acceptable designs. (ADAAG 4.24.7) Controls and operating mechanisms shall be operable with one hand and shall not require tight grasping, pinching, or twisting of the wrist. The force required to activate controls shall be no greater than 5 lbf (22.2N). (ADAAG 4.24.4)

n) Toilet Rooms

1) General. Public toilet rooms, required by the Illinois Plumbing Code (77 Ill. Adm. Code 890) to have a "Minimum Number of Plumbing Fixtures" shall have accessible toilet rooms and related fixtures for each sex (excluding toilet rooms in apartments of residential occupancies) in compliance with the following requirements.

2) Accessible Route. Accessible toilet rooms shall be on an accessible route. (ADAAG 4.22.1) Design and location of plumbing fixtures shall provide the same conditions and privacy for all users.

3) Doors. All doors to accessible toilet rooms shall comply with subsection (j) of this Section. Doors shall not swing into the clear floor space required for any fixture. (ADAAG 4.22.2)

NOTE: The Illinois Accessibility Code allows, for single user toilet rooms only, doors to swing into the clear floor space required for any fixture if sufficient maneuvering space is provided within the room for a person using a wheelchair to enter and close the door, use the fixtures, reopen the door, and exit.

4) Clear Floor Space. The accessible fixtures and controls required in subsections (n)(5), (6), (7) and (8) of this Section shall be on an accessible route. An unobstructed turning space complying with Section 400.220(c) shall be provided within an accessible toilet room. The clear floor space at fixtures and controls, the accessible route, and the turning space may overlap. (ADAAG 4.22.3)

5) Water Closets. If toilet stalls are provided in a room, then at least one shall be a standard toilet stall complying with subsection (n)(5)(A) of this Section; where 6 or more stalls are provided, in addition to the stall complying with subsection (n)(5)(A)(ii) of this Section, at least one stall 36 in. (915 mm) wide with an outward swinging, self-closing door and parallel grab bars complying with Illustration B, Fig. 30(d) and subsection (q) of this Section shall be provided. Water closets in such stalls shall comply with subsection (n)(5)(B) of this Section. If water closets are not in stalls, then at least one shall comply with subsection (n)(5)(B) of this Section. (ADAAG 4.22.4)

A) Toilet Stalls

i) Water Closets. Water closets in accessible stalls shall comply with subsection (n)(5)(B) of this Section. (ADAAG 4.17.2)

ii) Size and Arrangement. The size and arrangement of the standard toilet stall shall comply with Illustration B, Fig. 30(a), Standard Stall. Standard toilet stalls with a minimum depth of 56 in. (1420 mm) (see Illustration B, Fig. 30(a)) shall have wall-mounted water closets. If the depth of a standard toilet stall is increased at least 3 in. (75 mm), then a floor-mounted water closet may be used. Arrangements shown for standard toilet stalls may be reversed to allow either a left- or right-hand approach. Additional stalls shall be provided in conformance with subsection (n)(5) of this Section.

EXCEPTION: In instances of alteration work where provision of a standard stall (Illustration B, Fig. 30(a)) is technically infeasible or where plumbing code requirements prevent combining existing stalls to provide space, either alternate stall (Illustration B, Fig. 30(b)) may be provided in lieu of the standard stall. (ADAAG 4.17.3)

iii) Toe Clearances. In standard stalls, the front partition and at least one side partition shall provide a toe clearance of at least 9 in. (230 mm) above the floor. If the depth of the stall is greater than 60 in. (1525 mm), then the toe clearance is not required. (ADAAG 4.17.4)

iv) Doors. Toilet stall doors, including door hardware, shall comply with subsection (j) of this Section. If toilet stall approach is from the latch side of the stall door, clearance between the door side of the stall and any obstruction may be reduced to a minimum of 42 in. (1065 mm) (Illustration B, Fig. 30). (ADAAG 4.17.5)

v) Grab Bars. Grab bars complying with the length and positioning shown in Illustration B, Fig. 30(a), (b), (c) and (d) shall be provided. Grab bars may be mounted with any desired method as long as they have a gripping surface at the locations shown and do not obstruct the required clear floor area. Grab bars shall comply with subsection (q) of this Section. (ADAAG 4.17.6) Grab bars at back of flush valve water closets may be provided in two sections if high flushometer riser pipe is required by applicable building or plumbing code.

B) Water Closets

i) Clear Floor Space. Clear floor space for water closets not in stalls shall comply with Illustration B, Fig. 28. Clear floor space may be arranged to allow either a left-handed or right-handed approach. (ADAAG 4.16.2)

ii) Height. The height of water closets shall be 17 in. to 19 in. (430 mm to 485 mm), measured to the top of the toilet seat (see Illustration B, Fig. 29(b)). Seats shall not be sprung to return to a lifted position. (ADAAG 4.16.3)

iii) Grab Bars. Grab bars for water closets not located in stalls shall comply with subsection (q) of this Section and Illustration B, Fig. 29. The grab bar behind the water closet shall be 36 in. (915 mm) minimum. (ADAAG 4.16.4) Grab bars at back of flush valve water closets may be provided in two sections if high flushometer riser pipe is required by applicable building or plumbing code.

iv) Flush Controls. Flush controls shall be hand operated or automatic and shall comply with subsection (r)(4) of this Section. Controls for flush valves shall be mounted on the wide side of toilet areas no more than 44 in. (1120 mm) above the floor. (ADAAG 4.16.5)

v) Dispensers. Toilet paper dispensers shall be installed within reach, as shown in Illustration B, Fig. 29(b). Dispensers that control delivery, or that do not permit continuous paper flow, shall not be used. (ADAAG 4.16.6)

6) Urinals. If urinals are provided, then at least one shall comply with the following requirements:

A) Height. Urinals shall be stall-type or wall-hung with an elongated rim at a maximum of 17 in. (430 mm) above the finish floor. (ADAAG 4.18.2)

B) Clear Floor Space. A clear floor space 30 in. by 48 in. (760 mm by 1220 mm) shall be provided in front of urinals to allow forward approach. This clear space shall adjoin or overlap an accessible route and shall comply with Section 400.220(d). Urinal shields that do not extend beyond the front edge of the urinal rim may be provided with 29 in. (735 mm) clearance between them. (ADAAG 4.18.3)

C) Flush Controls. Flush controls shall be hand operated or automatic, shall comply with subsection (r)(4) of this Section and shall be mounted no more than 44 in. (1120 mm) above the finish floor. (ADAAG 4.18.4)

7) Lavatories and Mirrors. If lavatories and mirrors are provided, then at least one of each shall comply with the following requirements:

A) General. The requirements of this subsection shall apply to lavatory fixtures, vanities, and built-in lavatories. (ADAAG 4.19.1)

B) Height and Clearances. Lavatories shall be mounted with the rim or counter surface no higher than 34 in. (865 mm) above the finish floor. Provide a clearance of at least 29 in. (735 mm) above the finish floor to the bottom of the apron. Knee and toe clearance shall comply with Illustration B, Fig. 31. (ADAAG 4.19.2)

C) Clear Floor Space. A clear floor space 30 in. by 48 in. (760 mm by 1220 mm) complying with Section 400.220(d) shall be provided in front of a lavatory to allow forward approach. Such clear floor space shall adjoin or overlap an accessible route and shall extend a maximum of 19 in. (485 mm) underneath the lavatory (see Illustration B, Fig. 32). (ADAAG 4.19.3).

D) Exposed Pipes and Surfaces. Hot water and drain pipes under lavatories shall be insulated or otherwise configured to protect against contact. There shall be no sharp or abrasive surfaces under lavatories. (ADAAG 4.19.4)

E) Faucets. Faucets shall comply with subsection (r)(4) of this Section. Lever-operated, push-type, and electronically controlled mechanisms are examples of acceptable designs. If self-closing valves are used the faucet shall remain open for at least 10 seconds. (ADAAG 4.19.5)

F) Mirrors. Mirrors shall be mounted with the bottom edge of the reflecting surface no higher than 40 in. (1015 mm) above the finish floor (see Illustration B, Fig. 31). (ADAAG 4.19.6)

8) Controls and Dispensers. If controls, dispensers, receptacles, or other equipment are provided, then at least one of each shall be on an accessible route and shall comply with subsection (r) of this Section. (ADAAG 4.22.7)

9) Excess Toilet Rooms. When toilet rooms are provided in excess of the number required by the Illinois Plumbing Code, at least one fixture of each type (excluding urinals) in each restroom shall be accessible. If toilet stalls are provided, the "alternate stall," as depicted in Illustration B, Fig. 30(b), is acceptable.

10) Private Use Toilet Rooms. When toilet rooms are provided for the use of occupants of specific spaces (i.e., a private toilet room for the occupants of a private office) such spaces shall be adaptable. (ADAAG 4.1.3(11))

11) Small Toilet Rooms. If the required toilet room contains only one water closet and one lavatory, a toilet stall is not required; however the room itself shall comply with subsections (n)(3) through (8) of this Section and shall be on an accessible route.

12) Unisex Toilet Rooms. Unisex accessible toilet rooms are permitted in new buildings only in locations as provided in the Illinois Plumbing Code and where the toilet fixtures are provided in excess of the minimum number of fixtures required by that Code. All unisex facilities shall be accessible and shall meet all space and access requirements of subsection (n) of this Section. For treatment of unisex toilet rooms in alterations, see Section 400.510(e)(1)(A).

13) Signage. All public toilet rooms shall be appropriately identified with signage complying with subsection (u) of this Section and the international symbol of accessibility as shown in Illustration B, Fig. 43(a) and (b).

14) Water Temperature. The temperature of the hot water at the outlets for lavatories shall not exceed 110 degrees.

o) Bathrooms, Bathing Facilities and Shower Rooms

1) General. If bathrooms, bathing facilities or shower rooms are provided on a site, at least one for each sex shall be on an accessible route and shall comply with the requirements below. Bathrooms, bathing facilities and shower rooms provided in conjunction with individual accessible transient lodging units or dwelling units shall meet the accessibility requirements of Section 400.320(e) or (g) or Section 400.350.

2) Doors. Doors to accessible bathrooms shall comply with subsection (j) of this Section. Doors shall not swing into the floor space required for any fixture. (ADAAG 4.23.2)

3) Clear Floor Space. The accessible fixtures and controls required in subsections (o)(4) through (9) of this Section below shall be on an accessible route. An unobstructed turning space complying with Section 400.220(c) shall be provided within an accessible bathroom. The clear floor spaces at fixtures and controls, the accessible route, and the turning space may overlap. (ADAAG 4.23.3)

4) Water Closets. If toilet stalls are provided, then at least one shall be a standard toilet stall complying with subsection (n)(5)(A) of this Section; where 6 or more stalls are provided, in addition to the stall complying with subsection (n)(5)(A)(ii) of this Section, at least one stall 36 in. (915 mm) wide with an outward swinging, self-closing door and parallel grab bars complying with Illustration B, Fig. 30(d) and subsection (q) of this Section shall be provided. Water closets in such stalls shall comply with subsection (n)(5)(B) of this Section. If water closets are not in stalls, then at least one shall comply with subsection (n)(5)(B) of this Section. (ADAAG 4.23.4)

5) Urinals. If urinals are provided, then at least one shall comply with subsection (n)(6) of this Section. (ADAAG 4.23.5)

6) Lavatories and Mirrors. If lavatories and mirrors are provided, then at least one of each shall comply with subsection (n)(7) of this Section. (ADAAG 4.23.6)

7) Controls and Dispensers. If controls, dispensers, receptacles, or other equipment are provided, then at least one of each shall be on an accessible route and shall comply with subsection (r) of this Section. (ADAAG 4.3.23.7)

8) Bathing and Shower Facilities. If tubs or showers are provided, then at least one accessible tub that complies with subsection (n)(8)(A) of this Section or at least one accessible shower that complies with subsection (n)(8)(B) of this Section shall be provided. (ADAAG 4.23.8)

A) Bathtubs

i) Floor Space. Clear floor space in front of bathtubs shall be as shown in Illustration B, Fig. 33. (ADAAG 4.20.2)

ii) Seat. An in-tub seat or a seat at the head end of the tub shall be provided as shown in Illustration B, Fig. 33 and 34. The structural strength of seats and their attachments shall comply with subsection (q)(3) of this Section. Seats shall be mounted securely and shall not slip during use. (ADAAG 4.20.3)

iii) Grab Bars. Grab bars complying with subsection (q) of this Section shall be provided as shown in Illustration B, Fig. 33 and 34. (ADAAG 4.20.4)

iv) Controls. Faucets and other controls complying with subsection (r)(4) of this Section shall be located as shown in Illustration B, Fig. 34. (ADAAG 4.20.5)

v) Shower Unit. A shower spray unit with a hose at least 60 in. (1525 mm) long that can be used both as a fixed shower head and as a hand-held shower shall be provided. (ADAAG 4.20.6)

vi) Bathtub Enclosures. If provided, enclosures for bathtubs shall not obstruct controls or transfer from wheelchairs onto bathtub seats or into tubs. Enclosures on bathtubs shall not have tracks mounted on their rims. (ADAAG 4.20.7)

B) Shower Stalls

i) Size and Clearances. Except as specified in Section 400.320(g)(2)(B), shower stall size and clear floor space shall comply with Illustration B, Fig. 35(a) or (b). The shower stall in Illustration B, Fig. 35(a) shall be 36 in. by 36 in. (915 mm by 915 mm) (nominal dimensions). Shower stalls required by Section 400.320(g)(2)(B) shall comply with Illustration B, Fig. 57(a) or (b). The shower stall in Illustration B, Fig. 35(b) will fit into the space required for a bathtub. (ADAAG 4.21.2)

ii) Seat. A seat shall be provided in shower stalls 36 in. by 36 in. (915 mm by 915 mm) and shall be as shown in Illustration B, Fig. 36. The seat shall be mounted 17 in. to 19 in. (430 mm to 485 mm) from the bathroom floor and shall extend the full depth of the stall. In a 36 in. by 36 in. (915 mm by 915 mm) shower stall, the seat shall be on the wall opposite the controls. Where a fixed seat is provided in a 30 in. by 60 in. minimum (760 mm by 1525 mm) shower stall, it shall be a folding type and shall be mounted on the wall adjacent to the controls as shown in Illustration B, Fig. 57. The structural strength of seats and their attachments shall comply with subsection (q)(3) of this Section. (ADAAG 4.21.3)

iii) Grab Bars. Grab bars complying with subsection (q) of this Section shall be provided as shown in Illustration B, Fig. 37. (ADAAG 4.21.4)

iv) Controls. Faucets and other controls complying with subsection (r)(4) of this Section shall be located as shown in Illustration B, Fig. 37. In shower stalls 36 in. by 36 in. (915 mm by 915 mm), all controls, faucets, and the shower unit shall be mounted on the side wall opposite the seat. (ADAAG 4.21.5)

v) Shower Unit. A shower spray unit with a hose at least 60 in. (1525 mm) long that can be used both as a fixed shower head and as a hand-held shower shall be provided.

EXCEPTION: In unmonitored facilities where vandalism is a consideration, a fixed shower head mounted at 48 in. (1220 mm) above the shower floor may be used in lieu of a hand-held shower head. (ADAAG 4.21.6)

vi) Curbs. If provided, curbs in shower stalls 36 in. by 36 in. (915 mm by 915 mm) shall be no higher than 1/2 in. (13 mm). Shower stalls that are 30 in. by 60 in. (760 mm by 1525 mm) minimum shall not have curbs. (ADAAG 4.21.7)

vii) Shower Enclosures. If provided, enclosures for shower stalls shall not obstruct controls or obstruct transfer from wheelchairs onto shower seats. (ADAAG 4.21.8)

9) Medicine Cabinets. If medicine cabinets are provided, at least one shall be located with a usable shelf no higher than 44 in. (1120 mm) above the floor space. The floor space shall comply with Section 400.220(d). (ADAAG 4.23.9)

10) Water Temperature. The temperature of the hot water at the outlets for lavatories, bathtubs, and showers shall not exceed 110 degrees.

11) Portable Toilets. For single user portable toilets clustered at a single location, at least 5%, but no fewer than one toilet unit complying with subsection (n) or (o) of this Section, shall be installed at each cluster whenever typical inaccessible units are provided. Accessible units shall be identified by the international symbol of accessibility. EXCEPTION: Portable toilet units at construction sites used exclusively by construction personnel are not required to comply with this Section.

p) Storage

1) General. If fixed or built-in personal storage facilities such as cabinets, shelves, closets and drawers are provided in accessible spaces, at least 5% of each type or at least one of each type provided shall comply with the requirements below. Additional storage may be provided outside of these dimensions. (ADAAG 4.1.3(12)(a))

2) Clear Floor Space. A clear floor space at least 30 in. by 48 in. (760 mm by 1220 mm) complying with Section 400.220(d) that allows either a forward or parallel approach by a person using a wheelchair shall be provided at accessible storage facilities. (ADAAG 4.25.2)

3) Height. Accessible storage spaces shall be within at least one of the reach ranges specified in Section 400.220(e) and (f) (see Illustration B, Fig. 5 and Illustration B, Fig. 6). Clothes rods or shelves shall be a maximum of 54 in. (1370 mm) above the finish floor for a side approach. Where the distance from the wheelchair to the clothes rod or shelf exceeds 10 in. (255 mm) (as in closets without accessible doors) the height and depth to the rod or shelf shall comply with Illustration B, Fig. 38(a) and Illustration B, Fig. 38(b). (ADAAG 4.25.3)

4) Hardware. Hardware for accessible storage facilities shall comply with subsection (r)(4) of this Section. Touch latches and U-shaped pulls are acceptable. (ADAAG 4.25.4)

5) Exception. Archival storage areas are exempt from accessibility by this Code.

6) Business Use. Shelves or display units allowing self-service by customers in mercantile and business areas shall be located on an accessible route complying with subsection (a) of this Section. Requirements for accessible reach range do not apply. (ADAAG 4.1.3(12)(B))

q) Handrails, Grab Bars, and Tub and Shower Seats

1) General. All handrails, grab bars, and tub and shower seats required to be accessible shall comply with the requirements of this subsection (q). (ADAAG 4.26.1)

2) Size and Spacing of Grab Bars and Handrails. The diameter or width of the gripping surfaces of a handrail or grab bar shall be 1-1/4 in. to 1-1/2 in. (32 mm to 38 mm), or the shape shall provide an equivalent gripping surface. If handrails or grab bars are mounted adjacent to a wall, the space between the wall and the grab bar shall be 1-1/2 in. (38 mm) (see Illustration B, Fig. 39(a), (b), (c), and (e)). Handrails may be located in a recess if the recess is a maximum of 3 in. (75 mm) deep and extends at least 18 in. (455 mm) above the top of the rail (see Illustration B, Fig. 39(d)). (ADAAG 4.26.2)

3) Structural Strength. The structural strength of grab bars, tub and shower seats, fasteners, and mounting devices shall meet the following specifications:

A) Bending stress in a grab bar or seat induced by the maximum bending moment from the application of 250 lbf (1112N) shall be less than the allowable stress for the material of the grab bar or seat.

B) Shear stress induced in a grab bar or seat by the application of 250 lbf (1112N) shall be less than the allowable shear stress for the material of the grab bar or seat. If the connection between the grab bar or seat and its mounting bracket or other support is considered to be fully restrained, then direct and torsional shear stresses shall be totaled for the combined shear stress, which shall not exceed the allowable shear stress.

C) Shear force induced in a fastener or mounting device from the application of 250 lbf (1112N) shall be less than the allowable lateral load of either the fastener or mounting device or the supporting structure, whichever is the smaller allowable load.

D) Tensile force induced in a fastener by a direct tension force of 250 lbf (1112N) plus the maximum moment from the application of 250 lbf (1112N) shall be less than the allowable withdrawal load between the fastener and the supporting structure.

E) Grab bars shall not rotate within their fittings. (ADAAG 4.26.3)

4) Eliminating Hazards. A handrail or grab bar and any wall or other surface adjacent to it shall be free of any sharp or abrasive elements. Edges shall have a minimum radius of ⅛ in. (3.2 mm). (ADAAG 4.26.4)

r) Controls and Operating Mechanisms

1) General. Where controls and operating mechanisms are provided in accessible spaces, along accessible routes or as parts of accessible elements (for example, light switches and dispenser controls), operable parts and controls shall comply with the requirements of this subsection (r). (ADAAG 4.1.3(13))

2) Clear Floor Space. Clear floor space complying with Section 400.220(d) that allows a forward or a parallel approach by a person using a wheelchair shall be provided at controls, dispensers, receptacles, and other operable equipment. (ADAAG 4.27.2)

3) Height. The highest operable part of controls, dispensers, receptacles, and other operable equipment shall be placed within at least one of the reach ranges specified in Section 400.220(e) and (f). Electrical and communications system receptacles on walls shall be mounted no less than 15 in. (380 mm) above the floor.

EXCEPTION: These requirements do not apply where the use of special equipment dictates otherwise or where electrical and communications systems receptacles are not normally intended for use by building occupants. (ADAAG 4.27.3)

4) Operation. Controls and operating mechanisms shall be operable with one hand and shall not require tight grasping, pinching, or twisting of the wrist. The force required to activate controls shall be no greater than 5 lbf (22.2 N). (ADAAG 4.27.4)

s) Alarms

1) General. Where emergency warning systems or alarms are provided or required by an applicable State or local building code, life safety code or fire protection regulation, such systems shall comply with the requirements below and shall be both audible and visual. Visual alarms shall be arranged so the flashing light beam can be seen at the required level of intensity from all common use areas. At a minimum, visual signal appliances shall be provided in buildings and facilities in each of the following areas: restrooms and any other general usage areas (e.g., meeting rooms), hallways, lobbies, and any other area for common use. (ADAAG 4.28.1)

2) Audible Alarms. If provided, audible emergency alarms shall produce a sound that exceeds the prevailing equivalent sound level in the room or space by at least 15 dbA or exceeds any maximum sound level with a duration of 60 seconds by 5 dbA, whichever is louder. Sound levels for alarm signals shall not exceed 120 dbA. (ADAAG 4.28.2)

3) Visual Alarms. Visual alarm signal appliances shall be integrated into the building or facility alarm system. If single station audible alarms are provided then single station visual alarm signals shall be provided. Visual alarm signals shall comply with the requirements of U.S. Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board Bulletin #2: Visual Alarms.

4) Auxiliary Alarms. Units and sleeping accommodations shall have a visual alarm connected to the building emergency alarm system or shall have a standard 110-volt electrical receptacle into which such an alarm can be connected and a means by which a signal from the building emergency alarm system can trigger such an auxiliary alarm. When visual alarms are in place the signal shall be visible in all areas of the unit or room. Instructions for use of the auxiliary alarm or receptacle shall be provided. (ADAAG 4.28.4)

t) Detectable Warnings

Detectable warnings shall be provided as follows:

1) Detectable Warnings on Walking Surfaces. Detectable warning features on walking surfaces shall consist of exposed aggregate concrete, cushioned surfaces made of rubber or plastic, raised strips, or grooves. Features shall contrast with that of the surrounding surface. Raised strips or grooves shall comply with Illustration B, Fig. 40.

2) Tactile Warnings on Doors to Hazardous Areas. Doors that lead to areas that might prove dangerous to a person who is visually impaired (for example, doors to loading platforms, boiler rooms, stages, etc.) shall be made identifiable to the touch by a textured surface on the door handle, knob, pull, or other operating hardware. This textured surface may be made by knurling or roughening or by a material applied to the contact surface. Such textured surfaces shall not be provided for emergency exit doors or any doors other than those to hazardous areas. See definition of "Hazardous Area".

3) Detectable Warnings at Stairs. All stairs, except those in dwelling units, in enclosed stair towers, or set to the side of the path of travel shall have a detectable warning at the top of stair runs (see Illustration B, Fig. 41).

4) Detectable Warnings at Hazardous Vehicular Areas. If a walk crosses or adjoins a vehicular way, and the walking surfaces are not separated by curbs, railings, or other elements between the pedestrian areas and vehicular areas, the boundary between the areas shall be defined by a continuous, detectable warning texture, which is 36 in. (915 mm) wide, complying with subsection (t)(1) of this Section. (ADAAG 4.29.5)

5) Detectable Warnings at Reflecting Pools. The edges of reflecting pools shall be protected by railings, walls, curbs, or detectable warnings complying with subsection (t)(1) of this Section. (ADAAG 4.29.6)

6) Standardization. Textured surfaces for detectable warnings shall be standard within a building, facility, site, or complex of buildings.

u) Signage

Accessible signage shall comply with the following applicable provisions:

1) Character Proportion. Letters and numbers on signs shall have a width-to-height ratio between 3:5 and 1:1 and a stroke-width-to-height ratio between 1:5 and 1:10. (ADAAG 4.30.2)

2) Character Height. Characters and numbers on signs shall be sized according to the viewing distance from which they are to be read. The minimum height is measured using an upper case X. When signs are suspended or projected overhead in compliance with subsection (a)(4) of this Section, minimum character height shall be 3 inches or 75 mm.

3) Raised and Brailled Characters and Pictorial Symbol Signs (Pictograms). Letters and numerals shall be raised 1/32 in. (3.2 mm) upper case, sans serif or simple serif type and shall be accompanied with Grade 2 Braille. Raised characters shall be at least ⅝ in. (16 mm) high, but no higher than 2 in. (50 mm). Pictograms shall be accompanied by the equivalent verbal description placed directly below the pictogram. The border dimension of the pictogram shall be 6 in. (152 mm) minimum in height. (ADAAG 4.30.4)

4) Finish and Contrast. The characters and background of signs shall be eggshell, matte, or other non-glare finish. Characters and symbols shall contrast with their background – either light characters on a dark background or dark characters on a light background. (ADAAG 4.30.5)

5) Mounting Location and Height. Where permanent identification is provided for rooms and spaces, signs shall be installed on the wall adjacent to the latch side of the door. Where there is no wall space to the latch side of the door, including at double leaf doors, signs shall be placed on the nearest adjacent wall. Mounting height shall be 60 in. (1525 mm) above the finish floor to the centerline of the sign. Mounting location for such signage shall be so that a person may approach within 3 in. (76 mm) of signage without encountering protruding objects or standing within the swing of a door. (ADAAG 4.30.6)

6) Symbols of Accessibility

A) Facilities and elements required to be identified as accessible by this Code shall use the international symbol of accessibility. The symbol shall be displayed as shown in Illustration B, Fig. 43(a) and (b).

B) Volume Control Telephones. Telephones required to have a volume control by subsection (v)(5) of this Section shall be identified by a sign containing a depiction of a telephone handset with radiating sound waves.

C) Text Telephones. Text telephones required by subsection (v)(9) of this Section shall be identified by the international TDD symbol (Illustration B, Fig. 43(c)). In addition, if a facility has a public text telephone, directional signage indicating the location of the nearest text telephone shall be placed adjacent to all banks of telephones which do not contain a text telephone. Such directional signage shall include the international TDD symbol. If a facility has no banks of telephones, the directional signage shall be provided at the entrance (e.g., in a building directory).

D) Assistive Listening Systems. In assembly areas where permanently installed assistive listening systems are required by Section 400.320(a)(6) the availability of such systems shall be identified with signage that includes the international symbol of access for hearing loss (Illustration B, Fig. 43(d)). (ADAAG 4.30.7)

7) Illumination Levels. (Reserved). (ADAAG 4.30.8)

8) Signage for Particular Elements or Spaces. Elements and spaces of accessible facilities which shall be identified by the international symbol of accessibility and which shall comply with subsection (u)(6)(A) of this Section are:

A) Parking spaces designated as reserved for individuals with disabilities (see subsection (c)(7) of this Section);

B) Accessible passenger loading zones;

C) Accessible entrances when not all are accessible (inaccessible entrances shall have directional signage to indicate the route to the nearest accessible entrance);

D) Accessible toilet rooms, bathing facilities, and shower facilities when not all are accessible (inaccessible facilities shall have directional signage to indicate the route to the nearest accessible toilet room, bathing or shower facilities).

9) Directional or Informational Signage. Signs which provide direction to or information about functional spaces of the building shall comply with subsections (u)(1), (2) and (4) of this Section. (ADAAG 4.1.3(16)(b)) Where such signage conveys emergency information, it shall also have tactile characters or symbols.

10) Permanent Room Signage. Signs which designate permanent rooms and spaces shall comply with subsections (u)(3), (4) and (5) of this Section. (ADAAG 4.1.3(16)(a))

11) TDD Signage. Signs identifying "TDD Access" as required by subsection (u)(6) of this Section shall be provided. Signage shall comply with subsection (u)(6) of this Section but need not be tactile. Signage shall be mounted 54 in. (1370 mm) to 60 in. (1525 mm) above the floor.

12) Other Signage. Where other graphics or signage is provided, it shall comply with subsections (u)(1) through (6) of this Section, but need not have tactile characters or symbols.

EXCEPTION: Building directories, menus and all other signs which are temporary are not required to comply. (ADAAG 4.1.3(16))

v) Telephones

1) General. If public pay telephones, public closed-circuit telephones, or other public telephones are provided, then such telephones shall comply with the requirements of subsections (v)(2) through (8) of this Section to the extent required by the following table:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| NUMBER OF EACH TYPE OF TELEPHONE PROVIDED ON EACH FLOOR | NUMBER OF TELEPHONES REQUIRED TO COMPLY WITH SECTION 400.310(v)(2) THROUGH (8)1 |
| One or more single unit | One per floor |
| One bank2 | One per floor |
| Two or more banks2 | One per bank. Accessible unit may be installed as a single unit in proximity (either visual or with signage) to bank. At least one public telephone per floor shall meet the requirements of a forward reach telephone.3 |

TABLE NOTES:

1 Additional public telephones may be installed at any height. Unless otherwise specified, accessible telephones may be either forward or side reach telephones.

2 A bank consists of two or more adjacent public telephones, often installed as a unit.

3 EXCEPTION: For exterior installations only, if dial tone first service is available, then a side reach telephone may be installed instead of the required forward reach telephone (i.e., one telephone in proximity to each bank shall comply with subsection (v) of this Section). (ADAAG 4.1.3(17)(a))

2) Clear Floor or Ground Space. A clear floor or ground space at least 30 in. by 48 in. (760 mm by 1220 mm) that allows either a forward or parallel approach by a person using a wheelchair shall be provided at telephones (see Fig. 44). The clear floor or ground space shall comply with Section 400.220(d). Bases, enclosures, and fixed seats shall not impede approaches to telephones by people who use wheelchairs. (ADAAG 4.31.2)

3) Mounting Height. The highest operable part of the telephone shall be within the reach ranges specified in Section 400.220(e) or (f). (ADAAG 4.31.3)

4) Protruding Objects. Telephones shall comply with subsections (a)(4) and (10) of this Section. (ADAAG 4.31.4)

5) Hearing Aid Compatible and Volume Control Telephone Requirements

A) Telephones shall be hearing aid compatible.

B) All telephones required to be accessible shall be equipped with a volume control. Volume controls, capable of a minimum of 12 dbA and a maximum of 18 dbA above normal, shall be provided. If an automatic reset is provided then 18 dbA may be exceeded. In addition, 25%, but never less than one, of all other public telephones provided shall be equipped with a volume control and shall be disbursed among all types of public telephones, including closed-circuit telephones, throughout the building or facility. Volume control telephone signage complying with the applicable provisions of subsection (u)(6) of this Section shall be provided. (ADAAG 4.1.3(17)(b) and 4.31.5)

6) Controls. Telephones shall have pushbutton controls where service for such equipment is available. (ADAAG 4.31.6)

7) Telephone Books. Telephone books, if provided, shall be located in a position that complies with the reach ranges specified in Section 400.220(e) and (f). (ADAAG 4.31.7)

8) Cord Length. The cord from the telephone to the handset shall be at least 29 in. (735 mm) long. (ADAAG 4.31.8)

9) Text Telephone Requirements. The following text telephones or other equipment shall be provided and each such location shall be identified with signage complying with the applicable provisions of subsection (u)(6) of this Section and Figure 43.

A) If a total number of four or more public pay telephones (including both interior and exterior telephones) is provided at a site, and at least one is in an interior location, then at least one interior public text telephone shall be provided.

B) If an interior public pay telephone is provided in a stadium or arena, in a convention center, in a hotel with a convention center or in a covered mall, at least one interior public text telephone shall be provided in the facility.

C) If a public pay telephone is located in or adjacent to a hospital emergency room, hospital recovery room, or hospital waiting room, one public text telephone shall be provided at each such location.

D) Where a bank of telephones in the interior of a building consists of three or more public pay telephones, at least one public pay telephone in each such bank shall be equipped with a shelf and outlet in compliance with subsection (v)(9)(F) of this Section.

E) Text telephones used with a pay telephone shall be permanently affixed within, or adjacent to, the telephone enclosure. If an acoustic coupler is used, the telephone cord shall be sufficiently long to allow connection of the text telephone and the telephone receiver.

F) Pay telephones designed to accommodate a portable text telephone shall be equipped with a shelf and an electrical outlet within or adjacent to the telephone enclosure. The telephone handset shall be capable of being placed flush on the surface of the shelf. The shelf shall be capable of accommodating a text telephone and shall have 6 in. (152 mm) minimum vertical clearance in the area where the text telephone is to be placed.

G) Equivalent facilitation may be provided. For example, a portable text telephone may be made available in a hotel at the registration desk if it is available on a 24-hour basis for use with nearby public pay telephones. In this instance, at least one pay telephone shall comply with subsection (v)(2) of this Section. In addition, if an acoustic coupler is used, the telephone handset cord shall be sufficiently long so as to allow connection of the text telephone and the telephone receiver. Directional signage shall be provided and shall comply with subsection (u)(6) of this Section. (ADAAG 4.1.3(17)(c))

w) Fixed or Built-in Seating, Tables and Work Surfaces

1) General. If fixed or built-in seating or tables (including, but not limited to, study carrels and student laboratory stations), are provided in accessible public or common use areas, at least 5%, but not fewer than one, of the fixed or built-in seating areas or tables shall comply with this Section. An accessible route shall lead to and through such fixed or built-in seating areas or tables. (ADAAG 4.1.3(18))

2) Seating. If seating spaces for people in wheelchairs are provided at fixed tables or counters, clear floor space complying with Section 400.220(d) shall be provided. Such clear floor space shall not overlap knee space by more than 19 in. (485 mm) (see Illustration B, Fig. 45). (ADAAG 4.32.2)

3) Knee Clearances. If seating for people in wheelchairs is provided at tables or counters, knee spaces at least 27 in. (685 mm) high, 30 in. (760 mm) wide, and 19 in. (485 mm) deep shall be provided (see Illustration B, Fig. 45). (ADAAG 4.32.3)

4) Height of Tables or Counters. The tops of accessible tables and counters shall be from 28 in. to 34 in. (710 mm to 865 mm) above the finish floor or ground. (ADAAG 4.32.4)

5) Auxiliary Counters. Where service counters exceeding 34 in. (865 mm) in height are provided as standing counters, an auxiliary surface counter or other space suitable for the business transaction by an environmentally limited person shall be provided in the immediate vicinity and provide the same services. The auxiliary counter-top shall comply with this subsection (w).