

Fire Safety & Acoustics

Hotels, Hospitals and High-Rise Buildings

Compliance under NBCS 2026 (SP 7:2026) Part F · Part D Section 4 Acoustics · IS 3614:2021 + Amd 1 (2023)

30 min

Minimum insulation
criterion,
fire doors in exits
Part F cl. 2.22 Note 2

24 m

High rise, irrespective
of occupancy
Part F cl. 2.39

120 min

Fire doors at the
firefighting shaft
Part F cl. 2.24

Dw 45 dBA

Consulting / waiting
rooms,
two doors with an air gap
Part D Sec 4 cl. 7.3.5

NBCS 2026 notified 30 April 2026. Code statements are cited to clause; Tufwud recommendations are marked as ours.
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Two kinds of fire protection

Only one works without power, water pressure or a trigger

ACTIVE FIRE PROTECTION

Requires power, water pressure or manual trigger

- Sprinkler systems
- Fire detection and alarm systems
- Fire-fighting water supply (hydrants)
- Emergency lighting
- Fire extinguishers

PASSIVE FIRE PROTECTION

Built into the structure — always on, no trigger needed

- Fire-rated doors and doorsets
- Fire-resistant walls, floors and ceilings
- Lift shaft and staircase enclosures
- Basement ventilation openings
- Fire dampers and compartmentation

Passive fire protection contains the fire and protects the escape route without depending on any system operating correctly.

What NBCS 2026 changes

SP 7:2026 replaces NBC 2016. Fire and life safety moves from Part 4 to Part F.

CODE

1. NBC 2016 Part 4 → NBCS 2026 Part F. Notified 30 April 2026, Rule 15(1) BIS Rules 2018.
2. High rise threshold is 24 m — cl. 2.39, “A building 24 m or above in height (irrespective of its occupancy).” Under NBC 2016 the figure was 15 m.
3. Minimum insulation criterion in exits is 30 min — cl. 2.22 Note 2. Under NBC 2016 the corresponding figure was 20 min.
4. Four provisions for fire doors in exits — intumescent seal (Note 3); no hold-open, spring closer (Note 4); fire curtains not allowed as fire exits (Note 5); door handle on the other side where a panic bar is fitted, for re-entry on designated floors (Note 6).
5. IS 3614:2021 named as accepted standard [F(33)] at cl. 2.22.

Gazette ref. CG-DL-E-30042026-272177 — confirm against egazette.gov.in

STATUS — READ BEFORE QUOTING

NBCS 2026 becomes locally enforceable when a State or local body adopts it into byelaws, or when the Authority Having Jurisdiction requires it.

As at June 2026 no Indian state had formally adopted it. Precedent for adoption is 12–24 months.

That is still a reason to act now. Specifications, tender documents and approved-makes lists are being written today against a code that has already changed.



Occupancy, and when Part F applies

Two different questions that are commonly confused

CODE — cl. 1.2, applicability

Occupancy	Height	Floor area
Residential	24 m	750 m ²
Educational	9 m	500 m ²
Institutional	15 m	500 m ²
Assembly	9 m	750 m ²
Business	15 m	750 m ²
Mercantile	15 m	1 000 m ²
Industrial G-3 high hazard	15 m	500 m ²
Storage	9 m	500 m ²
Hazardous	9 m	500 m ²
Mixed Use (Group K)	15 m	1 000 m ²

THE DISTINCTION THAT CATCHES PEOPLE OUT

Cl. 2.39's 24 m defines a high-rise building. Cl. 1.2 governs when Part F applies — and it is 15 m for a hospital and 9 m for a school.

A 16 m hospital is not a high rise, and Part F applies to it.

CODE — occupancy and annexes

Hotels are Group A, Subdivision A-IV (up to Four Star) and A-V (Five Star and above) — cl. 3.1.2. Apartment houses A-III.

Hospitals are Group C Institutional, Subdivision C-I. Additional requirements for high rise buildings are in ANNEX D. Annex C is fire resistance rating data.

Note 1 — “State/Local Authority may consider modifying the above values depending on the fire vulnerability and preparedness.”
Industrial G-1 and G-2: any height where total building area exceeds 2 000 m².

Cl. 3.1.1 lists H as Hazardous and J as Storage, while cl. 3.1.9 is headed “Group H: Storage” and 3.1.10 “Group J: Hazardous”. The standard is internally inconsistent here; we follow 3.1.9 / 3.1.10 and flag it rather than resolve it silently.



How a fire door is rated

Clause 2.28 defines the criteria. Clause 2.22 applies them to door assemblies.

CODE — cl. 2.28 Fire Resistance, verbatim

R	Load bearing capacity (Stability)	E	Integrity	I	Insulation
	<i>“The ability of a load bearing element to withstand fire exposure without any loss of structural stability.”</i>		<i>“Resistance to penetration of flame and hot gases.”</i>		<i>“Resistance to temperature rise on the unexposed face up to a maximum of 180 °C at any single point and average temperature of 140 °C.”</i>

NOTE — “Radiation (W) can be used as one of the criteria for glass used in building...”

CODE — cl. 4.5.2, fire curtain and glazed assemblies

Integrity (E) · Radiation control (EW), heat not exceeding 15 kW/m² at 1 m · Insulation (EI), “limit temperature rise on the other not exceeding 140 °C above the ambient” · Smoke control (Sa).

THREE CORRECTIONS TO OUR EARLIER MATERIAL

E is integrity, not stability. I is insulation, not integrity. W is radiation, not insulation — NBCS agrees with EN 13501-2. 140 °C and 180 °C are temperature rise on the unexposed face, not absolute temperatures.



The 30-minute insulation floor

What the designations mean, and why the suffix is not optional

CODE — Part F cl. 2.22 Note 2, verbatim

“Fire doors in exits should have fire rating as required in this Part to meet the requirement of integrity and stability; and the minimum insulation criteria should be 30 min.”

CODE — IS 3614:2021 Amd 1, Table 1 (cl. 5.1)			
Integrity	Un-insulated	Partially Insulated	Fully Insulated
30 min	FD 30	FD 30 PI	FD 30 ID
60 min	FD 60	FD 60 PI	FD 60 ID
90 min	FD 90	FD 90 PI	FD 90 ID
120 min	FD 120	FD 120 PI	FD 120 ID
180 min	FD 180	FD 180 PI	FD 180 ID
insulation	NA	30 min at every rating	equals integrity

An unsuffixed “FD 120” is an uninsulated door.

IS 3614 cl. 5.3 — “...if a door has passed 120 min of integrity alone and no insulation or for insulation less than 30 min, it is designated as ‘FD 120’.”

Most door schedules in India are written that way. On an exit door, the specification and cl. 2.22 Note 2 do not agree.

CODE — why the suffix is not optional

Part F does not define a fire door; it points to one. Cl. 2.22: “Fire door {see accepted standard [F(33)]}” — and [F(33)] is IS 3614:2021. IS 3614 cl. 5.1 and 5.4: the manufacturer shall label the product showing whether it is insulated or uninsulated, with both ratings.



Fire door requirements by location

What Part F specifies. Tutfwud's specification guidance is in the usage specification, separately.

CODE — Part F

Location	Requirement	Clause
Access to fire exit staircase	Fire door, minimum 120 min	4.4.2.4.3.2 (h)(2)
Internal staircase construction	Non-combustible, minimum 120 min	4.4.2.4.3.2 (a)
Firefighting shaft, every floor	120 min fire doors	2.24
Horizontal exit	120 min fire door in a fire-resistant wall	2.40, Annex D-4.1
Guest rooms, guest room corridors, banquets	Compartmented with 30 min fire rated doors	4.5.3.3
Exit access corridors — guest rooms, indoor patient areas, sleeping accommodation	60 min fire resistant wall + 30 min self-closing fire doors	4.6.1
Exit passageway doors	120 min	4.6.1
Hospital — OT, delivery, ICU, recovery	Fire/smoke separated, 120 min minimum	6.3.2 (g)(5)
Hospital — compartment-to-compartment corridor	120 min fire door in the compartment wall	6.3.2 (g)(10)
Electrical shaft inspection door	Not less than 120 min, with 30 min insulation	3.5.4.4
Refuse chute inspection panel and doors	Tight fitting, 60 min (enclosure 120 min)	3.5.4.5



Fire door requirements by location

What Part F specifies. Tufwud's specification guidance is in the usage specification, separately.

CODE — Part F		
Location	Requirement	Clause
DG set room · substation / switch room	120 min rated walls and doors	3.5.5.4 · 3.5.5.3.2
Boiler room	Room 180 min; entry composite door 120 min	3.5.8.2.2
Openings in a fire-resistant wall, Types 1–3	Not exceeding 5.6 m ² , max 2.75 m; doors not less than 120 min	3.5.4.2
Any fire door in an exit	Insulation criterion minimum 30 min	2.22 Note 2
Lift landing doors	1 h for integrity; imperforate, non-collapsible	Part D 5A 7.1.1(d)
Lift well enclosure walls	2 h; vent at top not less than 0.2 m ² per lift	Part D 5A 7.1.1(c)

Hotels — what Part F requires

Group A, Subdivisions A-IV and A-V

CODE — cl. 4.5.3.3 and cl. 4.6.1, verbatim

cl. 4.5.3.3 — “Guest rooms, guest room corridors, banquets, should be 60 min fire compartmented with 30 min fire rated doors, in addition to above area of compartmentation.”

cl. 4.6.1 — “Exit access corridors of guest rooms ... and for sleeping accommodations ... should be provided with 60 min fire resistant wall and 30 min self-closing fire doors...” · “Doors provided in such exit passageway should be fire rated doors of 120 min rating.”

CODE — cl. 6.1.1.4, Subdivision A-IV, verbatim

- a) Panic bars in fire exits, 865 mm to 1 220 mm from floor level.
- b) Guest rooms and suites protected by extended throw or quick response sprinklers only, with audio-based detectors of at least 75 dB.
- c) Horizontal-sliding doors should not be used across corridors.

TUFWUD RECOMMENDATION — NOT CODE

The code floor for a hotel guest room corridor door is 30 min.

We specify FD 60 ID there, and FD 120 ID at stairwell and firefighting shaft doors.

The uplift is a specification judgement about sleeping occupancy. It is ours, and we will defend it as ours.

ON THE HORIZON — DRAFT, NOT IN FORCE

Draft IS 13716 (Fire Safety of Hotels, CED 36(0325)WD, July 2025) proposes at Table 1 (x) egress fire doors of “120 mins”

Four of the five commenters on record asked for an insulation criterion to be added. Do not specify against the draft.

Staircase minimum width, residential hotel A-IV and A-V: 1.50 m — cl. 4.4.2.4.3.2(e)(3).

Compartmentation: 750 m² unsprinklered / 3 000 m² sprinklered — Table 6 (ix).

Hotels — acoustics

NBCS 2026 Part D Section 4, Acoustics, Sound Insulation and Noise Control

CODE — cl. 9.2.2.1, verbatim extract

“Partition between guest rooms and between rooms, corridors and floors should not be less than 230 mm brick wall plastered or equivalent ($R_w = 50$ dB). The floors should have proper impact insulation. [...] Use of silent type door gear and cupboard catches is also highly desirable.”

CODE — cl. 9.2.2.2, verbatim

“Door openings on opposite sides of corridors should be staggered and doors shall be provided with gaskets on head, sides and threshold. As an alternative to thresholds, drop seals may be provided. Inter-communicating doors should be double doors, fully gasketed. Doors should also have quiet action latches...”

Note the modality.

Cl. 9.2.2.2 says shall for gaskets on head, sides and threshold — one of the few mandatory formulations in the acoustic section, and it is about doors.

TUFWUD — PRODUCT PERFORMANCE, NOT CODE

Full perimeter gasketing and automatic drop seal as standard, tested to ISO 10140-2. Where a project specifies an R_w or STC figure we supply the test certificate for that assembly.

Leaf mass and STC values in Tufwud literature are our tested product data — not code requirements.

IS 3614 cl. 7.2.6 limits bottom undercut to 19 mm floor-fixed and 9 mm on a sill. Relevant to any drop-seal specification.

Part D Section 4 does not use STC. It works in R_w , D_w , D_nT,w and L_n . Claims of “NBCS Part D requires STC 35 / STC 45” are not supported by the standard.



Hotels — Tufwud specification and product mapping

Ratings shown are Tufwud's recommendation. The code floor is stated in the first column.

Location	Code floor (Part F)	Tufwud specifies	Acoustic	Product
Stairwell / exit door	120 min — 4.4.2.4.3.2(h)(2)	FD 120 ID	—	FD120ID, ISI-marked
Lift landing doors	1 h integrity — Part D 5A cl. 7.1.1(d)	FD 60 min (integrity)	—	Gatemet metal landing door
Firefighting shaft lobby, every floor	120 min — 2.24	FD 120 ID	—	FD120ID
Guest room corridor door	30 min — 4.5.3.3 / 4.6.1	FD 60 ID	Rw per project	Tufwud acoustic fire door
Between adjacent guest rooms	partition Rw = 50 dB — 9.2.2.1	FD 60 ID	Rw per project	Tufwud acoustic fire door
Inter-communicating room pair	double doors, fully gasketed — 9.2.2.2	FD 60 ID, matched pair	Rw per project	Matched pair set



Hotels — Tufwud specification and product mapping

Ratings shown are Tufwud's recommendation. The code floor is stated in the first column.

Location	Code floor (Part F)	Tufwud specifies	Acoustic	Product
Kitchen / F&B service	—	FD 60 ID	—	FD60ID composite
Boiler / plant room	180 min room, 120 min composite entry door — 3.5.8.2.2	FD 120 ID composite	—	FD120ID composite frame
Basement lobby	—	FD 120 ID	—	FD120ID

For HOTELS: Every Tufwud fire door is ISI-marked under IS 3614 · intumescent seal per IS 3614 cl. 7.3.3 (10 × 4 mm for 60 min, 15 × 4 mm for 120 min) · full perimeter gasket · automatic drop seal.

Hospitals — what Part F requires

Group C Institutional, Subdivision C-I. Clause 6.3.2(g).

CODE — cl. 6.3.2(g), verbatim extracts

(5) “Operation theatres, delivery rooms, intensive care units, recovery rooms, etc, that containing patients lacking self-preservation ... should be fire/smoke separated (120 min minimum rating) from all the adjoining areas.”

(10) “Exit access corridors from a compartment to another compartment should be divided at the compartment intersection by a fire door of 120 min fire rating in the fire compartment wall.”

(3)(ii)(b) Above 45 m, refuge terrace access through a fire rated door of minimum 2 h.

(6) Corridors and ramps for patient movement: minimum 2.4 m. (7) Exits from hospital sections: not less than 2.0 m.

(8) Door widths — 1–2 patient room 1.25 m; 3–5 bed ward 1.50 m; over 5 beds, ICU, recovery, delivery 2.0 m.

CODE — AND THIS RUNS THE OTHER WAY

cl. 6.3.2(c) — “All compartments should be divided with self-closing (door closers) fire doors with electromagnetic hold open.”

Note 4's prohibition on hold-open is scoped to fire doors in exits. Hospital compartment doors are a different case. Do not apply Note 4 to them.

TUFWUD RECOMMENDATION — NOT CODE

We specify FD 120 ID throughout hospitals because progressive horizontal evacuation — the strategy cl. 6.3.2(b) is built on — depends on the receiving compartment staying survivable. That is an insulation question.



Hospitals — the double-door air-lock

Part D Section 4, clause 7.3.5

CODE — cl. 7.3.5, verbatim and complete

“Sensitive areas such as operation theatres, doctors' consultation rooms, intensive care units (ICU) require special consideration against noise control. Apart from outdoor noise, a common problem is the transmission of sound between the consulting room and the waiting room. To ensure silence, a sound isolation Dw of 45 dBA, between the rooms shall be provided. If the doors are directly connected by a single communicating door it will not be possible to achieve these values of isolation Dw. To obtain 40 dBA to 45 dBA insulation between communicating rooms, it is necessary to provide two doors separated by an air gap, such as a lobby or corridor.”



The code says a single door cannot reach it, and that two doors with an air gap are necessary.

CODE — cl. 7.3.4.1(a)

“walls or partitions between rooms should normally have an Rw of at least 45 dB. Higher values of Rw of at least 50 dB are necessary where a noisy room is adjacent to one requiring quiet conditions. Doors should be solid with close fitting in the frames.”

TUFWUD — DESIGN GUIDANCE, NOT CODE

Air gap 600 mm minimum, 800 mm preferred for trolley access. Both leaves on separate independent frames. Full perimeter gasketing. Interlock so only one leaf opens at a time. Absorptive lining to the air-gap walls.

None of these dimensions or devices appear in Part D.

The OT / ICU multi-function door

Four requirements in one assembly — each with its own source, and one of them is not BIS

01

Fire

FD 120 ID

Code basis: cl.
6.3.2(g)(5) — 120 min
minimum fire/smoke
separation for OT, ICU,
delivery and recovery.

02

Acoustic

Tested to ISO 10140-2

Code basis: Part D cl.
7.3.5 — Dw 45 dBA,
achieved with two
doors and an air gap.

03

**Infection control
Hermetic seal, auto
bottom seal**

No NBCS clause. This is
a clinical requirement,
not a code one.
Cleanroom-grade
surfaces, no crevices.

04

**Lead lining
1.5 – 3.0 mm Pb
equivalent**

AERB/RF-MED/SC-3
(Rev. 2) — X-ray room
doors 1.7 mm Pb,
closed during
exposure. Radiation
shielding is AERB, not
BIS.

TUFWUD

**Required Pb equivalent for any given room comes from the radiological physicist's shielding calculation, not from a catalogue.
We supply 1.5 / 2.0 / 2.5 / 3.0 mm and will size to the calculation.**



Shafts, services and plant rooms

Part F sections 3.5.4, 3.5.5 and 3.5.8 — every figure below is in the standard

CODE — Part F

Element	Requirement	Clause
Service ducts and shafts — enclosure	Fire resistance not less than 120 min	3.5.4.4
Electrical shaft / duct inspection door	“not less than 120 min, with 30 min insulation”	3.5.4.4
Plumbing shaft inspection door, opening inside the building	Not less than 30 min	3.5.4.4
Plumbing shaft door opening in wet areas, naturally ventilated areas or on an external wall	May not require a door of any specified fire rating	3.5.4.4
Fire stop between cables/conduits and walls or slabs	Not less than 120 min	3.5.4.4
Refuse chute enclosure wall	Non-combustible, not less than 120 min; at least 3 m from exits	3.5.4.5
Refuse chute inspection panel and doors	Tight fitting, 60 min	3.5.4.5



Shafts, services and plant rooms

Part F sections 3.5.4, 3.5.5 and 3.5.8 — every figure below is in the standard

CODE — Part F

Element	Requirement	Clause
DG set room	Separated by 120 min rated walls and doors	3.5.5.4
Dry type substation / switch room	All openings including doors, 120 min	3.5.5.3.2
Boiler room	Room 180 min; entry composite door 120 min	3.5.8.2.2
Critical utility rooms incl. lift machine rooms	Construction 2 h rated, irrespective of area	4.5.3.2
Shafts for services, lift hoistway, refuse chutes	120 min across all four construction types	Table 1 (iv)

Lifts — Part D Section 5A

Clause 7.1.1. Note the modality: Section 5A is written in “shall”, unlike Part F.

CODE — cl. 7.1.1, Buildings of Height 15 m and Above, verbatim

“Following requirements over and above those specified in 6 and 8 are applicable to all lifts provided in buildings having height more than 15 m:”

(a) “All materials of construction in load bearing elements, stairways and corridors and facades shall be non-combustible.”

(c) “Walls of the lift well enclosure for a lift or group of lifts shall have a fire rating of 2 h. The lift well shall have a vent at the top, of area not less than 0.2 m² per lift.”

(d) Landing doors — “Lift landing doors shall be imperforate. Collapsible doors shall not be permitted. Lift landing doors shall have a minimum fire resistance rating of 1 h for integrity in accordance with accepted standard [D-5A(10)].”

(e) Lift car door — “Lift car doors shall be imperforate. Collapsible car doors shall not be permitted.”

(k)(viii) Normal and backup power feeders — “2 h fire resistance rated enclosures until they reach the machine room/controller.”

The car door has no fire rating.

Cl. 7.1.1(e) requires lift car doors to be imperforate and non-collapsible. That is the whole requirement. The withdrawn deck's “minimum half-hour fire rating” for car doors is not in the standard.

AND THIS ONE RUNS AGAINST US, SO WE SAY IT FIRST

Cl. 7.1.1(d) specifies landing doors at 1 h for INTEGRITY, and says integrity explicitly. Under IS 3614 Table 1 that is FD 60 UD—unsuffixed, the uninsulated classification.

This is a code-sanctioned integrity-only application. The insulation argument is about doors occupants escape through. A lift landing door is not one.

A third height threshold. Cl. 7.1.1 bites at 15 m. Cl. 2.39 defines high rise at 24 m. Cl. 1.2 sets Part F applicability at 24 / 15 / 9 m by occupancy. Three different triggers in one code — read the clause, not the reputation of the number. Cl. 7.1.2 adds further requirements for buildings of height 60 m and above.



Compartmentation and refuge areas

Table 6 has two columns. Quoting only the unsprinklered one overstates the constraint on every sprinklered project.

CODE — Table 6, cl. 4.5.3

Building type	Unsprinklered	Sprinklered
Enclosed basement vehicle parking	750 m ²	5 000 m ²
Basements other than car parking	750 m ²	2 000 m ²
Hospitals and nursing homes with beds	750 m ²	2 000 m ²
Custody / care of children, aged	750 m ²	1 500 m ²
Mercantile incl. departmental stores	750 m ²	Not essential
Assembly, with or without atriums	1 500 m ²	Not essential
Business	750 m ²	3 000 m ²
Hotel, with or without dining	750 m ²	3 000 m ²
Industrial under 6.7 m	1 500 m ²	10 000 m ²
Hazardous / high hazard	See Note 1	500 m ²

CODE — Annex D-4.2, refuge areas

Refuge spaces in the firefighting shaft lift lobby are the primary route — minimum 12 m² or 5 percent of floor occupants at 0.45 m² per person.

“Alternate to refuge spaces, refuge areas should be provided in buildings of height more than 24 m.” Provided “at/or immediately above 24 m and thereafter at every 15 m or so”, planned for the occupants of two consecutive floors, on the periphery and open to air on at least one side.

“High rise apartment buildings with apartments having balcony, need not be provided with refuge area.” Where refuge areas are preferred in balconied buildings above 60 m — “around 60 m level and thereafter at levels around every 30 m.”

Mall-like occupancy, cl. 6.4.2.2(j): refuge at or immediately above 18 m, not less than 10 percent of gross floor area.

Compartmentation and refuge areas

cl. 4.5.3 — “The maximum size of the compartment is suggested as follows. However, State/Local Authorities may prescribe their own requirements based on their risk assessment and other fire safety provisions.”

Column 5 matters for doors: hotels permit Type C (Type 1) barriers, which cl. 4.5.2.2 defines as carrying FD 30 ID. Hospitals permit Type B (Type-3), FD 60 ID.

Before the occupancy certificate

Each line cites the clause it is checked against

☐	Access to fire exit staircase: fire door minimum 120 min	4.4.2.4.3.2(h)(2)	☐	Internal staircase: non-combustible, minimum 120 min	4.4.2.4.3.2(a)
☐	Firefighting shaft: 120 min fire doors, every floor	2.24	☐	Fire doors in exits: insulation criterion minimum 30 min	2.22 Note 2
☐	Fire doors in exits: intumescent seal fitted	2.22 Note 3	☐	Fire doors in exits: spring closer, not on hold-open	2.22 Note 4
☐	Panic bar doors: handle on the other side at re-entry floors	2.22 Note 6	☐	No fire curtain serving as a fire exit	2.22 Note 5
☐	Horizontal exits: 120 min fire door in fire-resistant wall	2.40	☐	Guest rooms and corridors: 30 min fire rated doors	4.5.3.3
☐	Guest room / patient-area exit access corridors: 30 min self-closing	4.6.1	☐	Exit passageway doors: 120 min	4.6.1
☐	Electrical shaft inspection doors: 120 min with 30 min insulation	3.5.4.4	☐	DG room and substation: 120 min walls and doors	3.5.5.4 · 3.5.5.3.2
☐	Boiler room: 180 min room, 120 min composite entry door	3.5.8.2.2	☐	Hospitals: OT / ICU / delivery / recovery separated 120 min	6.3.2(g)(5)
☐	Openings in fire resistant walls within 5.6 m ² , max 2.75 m	3.5.4.2	☐	Compartment areas within Table 6, correct sprinkler column	4.5.3
☐	Refuge spaces or areas, noting the balcony exemption	Annex D-4.2	☐	Every FD designation carries a suffix	IS 3614 cl. 5.3
☐	Lift landing doors 1 h integrity; lift well 2 h	Part D 5A 7.1.1(c),(d)			

Verify every fire door's ISI licence: manakonline.in → Conformity Assessment → Search a License (CM/L number and firm name), or the BIS Care app → Verify Licence Details. Both are public and need no login.

AHJ — this is the NBCS 2026 position. Your State byelaws and the Authority Having Jurisdiction may require more, or may still be operating to NBC 2016.

The code has changed.

Your specifications will be measured against it before your byelaws catch up.

1 Fire doors in exits carry a 30-minute minimum insulation criterion

cl. 2.22 Note 2. It was 20 minutes under NBC 2016.

2 Part F applies at 15 m for hospitals and 9 m for schools

cl. 1.2. The 24 m in cl. 2.39 defines “high rise”, not applicability. Different questions, commonly confused.

3 An unsuffixed “FD 120” is an uninsulated door

IS 3614 cl. 5.3 and Table 1. NBCS specifies duration; IS 3614 supplies the designation. Writing “FD 120 ID” into a specification is correct. Attributing that designation to NBCS is not.

**Tufwud makes fully insulated ISI-marked fire doors and participates in BIS standards work on IS 3614.
We are glad to review a door schedule against the above, clause by clause, at no charge.**



Build It Right. Build It Safe. Build It Once.

Passive fire safety and acoustic compliance are not optional add-ons.
They are the foundation of every legally occupiable building in India under NBCS 2026.

For Hotels

Every compliant fire + acoustic door is a guest safety promise - and a brand asset. FD 120 ID + STC 35/45 is the NBCS 2026 standard.

For Hospitals

FD 120 ID at every location plus acoustic air-locks for ICU/OT. Patient safety, clinical compliance, and fire NOC in one specification.

For Developers

Compliance = Occupancy Certificate. Non-compliance = liability. NBCS 2026 has removed all ambiguity on door ratings by occupancy type.