

Division 9 --- CORRIDORS, LOBBIES AND PATHS

Corridors are passages providing for internal circulation within a building. Lobbies provide interceptions at entries to staircases or lifts and connections to corridors where appropriate.

MANDATORY SECTION

Performance Objectives

Corridors, lobbies and paths shall be designed to an appropriate standard to allow all people to travel within a building safely and independently.

Obligatory Design Requirements

31. Manoeuvring Space

Space shall be allowed for manoeuvring wheelchairs in corridor, lobby, path and similar areas as follows:

- (1) area shall have a clear width of not less than 1050 mm;
- (2) a space not less than 1500 mm x 1500 mm shall be provided within 3500 mm of every dead end;
- (3) any lobby in a corridor shall have a length of not less than 1200 mm, excluding space for door swings;
- (4) a level area, extending not less than 1200 mm beyond the swings of the doors and not less than 1500 mm in width shall be provided on both sides of every entrance of a building; and
- (5) this paragraph shall not apply to lobby which lead to staircase only.

For the purpose of this paragraph, “dead end” is a corridor, lobby or path where the means of exit for persons with a disability is in one direction only.

32. Channel Covers

On footpath, cover to a channel shall be flush with the surface of the footpath. Any hole in such cover or between such covers shall have a dimension of not more than 20 mm.

33. Gratings

Slot of gratings shall have a width of not more than 13 mm and shall not be parallel with pedestrian travel path (see Figure 17).

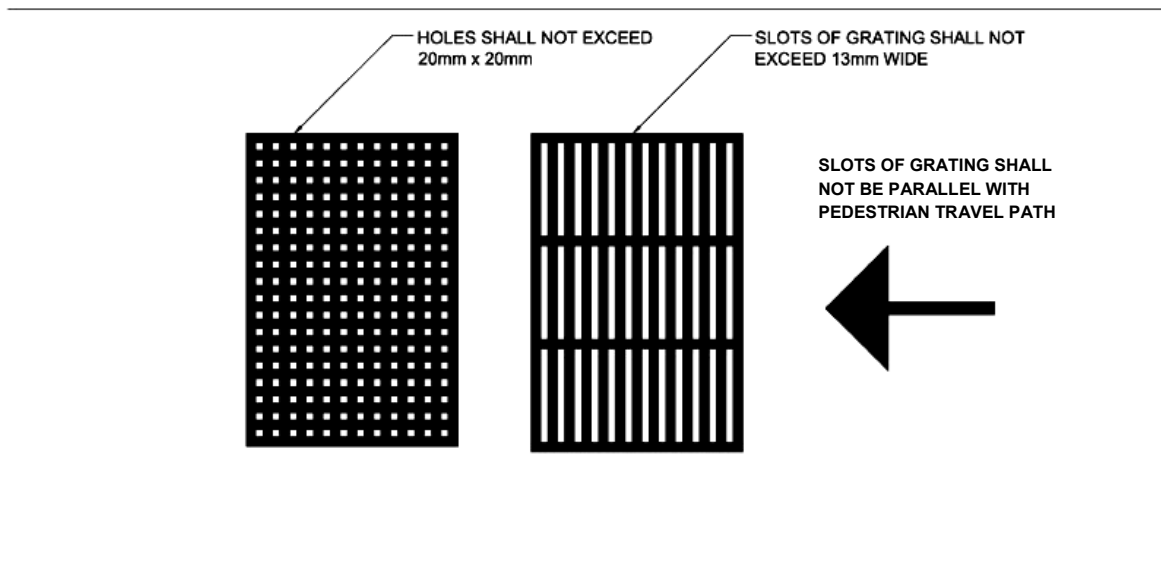


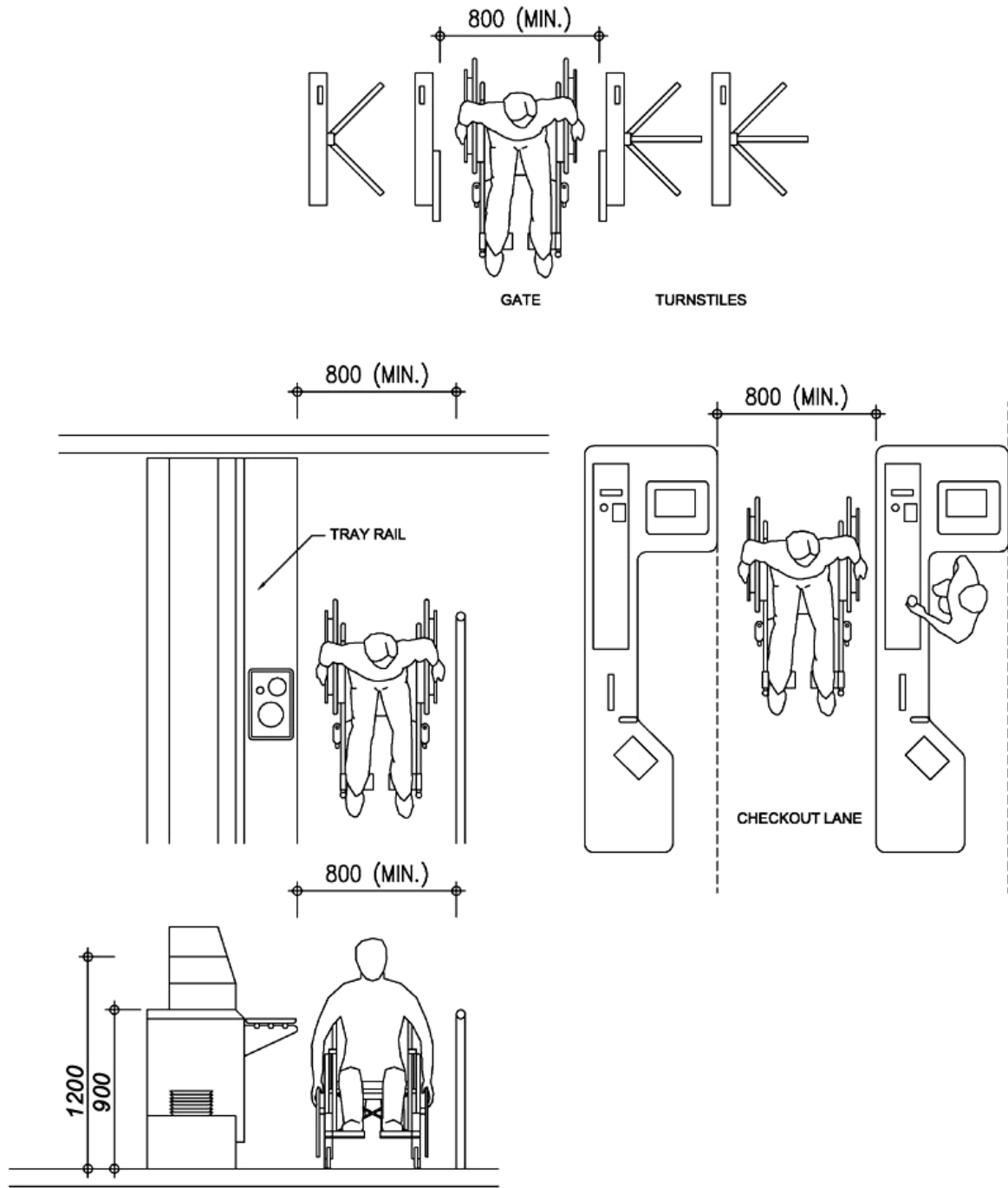
Figure 17 – Grating Size and Orientation

34. Protrusion

No appliances, fixtures and fittings shall project beyond 90 mm from the surface of any wall in corridors, paths and lobbies below a level of 2000 mm above the finished floor level unless they are unavoidable, in which case they shall also be extended downwards to the finished floor level or guided by tactile flooring materials.

35. Controlled Passage

For cashier counter, security device installed at shop entrance or turnstile controlled passage accessible to the public, each shall have at least one path of minimum 800 mm in width for the use by wheelchair users and clearly marked with international symbol of accessibility, unless an alternative passage adjacent to the controlled passage is provided. (see Figure 18)



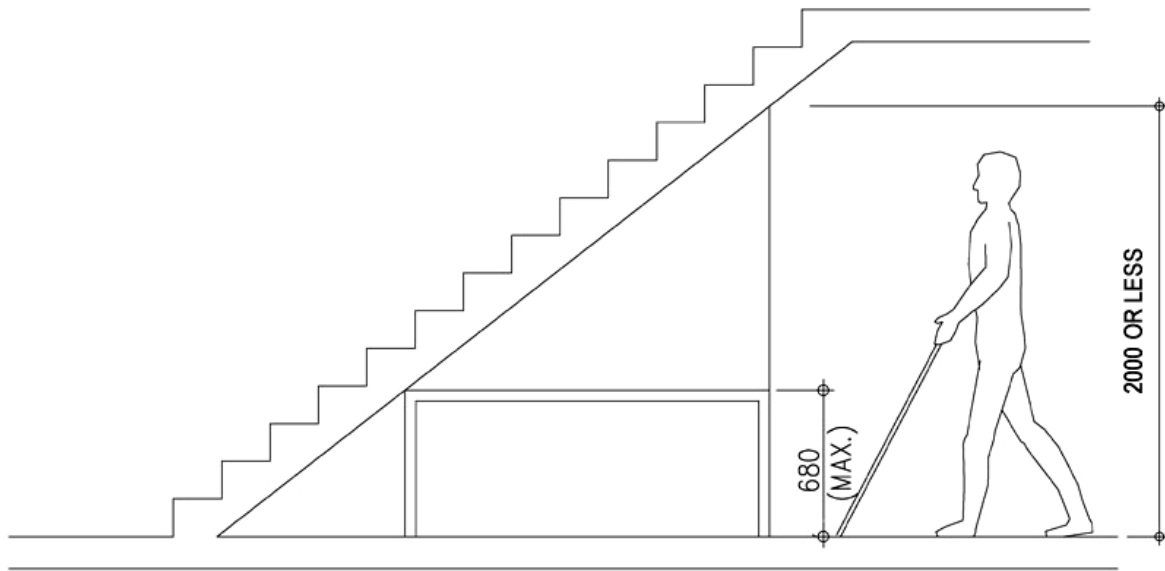
*ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN mm

Figure 18 – Width of Controlled Passages

Obligatory Design Requirements (Cont'd)

36. Headroom

Where the headroom is 2000 mm or less from the finished floor level, a warning guardrail or other barrier shall be provided for detection, having its leading edge at or below 680 mm above the finished floor level (see Figure 19).



*ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN mm

Figure 19 – Overhead Hazard

BEST PRACTICE SECTION

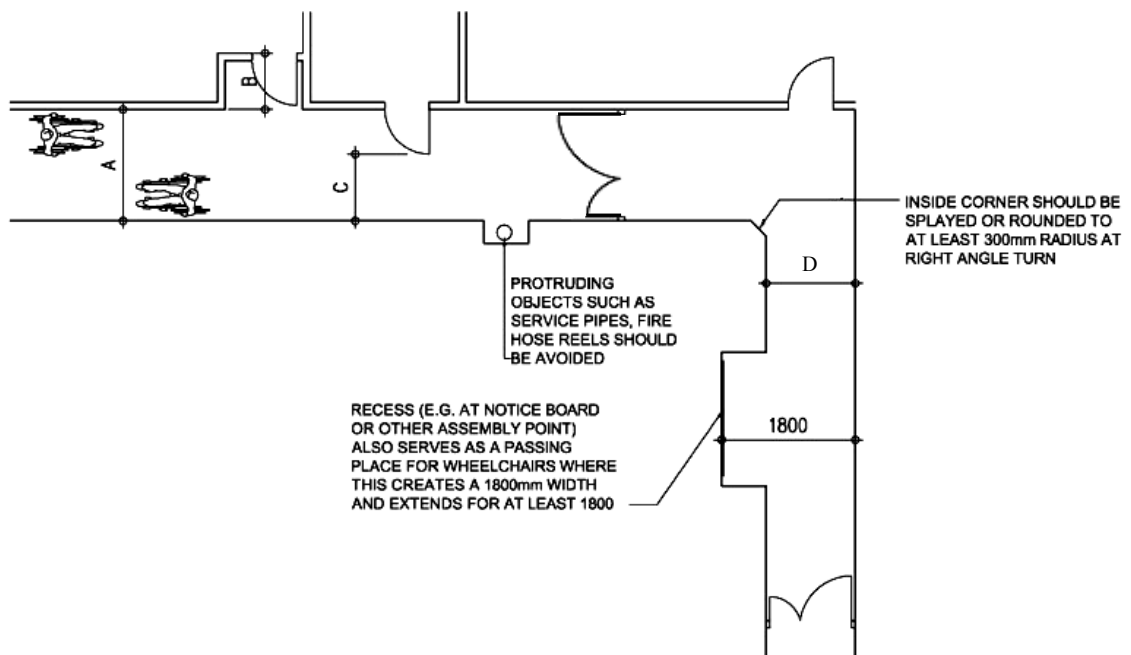
A. Design Considerations

- (a) Corridors, lobbies and paths should be designed to have appropriate dimensions to allow people using wheelchair or other forms of mobility aids to pass others on the access route.
- (b) To facilitate the way finding for persons with visual impairment, surfaces and finishes with luminous contrast between the wall and the ceiling, and between the wall and the floor should be adopted. Appropriate lighting design with adequate illumination should also be considered.
- (c) Adequate manoeuvring space for wheelchair particularly in lobby and corridor of domestic building should be provided in order to facilitate the wheelchair users in passing through corridor especially when turning through 180° is required.
- (d) Protruding object can be extremely hazardous to the persons with visual impairment as well as the general public. Examples of protruding obstruction are sign, drinking fountain, fire extinguisher, telephone enclosure, and underside of stairway or escalator, etc. Protruding object should be recessed into the wall as far as possible.

B. Recommended Design Requirements

Width

- (a) Path width should be more than 1200 mm to enable a wheelchair user to pass anyone who is on the same path or preferably at least 1500 mm to allow two wheelchairs to pass. At right angle turns, inside corner should be splayed or rounded to at least 300 mm radius. (see Figure 20)



- A. A CLEAR WIDTH OF 1500mm WILL ALLOW TWO WHEELCHAIR USERS TO PASS EACH OTHER.
- B. DEPTH OF RECESS SHOULD NOT BE LESS THAN THE WIDTH OF THE DOOR LEAF.
- C. 900mm CLEAR SPACE WHERE DOORS OPEN INTO A CORRIDOR.
- D. A CLEAR WIDTH OF CORRIDOR SHOULD NOT BE LESS THAN 1200mm

*ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN mm

Figure 20 – Dimension and Space Allowance for Corridor in Building

B. Recommended Design Requirements (Cont'd)

Surface

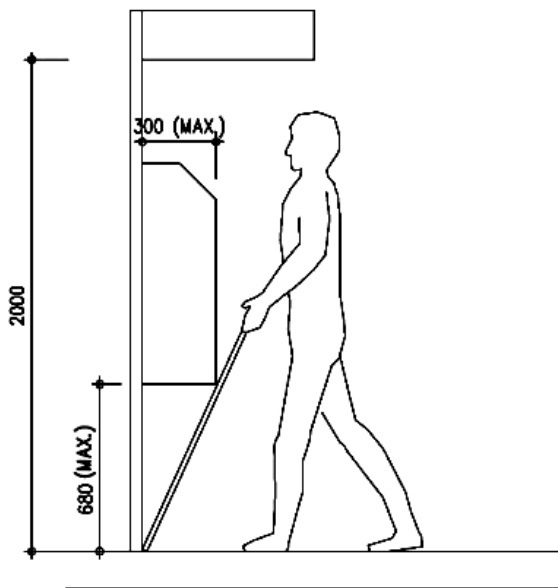
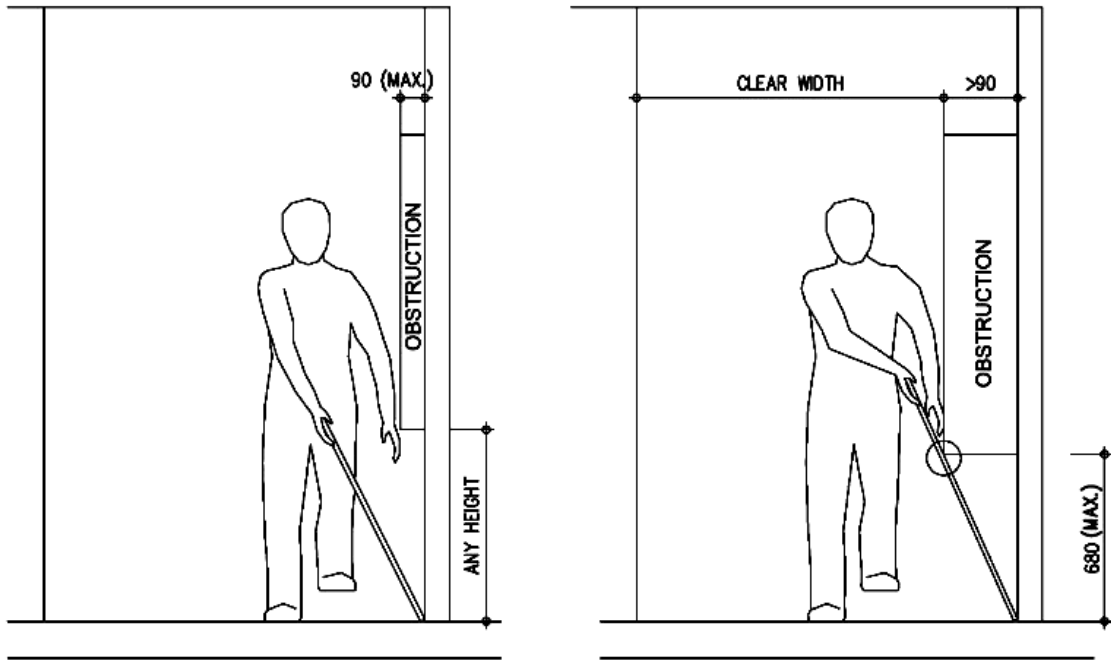
- (b) All corridors should have slip-resistant surfaces with a “static coefficient of friction” of “Good” grading (see Appendix C).
- (c) Surface paved with loose gravel or stone is hazardous and should be avoided.
- (d) Hazards on floor, caused by unnecessary projection or by unexpected change in level should be avoided.

Luminous Contrast

- (e) A minimum luminous contrast of 30% should clearly define between wall, floor and door surfaces.

Protruding Objects

- (f) The protruding object should not reduce the statutory required clear width and height of access and manoeuvring space. (see Figure 21)
- (g) Protruding object should include but not limited to sign, telephone enclosure, drinking fountain, fire extinguisher, underside of stairway or escalator.
- (h) Where it is reasonable to anticipate visit of persons with visual impairment, protruding object should be avoided at pedestrian areas include walkway, hall, corridor, aisle, lobby, mall and all areas open to the public.



*ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN mm

Figure 21 – Examples of Design to Cater for Protrusion Hazards