

GROUP II TYPE HANGAR



feet or 2787 square meters would be a Group III.

What's a simple explanation to the type of construction? Based on how easy it can catch fire and how fast the fire would spread based on the material used in the construction of the hangar determines the type of construction. The easier the hangar burns, the less square footage required for Group II.

When in doubt as to what classification (Group) or the type of construction your local hangar would fall into, call the Fire Marshal, after all, that's why he gets the big bucks (Euros, Pesos, etc)!

NFPA 409 Standard on Aircraft Hangar Specifications for Group I Hangars

Group I hangars, remember this is the "BIG" hangar according to JHCS, would require a large variety of items that may not be required in the other Groups. So, let's look at some of these and determine how they can impact the firefighter on the end of the hose line.

409-5.2.1: *Where aircraft storage and servicing areas are subdivided into separate fire areas, the separation shall be by a fire wall having not less than a 3-hour fire resistance rating.*

Firefighter Definition: With an aggressive initial fire attack,

perhaps with a big hose, you should be able to keep the fire from spreading to the next hangar bay.

409-5.3.1: *Precautions shall be taken to ensure ready access to hangars from all sides. Adequate separation shall be provided to reduce fire exposure between buildings.*

Firefighter Definition: If there is at least 50 feet or 15 meters between hangars (75 feet or 23 meters for Type V construction, a.k.a. all wood construction) with an aggressive fire attack, you should be able to keep the fire from spreading to any adjacent buildings.

409-5.4.1: *The surface of the*

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