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NFPA 90B

Standard for the
Installation of Warm Air Heating and Air-Conditioning Systems

2012 Edition

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NOTICE: An asterisk (*) following the number or letter designating a paragraph indicates that explanatory material on the paragraph can be found in Annex A.

Changes other than editorial are indicated by a vertical rule beside the paragraph, table, or figure in which the change occurred. These rules are included as an aid to the user in identifying changes from the previous edition. Where one or more complete paragraphs have been deleted, the deletion is indicated by a bullet (•) between the paragraphs that remain.

A reference in brackets [ ] following a section or paragraph indicates material that has been extracted from another NFPA document. As an aid to the user, the complete title and edition of the source documents for extracts in mandatory sections of the document are given in Chapter 2 and those for extracts in informational sections are given in Annex B. Extracted text may be edited for consistency and style and may include the revision of internal paragraph references and other references as appropriate. Requests for interpretations or revisions of extracted text shall be sent to the technical committee responsible for the source document.

Information on referenced publications can be found in Chapter 2 and Annex B.

Chapter 1 Administration

1.1* Scope. This standard shall cover construction, installation, operation, and maintenance of systems for warm air heating and air conditioning, including filters, ducts, and related equipment to protect life and property from fire, smoke, and gases resulting from fire or from conditions having manifestations similar to fire.

1.2 Purpose. This standard shall prescribe provisions based on minimum requirements for safety to life and property.

1.3 Application. This standard shall apply to all systems for the movement of environmental air in structures that serve the following:

(1) One- or two-family dwellings
(2) Spaces not exceeding 708 m³ (25,000 ft³) in volume in any occupancy
(3) Buildings of combustible construction over three stories in height shall be in accordance with NFPA 90A.

1.4 Equivalency. Nothing in this standard is intended to prevent the use of systems, methods, or devices of equivalent or superior quality, strength, fire resistance, effectiveness, durability, and safety over those prescribed by this standard.

1.4.1 Technical documentation shall be submitted to the authority having jurisdiction to demonstrate equivalency.

1.4.2 The system, method, or device shall be approved for the intended purpose by the authority having jurisdiction.

Chapter 2 Referenced Publications

2.1 General. The documents or portions thereof listed in this chapter are referenced within this standard and shall be considered part of the requirements of this document.

2.2 NFPA Publications. National Fire Protection Association, 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02169-7471.


2.3 Other Publications.


2.3.2 ASTM Publications. ASTM International, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, P.O. Box C700, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959.


2.3.3 SMACNA Publications. Sheet Metal and Air Conditioning Contractors’ National Association, Inc., 4201 Lafayette Center Drive, Chantilly, VA 20151-1209.


2.3.4 UL Publications. Underwriters Laboratories Inc., 333 Pfingsten Road, Northbrook, IL 60062-2996.

Chapter 3 Definitions

3.1 General. The definitions contained in this chapter shall apply to the terms used in this standard. Where terms are not defined in this chapter or within another chapter, they shall be defined using their ordinarily accepted meanings within the context in which they are used. Merriam-Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary, 11th edition, shall be the source for the ordinarily accepted meaning.

3.2 NFPA Official Definitions.

3.2.1* Approved. Acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction.

3.2.2* Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ). An organization, office, or individual responsible for enforcing the requirements of a code or standard, or for approving equipment, materials, an installation, or a procedure.

3.2.3* Listed. Equipment, materials, or services included in a list published by an organization that is acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction and concerned with evaluation of products or services, that maintains periodic inspection of production of listed equipment or materials or periodic evaluation of services, and whose listing states that either the equipment, material, or service meets appropriate designated standards or has been tested and found suitable for a specified purpose.

3.2.4 Shall. Indicates a mandatory requirement.

3.2.5 Should. Indicates a recommendation or that which is advised but not required.

3.3 General Definitions.

3.3.1 Accessible. Capable of being removed or exposed without damaging the building structure or finish, or not permanently closed in by the structure or finish of the building. [90A, 2012]

3.3.2 Air Filter. A device used to reduce or remove airborne solids from heating, ventilating, and air-conditioning systems.

3.3.3 Central Warm Air Heating System. A heating system consisting of a heat exchanger with an outer casing or jacket, a solar collection system, or an electric heating unit that is connected to a supply system and a return system.

3.3.3.1 Forced Air System. A central warm air heating system that is equipped with a fan or blower that provides the primary means for circulation of air.

3.3.3.2* Gravity System. A central warm air heating system through which air is circulated by gravity.

3.3.4 Combustible Material. A material capable of undergoing combustion.

3.3.5 Duct Covering. A material such as adhesive, insulation, banding, coating(s), film, and jackets used to cover the outside surface of a duct, fan casing, or duct plenum.

3.3.6 Duct Lining. A material such as adhesive, insulation, coating(s), and film used to line the inside surface of a duct, fan casing, or duct plenum.

3.3.7 Heat Pump. A refrigeration system arranged to accomplish either heating or heating and cooling.

3.3.8 Noncombustible Material. A material that, in the form in which it is used and under the conditions anticipated, will not ignite, burn, support combustion, or release flammable vapors when subjected to fire or heat. Materials that are reported as passing ASTM E 136 are considered noncombustible materials.

3.3.9 Plenum. A compartment or chamber to which one or more air ducts are connected and that forms part of the air distribution system.

3.3.10 Return System. An assembly of connected ducts, air passages, or plenums and fittings through which air from the space or spaces to be conditioned is conducted back to the heat exchanger.

3.3.11 Rooms Large in Comparison with Size of Equipment. Rooms having a volume equal to at least 12 times the total volume of a furnace or air-conditioning appliance and at least 16 times the total volume of a boiler. The total volume of the appliance is determined from exterior dimensions and is to include fan compartments and burner vestibules, when used. When the actual ceiling height of a room is greater than 2.44 m (8 ft), the volume of a room is figured on the basis of a ceiling height of 2.44 m (8 ft).

3.3.12 Supply System. An assembly of connected ducts, air passages, or plenums and fittings through which air is conducted to the space or spaces to be conditioned.

Chapter 4 System Components

4.1 Supply Systems.

4.1.1 Duct Materials.

4.1.1.1* Supply Ducts. Supply ducts shall be made of either of the following materials:

(1) Class 0 or Class 1 rigid or flexible air ducts tested in accordance with ANSI/UL 181

(2) Sheet metal having a nominal thickness as shown in Table 4.1.1.1

4.1.1.1.1 Supply ducts that are completely encased in not less than 51 mm (2 in.) of concrete in a floor slab shall not be required to meet the requirements of 4.1.1.1.