3. Thresholds

3.1 Thresholds shall be kept to a minimum; whenever necessary, thresholds and sliding door tracks shall have a maximum height of 19 mm and shall be beveled if higher than 6 mm with a gradient of 1:8.

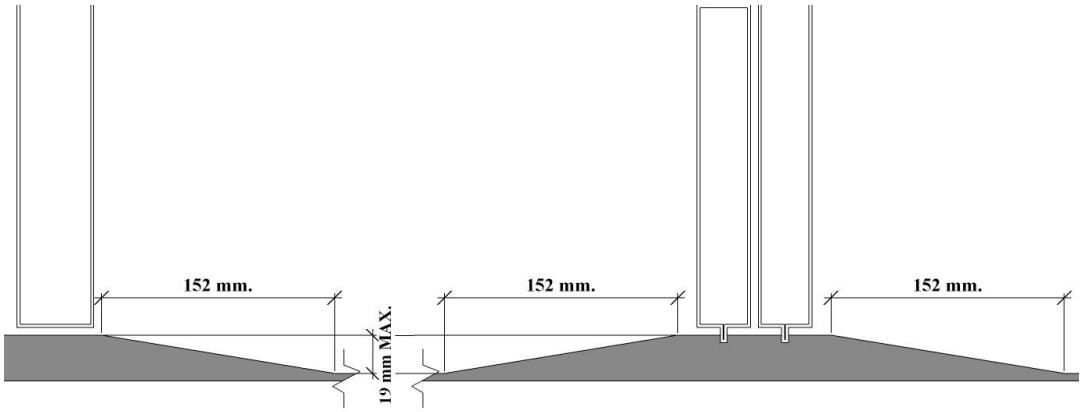


Fig. C.3.1

4. Switches

4.1 Manual switches shall be positioned within 920 mm to 1.20 m above the floor

4.2 Manual switches should be located no further than 200 mm from the latch side of the door.

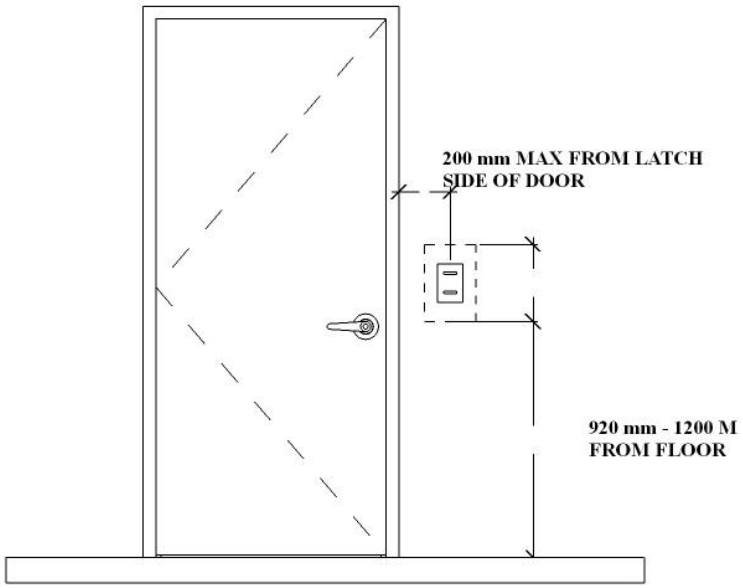


Fig C.4.1

5. Corridors

5.1 Corridors shall have minimum clear width of 1.20 m to allow for both a wheelchair user and a Non-PWD to pass. Where space is required for two (2) wheelchairs to pass, the minimum width shall be 1.80 m.

5.2 Turnabout spaces should be provided for wheelchairs to turn around; these spaces shall have a minimum dimension of 1500 mm x 1500 mm and shall be spaced at a maximum of 12.00 m

5.3 Turnabout spaces should also be provided at or within 3.50 m. of every dead end corridor.

5.4 As in walkways, corridors should be maintained level and provided with a slip resistant surface.

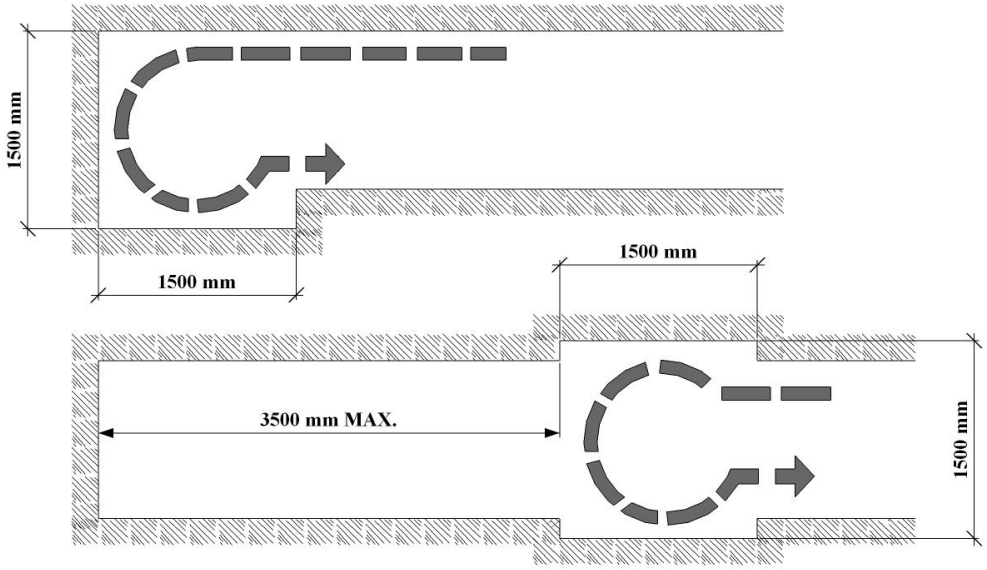


Fig. C.5.1: TURNABOUT SPACES AT CORRIDORS

6. Toilets and Baths

6.1 Accessible public toilets shall permit easy passage of a wheelchair and allow the occupant to enter a toilet compartment, close the door and transfer to the water closet from either a frontal or lateral transfer.

6.2 The minimum number of accessible toilet compartments on each floor level or on that part of a floor level accessible to persons with disabilities shall be one (1) where the total number of water closets per set on that level is 20; and two (2) where the number of water closets exceeds 20.

6.3 Accessible toilet compartments shall have the following:

6.3.1 A minimum area of 1.70 m x 1.80 m.

6.3.2 One (1) flip-up grab bar to be mounted on the wide side of the compartment adjacent to the water closet and be at a height between 280 mm and 300 mm from the top of the water closet seat and extend not more than 100 mm in line with the front of the water closet. One (1) vertical bar to be provided on the side

wall close to the water closet and located between 350 mm and 450 mm from the front edge. Center line of water closet (top view) is 750 mm from finish to wall to grab bar.

6.3.3 A turning space of 2.25 sq. m with a minimum dimension of 1500 mm for wheelchair users shall be provided outside water closet cubicles.

6.3.4 Accessories such as mirrors, paper dispensers, towel racks and fittings such as faucets mounted at heights reachable by wheelchair users. Toilet accessories such as mirrors, towel and soap dispensers, hand dryer, waste bin should be encouraged to have a color contrast. Accessories should be placed near the accessible lavatory.

6.3.5 For lighting/illumination levels, please refer to the Philippine Electrical Code.

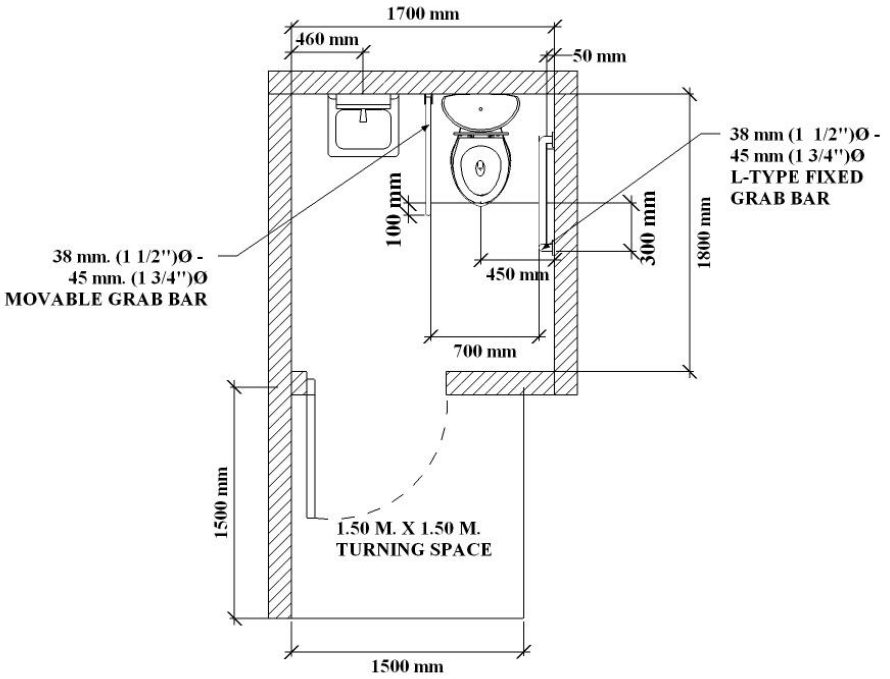


Fig. C.6.1: PLAN OF ACCESSIBLE TOILET FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

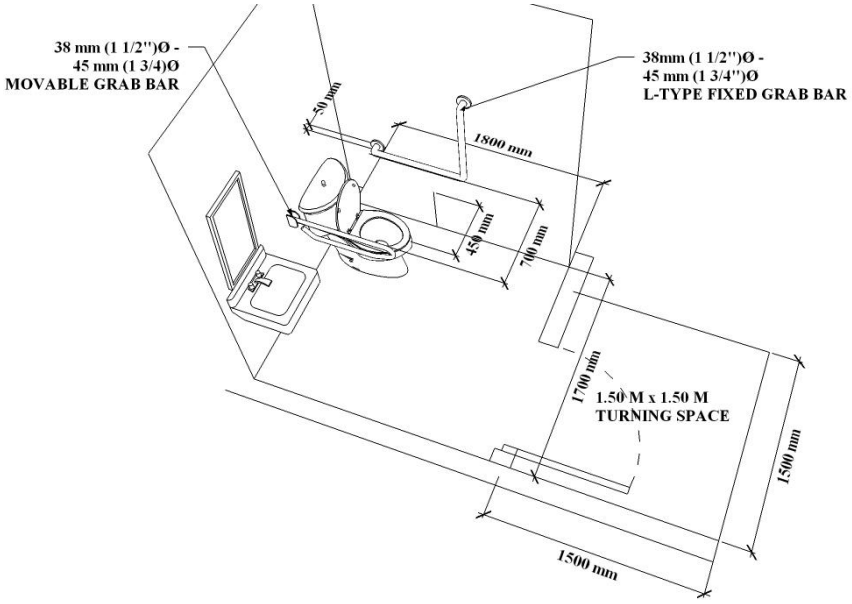


Fig. C.6.2 3D VIEW OF ACCESSIBLE TOILET FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

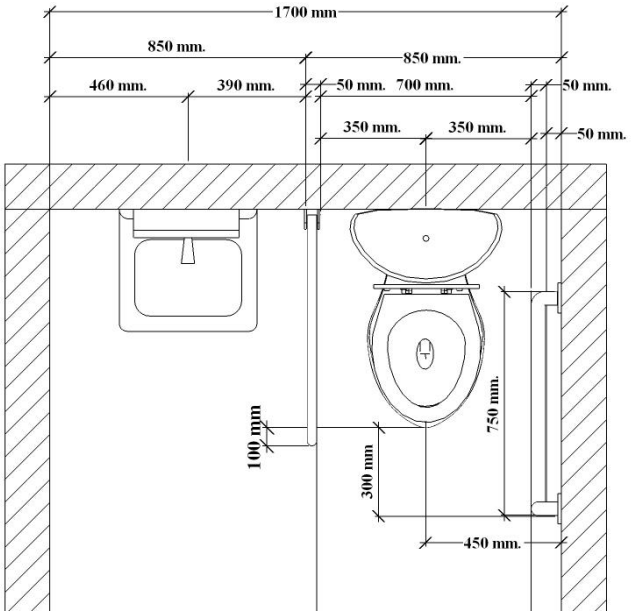


Fig. C.6.3 BLOW UP FLOOR PLAN OF ACCESSIBLE TOILET FOR PESONS WITH DISABILITIES

6.4 A turning space of 2.25 sq. m with a minimum dimension of 1500 mm. for wheelchair shall be provided for toilet compartments for lateral mounting.

6.5 All accessible public toilets shall have accessories such as mirrors, paper dispensers, towel racks and fittings such as faucets mounted at

heights reachable by a wheelchair user. Toilet accessories such as mirrors, towel and soap dispensers, hand dryer, waste bin shall be encouraged to have a color contrast. Accessories should be placed near the accessible basin. Lighting/illumination should be fixed.

6.6 Water closets and lavatories should use colors of lighter contrasting grey value to tiles to aid people with low vision impairment.

6.7 The height of toilet seat shall be 450 mm.

6.8 A lavatory shall be installed at 460 mm distance from center line to adjacent wall. Lavatories shall be mounted at a height of 800 mm from the finish floor with a vertical clear leg room space not lower than 650 mm.

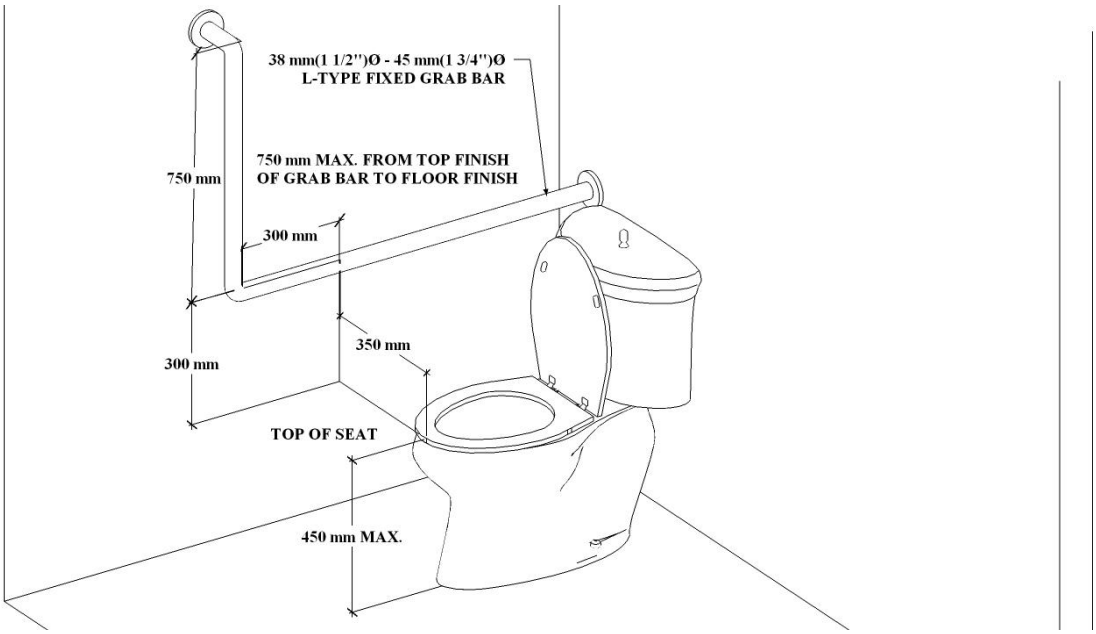


Fig. C.6.4: L-TYPE GRAB BAR

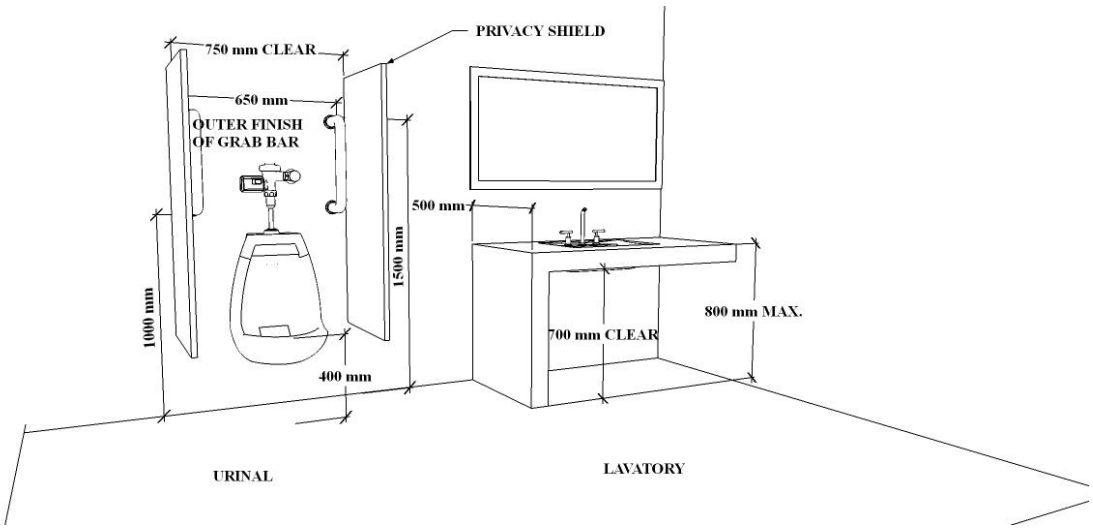


Fig. C.6.5: ACCESSIBLE URINAL & LAVATORY COUNTER

6.9 Urinals shall be of the wall-hung type and should have an elongated lip; the maximum height of the lip should be 480 mm from the toilet floor. It shall have a minimum clear floor space of 750 mm wide (wing to wing) by 1200 mm (between grab bar and wall) and privacy shields of 750 mm.

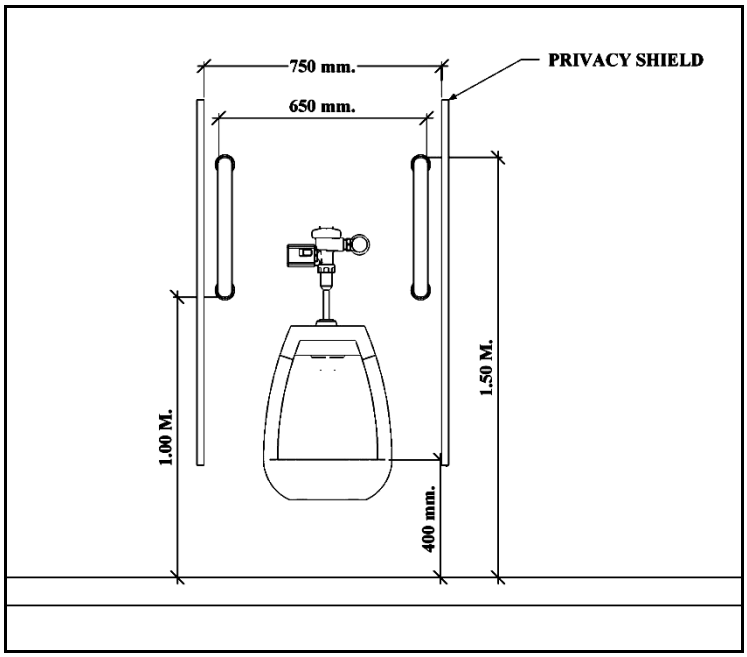


Fig. C.6.6: ACCESSIBLE URINAL (FRONT ELEVATION)

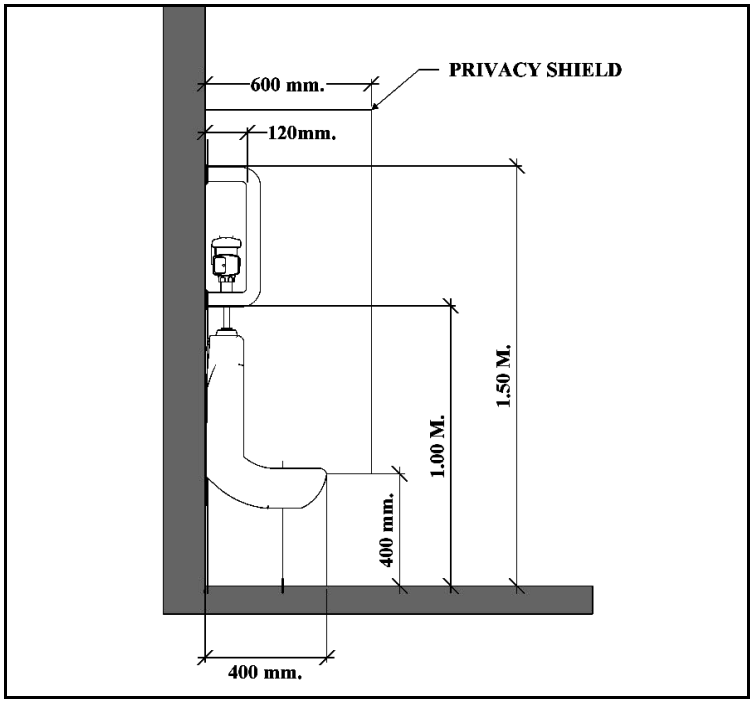


Fig. C.6.7: **ACCESSIBLE URINAL (SIDE ELEVATION)**

6.10 Toilet doors shall be designed to open outwards so that it would be easier for a rescuer to enter a toilet cubicle if a person has fallen and is lying behind the door. To allow for assistance in case of emergency, locks and latches should allow the door to be opened from the outside with a coin or any simple device.

6.11 The use of sliding or folding doors that are easier to operate and require less wheelchair maneuvering space should be considered.

6.12 An automatic push button door should be considered wherever possible since it is easier to operate and maneuver around the doorway.

6.13 Individual accessible toilet compartment doors shall be provided with a horizontal pull bar fixed at a height of 900 mm.

6.14 An emergency call button that is waterproof and contrasting color with the background shall be provided and be located at a height between 400 mm to 600 mm from the finish floor.

6.15 The hot water pipes and drain pipes located within the knee space or toe space shall be properly insulated.

6.16 A roll-in shower compartment for wheelchair user shall have a dimension of 1500 mm by 1500 mm and should have L-shaped bars. Rising butt hinge should be spiral hinge to close independently. Curbs for roll-in shower should not be more than 10 mm high and beveled at a gradient of 1:2 and have color contrasts.

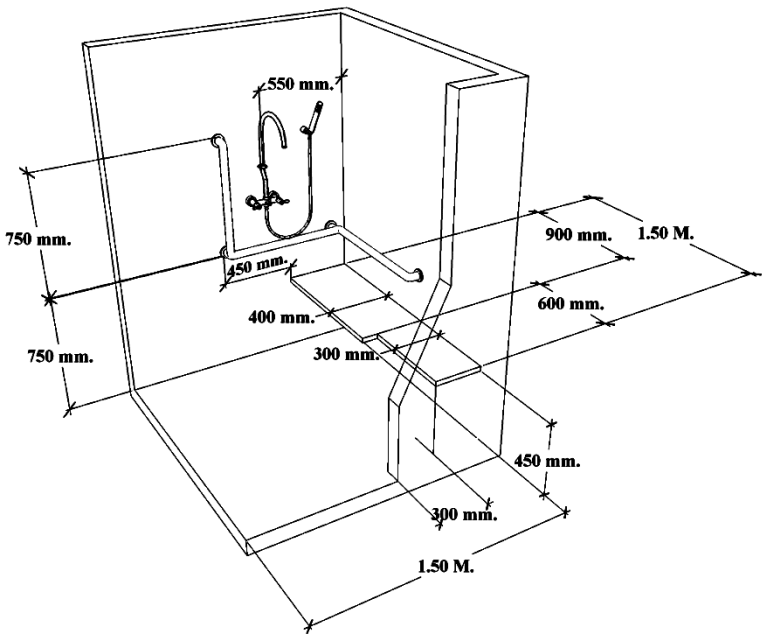


Fig. C.6.8: 3D VIEW OF WALK-IN-SHOWER

6.17 Accessible Bath Tubs shall have:

6.17.1 a rim height of 500mm from the finish floor

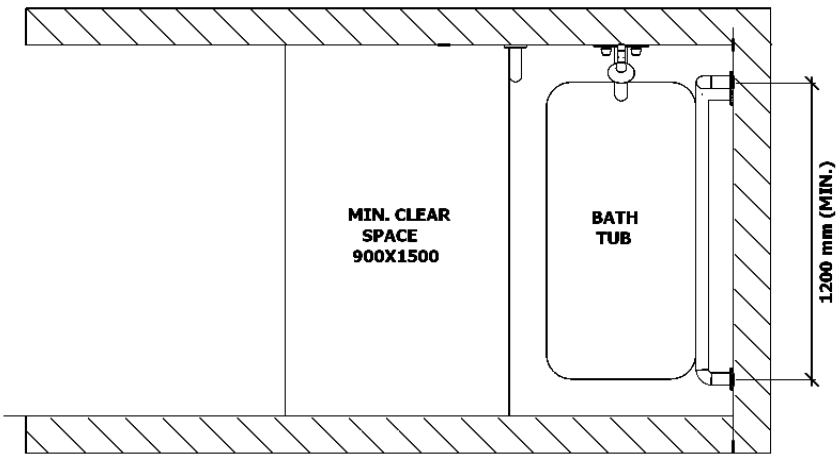
6.17.2 a minimum clear transfer space of 900 mm wide by 1500mm long

6.17.3 two slip resistant grab bars:

6.17.3.1 L-Type grab bar with the horizontal leg 1200 mm long (minimum) mounted 250 mm from the rim of the bath tub; vertical leg 1200 mm long installed at the shower side of the bath tub.

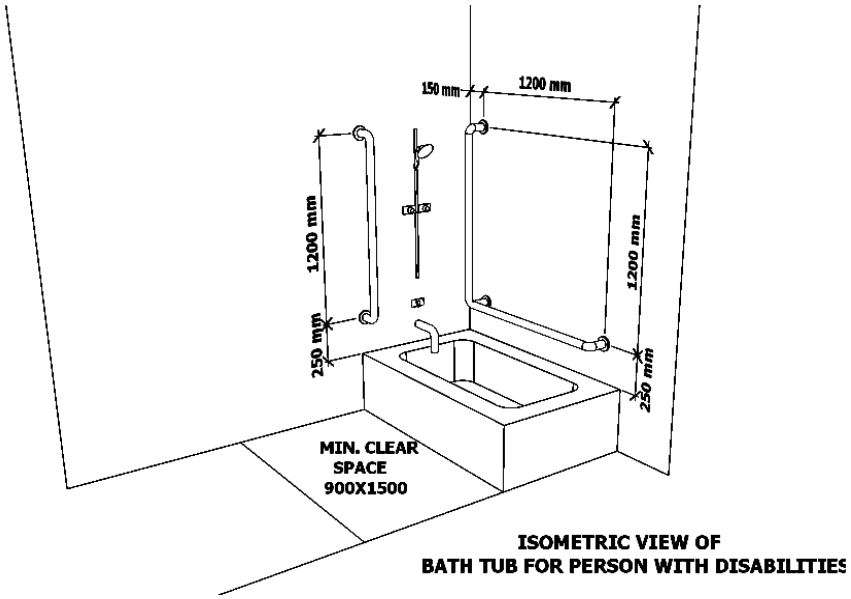
6.17.3.2 Vertical grab bar 1200 mm long starting 250 mm from the rim of the bath tub installed at the shower side of the bath tub.

6.17.4 A slip resistant base (coefficient of friction of 0.6)



BATH TUB FOR PERSON WITH DISABILITIES

Fig. C.6.9



ISOMETRIC VIEW OF
BATH TUB FOR PERSON WITH DISABILITIES

Fig. C.6.10

7. Elevators

7.1 All elevators provided in a building shall include suitable provisions for persons with sensory impairments and ambulant PWD as a means of access from one level to another.

7.2 It is recommended that all elevators should be made accessible to PWDs. Where different elevators are programmed to serve certain floors during ordinary or peak periods, the elevator that is designated for PWDs should be programmed to serve all floors.

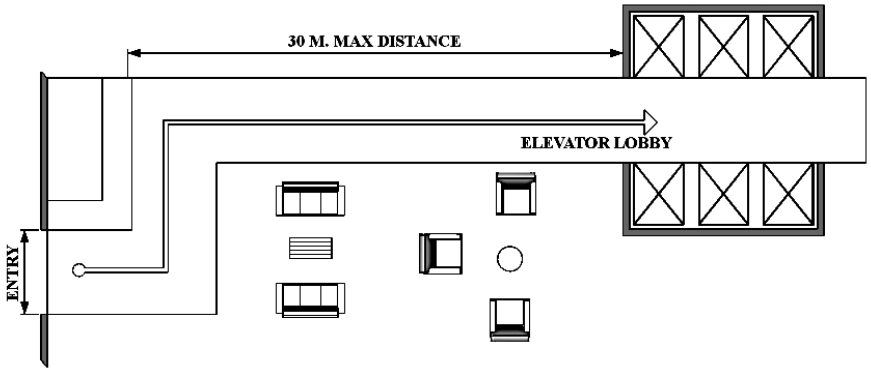


Fig. C.7.1 ELEVATOR CARS

7.3 Accessible elevators should be located not more than 30.00 m from the entrance and should be easy to locate with the aid of directional signs.

7.4 Accessible elevators shall be provided with handrails mounted at a height of 900mm from the finish floor.

7.5 Accessible elevator cars shall have a minimum clear dimension of 1400 mm in depth and 1200 mm in width, with a clear door opening of not less than 900 mm.

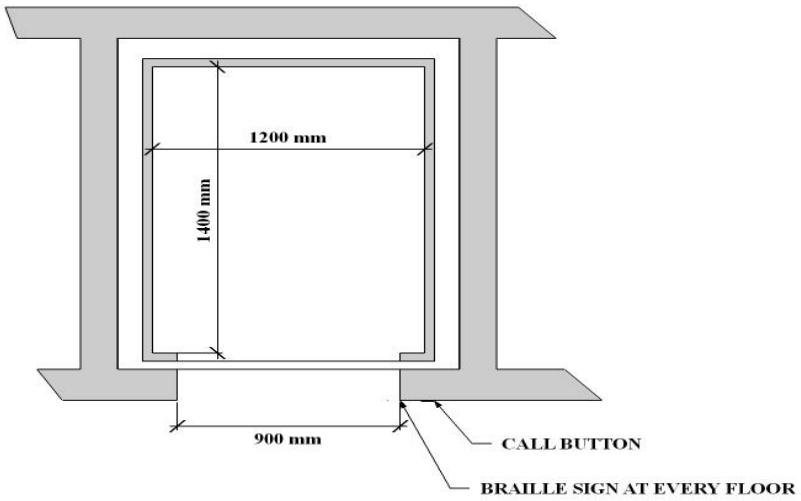


Fig. C.7.2 FLOOR PLAN

7.6 Control panels and emergency system of accessible elevators shall be within reach of a seated person; centerline heights for the topmost buttons shall be 1200 mm from the floor.

7.7 All elevator control buttons, including call buttons, emergency and other buttons, shall be provided with Braille installed at the left of the buttons/tactile buttons.

7.8 Floor level indicators in Braille shall be installed at a height of 1200 mm from the finish floor on one side of the door jamb on the same side as the elevator call buttons. This is so that persons with visual impairment can discern what floor the elevator car has stopped and what level they will disembark.

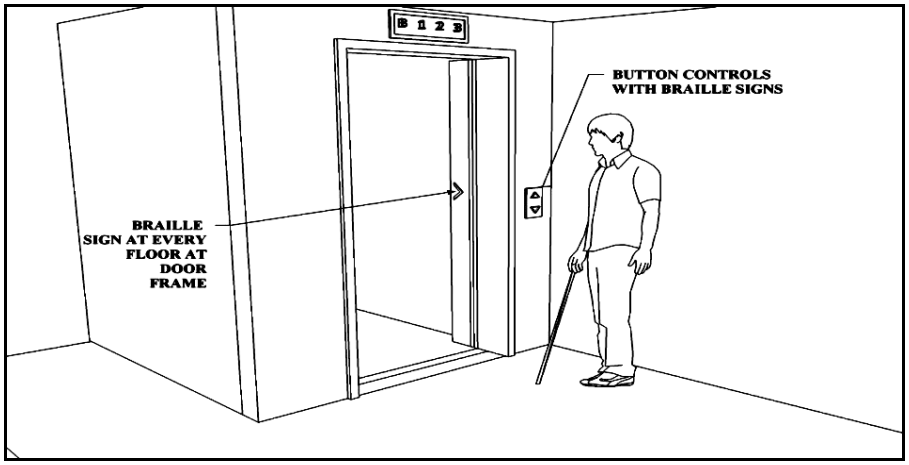


Fig. C.7.3

7.9 Button sizes at elevator control panels shall have a minimum diameter of 20 mm and should have a maximum depression depth of 1 mm.

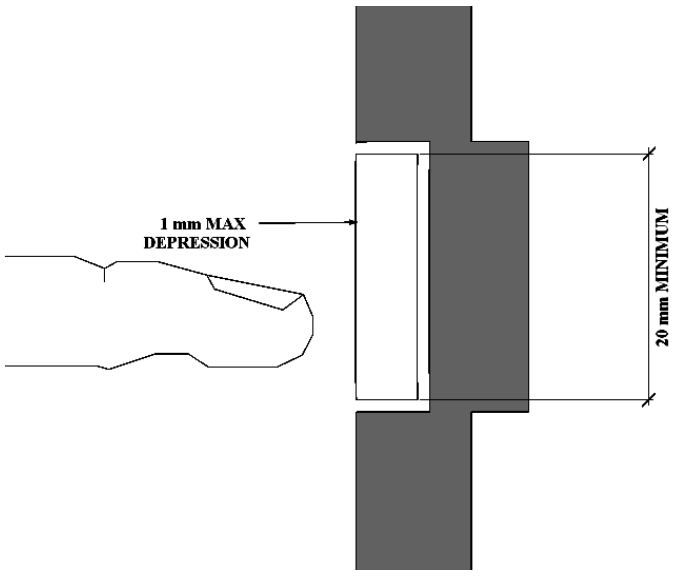


Fig. C.7.4 BUTTON SIZES

7.10 The elevator assigned for persons with disabilities should have a homing/emergency rescue device.

7.11 Accessible elevators should be provided with voice synthesizers for persons with visual impairment.

7.12 Accessible elevators should have audio-visual indicators for emergencies for persons with visual and hearing impairment.

8. Telephones

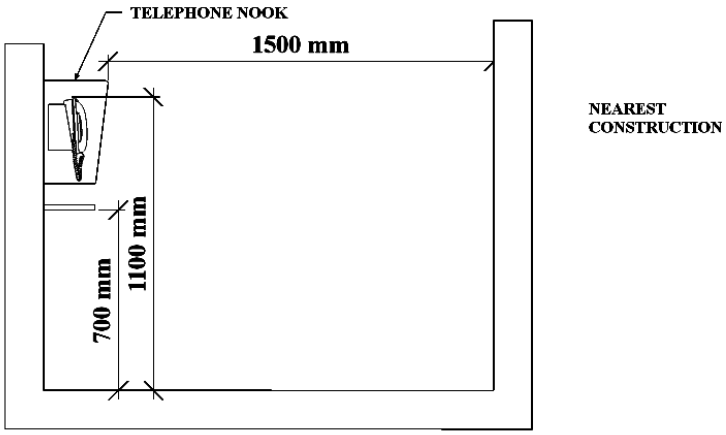


Fig. C.8.1

8.1 Public telephones should be equipped with a volume control device.

8.2 Telephones shall have an illumination at a minimum of 200 lux beside the telephone.

8.3 The dialing controls, coin slots, receivers, and instructional signs shall be located at a maximum height of 1200 mm from the finish floor.

8.4 Provide a clear unobstructed space of 1500 mm x 1500 mm in front of wall mounted and free standing telephones.

8.5 For establishments that provide public telephones Accessible Public phones shall be installed:

8.5.1 One for each floor

8.5.2 One for every group of two or more phones.

9. Automated Teller Machines

9.1 Provide a minimum clear unobstructed space of 1500 mm x 1500 mm in front of ATM Machines.

9.2 Instructions and all information for use shall be made accessible and independently usable by persons with visual impairments through:

9.2.1 Braille

9.2.2 Tactile

9.2.3 Audio through speakers or ear phones

9.3 The maximum height of controls, buttons, bill dispensers, card slots shall be 1200 mm.

10. Dressing Rooms and Cubicles

10.1 In dressing areas in department stores a coat hook should be mounted on a side wall not more than 1.30 mm from the floor and projecting not more than 40 mm from the wall.

11. Counters

11.1 Counter heights for accessible bank tellers, accessible workstations reception/concierge/information counters, and the like range from 730 - 780 mm to meet the widest range of users.

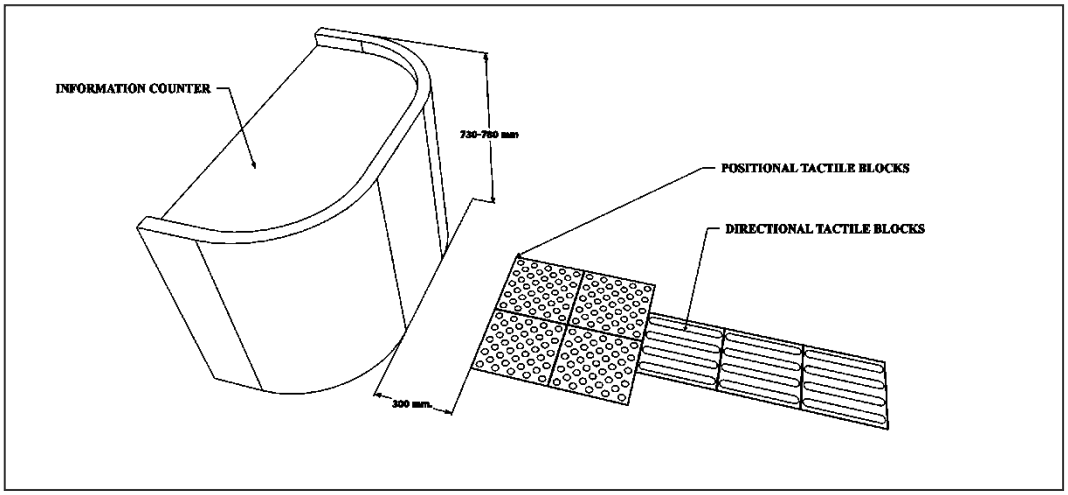


Fig. C.15.1

11.2 The clear floor area for a forward approach to a counter or table or a side approach is 800 x 1300 mm.

12. Workstations

12.1 The access aisle shall have a minimum width of 920mm.

13. Restaurants, Eateries, and other Dining Establishments

13.1 Provisions of access shall be made available to persons with disabilities for all eating outlets and establishments, such as hawker centers, food courts or centers, fast food outlets, restaurants, and the like.

13.2 A circulation path of at least 1.20 m wide shall be provided in front of the stalls.

13.3 An accessible route with a minimum clear width of 900 mm shall be provided from the circulation path to the tables intended for persons with disabilities.

13.4 Where fixed seating is provided in eating outlets and establishments, at least one (1) table for every ten (10) tables or part thereof shall be provided for use by persons with disabilities or at least two tables, whichever is the greater.

13.5 The height of the table provided for persons with disabilities shall not be higher than 780 mm with a minimum clear knee space of 600 mm high and 480 mm deep.

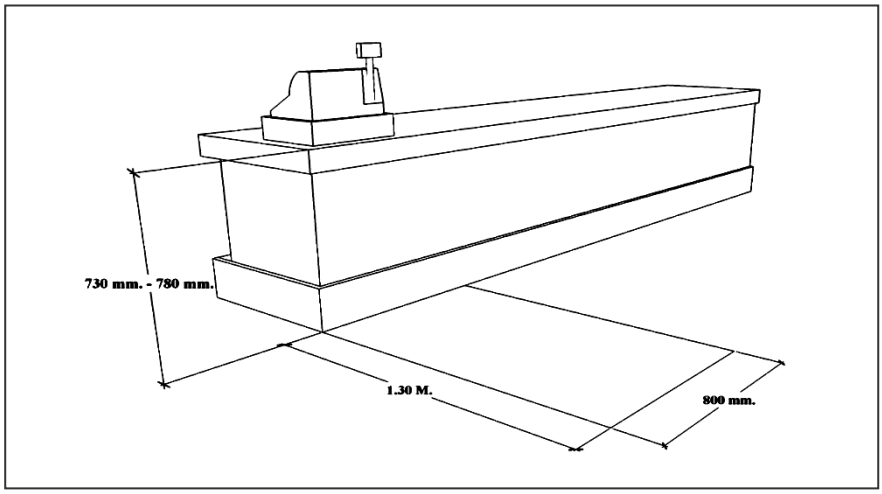
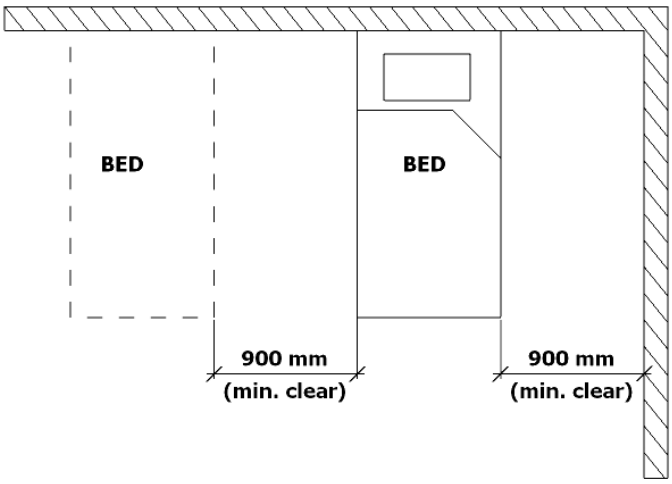


Fig. C.17.1

14. Hotels, Appartelles, Dormitories, & Other Transient Lodging Facilities

Total No. of Guest Rooms	Minimum Number of Accessible Rooms	Minimum Number of Accessible Rooms w/ Accessible Bath Tubs	Minimum Number of Accessible Rooms w/ Roll-in Showers
1 to 25	1	1	0
26 to 50	2	2	0
51 to 75	4	3	1
76 to 100	5	4	1
101 to 150	7	5	2
151 to 200	8	6	2
201 to 300	10	7	3
301 to 400	12	8	4
401 to 500	13	9	4
501 to 1000	3% of Total	2% of Total	1% of Total
1001 and Over	30, plus 2 for each 100, or fraction thereof, over 1000	20, plus 1 for each 100, or fraction thereof, over 1000	10, plus 1 for each 100, or fraction thereof, over 1000

Table C.18.1



ACCESSIBLE GUEST ROOM CLEARANCES

Fig. C.18.1

D. SAFETY

1. Fencing for Roadworks and Footworks

All excavations, whether on the road or footway must be adequately protected or fenced-in to protect pedestrians in general and the disabled in particular. Whatever the type of fencing used, it is important that the railings should incorporated the following features;

1.1 The height of the top of the rail should be at least 1.00 m. above the adjacent surface;
1.2 The railings should incorporate a tapping rail to assist the blind, this should not be greater than 0.35 m. above the adjacent surface;
1.3 The fence should be strong enough to offer resistance should a blind person walks into it;
1.4 Gaps should not occur between adjoining fence lengths;

2. Covers for Excavations

2.1 Excavations in the footway or carriageway where pedestrians may walk should be covered temporarily with properly constructed and supported boards to provide path for pedestrians;
2.2 If the footway width will be reduced to less than 1.20 m. because of the excavation, the temporary covering should extend across the whole footway;
2.3 Minimum dimensions at obstructions
  2.3.1 Effective width of footways past any obstruction should not be less than 1.20 m.
  2.3.2 If unavoidable, loose materials temporarily stored on footways must be properly fenced and prevented from encroaching onto the main footway by the use of a kickboard at least 0.20 m. high which may also serve as tapping board for the blind;

3. Signages for Roadworks on the Carriageway

3.1 Temporary signs used to warn of roadworks should be carefully located and should not cause any inconvenience to pedestrians, particularly the disabled;

3.1.1 Signs should be located on verges or similar whenever these are available;

3.1.2 Signs should not reduce the available footway width to less than 1.20 m.

4. Location of Emergency Exits

4.1 Wall mounted or free standing tablets with an embossed plan configuration of the building which would also indicate locations of lobbies, washrooms and emergency exits (through the use of different textures to symbolize the spaces) should be provided at the main lobby of each floor or other strategic locations; the markings on this tablet should be readable by both the blind and the fully sighted;

4.2 Flashing light directional signs indicating the locations(s) of fire exits shall be provided at every change in direction with sufficient power provided in accordance with the provisions for emergency lighting under Section 3.410 of P.D. 1185 (The Fire Code of the Philippines).

5. Areas of Refuge

5.1 An area of refuge shall be separated from the building floor area by a fire separation having a fire-resistance rating equal to that required for a fire exit in compliance with the latest edition of the Fire Code of the Philippines.

5.2 An area of refuge shall be served by a smoke proof fire exit and adjacent to the designated fireman's elevator.

5.3 Refuge areas shall be smoke proof in accordance with latest edition of the Fire Code of the Philippines.

5.4 The minimum area of refuge floor space shall be 850 mm x 1.2 m for one person who uses a wheelchair.

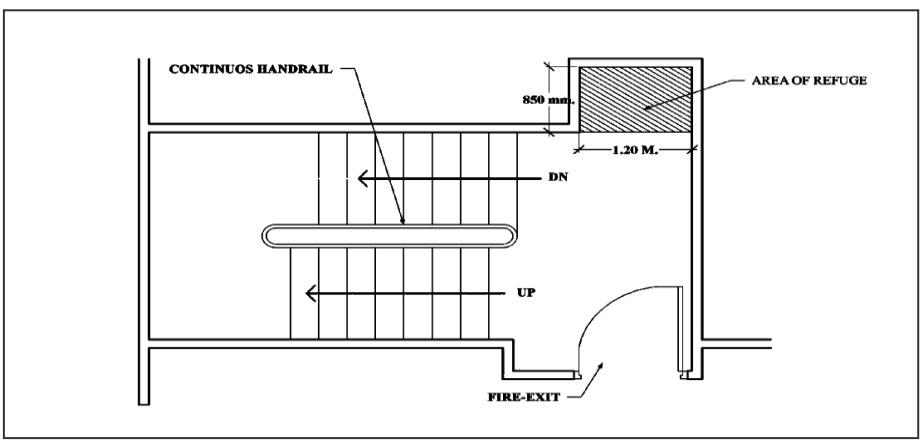


Fig. D.1.1

5.5 Areas of Refuge shall be:

5.5.1 Identified by illuminated signage (Refer to Section on Illumination of Means of Egress of the latest edition of Fire Code of the Philippines).

5.5.2 Be equipped with an emergency communication system in compliance with the latest edition of the Fire Code of the Philippines.

5.5.3 Identified on all publicly displayed tactile and Braille floor evacuation plans.

5.5.4 Designated in evacuation procedure documents.

6. Audio Visual Fire Alarm Systems

Audio & visual alarm systems shall be installed on all floors in compliance with the latest edition of the Fire Code of the Philippines.

E. SPECIAL TYPES OF FACILITIES

1. Swimming Pools

1.1 Provide sloped entry ramp

1.1.1 Entry ramps should begin at the finish floor level of the walkway adjacent to the swimming pool and end at a maximum depth of 750mm below (between 24" to 30") the stationary water level.

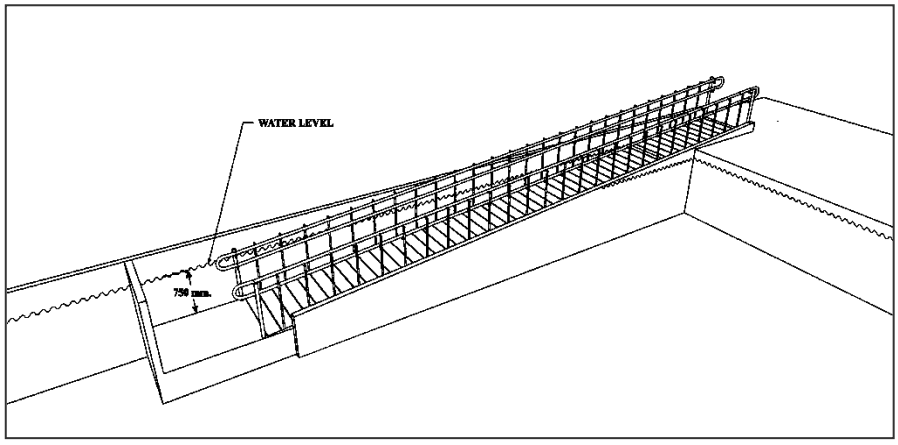


Fig. E.1.1

1.1.2 A Wading Pool is a pool designed for shallow depth and is used for wading. Each wading pool must be provided at least one entry ramp into the deepest part.

1.1.3 Large pools must have a minimum of two (2) entry ramps. A large pool is defined as any pool with over 90 linear meters of pool wall.

1.1.4 Pools with 90 linear meters of pool wall and below are required to have at least one (1) entry ramp.

2. Spas

Spas must be provided with at least one (1) entry ramp. If spas are provided in a cluster, five percent (5%) of the total or at least one spa must have an entry ramp.

3. Sports Facilities

3.1 Lockers

If lockers are provided, at least 5 percent, but not less than one of each type (full, half, quarter, etc.) must be accessible. Accessible benches should be located adjacent to the accessible lockers.

3.2 Benches

Accessible benches are required in dressing, fitting, and locker rooms, and where seating is provided in saunas and steam rooms. Benches must have a clear floor space positioned to allow persons using wheelchairs or other mobility devices to approach parallel to the short end of a bench seat. In saunas and steam rooms, this floor space may be obstructed by readily removable seats.

Benches must have seats that are a minimum of 508 mm to a maximum of 600 mm in depth and 1.066 m minimum in length. The seat height should be a minimum of 432 mm to a maximum of 482 mm above the finished floor. If the bench is not located next to a wall, the bench must have back support that is 1.066 m minimum in length and extends from a point 50 mm maximum above the seat to a point 450 mm minimum above the bench. Benches must be strong enough to withstand a vertical or horizontal force of 113 kgs applied at any point on the seat, fastener, mounting device, or supporting structure. The provisions for benches are not intended to apply to park benches or other benches used for sitting or resting.

If benches are located in wet areas, the surface must be slip-resistant and designed not to accumulate water.

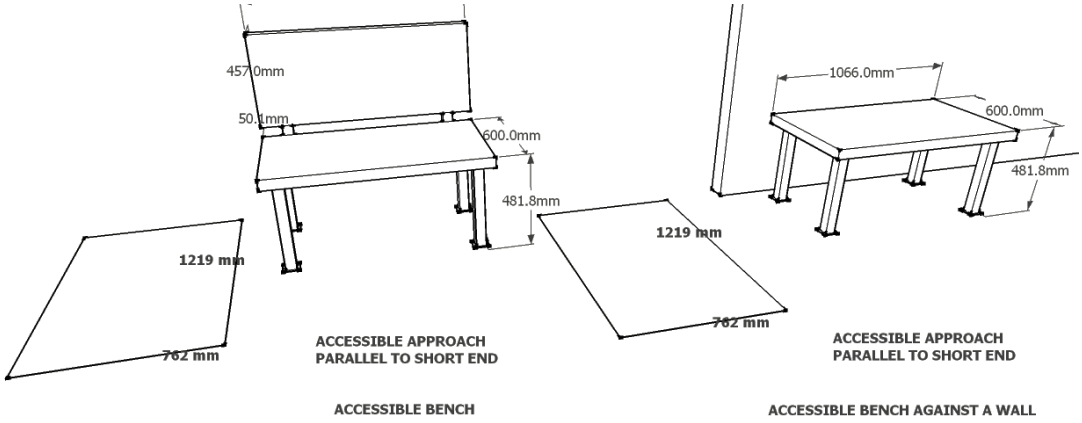


Fig. E.3.2

3.3 Team Player Seating Areas

3.3.1 Where provided, fixed team or player seating areas must contain the number of wheelchair spaces and companion seats required by ADAAG (based on the number of seats provided), but not less than one space. One option is to provide a clear space adjacent to a fixed bench, with the bench serving as companion seating. If designers and operators are designing a field or court that will serve a variety of wheelchair sports, exceeding the minimum requirements will better accommodate participants.

3.3.2 Wheelchair spaces in the team player seating areas are exempt from the requirements related to admission price and line of sight choices in assembly areas. It is recommended that ramps be used wherever possible for accessible routes connecting team or player seating areas and areas of sport activity. However, a platform lift may be used as part of an accessible route to team player seating areas.

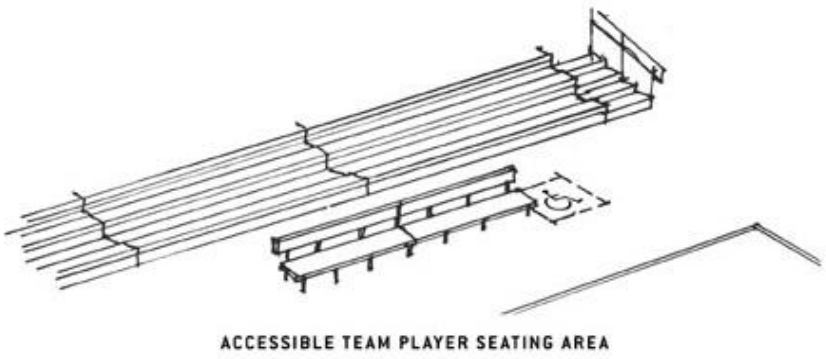


Fig. E.3.3.2

3.4 Exercise Equipment and Machines

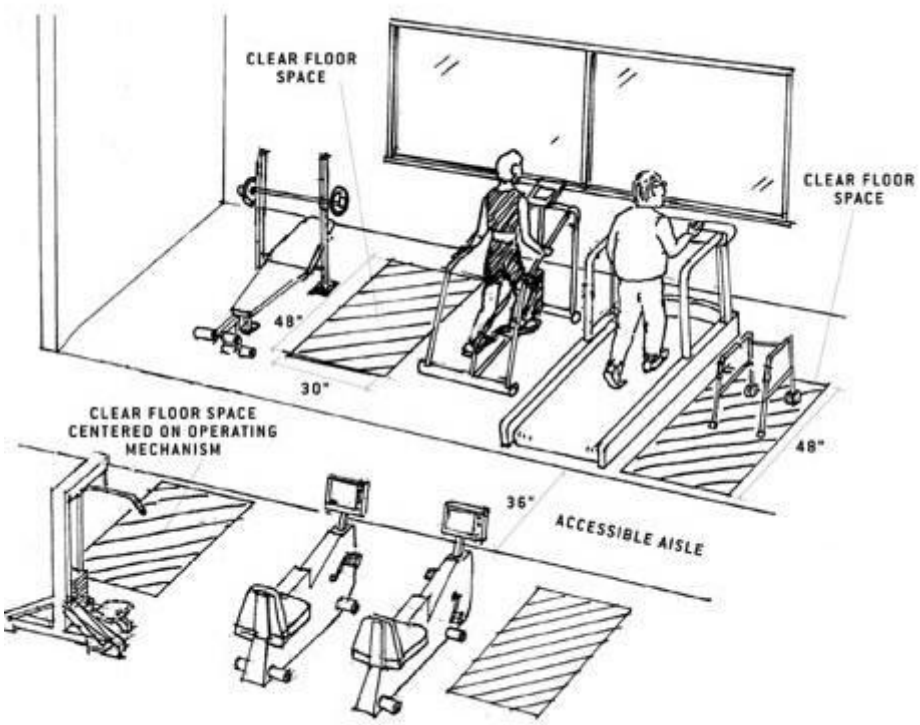
At least one of each type of exercise equipment or machine must have clear floor space of at least 762 x 1200 mm and be served by an accessible route. If the clear space is enclosed on three sides (e.g., by walls or the equipment itself), the clear space must be at least 914 X 1200 mm.

Most strength training equipment and machines would be considered different types. For example, a bench press machine is different from a biceps curl machine. If operators provide both a biceps curl machine and free weights, both must meet the guidelines in this section even though both can be used to strengthen biceps. Likewise, cardiovascular exercise machines, such as stationary bicycles, rowing machines, stair climbers and treadmills, are all different types of machines. But if the only difference in equipment provided is that they have different manufacturers, but are the same type, only one must comply.

Clear floor space must be positioned to allow a person to transfer from a wheelchair or to use the equipment while seated in a wheelchair. For example, to make a shoulder press accessible, the clear floor space should be next to the seat. But the clear floor space for a bench press designed for use by a person using a wheelchair would be centered on the operating mechanisms. Clear floor space for more than one piece of equipment may overlap. For example, where different types of exercise equipment and machines are located next to other pieces of equipment, the clear space may be shared.

The exercise equipment and machines themselves do not need to comply with the ADAAG requirements regarding controls and operating mechanisms.

Designers and operators are encouraged to select exercise equipment that provides fitness opportunities for persons with lower body extremity disabilities.



CLEAR SPACE REQUIREMENTS AROUND EXERCISE EQUIPMENT

Fig. E.3.4

3.5 Shooting Facilities

If facilities provide fixed firing positions, at least 5 percent, but not less than one of each type of fixed firing position must be served by an accessible route. Fixed firing positions must have a 1500 mm diameter space with slopes not steeper than 1:48 so a wheelchair user can turn around and have a level place from which to shoot.

Types of different firing positions include positions with different admission prices, positions with or without weather covering or lighting, and positions that support different shooting events (e.g., muzzle loading rifle, small bore rifle, high power rifle, bull's eye pistol, action pistol, silhouette, trap, skeet, and archery).

3.6 Bowling Lanes

At least 5 percent, but not less than one, of each type of bowling lane must be accessible. Unlike other areas of sport activity, only those team or player seating areas that serve accessible lanes must be connected with an accessible route and comply with seating requirements.

4. Auditoriums, Arenas, Theaters, and Other Assembly Areas

4.1 For Seating accommodations for persons who use wheelchairs

Total Seating Capacity	Accessible Seating Accommodations
1-50	2
51-150	4
150 to 300	5
301 to 500	6
501 to 750	7
751 to 1000	8
1001 above	1% of total seating capacity

Table E.4.1

Note: Addresses only persons who use wheelchairs.

4.2 Accessible routes shall not overlap wheelchair seating/ block any waiting spaces

4.3 Access to any wheelchair space shall not be through another wheelchair space

4.4 Wheelchair viewing areas shall adjoin accessible circulation

4.5 Each wheelchair viewing position shall be clear, firm and level. Minimum footprint for a single wheelchair seating space (front or rear entry) shall be 900 mm x 1.2 m.

4.6 It recommended that assistive listening devices be provided.

4.7 Accessible seating shall be provided with handrails 750 mm high at the front and sides.

5. Air, Sea, and Land Transportation Terminals

(Reserved)

GENERAL TERMINOLOGY

Shall – For use in the amendments, shall is used to denote a mandatory specification or requirement.

Should – For use in the amendments, should is used to express obligation or duty. This denotes an advisory specification or recommendation.

May – Denotes an option or alternative.

In compliance should be used in all the statements and not **in accordance**.

For **consistency of all measurements** used in the amendments **mm** (millimeters) be used for measurement below **1 meter**. For **10 m** and above **m** (meter) should be used.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Accessible – A site, building, facility, interconnection or any portion of the built environment that can be approached, entered and used by persons with disabilities; refers to features that enable persons with disabilities to make use of the primary functions for which a building/structure is built.

Access Aisle – Clear circulation route bounded by moveable furniture that can be negotiated safely by persons with disabilities

Accessible Design – Creating environments that are approachable and useable by people with disabilities; Unhindered, without obstructions to enable persons with disabilities free passage or use of the facilities.

Accessible Parking – Parking spaces which are useable by persons with disabilities.

Accessible Route – A continuous, unobstructed path connecting all accessible elements and spaces of a building/structure or facility that can be negotiated safely by persons with disabilities. Accessible routes shall not incorporate any step, drop, stairway, turnstile, revolving door, escalator or other impediment which would prevent it from being safely negotiated by persons with disabilities. Interior accessible routes shall include doorways, corridors, floors, ramps, lifts and clear floor spaces at fixtures. Exterior accessible routes shall include parking access aisles, ramps, and walkways.

Accessible Route Plan – Plans showing the accessible routes to the building from adjacent buildings and nearest public facilities as well as accessible routes within the building.

Alcove – A small recessed space in a room or wall.

Ambulant Person With Disability – A person who is able, either with or without personal assistance, and who may depend on prostheses (artificial limbs), orthoses (calipers), sticks, crutches or walking aids, to walk on level or negotiated suitably graded steps provided that convenient handrails are available.

Anthropometrics – Pertaining to the measurement of the human body.

Area of Refuge – An area which has direct access to an exit, separated from the general floor area by a fire separation having a fire-resistance rating at least equal to that required for an exit that is smoke protected and served by an exit or a fireman's elevator. It is an area where persons with disabilities who are unable to use stairs may remain temporarily in safety to await further instructions or assistance during emergency evacuation. It should have a minimum space of 850 X 1200 mm per non-ambulant person with disability, with a minimum of 2 spaces.

Bollard – A low post used to segregate a pedestrian path from vehicular traffic.

Building – As used in this amended IRR, the term "building" is used to denote public and privately owned buildings and other related structures for public use.

Clear – Unobstructed

Clear Floor Space – The minimum unobstructed floor or ground space required to accommodate a single wheelchair user.

Corridor – A passageway providing access to several rooms or spaces to an exit.

Curb – A raised rim of concrete, stone or metal which forms the edge of a street, sidewalk, ramp, planted area, etc.; Side barrier to a trafficable surface.

Curb Ramp – A break in the sidewalk or traffic island provided with an inclined surface to facilitate mobility of persons with disability; sloped area cut into a curb. Short ramp cutting through a curb or built up to it.

Door – An entranceway which swings, slides, or folds to close an opening in a wall or the like.

Dropped sidewalks – the lower portion of the sidewalk adjacent to at least one accessible ramp and the street gutter.

Egress – An exit, or a means of going out.

Elevator – A hoisting and lowering mechanism equipped with a car or platform which moves in guides, in a vertical direction serving two or more floors of a building or structure.

Entrance – Any access point to a building or facility used for the purpose of entering; An entrance includes the approach walk, the vertical access leading to the entrance platform, the entrance platform itself, vestibules if provided, the entry door(s) or gate(s), and the hardware of the entry door(s) or gate(s).

Facility – All or any portion of buildings, structures, site improvements, complexes, equipment, roads, walks, passageways, parking lots, or other real or personal property located on a site.

Flare – A sloped surface that flanks a curb ramp and provides a graded transition between the ramp and the sidewalk. Flares bridge differences in elevation and are intended to prevent ambulant persons with disabilities from tripping. Flares are not considered part of the accessible route.

Floor – The surface within a room or area on which one walks.

Grab Bar – Graspable bar used to give a steadying or stabilizing assistance to a person engaged in a particular function.

Gradient of Ramp - The degree of inclination of the sloped surface expressed as a percentage or ratio.

Graphic Sign – A drawing, painting, diagram, engraving, etching or other similar illustrations which from a single glance conveys a given message; a visual aid.

Guard – Protective barrier to prevent accidental falls at openings in floors and at the open sides of stairs, landings, balconies, mezzanines and ramps. Handrail supports often act as guards.

Handrail – A rail used in circulation areas such as corridors, passageways, ramps and stairways to assist in continuous movement; A hand support along a stairway or ramp consisting of rails their supporting posts, balusters or pillars and constituting an enclosure or a line of division.

Height Above Floor – Distance between two points aligned vertically with one of the points on the floor.

Individual Washroom – A compartment having the basic requirements of a water closet compartment, wash basin and other essential washroom accessories as required by persons with disabilities.

Ingress – an entrance or a means of going in

Infrared System – Specialized sound system that converts sound into infrared light; the lights is reconverted into sound by a portable receiver.

Luminance Contrast – Occurs when there is not only a contrast in color between a surface and its background, but there is a luminance factor to the surface which

provides a slightly reflective quality, further highlighting an area from the background.

Multiple Leaf Doors – Two or more doors separated only by a door frame. Each door is called a leaf.

Nosing – Overhanging edge of a stair tread, usually half rounded.

Obstacle – An object that limits the vertical passage space, protrudes into the circulation route, or reduces the clearance width of a sidewalk or trail.

Operable Part – Pat of a piece of equipment or appliance used to insert or withdraw objects or to activate, deactivate, or adjust the equipment or appliance (for example, coin slot, push-button, handle).

Parking Area – Allocated space composed of marked-off portions for single motor vehicles on a short-time storage basis.

Passageway or Passage – A space connecting one area or room of a building with another.

Pedestrian Crossing – Part of a road where pedestrians going across the road have priority over traffic.

Persons with Disabilities – Those suffering from restriction or lack of ability to perform an activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being as a result of a mental, physical, or sensory impairment; Persons whose mobility and use of a building are affected as a consequence of one or more of the following physical or sensory disabilities or impairments:

(a) ambulant disabled;
(b) wheelchair-bound;
(c) hearing impairment or deafness; or
(d) visual impairment or blindness.

Persons with Disabilities – include those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others. (UN-CRPD).

Place of public resort – A building or a defined or enclosed place used to constructed or adapted to be used ether ordinarily or occasionally as a church, chapel, mosque, temple or other place where public worship is or religious ceremonies are performed, not being merely a dwelling house so used, or as a community club, country club, or as a cinema, theatre, public exhibition/concert/lecture hall, public ballroom, museum, stadium or as a public race of assembly for persons admitted thereto by ticket or otherwise or used or

constructed or adapted to be used either ordinarily or occasionally for any other public purpose.

Principal Entrance – An entrance used most frequently by the public and building occupants.

Public Use – Describes interior or exterior rooms or spaces that are made available to the general public. Public use may be provided at a building or facility that is privately or publicly owned.

Public Telephones – A shelf-unit telephone with coin operating functions for the use of the public.

Ramp– Any slope grater than 1:20 (5%); An inclined way connecting one level to another; A sloped surface connecting two or more planes at different levels.

Riser – Vertical portion of a step.

Run – Horizontal distance of a stair or ramp.

Roll-in Shower – To be used while staying in a wheelchair, standing, or sitting (by adding a seat to the shower stall).

Sidewalk – A paved footwalk at the side of a street or roadway.

Signage – Displayed verbal, symbolic, tactile, and pictorial information.

Site – A parcel of land bounded by a property line or a designated portion of a public right-of-way.

Slip Resistant Material – Slip resistant materials shall have a Coefficient of Friction of 0.6 for level surfaces and 0.8 for sloping surfaces (American Society for Testing and Materials). Coefficient of friction values are used to measure the slip resistance of any surface. This can be called slip coefficient or coefficient of friction testing. This is defined as a measure of the amount of resistance that a surface exerts on or substances moving over it, equal to the ratio between the maximal frictional force that the surface exerts and the force pushing the object toward the surface.

Slope – The slope of a ramp is expressed as the height to the length (i.e 1:16 indicates for each 1 m in height, there is 16 m in length).

Space – A definable area i.e. room, toilet, hall, assembly area, entrance, storage room, alcove, courtyard, or lobby.

Symbol – The International Symbol of Access for persons with disabilities.

Tactile – Describes an object that can be perceived using the sense of touch.

Tactile Warning – A change in surface condition that provides a tactile cue to alert pedestrians of a hazardous situation.

Tactile Signs – Signs having raised letters which are interpreted or read by tracing with fingers over the surfaces.

Tactile Blocks – Textured floor finishes also known as truncated floor finishes, detectable warning devices, blistered surfaces that can be used as non-skid materials. Referred to as warning, positional, and directional blocks to warn visually impaired persons of danger or indicate facilities beside, or an indicator to make a turn in direction.

Terminal – Passenger and freight loading/unloading spaces and ancillary spaces (such as parking slots, waiting areas, driveways connecting such spaces, access systems, etc.) for use by public motor vehicles.

Threshold – A strip fastened to the floor beneath a door, usually required to cover the joint where two types of floor materials meet; may provide weather protection at exterior doors.

Toilet – A room containing various toilet compartments with at least one wall-hung lavatory and one water closet compartment.

Toilet Stall – a small enclosed private area for washing or using a toilet.

Transient Lodging – A building, facility, or portion thereof that contains sleeping accommodations that may include resorts, group homes, hotels, motels, and dormitories.

Truncated Domes – Small domes with flattened tops that are used as tactile detectable warning indicators at transit platforms, vertical drops and curb edges.

Universal Design – The design of products and environments to be used by all people, to the greatest extent possible, without the need for adaptation or specialized design. Concept used to create environments that respond to the widest range of the population possible.

Vestibule – A small entranceway or transitional space fort eh exterior to the interior of a building and opens into a larger space.

Visual Warnings – The use of contrasting surface colours to indicate a change in environment, such as at a curb ramp where the sidewalk changes to the street.

Walk – An exterior pathway with a prepared surface intended for pedestrian use.

Walkway – An exterior passage for walking along, especially one connecting adjoining buildings and related structures.

Warning Tactile Blocks – A standardized tactile surface feature built in or applied to walking surfaces or other elements to warn visually impaired people of upcoming hazards. (Often a paver insert composed of tactile raised truncated domes, applied perpendicular to the hazard.)

Washroom – A room providing facilities for washing; a lavatory or toilet room.

Water Closet – A room or booth containing a toilet and often a washbowl.

Water Closet Compartment – A compartment having a water closet with grab bars installed to assist persons with disabilities.

Water Fountain – A fixture consisting of a shallow basin, together with a water jet designated to provide potable water for human consumption.

Wayfinding – Finding one's way to a destination.

Wheelchair User – A person with disability who depends on a wheelchair for mobility; A person with disability who is not able to walk on level or suitably graded steps.

Width – The clear distance from on finished surface to another.

Width of Corridor – The linear width of the unobstructed path in corridors

Winder – Tread wider at one end that the other, as in circular stairs.