

- (5) Sensor-regulated (electronic) faucets
- Sensor-regulated faucets shall meet user need for temperature and for length of time water flows.
 - Electronic faucets shall be capable of functioning during loss of normal power.
 - Use of sensor-regulated faucets with manual temperature control shall be permitted.
 - Sensor-regulated faucets shall not be used for hand-washing sinks that are accessible to residents with dementia.
- *(6) Anchorage. For hand-washing sinks, allowable stresses shall not be exceeded at any point on the sink where a vertical or horizontal force of 250 pounds (1112N) is applied. See Section 2.4-2.2.8.3 (Anchorage) for hand-washing station requirements.

2.5-2.3.3 Showers and Tubs

2.5-2.3.3.1 General. See common element and facility chapters in Parts 3 through 5 for requirements in addition to those in this section.

2.5-2.3.3.2 Showers. In resident bathrooms, bathrooms in dwelling units, and central bathing rooms or areas with showers, the following shall be provided:

- Flush transition between flooring and the shower floor
- *Floor that slopes to the drain
- Fittings and faucets for showers located within user reach to allow for independent bathing as applicable to the level of assistance required by the resident, participant, or outpatient population

APPENDIX

2.5-2.3.2.3 (6) Anchorage. See ICC/ANSI A117.1: *Accessible and Usable Buildings and Facilities* for more information.

A2.5-2.3.3.2 (2) Different types of drains have been found effective for this purpose, including trough drains. In addition, provision of rubber gaskets at the edge of prefabricated shower units have been found to successfully create a “dam” between the shower and the surrounding floor area.

A2.5-3.1.2 Humidity control. ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 55: *Thermal Environmental Conditions for Human Occupancy* recommends 30–60 percent relative humidity for comfort. In cold or arid climates,

2.5-2.3.4 Reserved

2.5-2.3.5 Clinical Sinks

Clinical sinks shall have an integral trap wherein the upper portion of the water trap provides a visible seal.

2.5-2.3.6 Portable Hydrotherapy Whirlpools

Portable hydrotherapy whirlpools or basins shall not be drained into hand-washing sinks or environmental services sinks. Instead, access to one of the following shall be provided for draining portable hydrotherapy equipment:

2.5-2.3.6.1 A dedicated sink or drain

2.5-2.3.6.2 A soiled utility fixture (a hopper or flushing-rim sink)

2.5-2.4 Medical Gas and Vacuum Systems

See common element and facility chapters in Parts 3 through 5 for requirements.

■ 2.5-3 Heating, Ventilation, and Air-Conditioning (HVAC) Systems

2.5-3.1 General

2.5-3.1.1 Application

Basic HVAC system requirements for residential health, care, and support facilities are defined in this section. See common element and facility chapters in Parts 3 through 5 for additional requirements.

*2.5-3.1.2 Ventilation and Space Conditioning

achieving a relative humidity as high as 30 percent may not be practical.

The relationships between humidity and resident comfort and between humidity and resident outcomes (e.g., the influence of humidity on resident dehydration, dry skin, skin tears, skin breakdown, and respiratory conditions) should be evaluated during the mechanical system design process.

For more information about humidification in elder care facilities, see Chapter 25, “Eldercare,” by Lew Harriman, Geoff Brundrett, and Reinhold Kittler, in the *ASHRAE Humidity Control Design Guide for Commercial and Institutional Buildings*.