

Part 1 General**1.1 Summary**

- .1 Unless otherwise indicated, follow the standards below when planning for Corridors and Hallways. These standards are not intended to restrict or replace professional judgment.
- .2 These guidelines should be read with the specific technical sections of McGill's Building Design and Technical Standards, as well as McGill's Accessibility on Campuses Guidelines at www.mcgill.ca/buildings/accessibility.

1.2 Design Requirements for Corridors and Hallways

- .1 Assemblies and finishes selection for walls, floors and ceilings of Corridors and Hallways is building specific and shall be coordinated with the Project Manager for the Design Review.
- .2 Corridors and Hallways for the general public are usually high-traffic areas thus their floors, walls and ceilings are more prone to daily wear and tear than other spaces. Early in the design stage, consideration shall be given to the anticipated primary and occasional usages of these spaces, particularly to the number of people travelling through at any given time. Finishes shall be robust, easily cleaned and maintained.
- .3 The finishes in Corridors and Hallways for the general public are also more subjected to involuntary abuse from objects people carry (scraping, bumping or denting from handbags, backpacks, carts, etc.). Materials and finishes specified for Corridors and Hallways shall be resistant to such abuse.
- .4 Hallways and Corridors shall be laid out and dimensioned to minimize potential traffic related damages (width, stairs and elevators located to prevent bottleneck forming, minimizing change in direction to ease carts maneuvering, etc.). Potential abuse-prone areas shall be carefully analyzed.
- .5 Whenever possible, dead end corridors, even if permitted by Building Code, shall be avoided. Loop circulations are preferred.
- .6 Finishes of Corridors and Hallways shall be selected to ensure that Fire Resistance or Noise Attenuation Performance of the assemblies will not be compromised by consequence of wear and tear and involuntary abuse.
- .7 Assemblies and finishes in Corridors and Hallways shall be selected to meet or exceed the highest standards for:
 - .1 Surface Abrasion.
 - .2 Indentation.
 - .3 Soft Body Impact.
 - .4 Hard Body Impact.
 - .5 Cleanability
- .8 To avoid replacement or resurfacing of large areas in case of localized damages, designers shall attempt to incorporate breaks, reveals or other architectural details to divide large expanse of surfaces in high traffic areas or locations subject to abuse.

- .9 When selecting finishes, consideration shall be given to how weight and size of materials impact the building structure. Considerations shall also be given to shipping and handling limitations of the building and building location on Campus (elevator size and capacity, corridor width, accesses to building, etc.).
- .10 Acoustic shall be considered in Corridors and Hallways finishes selection.
- .11 Whenever possible, natural light shall be provided to Corridors and Hallways, especially when they include informal or break-out spaces.
- .12 Walls (also see section 09 21 16 Gypsum Board Assemblies)
 - .1 Walls in Corridors, Hallways and other heavy traffic areas shall be resistant to impact and abuse. Special consideration shall be given to sharp corners reinforcing.
 - .2 For gypsum board finishes, specify high density gypsum boards on at least the first 4 feet (1220mm) from the finished floor on the corridor/hallway side.
 - .3 Wall studs for Corridors and Hallways shall be continuous from slab to slab and spaced at a maximum of 305mm (12") c/c.
 - .4 Wall corners shall be protected with corner guards on at least the first 4 feet (1220mm) from the top of the baseboard. Stainless steel corner guards are preferred.
 - .5 Wall base shall be high enough to prevent damaging wall finishes with the housekeeping equipment used in the building. Housekeeping equipment is building specific, coordinate with McGill Building Services.
 - .6 All visible portions of walls shall be finished (with paint or other finishes). Portions above the ceiling level that are not visible can be primed and unfinished.
 - .7 Ensure that all openings from wall penetrations are sealed with fireproof or smokeproof sealant depending on the fire-resistance rating of the walls.
 - .8 Walls vs sorting stations:
 - .1 Verify with McGill Building Services if trash and litter receptacles (sorting stations) will be put in corridors or hallways. Confirm the quantity and preferred location(s) and specify the adequate wall reinforcements. See section 12 93 23 Trash and Litter Receptacles.
 - .2 Walls surrounding sorting stations shall be fitted with wall protectors.
 - .3 Position of sorting stations shall not generate bottle-neck in circulations.
 - .9 Walls vs vending machines:
 - .1 Verify with the Project Manager if vending machines will be put in Corridors or Hallways. Confirm the quantity and preferred location(s).
 - .2 Verify with the Project Manager if wall reinforcements are required for anchoring of machines.
 - .3 Walls surrounding vending machines shall be fitted with wall protectors.
 - .4 Position of vending machines – including the area needed for the users of the machines - shall not generate bottle-neck in circulations.
 - .10 Walls in informal spaces:
 - .1 When selecting wall finishes for informal spaces included in Corridors and Hallways, consideration shall be given to damages which could be caused by movable furniture or users (ex. scraping of walls with shoe soles, footstools, backs of chairs, etc.).

- .11 Wall finishes for large population corridors and hallways:
 - .1 On floors where large populations are expected to circulate at a time (multiple classrooms, amphitheaters, etc.) hard surface wall finishes are preferred.
- .12 Walls vs drinking fountains
 - .1 Wall finishes surrounding drinking fountains shall resist frequent cleaning and damages from water splashing.
- .13 Walls vs elevators
 - .1 If alcoves are planned for elevators landings, consideration shall be given to corner and wall protection (carts movements, etc.)
- .14 Masonry wall finishes (concrete, terrazzo, stone, tiles, etc.) shall be permanently sealed to resist staining.
- .13 Ceilings
 - .1 Appearance of ceilings is an important consideration and so are disturbances to normal activities because of maintenance of equipment located in the ceiling space. Therefore, routing of utilities shall be considered and coordinated with the Architect early in the design stage.
 - .2 Whenever possible, avoid locating Mechanical, Electrical and Plumbing systems requiring maintenance/periodic cleaning above ceilings in high traffic areas.
 - .3 If hard surface ceiling must be accessible, access doors location shall be coordinated with the Architect.
 - .4 Access doors located lower than 2440mm (8'-0") from the finished floor shall have key locks. Coordinate key lock type with the Project Manager.
 - .5 Ceiling height clearance shall permit handling of large items to be high enough so as to prevent people from touching the ceiling.
- .14 Floors
 - .1 Floor finishes in Corridors, Hallways and other heavy traffic areas shall be easily cleaned, water resistant and resistant to impact. Ceramic, terrazzo and granite are preferred.
 - .2 Carpet shall be avoided in high traffic areas.
 - .3 Wood shall not be specified for Hallways and general public corridor floors.
 - .4 Floor finishes underneath drinking fountains shall be easily cleaned and resistant to damages from water splashing and spilling.
 - .5 Floor finishes shall remain non-slippery under all conditions (melting snow, etc.)
 - .6 Waterproofing/uncoupling membranes shall be installed under non resilient floor finishes such as ceramic or stone.
 - .7 Medium to dark colored grout is preferred for ceramic tile or stone on floors.
- .15 Doors
 - .1 In renovation projects, door heights shall match the existing doors in proximity.
 - .2 In new buildings or large renovation projects, the preferred height is 2135mm (84").
 - .3 Minimum single door width shall be 915mm (36").
 - .4 Minimum interior double door opening shall be 1525mm (5'-0") wide.
 - .5 Doors to public areas shall have vision panels or sidelights (consider universal accessibility when planning the height of these elements).

- .6 Verify with the Project Manager if card reader access is required for any door from/to the Corridors and Hallways.
- .16 Utilities (general)
 - .1 Unless approved by the Project Manager, piping and conduits in Corridors and Hallways shall be concealed.
 - .2 Access point shall be regrouped as much as possible to minimize the numbers of access doors or the number of suspended ceiling tiles needing to be moved for maintenance or repairs of utilities.
 - .3 Position utilities runs and equipment in ceiling space to minimize traffic disruption when maintenance and repairs are performed.
- .17 Electricity
 - .1 To allow for personal computers and other electronic equipment recharging in informal spaces, provide outlets in proximity to all seating in Corridors and Hallways (ratio of 1 outlet/4 seats).
 - .2 Outlets for cleaning equipment shall be provided in Corridors and Hallways at a maximum of 25 feet (6m) c/c. At least one circuit shall be 20A. There shall also be an outlet on each floor, next to stairs for stairwell cleaning.
 - .3 Provide adequate lighting to ensure safety, security and comfort of occupants and passersby.
 - .4 Recessed ceiling lighting or wall mounted sconces are preferred. While considerations shall be given to easy access for light replacement, light fixtures shall always be installed at least 2440mm (8'-0") from the floor for tamper protection.
 - .5 All lighting shall utilize energy efficient fixtures, see section 26 50 00 Éclairage for specific requirements.
 - .6 Corridors and Hallways shall have emergency lighting.
- .18 Data Communications
 - .1 Wireless data communications shall be possible in Corridors and Hallways. Consult with McGill IT Services for equipment wiring requirements.
- .19 Fire Protection (see section 21 13 10 Portable Fire Extinguishers and Fire hoses)
 - .1 Sprinkler heads shall be concealed for any existing condition that does not allow concealed installation, coordinate with the Project Manager and with McGill Fire Prevention Office.
 - .2 The impact of temperature drops near exterior doors shall be considered in sprinklers design.
 - .3 The impact of temperature drops and wind drafts in proximity to vestibules, exterior doors or stairwell doors shall be considered in heat and smoke detectors placement and design.
 - .4 Fire Extinguisher: Coordinate with McGill Fire Prevention Office for the number of Fire Extinguishers, location and mounting space required. Specify wall reinforcement for sturdy installation.
 - .5 Penetration in Fire rated assemblies shall always be sealed to maintain the fire rating of the assembly.

- .20 Heating and Ventilation
 - .1 Mechanical equipment placed in Corridors and Hallways adjoining classrooms, offices or any such space where people are expected to remain for extended period of time, shall have a low dB rating and be insulated for sound and vibrations.
- .21 Signage
 - .1 Interior signage and wayfinding is the responsibility of McGill Design Services. Wall and ceiling reinforcement shall be specified by the Consultants.
- .22 Seismic Code requirements
 - .1 Seismic Code requirements must be met for all assemblies and equipment.

Part 2 Related Technical Sections

The technical sections of the McGill Building Design and Technical Standards should be consulted with the current document, most notably (but not limited to) the following:

Section Number	Title of Section
Special Building Areas	Custodial Areas
Special Building Areas	Entrance Vestibules
08 71 10	Hardware
09 21 16	Gypsum Boards Assemblies
09 22 27	Suspended Ceiling
09 30 13	Ceramic Tiling
09 91 26	Painting
22 00 00	Plomberie
26 50 00	Éclairage

END OF SECTION