

## 1: How to Calculate Maximum Occupancy for a Room | [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com)

*The Occupant could refer to: Eddie McCleister, the original Occupant and actual person in the Room at the time of the Event Joe Miller, who becomes the Occupant by shooting McCleister in the room This Disambiguation page lists articles associated with the same title.*

So what DID happen in Room 10? Ultimately this question is left unexplained at the end of the series. A number of different characters offer different theories during the series, including that God was killed in the room. Whatever occurred, happened on May 4th, It is believed to have occurred 1: Other than the date, the only fact which is known about the event is that it was completely unremarkable. Eddie McCleister, the man who was The Occupant of Room 10 at the time of the event was unaware of anything occurring as the event happened. Whatever occurred had some dramatic effects. It resulted in a timeline in which no one was aware that Room 10 or any of its contents, including McCleister, had ever existed. Whatever happened also made the items indestructible and gave them other odd powers. What are the objects? What powers do they have? Any item which was in Room 10 at the time of the Event and which is subsequently removed is known as an "object. This means that clothing can be used as a type of body armor. Each object also has the ability to violate the laws of reality in a certain discrete way. With the exception of The Key and The Polaroid, these powers seem to be completely random and unrelated to the ordinary functions of the item, although some object must be used in an ordinary manner in order to activate their special powers for example the glasses must be worn and the comb must be run through ones hair There are estimated to be around objects floating around the world. The ones which are named and which had powers explained in the series are: Opens a door to Room 10, from where the user can exit to any place with a hinged door. To operate it must be used in a pin tumbler lock and on a door which is on hinges. Considered to be the most powerful object. Also rumored to be able to heal flesh. Karl Kreutzfeld confirmed on himself that you can heal flesh with The Eye. Anyone touching the ticket will be teleported to a spot a few dozen feet above a highway outside Gallup, NM. The current owner has wrapped one end with duct tape in order to use it safely. When clicked it can fire blasts of radiation which can burn a human. When tapped against a hard surface it produces a penny. Makes people believe that they know the owner. The current owner resides in Seattle so as to be less conspicuous. Possibly a placebo effect. When swallowed it allows the owner to physically manifest an object of desire. This only lasts until the quarter is passed. The Clock is permanently stuck at the supposed time of the event. When it is wound up it sublimates change from solid to a gas brass. When the face side of the deck is shown to someone it causes them to experience horrific visions, resulting in momentary incapacitation and lasting mental trauma. Most obviously used as a weapon, although the Order of the Reunification also used it on new recruits as an initiation. When worn they stop all combustion in the immediate vicinity of the wearer. Apparently an undeveloped polaroid picture, when viewed in the space which Room 10 should have occupied it shows the owner what the room looked like at the time of the event. When viewed it causes those not holding it to fall asleep. Stops entropy within a certain radius. Changes a raw egg placed within the strap to an hard boiled egg. The Occupant is as indestructible as other Objects. In addition he can sense the presence of other objects. It is implied, although never confirmed, that he may have some limited ability to redirect the movement of the objects. For years Eddie McCleister kept the other objects from coming near his person.

### 2: The Lost Room (TV Mini-Series) - Frequently Asked Questions - IMDb

*A man discovers the previous occupant of a hostel room has hanged herself in the wardrobe. He is the unfortunate recipient of the thoughts and latent energies left as remnants in the room after her death.*

The most compelling evidence comes from the finding that admission to a room previously occupied by a patient infected or colonised with some multidrug-resistant organisms MDROs increases the risk of acquiring that MDRO for the subsequent room occupant by a factor of two or more. Conventional cleaning and disinfection does not reliably remove all environmental MDROs<sup>4,5</sup>. Hence, it seems that inadequate terminal disinfection of hospital rooms explains the association with the increased risk of acquisition from the prior room occupant. It follows, then, that improvements in terminal disinfection should reduce the levels of residual contamination and the transmission of pathogens through this route. A month prospective cohort intervention study was performed on 6 high-risk units 5 ICUs. HPV was implemented on 3 of the units following a month pre-intervention phase. Clinical impact was assessed by a cohort study. Each patient admitted to any study unit during both phases was included in one of three cohorts: Chart showing the MRDO acquisition rate in the three patient cohorts. The difference between cohorts was adjusted for patient level variables such as length of stay, morbidities and other variables that could explain the difference. This means that the difference between cohorts is attributable to HPV alone. In fact, it is lower. This is likely due to survival of contamination from previous occupants, unrecognised colonisation or introduction by healthcare workers. Environmental impact was assessed by sampling each patient room on all units monthly for the last 3 months of the pre-intervention phase and the first 6 months of the intervention phase. Swabs were collected from all patient rooms, occupied or unoccupied, regardless of patient status. These changes are due to improved terminal disinfection using HPV. Whilst this study is one of the few to evaluate patient outcomes in addition to environmental impact of a no-touch automated room disinfection system<sup>7</sup>. Firstly, the rooms or units were not randomized to an intervention arm, which could have introduced bias. Secondly, whilst the conventional disinfection methods were optimized prior to the introduction of HPV, more could have been done to improve the efficacy of conventional methods which may have over-estimated the impact of HPV. Fourthly, whilst the infection rates in the three cohorts did not change significantly with study phase and the clinical impact on an individual patient level was impressive, overall unit level changes in rates of infection were not reported. The study has important implications for the proportion of transmission that is likely to involve contaminated surfaces. Extrapolating unadjusted data from the study indicates that This figure most likely underestimates the total contribution of contaminated surface to nosocomial transmission because contaminated surfaces are likely to be involved indirectly in transmission during the stay of affected patients<sup>1</sup>. In summary, HPV disinfection significantly reduced the risk of patients acquiring MDROs from previous room occupants in high-risk settings. Furthermore, HPV also provides a protective effect even when the prior room occupant was not known to be infected or colonised with an MDRO. These clinical findings are supported by environmental data showing that HPV disinfection improves the efficacy of terminal disinfection, thus reducing environmental contamination. Whilst the study is not without its limitations, it takes the question of how to tackle hospital environmental contamination forward a pace or two. An evaluation of environmental decontamination with hydrogen peroxide vapor for reducing the risk of patient acquisition of multidrug-resistant organisms. Clin Infect Dis ; The role played by contaminated surfaces in the transmission of nosocomial pathogens. Prior environmental contamination increases the risk of acquisition of vancomycin-resistant enterococci. Risk of acquiring antibiotic-resistant bacteria from prior room occupants. Climbing the evidentiary hierarchy for environmental infection control.

### 3: prior room occupant | Reflections on Infection Prevention and Control

*"The Occupant of the Room" is a short story by English writer Algernon Blackwood.*

These 10 animal facts will amaze you Most people have noticed when dining in a restaurant or staying in a hotel room, that there is a maximum occupancy limit for the space. This is usually quoted as being ordered by a fire marshal. Just what goes into determining the maximum occupancy of a room? Are there formulas or guidelines that all fire marshals use to determine room occupancy? Here are a few facts about what goes into determining maximum occupancy for any space. There are a number of factors that go into determining the maximum occupancy of the space. One of the most obvious is the size of the enclosed space. This will include consideration of the available floor space, as well as the height of the ceiling. It is important to keep in mind that it is not just a matter of using the measurements of a room. Such factors as the placing of permanent columns, large pieces of furniture that are not likely to be moved, and any built in areas such as counter tops and cabinets will make an impact on what is considered available floor space. The final maximum occupancy ordered by the fire marshal will include all these types of considerations, making sure there is never too many people in the room that getting out of the space in an emergency would prove impossible. Ad Another important factor to consider with maximum occupancy is the number and placement of exits from the space. Having more than one possible exit will make a big difference in the maximum occupancy, assuming that each of the possible exits could in fact be used easily. For example, windows on the second floor, while a way out of the space, would not be considered and easy exit from the space. The intended purpose of the space will also impact the maximum occupancy that is allowed in the area. Factors will vary from a general dining room to a theater to a hotel bedroom. While some of those factors are rather fine points, fire marshals understand how important it is to take into consideration the purpose for the space and how it is related to safety issues. The answer can then be divided by thirty-six to arrive at a basic occupancy figure. Keep in mind this approach simply sets the stage for the consideration of other factors and is not necessarily a firm and final maximum occupancy. Only the fire marshal will be able to quickly identify other factors and determine a maximum occupancy that is both equitable and safe.

## 4: Occupancy Load Signs - InterNACHI

*The Occupant of the Room by Algernon Blackwood He arrived late at night by the yellow diligence, stiff and cramped after the toilsome ascent of three slow hours.*

It is not possible to summarize all of these requirements in a single guideline. However, there are some basic requirements that apply to most, if not all, means of egress evaluations. These basic requirements are listed below and are meant to help facility managers and designers recognize that a room or space is obviously over capacity, or that a second means of egress will be necessary. Please keep in mind that this is only a general guide and should not be relied upon to set occupancy capacities. EHS must be consulted before increasing the posted occupancy limit for any room or space and plans must be submitted to our office for any construction, remodeling, or renovation project that will alter the means of egress. For any room or space with only one exit, the maximum occupant load should not exceed 50 people. For any room or space with only two exits, the maximum occupant load should not exceed people. For any room or space with only three exits, the maximum occupant load should not exceed people. For rooms with fixed seating such as auditoriums, the occupant load should not exceed the number of fixed seats, plus the number of designated wheelchair spaces, if provided. The occupant load for the stage or platform would be calculated separately from the seating area. For rooms with more than 50 occupants, doors must swing in the direction of egress. For rooms with more than occupants, doors should be equipped with panic hardware crash bars. In other words, if the room has two doors but they are very close to each other, it only counts as one door and the maximum occupant load would still be limited to 50 or fewer. In a sprinklered building, the exit doors in this room would have to be separated by at least 23 feet. In an unsprinklered building, the exit doors would have to be separated by at least 35 feet. Exit doors should lead to a corridor, an exit stair enclosure, or directly to the exterior of the building. Exits should not pass through adjacent rooms and should not pass through hazardous areas such as kitchens, storage rooms, loading docks, etc. However, in some cases such as an auditorium where people exit through a lobby, egress through an adjacent room the lobby will be acceptable. Exit doors must not be equipped with locking hardware that would allow an occupant to be locked inside the room or space. Exit doors should also not be equipped with secondary locking devices such as a deadbolt or slide bolt, etc. It should be possible to open any designated exit door using a single motion without the use of a key, tool, or special knowledge. Each occupant must be provided with at least. For example, if the exit door from a classroom is 32 inches wide, a maximum of occupants could egress through that door. Of course, this is also restricted by other rules above. For instance, if there were only one door, no matter how wide, the maximum number of occupants would still be limited to. However, the width of the doors may come into play when evaluating larger rooms. Occupancy is also limited by the size of the room and depends on how the room is being used. Classroom occupancy is calculated at 20 square feet per person. Conference room occupancy is calculated at 15 square feet per person. Rooms without furniture such as a relatively empty room used for a stand-up reception would be calculated at 7 square feet per person. Egress should always be limited to the smallest number of people calculated by the above methods. In other words, if a square foot classroom has two doors that are wide enough, swing out of the room, equipped with the adequate hardware, and are separated by an adequate distance, the occupant load would still be limited to 25 people, based on the side of the room square feet divided by 20 square feet per occupant for a classroom. However, in such a case, the Code authority can allow an increase in the occupant load based on an evaluation of that specific room. Basically, the code allows the Authority Having Jurisdiction AHJ to increase the occupant limit so long as the means of egress can accommodate the larger numbers of occupants.

### 5: Eddie McCleister | The Lost Room Wiki | FANDOM powered by Wikia

*Measurements. Measure the width and length of the room. Measure only the area where people will sit or stand; for example, if you want to find the maximum occupancy of a bar, measure only where patrons will stand, and not the area behind the bar.*

When his daughter becomes lost inside the Room, Joe sets out to get her back by using the Key to track down other Objects. Her disappearance is seen by others as a probable family abduction by Joe in an ongoing child custody battle with his unseen ex-wife, Vanessa. Dennis Christopher as Dr. Martin Ruber – A forensic scientist who works with Joe and who becomes obsessed with the Objects, going as far as killing in an attempt to get the Key. Through his obsession, he learns of and joins the Order of the Reunification, a cabal that believes the Objects are pieces of God and will allow direct communication with God if reunited as they were at the time of the Event. By the end of the series, Ruber believes he has become the Prophet of the Objects after having a vision while staring at the Polaroid Object. Julianna Margulies as Jennifer Bloom – A member of the Legion, another cabal dedicated to finding all of the Objects and hiding them for the protection of humanity. Jennifer tries to warn Joe of the inherent danger of the Room and the Objects therein. Her brother, Drew, became obsessed with the Objects, and Jennifer believes that something in Room 9 of the Motel "destroyed" him. He owns a chain of dry-cleaning stores and several pawnshops that he uses to acquire Objects. Alternately an ally and an enemy to Joe. He has extensive knowledge about the Objects and their history. He has become very paranoid after being pursued by the Order and others who want his Object for themselves. He provides valuable and secret information to Dr. Martin Ruber on the mysterious and dangerous world of Objects and Object Seekers. She never touches them, as she recognizes the dangers that the Objects carry. She charges a fortune for the information. Eddie no longer exists in time and there is no memory of his ever doing so, as even his wife has no recollection of him. He resides in a sanitarium under the name " John Doe " until found by Joe. Like the objects, he does not age, and cannot be damaged hurt in any way, so he himself is essentially one of the objects. This is referred to as "the Event" or "the Incident", and is thought to be the reason for the unusual properties of the Room and the Objects from within it. At the time of the Event, the motel was in serviceable condition, but after the event nobody remembers that a tenth room ever existed. One of the Objects, the undeveloped Polaroid picture, allows a person to view the tenth room as it was at the time of the Event by standing at its now vacant location at the Sunshine Motel ruins. The Room can be accessed only by the person who has the Key. The Key will open any hinged door with a pin tumbler lock anywhere in the world, turning that door into a portal accessing the Room regardless of where it would normally open into. As Joe Miller sees on the surveillance tape, when a door is opened using the key, it appears closed if viewed from the other side of that door. When exiting the Room, its door opens not necessarily to the original place of entry, but to any room the holder of the Key has in mind, or to a random room if the user does not focus. The "Lost" Room thus serves as a means of instant travel between similar doors anywhere on Earth. Hinged doors with types of locks other than a tumbler lock or with no lock at all, sliding doors and rotating doors cannot be used to access the Room. The door used does not have to be installed in a wall and can be a smaller prop door or a freestanding doorway; the only important elements are the lock and that it be a hinged door. Any time the door is closed with the key outside the room, the Room "resets": Multiple people can enter the room at once, but they must exit the room when the Key does. When the Room resets, any Objects in the Room will return to their original position at the time of the Event. A benefit of this is that an Object enclosed within something else, such as a safe, may be retrieved by leaving it inside and resetting the room. This can also be use to distinguish real Objects from fakes, since fakes will disappear. Objects, when outside the Room, possess special powers and are indestructible. When inside the Room, Objects lose their special properties and can be destroyed. The Occupant states that there are many Rooms, and so any non-Object left in the Room is not erased, but exists in a different instance of the Room. The reset, in turn, represents a confluence of these Rooms, allowing the Occupant the only Object with consciousness to retrieve things lost during a reset, provided he has a clear idea of what he wishes to retrieve.

The Event[ edit ] The Event is a shorthand term given to the moment in time that the Lost Room was created. It occurred at 1: The reason behind this and the ultimate purpose of the Objects is unknown, though two primary hypotheses have been postulated. Both hypotheses essentially lead to the same conclusion, but attribute the event to different causes. More extreme versions of this view hold that reuniting the Objects will turn one into God or at least give that person God-like powers. Martin Ruber purports that the Occupant confirmed this particular theory for him in a vision, making him the self-proclaimed "Prophet of the Objects", but his near-death state from dehydration and heat exhaustion at the time casts doubt on his claims. Additionally, the Occupant himself shows no knowledge of the circumstances behind the event. Another though not necessarily contradictory view of the phenomenon suggests that reality was somehow shattered at the location of the Room, thus separating it and everything in it from time and giving its contents metaphysical abilities. Should the items be collected and returned to the room by an individual, that person would then have complete control over reality. This theory works under the assumption that the one gathering the objects has the knowledge to utilize them properly. Since the Objects are just considered tools, they would do no good if the user were unaware of their paranormal functions. The Objects[ edit ] The Objects are powerful artifacts and consist of roughly everyday items one would expect to find in an occupied motel room in the s. They are indestructible except when inside the Room and possess various other-worldly powers when taken outside the Lost Room, but do not work within the Room itself. According to the Occupant Eddie McCleister , when an object is destroyed within the room, another object takes its place. Various characters repeatedly put forth the opinion that, over time, Objects lead to something akin to bad karma or bad luck for their owners. All of the items including the occupant attract one another, wanting to come together. The Occupant states that the objects are aware of each other, constantly sending out pings to each other and that for a living mind this is torture; the Occupant was eventually found when a search of the recorded history of other Objects revealed a small circular area where the Objects had never been detected, representing the area where the Occupant had resided for years. The Cabals[ edit ] Many Object-seekers have organized themselves into groups, known as "cabals ". Wars between cabals are mentioned in the series. There are at least three cabals: The Collectors The original group of Object-seekers formed some time after the Event. Led by Arlene Conroy, the manager of the Sunshine Motel, most of the Collectors were killed or driven insane after the disaster in Room 9 in The Legion A cabal dedicated to collecting the Objects and stopping them from causing more harm. They claim to follow an established set of rules, including that they never kill in order to acquire the Objects, although this rule is sometimes put to the test. They believe that the Objects are pieces of God and must be reunited. Once so restored, members of the Order would be able to communicate with God for the first time in human history. Unlike the Legion, The Order have no qualms about killing.

### 6: Occupancy | Define Occupancy at [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com)

*Algernon Henry Blackwood, CBE (March 14, - December 10, ) was an English short story writer and novelist, one of the most prolific writers of ghost stories in the history of the genre.*

So just what happened to Blackwood, and why has his reputation seemingly disappeared after the sixties? Based solely on speculation, I would say that the answer is very simple: Or, more broadly, to a visual culture. Blackwood, on the other hand, is for the most part unconcerned with the visual—he neither embraces nor denies it, he ignores it. For example—a narrative-focused author like Robert E. Howard might describe fear thusly: The man set down the glass, his hands shaking. The hairs on his arms stood on end. A psychologically-focused author like King or Oates might do this: He tried to set the glass down—why was the ice rattling, and the glass rattling against the table? It seemed to tug at his skin with the emptiness, the suggestion. Blackwood, on the other hand, seems to take this approach: What had first set his nerves on edge was unknown to him, but now that they were thus disturbed the disruption moved through his body, affecting his hands so that they shook as he set down the glass, and where then amplified by the sound of the rattling glass against the wooden tabletop. These same impulses, transformed to ulterior purposes, now set the hairs up and down his arms on end, so that his whole body felt primed, as if readying itself to respond to some unnamed and unknown terror. Although the fear had grown within him unprovoked, it now held dominion over his body, so that when provocation finally did come—a sound, from behind him—he was kept captive, unable to move and confirm or deny those unvoiced terrors growing within him. Blackwood, however, is unfilmable. Or at least the thing that can make his stories effective is. In the context of some of his stories, the way he anatomizes emotions, particularly fear, can be very effective. King and Oates succeed with modern audiences because their writing reflects a psychology that, while not visual, is easily understood. Some of his ideas are original and interesting, but a lot of them are what you could think of as somewhat silly musings on the nature of fear, or how the supernatural might be received by the mind. All that clinical perspective becomes a mask for a superficial reading of the situation. Still, there are times when he can be plenty effective, and his place overall as a significant voice in the pantheon of horror authors past is secured by the rare times that he can evoke genuine terror and a sense of encountering the supernatural more effectively than Poe see: Even the available sofas were occupied. He wonders if she might burst in on him in great confusion. The room is fairly empty: But suffice to say his relation to the room first puts him into fear and then into despair, eventually lead him to existential ponderings. And the happiest people were those who found it soonest. It was—well, after all, at the same time, it was uncommonly interesting. For he knew now—somehow or other—that she was dead. All heard the clatter of that other key as it fell against the wooden floor—within. The cupboard had been locked from the inside. Jarred by the movement of unlocking, the body swung slowly round to face them. Pinned upon the inside of the door was a hotel envelope with the following words pencilled in straggling writing: I cannot face life any longer. I must put an end to it. I meant to do it on the mountains, but was afraid. I slipped back to my room unobserved. This way is easiest and best. Find a good collection and keep it on the shelf by your bed; read a story once every couple of weeks. Everything else

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## 7: "The Occupant of the Room" by Algernon Blackwood | Cultural Vivisection

*The intended purpose of the space will also impact the maximum occupancy that is allowed in the area. Factors will vary from a general dining room to a theater to a hotel bedroom.*

The occupancy load must be posted on signs, which are sometimes called maximum occupancy signs, so that this information is publicly available. To exceed occupancy load or fail to post occupancy load signs in the required places can result in fines and is a serious safety hazard. Emergencies can require the immediate evacuation of a building, particularly in the event of a fire. Any delay in evacuation can be tragic, as was the case in the Station Night Club fire in West Warwick, Rhode Island, which killed people in just over five minutes. Is the sign present? Has the sign been maintained? Is the sign clear and legible? The Houston Fire Code requires the following: Signs shall [have a] minimum of 1-inch block letters and numbers on a contrasting background so as to be readily visible. Is the sign placed in a suitable location? The IBC requires the following: Every room or space that is an assembly occupancy shall have the occupant load of the room or space posted in a conspicuous place, near the main exit or exit access doorway from the room or space. Additional recommendations can be drawn from the Houston Fire Code, which requires that occupancy load signs be placed in the following manner: The sign shall be located in a conspicuous location within the room, adjacent to the main exit, so as to not be obstructed by doors, curtains, poster board stands, furniture, room dividers, or similar items. The sign shall be posted not more than 60 inches nor less than 48 inches above the floor. Calculation of Occupancy Load Occupancy load is calculated by dividing the area of a room by its prescribed unit of area per person. Units of area per person for specific buildings can be found in the chart at the end of this article. For instance, the chart dictates that dormitories require 50 square feet of floor area for every room occupant. Consequently, a dorm room that has square feet of floor space will have a maximum occupancy of two people. In summary, occupancy load must be posted in many buildings on signs that are clearly visible and legible.

## 8: The 3 Biggest Myths About Occupancy | RoomKeyPMS

*Calculating the occupant load of a room or building requires first calculating the area of the space in question in square feet, and then dividing the area by the occupant load factor specified by the International Building Code. The resulting number from this calculation determines how many.*

## 9: How does the Fire Marshal Determine the Maximum Occupancy of Rooms?

*To calculate a room's maximum occupancy, determine factors such as the area of the room, the available space in the room, the number of useful exits and the height of the ceiling. Calculate a basic estimation of a room's maximum occupancy by dividing the available floor space in square feet by*

*The Songs Of Livingston and Evans Wireless telecommunications infrastructure inventory findings Tax This! An Insiders Guide to Standing Up to the IRS (Self-Counsel Legal Series.) Pulpit confessions Managing People (Managing Universities Colleges: Guides to Good Practice) Arroz con gandules Xp window Surprise package kira blakely The extraordinary adventures of alfred kropp Get Moving with Grover (Happy Healthy Monsters) Stone fruit tea cake Psalm 91 The Ultimate Shield Fairy Tale Family The zombie knight saga Disney Princess Once Upon a Time Storybook and Musical Clock Timer Access control systems Hyrule warriors prima strategy guide Lab-on-a-chip techniques circuits and biomedical applications How to play soccer The Year of the Golden Ape Magnetic Resonance in Colloid and Interface Science (NATO Science Series II: Mathematics, Physics and Che The Chronicles of Ramlar Samsung wb150f manual espa±ol Beginning Acoustic Guitar Screaming in silence Trait theories of motivation The early age of Greek and Roman pharmacy Cuentos humoristics Product policy and goals John B. Lord Shanyi Goes to China (Children Return to their Roots) Adam and the Kabbalistic tree A Heart for Mission Animal health and nutrition Race and gender in the American economy Moral foundation of professional ethics Criminal profiling an introduction to behavioral evidence analysis Monthly statistics of foreign trade. Government Phone Book USA 2006 The Complete Sonnets (Penguin Classics) The Seals family history*