

# Storm cellar

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

A **storm shelter** or **storm cellar** is a type of underground bunker designed to protect the occupants from violent severe weather, particularly tornadoes. They are most frequently seen in the Midwest ("Tornado Alley") and Southeast United States where tornadoes are generally frequent and the low water table permits underground structures.



Storm cellar on the Texas plains.

## Contents

- 1 Average storm shelter
  - 1.1 Hillside/embankment shelters
  - 1.2 Above ground shelters
  - 1.3 Flat-ground shelters
  - 1.4 Geolocation services
- 2 Additional uses
- 3 See also
- 4 References
- 5 Further reading

## Average storm shelter

An average storm cellar for a single family is built close enough to the home to allow instant access in an emergency, but not so close that the house could tumble on the door during a storm, trapping the occupants inside. This is also the reason the main door on most storm cellars is mounted at an angle rather than perpendicular with the ground. An angled door allows for debris to blow up and over the door, or sand to slide off, without blocking it, and the angle also reduces the force necessary to open the door if rubble has piled up on top. Floor area is generally around eight by twelve feet ( $2.5 \times 3.5$  m), with an arched roof like that of a Quonset hut, but entirely underground. In most cases the entire structure is built of blocks faced with cement and rebar through the bricks for protection from the storm. Doing so makes it nearly impossible for the bricks to collapse. New ones are sometimes made of septic tanks that have been modified with a steel door and vents.

Most storm cellars are accessible by a covered stairwell, and at the opposite end of the structure there can be conduits for air that reach the surface, and perhaps a small window to serve as an emergency exit and also to provide some light. Storm cellars, when connected to the house, may potentially compromise security.<sup>[1]</sup>

Fully enclosed underground storm shelters offer superior tornado protection to that of a traditional basement or cellar because they provide separate overhead cover without the risk of occupants being trapped or killed by collapsing rubble from above. For this reason they also provide the only reliable form of shelter against "violent" (EF4 and EF5) tornadoes which tend to rip the house from its foundation, removing the overhead cover which was protecting the occupant.

There are several different styles of storm cellars. There are the generic underground storm/tornado cellar, also called storm or tornado shelters, as well as the new above-ground safe rooms. A "cellar" is an underground unit, but for the sake of the specified use of a "storm cellar" to protect one from high-wind storms, it seems relevant to mention saferooms. There are two basic styles of underground storm cellars. One is the "hillside" or "embankment" and the other is the "flat" ground.

One other style of shelter is the under garage.<sup>[2]</sup> While similar to other underground shelters, its main difference is that it is installed in a garage rather than outside. Having it installed in the garage allows access to it without having to go outside during a storm. It is sometimes not an option to have a shelter installed outside either due to insufficient space, or local ordinances.

### **Hillside/embankment shelters**

Hillside or embankment models are usually installed in one of two ways. It can be installed in an existing hill/embankment or dirt is built up around a free standing unit forming a hill around it. The door can be set at an angle or vertically. There can be steps leading into the unit, or it can be installed to where the floor is level with the ground outside. The embankment storm cellar can be made from concrete, steel, fiberglass, or any other structurally sound material or composite and is usually installed in a hill or embankment, leaving only the door exposed. In some cases they can hold an entire neighborhood or town as with a community shelter. More often though, they are built to hold one or two families, specified as a residential shelter. All underground "storm or tornado" shelters must be properly anchored.

### **Above ground shelters**

Above ground shelters are used in many areas of the country and by a wide variety of homeowners and businesses. Groundwater tables may make it impossible to install or build a shelter below ground, elderly or people with limited mobility may be unable to access a below ground shelter, or people may have significant phobias pertaining to below ground sheltering. FEMA P-320, Taking Shelter from the Storm: Building a Safe Room for Your Home or Small Business (2014)<sup>[3]</sup> and ICC/NSSA Standard for the Design and Construction of Storm Shelters<sup>[4]</sup> provide engineering and testing requirements to ensure that above ground shelters manufactured to the published specifications will withstand winds in excess of 250 mph (EF5 tornado). Above ground shelters may be built of different materials such as steel reinforced concrete<sup>[5]</sup> or 1/8" 10 ga. hot rolled steel and may be installed inside a home, garage, or outbuilding, or as a stand-alone unit. These types of shelters are typically prefabricated and installed on a home site or commercial location.

Wind engineering specialists from Texas Tech University's National Wind Institute have done extensive research that concludes that sheltering in an above ground storm shelter that meets the engineering criteria outlined in FEMA Pub. 320 and 361 and ICC/NSSA Standard for the Design and Construction

of Storm Shelters is as safe as seeking below ground shelter during massive EF4 and EF5 tornadoes. TTU engineer Joseph Dannemiller presented the research findings at a TEDxTexasTechUniversity symposium in February 2014.<sup>[6]</sup>

## Flat-ground shelters

The flat-ground cellars are designed so that the door is flat with the ground and can be made from any one of the materials previously described. This unit is put in a hole deep enough to cover the bottom section, and then the excavated dirt is filled in around the top and packed down. Storm shelters must be designed, built, tested, and installed properly for them to meet any of the U.S. FEMA-320 2008 "Taking Shelter from the Storm" 3rd Edition, FEMA-361, ICC-500 Standard, NPCTS (National Performance Criteria for Tornado Shelters), and ICC/NSSA Standard.

There is little to no policing of the storm-cellar production or installation by any government agency or association. For example, the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the National Storm Shelter Association do not enforce the manufacture or installation of any storm, hurricane, or tornado cellars. Some associations inspect one shelter for every 100 built.

## Geolocation services

Many storm shelter manufacturers include geolocation services or incorporate GPS technologies to assist in ensuring recovery from the shelter after a storm or other catastrophic event. In addition, shelter owners may opt to incorporate their own geolocation services in their shelter. An example of manufacturer-offered geolocation services is the Survive-a-Storm National Geolocator Service — shelter owners provide their shelter's GPS coordinates to an emergency response center that is linked to a nationwide severe weather notification system. If a storm occurs, then the emergency response center places a phone call to the shelter owner and then secondary contacts, lastly contacting local emergency response if unable to contact the shelter owner.<sup>[7]</sup>

## Additional uses

Since it is functionally just an underground bunker, storm cellars can also be used as improvised bomb shelters or fallout shelters (although they are not usually dug as deeply or equipped with filtered ventilation). Since the underground construction makes them cool and dark, storm cellars on farmsteads in the Midwest are traditionally used as root cellars to store seasonal canned goods for consumption during the winter.

## See also

- Storm door
- Storm drain
- Storm room
- Storm windows
- Tornado preparedness
- Hurricane preparedness

## References

1. Abley, Mac (June 5, 2009). "Home Security – How Secure is Your Home?". Home Improvement Hut. Archived from the original on 2010-10-29. Retrieved June 22, 2010.
2. Under Garage Storm Shelter (<https://tornadotoughshelters.com/under-garage-storm-shelter>)
3. "FEMA Pub. 320 Taking Shelter From the Storm" (PDF). *www.fema.gov*. Federal Emergency Management Agency. Retrieved 27 July 2015.
4. *ICC/NSSA Standard for the Design and Construction of Storm Shelters* (First ed.). International Code Council, Inc. August 2008. ISBN 978-1-58001-746-6.
5. "Safe Sheds, Inc.". *Safe Sheds Inc*. Retrieved 27 July 2015.
6. "How above-ground tornado shelters can be safe: Joseph Dannemiller at TEDxTexasTechUniversity". *TED*. Retrieved 27 July 2015.
7. "Survive-a-Storm Geocator Services". Retrieved 28 March 2013.

## Further reading

- Skousen, Joel M. (1999). *The Secure Home* (3rd ed.). American Fork, Utah: Swift Learning Resources. ISBN 978-1-56861-055-9. OCLC 42930398.
- "National Storm Shelter Association (NSSA)". Retrieved 28 March 2013.

Retrieved from "[https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Storm\\_cellar&oldid=750987074](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Storm_cellar&oldid=750987074)"

Categories:  Agricultural buildings |  Civil defense |  Farms |  Rooms |  Security |  Subterranea (geography)

- 
- This page was last modified on 22 November 2016, at 18:02.
  - Text is available under the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License; additional terms may apply. By using this site, you agree to the Terms of Use and Privacy Policy. Wikipedia® is a registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc., a non-profit organization.