# SLIDING / ROTATING DOORS & TURNSTILES - UCL BUILDING ENTRANCE / EXITS

## What you need to know:

### Mandatory - UCL ‘the Client’ requirements:

#### UCL ‘the Client’ requires that design teams comply with the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005. Specifically, the provision of suitable and sufficient Means of Escape (MoE) for UCL staff, students and visitors.

- **Mandatory** - UCL ‘the Client’ requires that design teams comply with the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005: Article 14e. Specifically, sliding or revolving doors must not be used for exits specifically intended as emergency exits.

  - The doors will need to be linked to the fire alarm system through a suitable interface, detection system that opens the doors on activation of the fire alarm system;
  - The doors will need to fail open on failure of the power supply by means of a monitored battery backup system incorporated within the door operator;
  - In certain instances, a 'break out' may be required to achieve the maximum possible escape width as both side wings and doors break out;

- **Mandatory** - UCL ‘the Client’ requires that the fire strategy and design shall reflect ease of fire & safety management (see British Standard 9999 - Part 6: Sect 27).

#### Unacceptable - to introduce complex or inappropriate measures to the design for the sake of aesthetics or convenience that requires fire safety management controls, on occupation by UCL.

### Security Considerations

- Security Considerations - security in certain circumstances (including safety of the public) is to take precedence and therefore a variation from the requirement to release the door from electromagnetic locking on activation of the fire alarm system may be acceptable. These variations should be subject to a suitable assessment to confirm the adequacy of arrangements for safe egress of occupants in the event of fire and in discussion with UCL Fire Safety Manager.

### Acceptable - Consultation

- Consultation - before specifying or installing security systems or automatic opening devices for doors as ‘reasonable adjustment’, then UCL Fire Safety Manager should be consulted to ensure that basic fire safety standards are applied to meet the requirements of the Fire Safety Order 2005;

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1.0. Introduction

1.1. Sliding or rotating external (and internal) doors at building entrances/ exits may be an option to project design teams as a solution for:

- high volumes of pedestrian traffic through the premises;
- physical constraint of door openings & space problems;
- Equalities Act compliance;
- security requirements;
- building aesthetics;

1.2. Where these types of doors are being considered, there is a clear counter need to ensure the following aspects can be accommodate effectively and may take precedence:

- Means of Escape routes from the premises;
- for part of the security perimeter to / from the premises it is essential that the premises can be securely locked when necessary;
- these doors often need a high level of essential, expensive specialist maintenance;

1.3. Revolving and Automatic Doors - revolving doors, automatic doors and turnstiles can obstruct the passage of persons escaping. Accordingly, they should not be placed across escape routes unless:

(a). they are to the required width\(^1\), are automatic doors and either they:

(i). are arranged to fail safely to outward opening from any position of opening; or,

(ii). are provided with a monitored failsafe system for opening the doors if the mains supply fails; or,
(iii). they fail safely to the open position in the event of power failure; or,

(b). non-automatic swing doors of the required width are provided immediately adjacent to the revolving or automatic door or turnstile.

2.0. Fire Safety Requirements for Means of Escape

2.1. Sliding doors shall not be used as the principal Means of Escape from the premises and a traditional bypass door(s) must be provided to allow effective and unobstructed escape for building occupants.

3.0. Design Standards

3.1. All electronically operated sliding doors in UCL premises are to be designed, purchased and installed to comply with the following criteria, as far as reasonably practicable:

(a). The following door manufacturers MUST be used:

(i). Dorma UK Ltd (www.dorma-uk.co.uk);
(ii). Geze (www.geze.co.uk);
(iii). Besam Ltd (www.besam.com) assa /Abloy entrance solutions;

(b). sliding doors should not be used as the 'out-of-hours' access point into the building, due to the security locking implications;

(c). an alternative entrance with conventional doors should be provided with electromagnetic locks for 'out of hours' access to the building;

(d). if the sliding doors must be used as the out-of-hours access point, then the door control system must include an integral locking device within the mechanism of the door gear.

(e). if the sliding door is to be integrated with card operated access control, careful consideration must be given to the configuration of Passive Infra Red (PIR) sensors and user buttons for disabled people, and the way these operate when the door is in both 'free access' and 'secure modes';

(f). the sliding door installation must be capable of accommodating a magnetic contact read-switch for the access control or alarm system, to monitor the door position which should be installed by the security system contractor through the UCL Access Systems Manager;

(g). the door must be fitted with a mechanical 'hook-bolt lock' to take a Euro Profile cylinder (key and thumb turn), to be free-issued by UCL;
4.0. Emergency Door Release Mechanisms


5.0. Legacy Sliding Doors (Not New Doors)

5.1. Where older premises or un-refurbished where sliding doors on escape routes have been provided as a legacy install, then they must follow the following arrangements incorporated:

(a). powered sliding doors on Means of Escape should be installed in accordance with the latest edition or equivalent of BS 7036-2 BS 7036-2, Code of practice For Safety at Powered Doors for Pedestrian Use - Part 2: Straight and Curved Sliding Doors, Prismatic and Folding Doors. The configuration of the release arrangements should be such that the doors open in the event of failure of the power supplies that operate the doors;

(b). the doors will need to be linked to the fire alarm system through a suitable interface, detection system that opens the doors on activation of the fire alarm system;

(c). the doors will need to fail open on failure of the power supply by means of a monitored battery backup system incorporated within the door operator;

(d). in certain instances, a 'break out' may be required to achieve the maximum possible escape width as both side wings and doors break out;

6.0. Further UCL Advice

Further advice from UCL Security Systems and locking devices should be obtained from the UCL Security Systems Manager [Tel: 020 7679 7735 / Internal: 37735 or securitysystems@ucl.ac.uk].