UCL Design Teams Project Managers – what you need to know:

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 route from the premises;
- for part of the security perimeter and/ or 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 and are automatic doors and either they:

---

1. Project Manager means - any: UCL Appointed Contract Administrator, University Project Office, Property Manager, Project Officer, Maintenance Surveyor, Building Services Engineer, Operations Maintenance Engineer and Telecommunications Engineer. Any other UCL Institute Facilities Managers, Department Representative or Consultants undertaking Building & Construction (B&C) or Mechanical, Electrical or Public Health (MEP) works.

2. Width to accommodate occupant numbers;
(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. **Primarily** - sliding doors should not be used as the principal Means of Escape from the premises and a traditional bypass door(s) should be provided to allow effective and unobstructed escape for building occupants.

2.2. Where the use of a sliding door is unavoidable on the escape route, then there may need to be discussions with Building Control and possibly the Fire Authority for their approval.

2.3. **Any sliding doors (where permitted)** installed that forms part of the means of escape will need to have the following systems in provided and 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.
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](http://www.dorma-uk.co.uk));
   (ii). Geze ([www.geze.co.uk](http://www.geze.co.uk));
   (iii). Besam Ltd ([www.besam.com](http://www.besam.com));

(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. For Further Guidance & Assistance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UCL SECURITY SYSTEMS MANAGER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mike Dawe</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security Systems Manager, UCL Estates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tel Office: 020 7679 7735</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal Ext: 37735 / Email: <a href="mailto:m.dawe@ucl.ac.uk">m.dawe@ucl.ac.uk</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Date Last Amended: Dec 15

Issued by - Fire Safety Manager, UCL Estates, Gower Street, London, WC1E 6BT. This guide is to be regarded as a general statement of requirements and is in addition to relevant British Standards or any other instructions received from the Local Fire or Building Control Authorities.