



The Role of Fire Doors

BWF-Certifire Fire Door and Doorset Scheme



Who we are.

JOHN FLETCHER – BRITISH WOODWORKING FEDERATION

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KEVIN HULIN - GLASS & GLAZING FEDERATION – FIRE GLAZING

Fire statistics



- Every year in the UK there are **325,000 fires**
- **430 UK deaths** (-10%)
- **287 deaths** in Residential Accommodation (-1%)
- **14,000** people are seriously injured
- **60% - 61%** of all deaths and injuries are caused by **smoke**

- Property damage in UK **£3.6million a day**

Source: DCLG, 2005; DCLG, 2009 (April 2008 - March 2009);

Source ABI: December 2009

Kick the Wedge Survey

Fireco Ltd . Jan 2007



- Survey 100 Accredited Fire Risk Assessors / Fire Safety Officers

Issue	Result %
Inspection where flammable / explosive materials are used / stored hazardously	80
Inspections where Fire Exits were obstructed	80
Inspections where Fire Doors were wedged open	65
Inspections where door closer mechanisms have been removed or disengaged	80
Inspections where Escape Routes are not adequately indicated	70

We take fire doors for granted



We expect them to have been installed correctly. . . .

. . . with correct components because

if a fire breaks out

. . . . they're expected to save lives

& protect property





Fire doors at sister block in Camberwell
Source : London Standard



July 3rd : Lakanal House
Camberwell
Source London :Standard

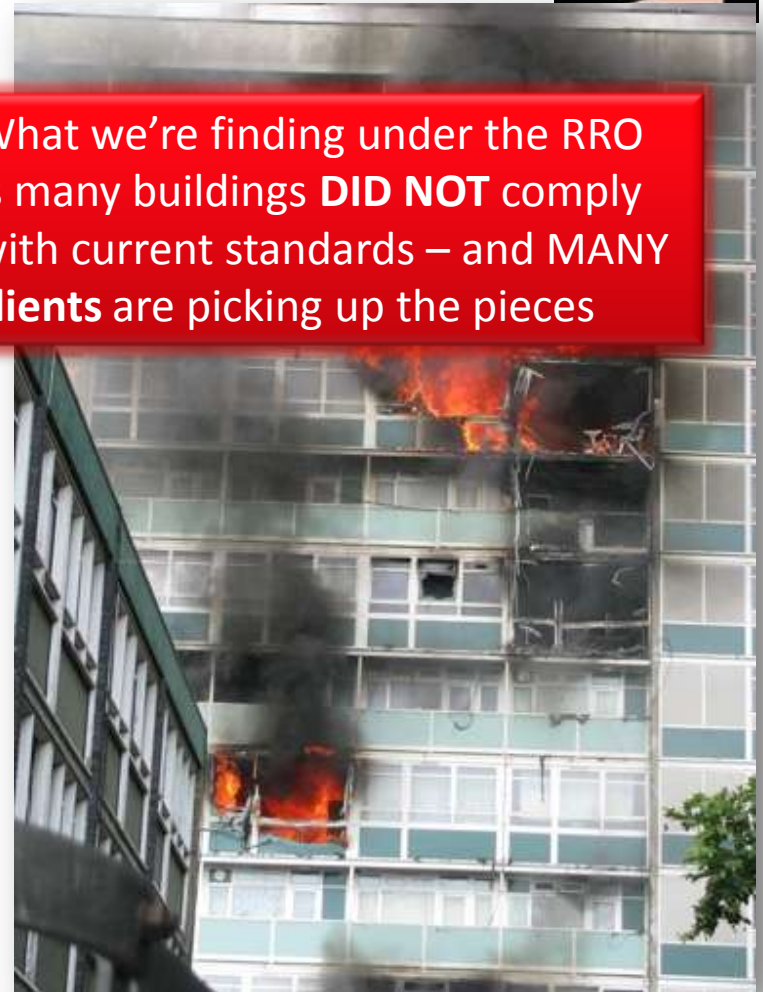
We just don't know . . .



. . .when a fire will break out

- A new building must comply with current building standards / regulations
- An existing building **MUST** continue to operate but are compromised by
 - Ventilation
 - Energy
 - Mobility requirements
 - Fire
 - Security
- We need to check that all parts continue to function correctly **WITHOUT** compromise

What we're finding under the RRO is many buildings **DID NOT** comply with current standards – and **MANY clients** are picking up the pieces



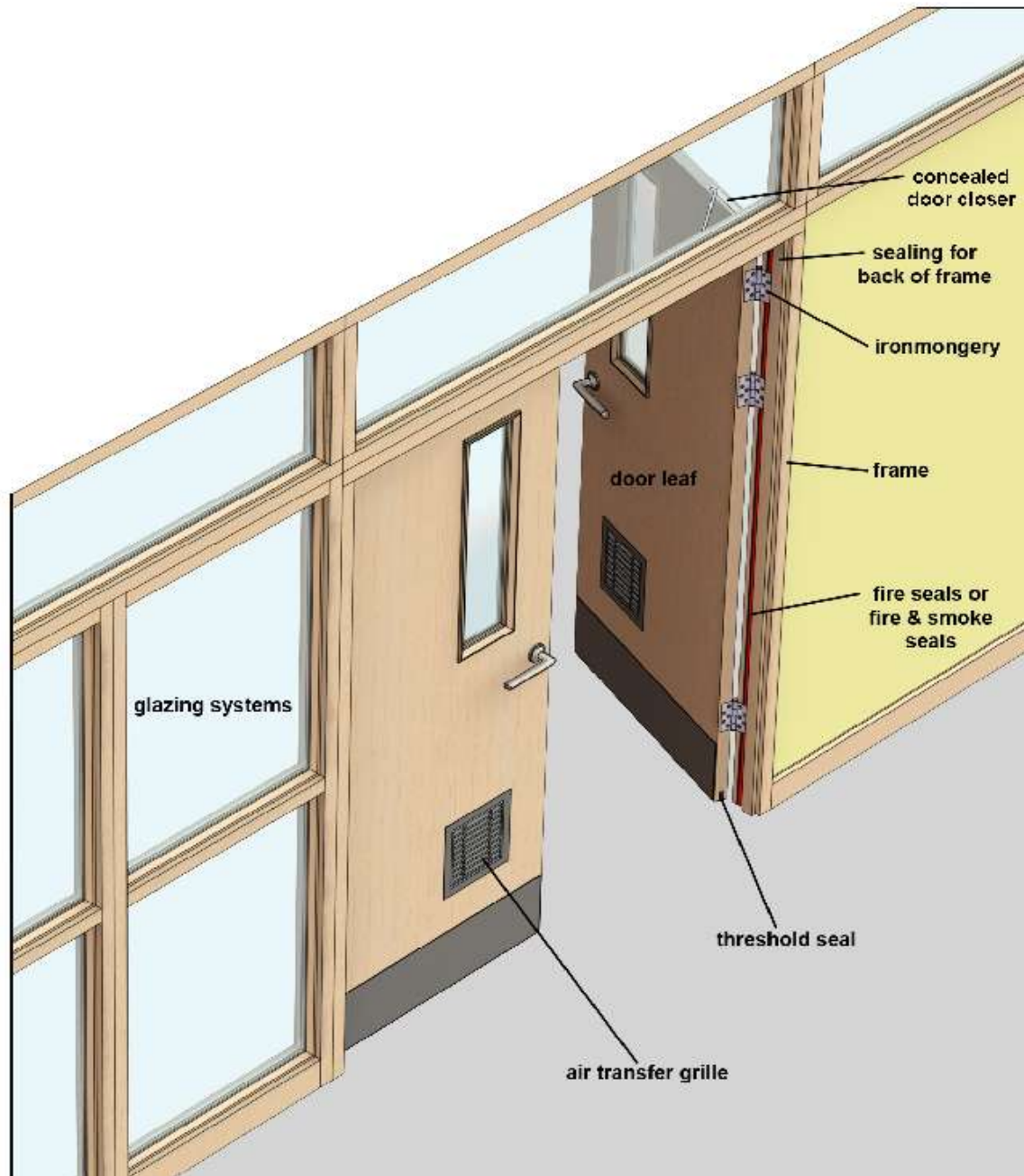
Performance	Notes	Regulatory Parts		
		England & Wales - Approved Documents	Scotland - Secions	Northern Ireland - Technical booklets
Fire Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Where a Fire Door is required - The fire resistance period expected - Specific requirements eg smoke seals & signage 	B	2	E
Sound	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Minimum sound resistance performance of the door 	E	5	G
Ventilation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Minimum air trasfer gap required under the door 	F	3	K
Thermal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Minimum thermal performance of the door if required 	L	6	F
Accessibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Access to buildings for disabled people, including door width, hardware locations, opening forces, provision of vision panels and light reflectance values required 	M	3	R
Safety Glazing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Where safety glass is required 	N	4	V

Fire doors



- Are essential in passive fire protection
- A requirement in compartmenting a building
- Must be tested to show the design will work in a fire.

- Can only work correctly when
 - Fitted with the correct compatible components
 - Door + frame / linings
 - Closers, Hinges and other ESSENTIAL ironmongery
 - Seals
 - Glazing



Doorsets



Doors supplied complete with frame / seals / glazed apertures and all ironmongery in one single unit
Fitted as a complete installation



Door leaves



Door leaf

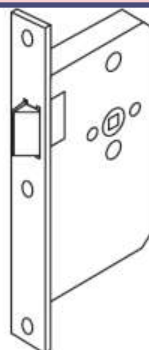
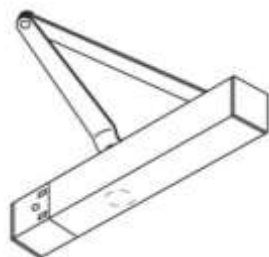


Fire door assembly

Fire door leaf / approved frame / casing
Compatible Approved Components



Door
frame /
casing
/ lining



CE marked Certifire Approved components –
compatible with door test

Why doors have to be certificated



- We need proof of fitness for purpose
 - Comply with building regs.
- A test certificate indicates that the **door configuration** can withhold fire for that period of time
- What many fail to realise - that the **COMPLETE ASSEMBLY** must be installed as it was tested
 - **Components as well as door**



Each door configuration is subjected to a different fire door test.

Leaf

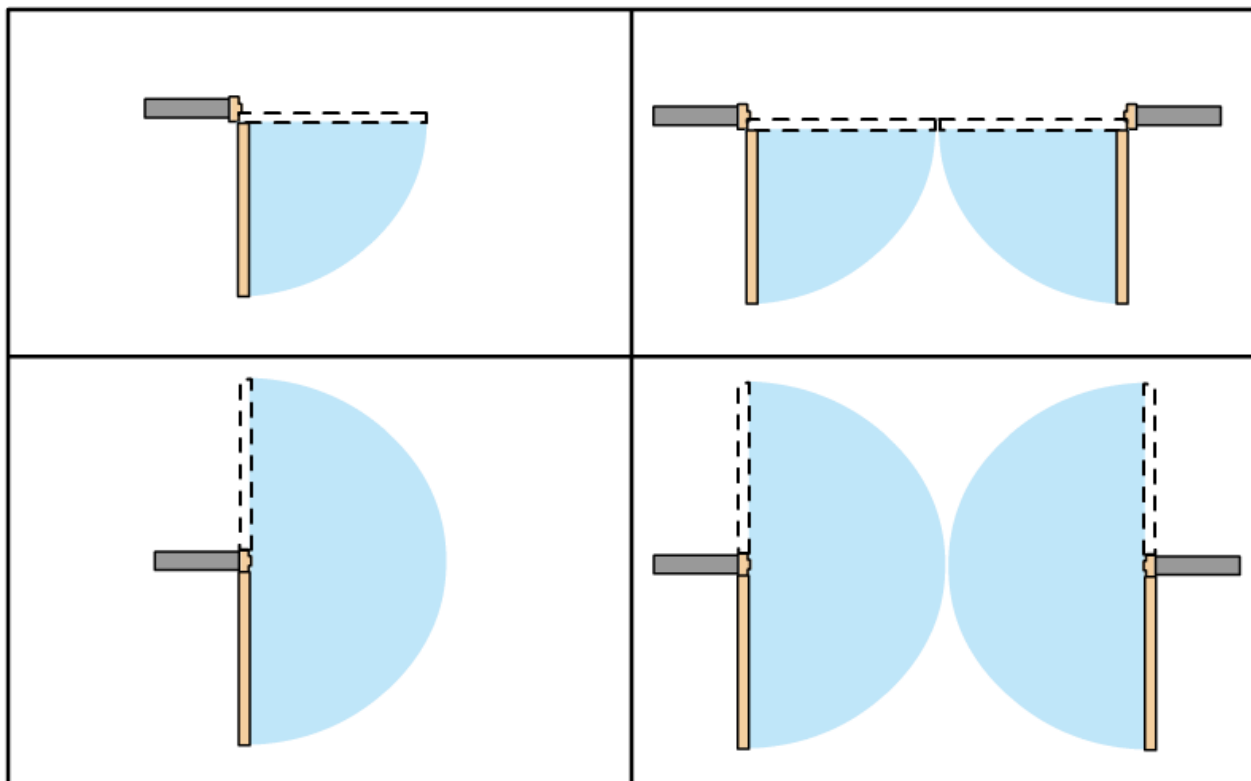
Single

Double

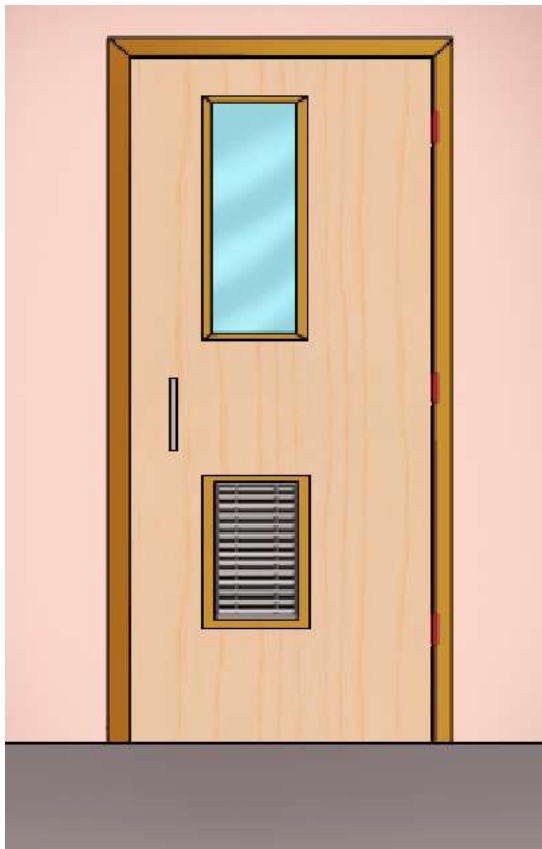
Acting

Single

Double



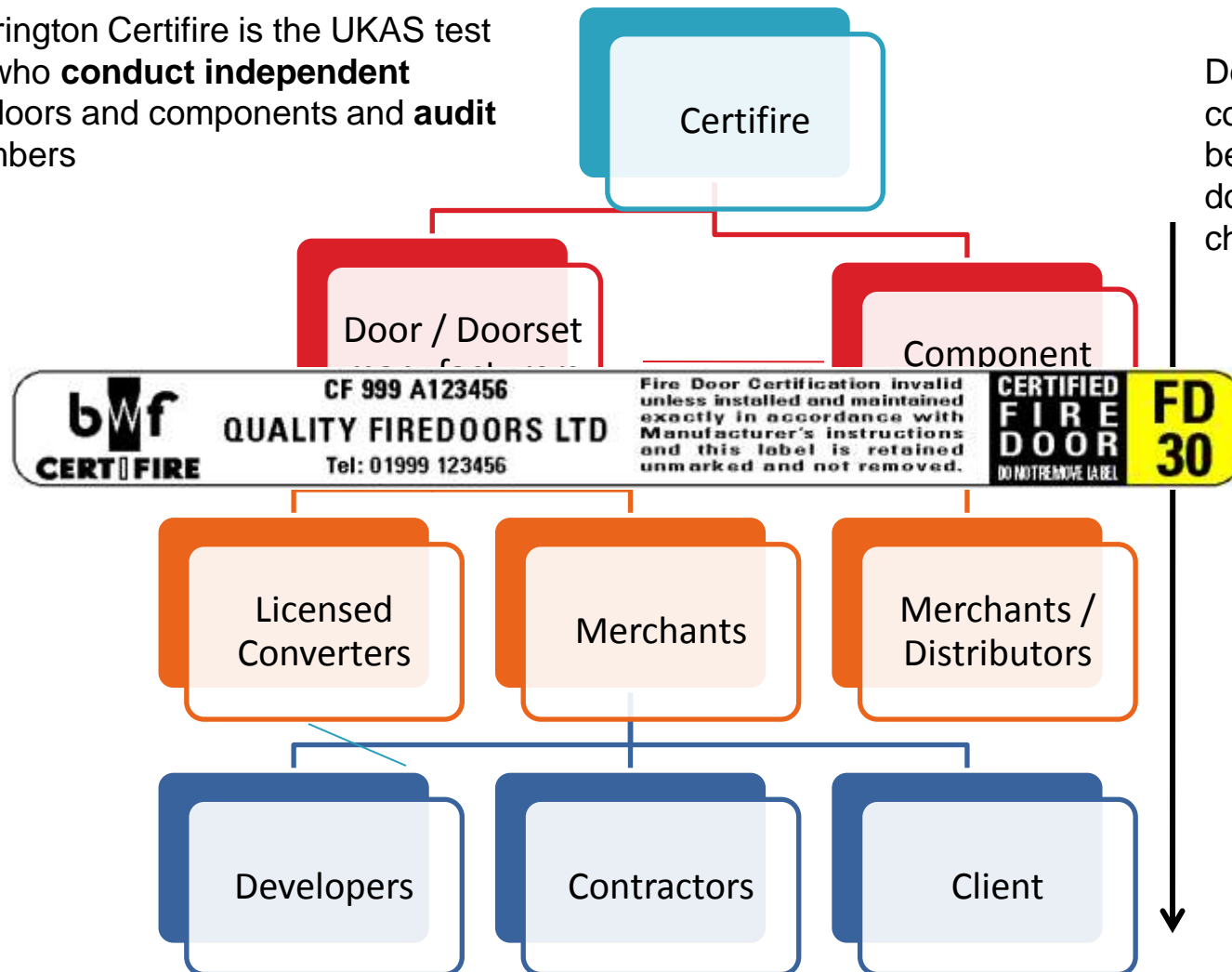
Any additional components, seals and ironmongery must be compatible with the door – confirmed by test evidence



3rd party Accreditation



Exova Warrington Certifire is the UKAS test laboratory who **conduct independent testing** of doors and components and **audit check** members



Doors + components can be traced up or down the supply chain

Door Leaf



- Does the door leaf sit in the door frame?
 - is it free from distortion?
- Is the door leaf free from damage?
 - No cracked / split panels
- If the door leaf is veneered or lipped, is the glue still holding these products firmly in place?
- Don't consider upgrading an ordinary door with intumescent paints
 - It's a very specialised job
 - You can't apply the paint accurately enough with a paint brush
- Don't patch up the door

Door Frame



- Is the door frame made from the right material?
 - Hardwood for 1 hour and above
- Is the door frame firmly attached to the wall?
- Is the planted stop firmly attached to the frame?
- Is the frame to door leaf gap consistently 3mm (with a tolerance of +/- 1mm)?
- Does the door close evenly into the frame

Circle of Responsibility



They're YOUR responsibility

- It doesn't matter where you are in the circle
- Applies to new installations
- Applies to existing doors



Further Information

Directory of members - Literature and Fact Cards
www.bwf.org.uk/firedoors





Any Views / Comments / Questions

ANY QUESTIONS?