

Fire Door Inspection, Maintenance and Servicing

BWF-Certifire Fire Door and Doorset Scheme

John Fletcher – BWF-Certifire Scheme Marketing

Today's agenda



- The BWF-Certifire Fire Door and Doorset Scheme
- Fire safety it's your responsibility
- Why Fire Doors work in a fire How do I know they will?
- Regulations that you need to know about
- What to look for when checking Fire Doors
- What action to take if not fit for purpose
- Questions and answers

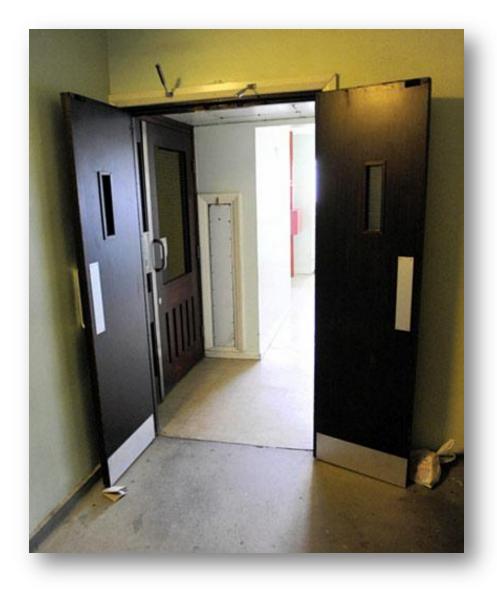
We take fire doors for granted











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
 - Ventilation
 - Energy
 - Mobility requirements
 - Fire
- We need to check that all parts are functioning correctly



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

The impact of the RRO



Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order: 2005

- Replaced 118 pieces of previous Fire safety legislation
 - Fire Precautions Act 1972 + Fire Precautions (Workplace) Act 1997
- Brought about focus on the need for increased fire safety and reduction of fire hazards.
- 'Eliminate or reduce the risk from fire as far as is reasonably practical . . . and deal with any residual risk'.
 - Includes attention to escape routes
 - need for greater fire door inspection and maintenance
 - all buildings excluding domestic housing.

The outcome for BWF



- BWF DVD '<u>Fire Doors- Your Responsibility</u>' has increased the awareness of the dangers of badly fitted and maintained fire doors and the what rectification is likely.
- BWF has received considerable response from facilities managers, inspectors and building owners for gap testers along with additional copies of the DVD.
- BWF also been contacted by companies who annually inspect fire extinguishers & who have also been asked to undertake inspections of fire doors by their clients.



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THE BWF-CERTIFIRE FIRE DOOR SCHEME

What is the BWF-Certifire Fire Door and Doorset Scheme?



- What are fire doors and doorsets?
- What the BWF Scheme is about
- Why do they have to be certificated?

Fire doors

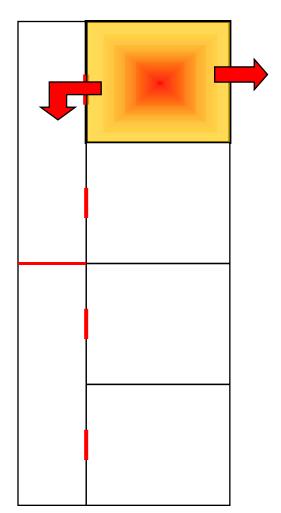


- Are part of a passive fire system
- A requirement in compartmenting a building
- Must be tested to show the design will work in a fire.
- Can only work correctly when
 - Fitted with the correct compatible components
 - Door + frame / linings
 - Closers
 - Hinges and other ESSENTIAL ironmongery

Compartmentation



- Means of Escape
- Internal Fire Spread (doors)
- Internal Fire Spread (linings)
- Internal fire spread (structure)
- External fire spread
- Access & facilities for the fire service



Compartmentation



- Means of Escape
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- External fire spread
- Access & facilities for the fire service



Doorsets





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

Fitted as a complete installation



Door leafs



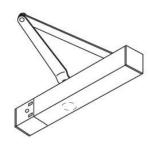


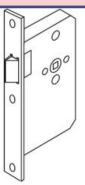


Fire door assembly

Fire door leaf / approved frame / casing Compatible Approved Components

Door frame / casing / lining







CE marked Certifire Approved components – compatible with door test

Door test





Test furnace

Door test sample

Tested as a complete assembly

BWF-CERTIFIRE Fire Door & Doorset Scheme? What does it mean?



It is

- A product guarantee scheme through certification and audit
- An alliance across the supply chain

It means

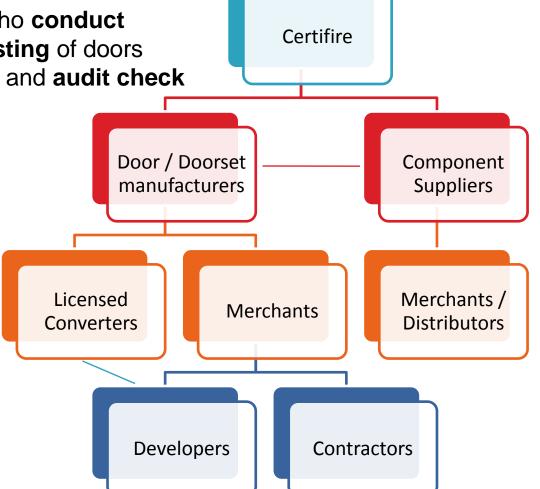
- Clear, simple traceability of doors
- Vigorous promotional campaign to encourage best practice methods

3rd party Accreditation



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

The importance of compatibility



A successful fire door test proves that a particular door configuration will work

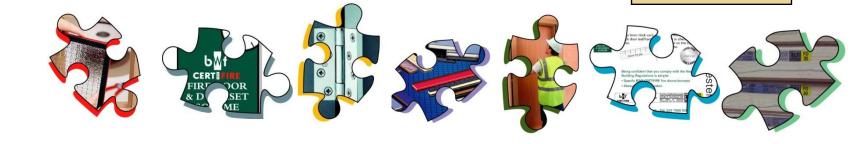
. . . . but it doesn't prove that any variation can be relied upon in a fire.

We must ensure that the door and its frame / hinges / closers etc. are compatible

The importance of compatibility



Think of it like a jigsaw...
all the pieces have to fit
together with the
door!



The importance of compatibility



Closers

Hinges

Frames / linings

It's very important...

That ALL products

Latches

are compatible with the doors

Intumescent strips

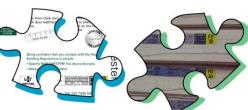












Identifying fire doors



- Plugs
- Weight
- Thickness
- Catalogue
- Invoice

Label

- Traceable information
- Manufacturer
- Contact details
- Type of fire door
- Proof of testing
- Suitability for application

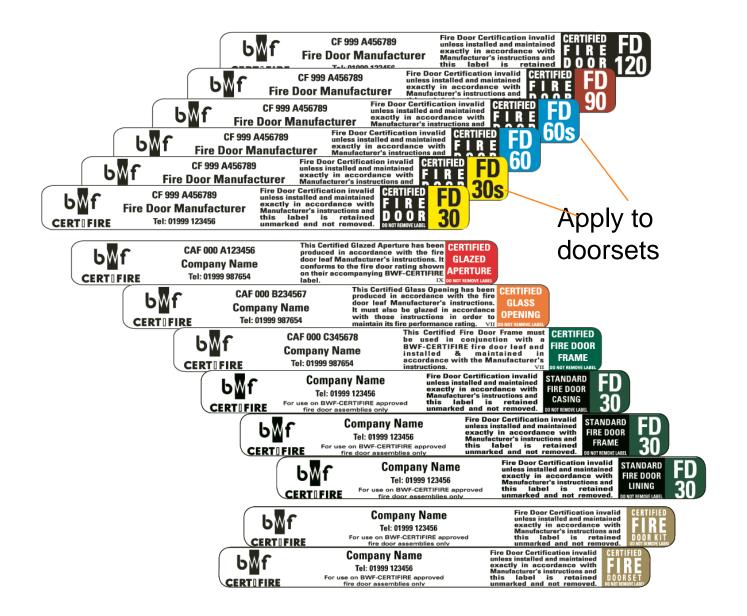
Traceable label system



Permanent, Tamper Evident, Full Traceability







e Door Certification invalid ess installed and maintained active in accordance with nufacturer's instructions and selections is retained marked and not removed.



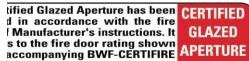








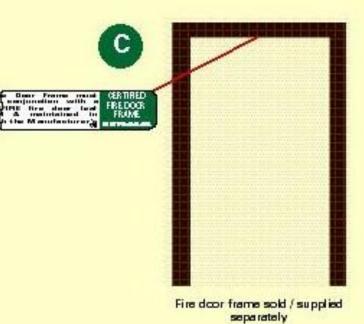


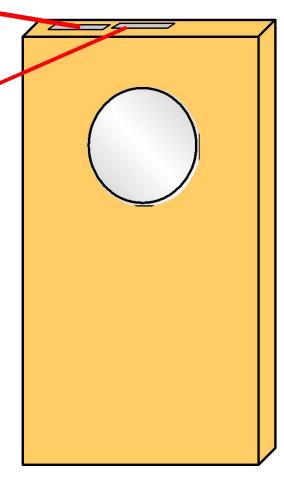


IX DO NOT REMOVE LABEL

e Door Certification invalid ess installed and maintained actly in accordance with nufacturer's instructions and s label is retained marked and not removed.







Why doors have to be certificated



- YOU need proof of fitness for purpose
 - Compliance with building regs.
- A test certificate indicates that the door configuration will work in a fire
- What many fail to realise that the COMPLETE ASSEMBLY must be installed as it was tested
 - Components as well as door



Certificates for companies in the scheme can be downloaded at http://www.warringtonfire.net/certifire/Products.asp?c=2



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WHY FIRE DOORS WORK IN A FIRE

Why Fire Doors work - How do I know they will?

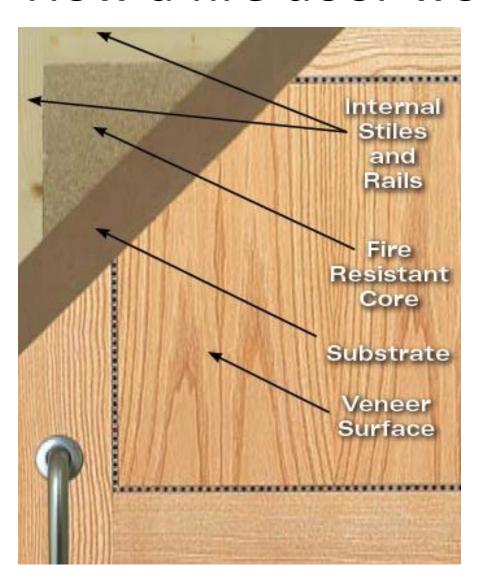


- The difference between a standard door and a Fire Door.
- Why they work in a fire and an ordinary door will not.
- What the test evidence will tell you.



How a fire door works





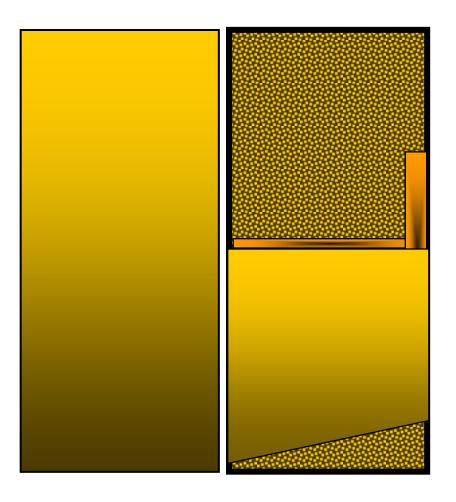
Fire door composition

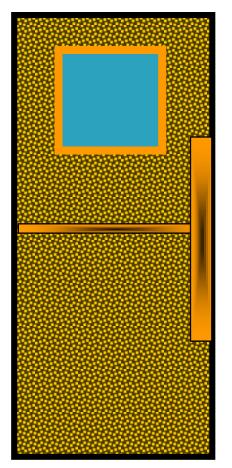


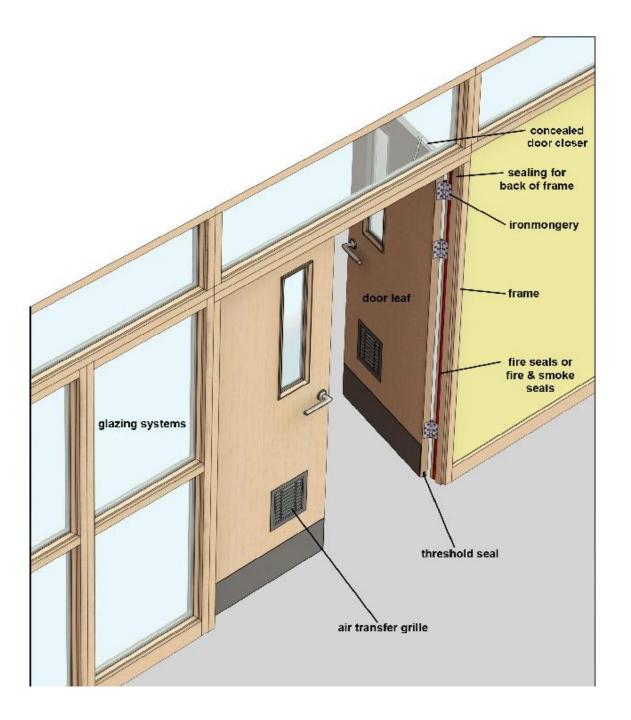
Door skin

Door core + blocking

Removal of the core will weaken the door.





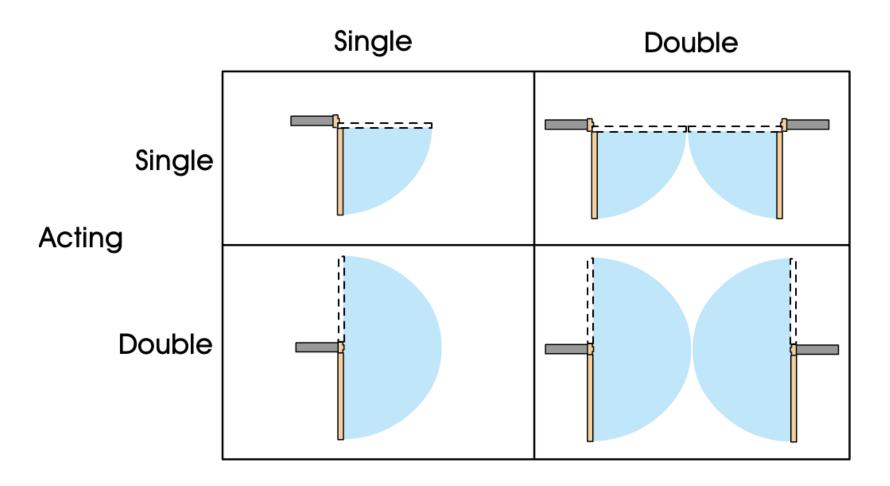




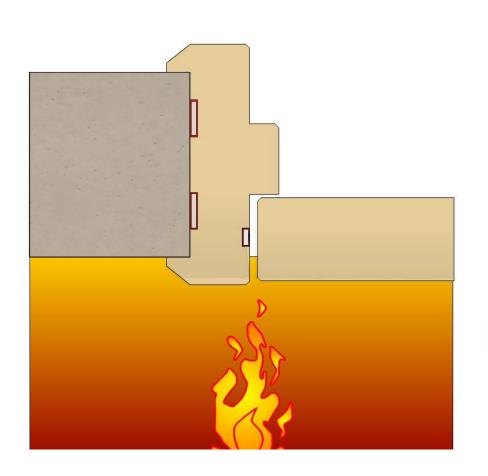


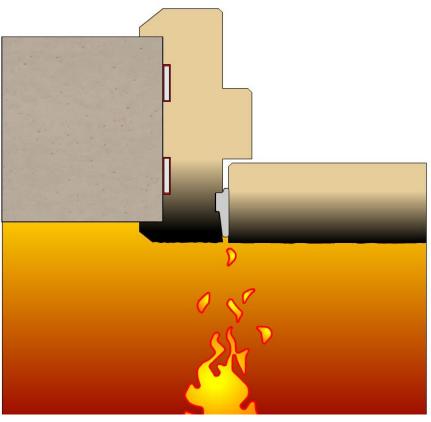
Each configuration requires a test to prove it will work

Leaf









CE Marked & Certifire Approved





This is to certify that, in accordance wi

LORIENT POLYPRODUCTS

Fairfax Road, Heathfield Industrial Est Newton Abbot, Devon. TQ12 SUD Tel: 01626 834252

Have been assessed against the requirements of the Tech denoted below and are approved for use subject to the appended hereto:

CERTIFIED PRODUCT

Lorient Type 617 Sodium TS35 - T Silicate intumescent seals Intumes (with optional SS/AS/TS/FS/DS/Finesse smoke seals)

Resistan Door Ass TS21 - TI Edge Sea Smoke L

TECHNIC

Signed and sealed for and on behalf of CERTIFIRE



Sir Ken Knight Chairman - Management Council

Issued: 26th May 2004 Reissued: 23rd June 2009 Valid to: 22rd June 2014

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No CF 276

ASTROFLAME (FIRESEALS) LIMI

Unit 8 The I O Centre, Stephenson Road, Segensworth, Fareham, Han Tel: 01329 844500

Int tel: +44 (0) 1329 844500 Int fax: +44 (0) 1329 8 e-mail: sales@astroflame.com Web site: www.astro

Have been assessed against the requirements of the Technical Schedi denoted below and are approved for use subject to the conditions appended hereto:

CERTIFIED PRODUCT

Astroflame 'Astrostrip Intumescent Fire and Smoke Seals

Astroflame 'Astrostrip Quad Seal' Intumescent Fire, Smoke, Acoustic and Thermal Seals

Signed and sealed for and on behalf of CERTIFIRE

Sir Ken Knight Chairman - Management Council

Issued: 4th November 2002 Reissued: 18th December 200

TECHNICAL SCHE

TS35 - The Contrib

Intumescent Seals

Resistance Of Ped

Door Assemblies (

TS21 - The Contrib

Edge Seals to the (

Smoke Leakage vi

Assemblies

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CERTIFICATE OF APPROVAL No CF 369

This is to certify that, in accordance with CERTIFIRE's Rules for Certification

HOPPE (UK) LIMITED

Gailey Park Industrial Estate, Gravelly Way, Standeford, Wolverhampton, WV10 7GW Tel: 01902 484407 Fax: 01902 484457

Have been assessed against the requirements of the Technical Schedule(s) denoted below and are approved for use subject to the conditions appended hereto:

Issued: 9th October 2006

Revised: 31st March 2008 Valid to: 8th October 2011

CERTIFIED PRODUCT

TECHNICAL SCHEDULE

ARRONE Plus Range of Stainless TS24 The Contribution of Single Axis Hinges to the Fire Resistance of Door

Signed and sealed for and on behalf of CERTIFIRE



Sir Ken Knight Chairman - Management Council

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ROYDE & TUCKER LIMITED

ell Lane, Hitchin, Hertfordshire, SG4 0SB 62 444444 Fax: 01462 444433

TECHNICAL SCHEDULE

T\$24 The Contribution of Single Action Hinges to the Fire Resistance of Door

half of CERTIFIRE

eries

Issued: 7th February 2000 Reissued: 10th April 2006 Valid to: 9th April 2011





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REGULATIONS THAT YOU NEED TO BE AWARE OF

Regulations affecting Fire Doors



- Building Regulations
- Other regulations;
 - Health and Safety
 - The RRO
- Impact on insurance policies



		regulatory rails		
Performance	Notes	England & Wales - Approved Documents	Scotland - Secions	Northern Ireland - Technical booklets
Fire Safety	 Where a Fire Door is required The fire resistance period expected Specific requirements eg smoke seals & signage 	В	2	E
Sound	- Minimum sound resistance performance of the door	E	5	G
Ventilation	- Minimum air trasfer gap required under the door	F	3	к
Thermal	- Minimum thermal performance of the door if required	L	6	F
Accessibility	- Access to buildings for disabled people, including door width, hardware locations, opening forces, provision of vision panels and light reflectance values required	М	3	R
Safety Glazing	- Where safety glass is required	N	4	٧

The RRO and Fire Doors



- Applies to 'any person who exercises some level of control in all premises to take reasonable steps to reduce the risk from fire and ensure occupants can safely escape if a fire does occur'.
- Called the 'Responsible Person'
- Although introduced Oct 2005, effective from October 1st 2006.

The Effect



- 'Responsible Person' required to carry out Fire Risk Assessment
- Created need for training and certification of Fire Risk Assessors
 - Warrington Certification 3rd party certification scheme for Fire Risk Assessors in conjunction with RICS
- Register of Competent Fire Risk Assessors
 - Looking to develop Approved Fire Door Inspectors along similar lines
- Other companies (service engineers / inspectors) being asked to carry out fire door inspections)
- Many organisations still trying to get to grips with 'Competent Persons'
 - NHS / Prisons / Retail Outlets / Hotels / HMO's / Landlords/ FM companies

RRO and Fire Doors



- A maintenance log should be kept, with all Fire Doors given a unique number
- Maintenance period should be appropriate for the type of building; high life risk, such as hospitals, schools and care homes should be monthly, but other buildings maybe biannual.
- Only products of equal or better standard should ever be fitted as replacements; as anything less could invalidate the doors Fire Certificate.
- Building Controllers can then use the inspections from the Maintenance log in their regular fire drills and routine fire precaution inspections.



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WHAT TO LOOK FOR WHEN CHECKING FIRE DOORS

What to look for when checking Fire Doors



- Doors & Frames
- Intumescent Seals
- Ironmongery
- Glazing Detail
- Fire Rated ATG's
- Gaps

Label



 Has the Fire Door got a BWF – Certifire Scheme label on the head (top) of the door?

- If not, can you confirm that the door is a Fire Door and has been certificated as such?
 - Do you have handover documents?
 - Invoices or other information to help you find out

Door Leaf



 Does the door leaf sit in the door frame, free from distortion?

- Is the door leaf free from damage?
- If the door leaf is veneered or lipped, is the glue still holding these products firmly in place?

Door Frame



- 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)?

Fire & Smoke Seals



- Is the Fire Door an FD30(S) or an FD60(S)?
- Are there any seals present in the door leaf or frame?
- Are the seals free from damage?
- Are the seals continuous around the door leaf's perimeter?
- Are the intumescent seals, graphite or sodium silicate?
- If combined fire and smoke seals, are the fins or brushes free from damage?
- Is the door leaf to frame gap still 3mm (+/- 1mm)?

Hinges



- Is there a CE mark?
- Are there a minimum of 3no x 100mm hinge leaves present, complete with screws?
- Are the screws tight and are they all effectively holding the door leaf or frame?
- Are the hinges free from oil leakage or metal fragments, which is a sign of excessive wear + tear?
- Check for wear on hinge knuckles and the pivot pin
- Light lubrication may be required

Door Closers



- Is there a CE mark?
- Is the closer correctly attached to the door leaf and frame?
- Is the closer free of damage and not leaking any oil?
- If you open the door 5° or 75mm, will it close the door and engage the latch?
- If the arms are disengaged, is the Fire Door (when closed) in line with the frame and the intumescent seal?
- Pivoting arms and terminal fixings need to be checked for tightness and lubricated as appropriated.
- Opening, closing and latching speeds should be regularly checked and adjusted.

Electro-Mag Hold Open Devices



- Is there a CE mark?
- Periodic checks must be conducted with the fire/smoke alarm tests weekly (as required in RRO).
- Does the hold-open device release the door when the power to the door is cut?
- If you open the door 5° or 75mm, will it close the door and engage the latch?
- Is the magnet (if separate) fixed on the same plane as the door closer?
- Check the door is not warped sometimes caused by using the device over a long period

Floor Springs



- Is there a CE mark?
- Careful inspection of the lower pivot area should be taken to remove any debris which may prevent closing.
- The upper pivot should not show any signs of wear and any indicated wear must be rectified to prevent the door jamming at critical times.
- If you open the door 5° or 75mm, will it close the door and engage the latch?
- If double action does the door centre everytime and without 'play'.

Lock or Latch



- Is there a CE mark?
- Bolts for locks or latches should be regularly checked to ensure that they fit centrally into their respective keeps, and hold the Fire Door into the frame.

Panic + Emergency Exit Devices



- Is there a CE mark?
- Moving parts should be checked for wear and tear and replaced as required.
- Lubrication should be used where indicated.
- Screws and all fixings should be tested to ensure that they are secure.
- Electro-Mag devices should be tested with power off to ensure their continued use is available following power cuts.
- Floor sockets should be checked and cleaned regularly.
- Use of cable ties to prevent unauthorised use <u>is illegal</u>.
- Does the door lock when closed?

Glazing Detail



- Are the glazing beads well attached to the door leaf and free from damage?
- Is the glass free from damage and cracking?
- Is the intumescent glazing seal continuous and attached to both the glass and bead?
- If the glass is below 1500mm from the bottom of the door is the glass a fire rated safety glass?

Glass – what to look for



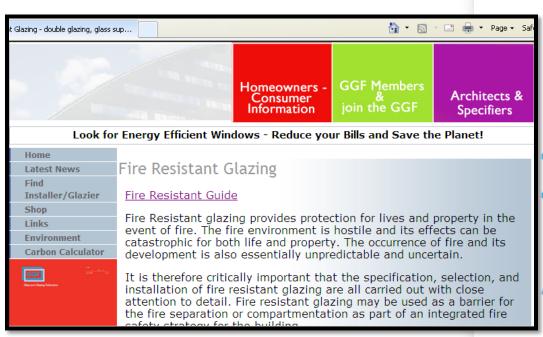
- Official evidence from a competent authority demonstrating the fire-resistance performance of the glazed system
- Evidence of installer competence (e.g. a UKAS-accredited certification body)
- A permanent stamp on the glass that indicates, as a minimum, product name and manufacturer/supplier, and possibly the fire performance rating as well
- The stamp must be visible and readable after glazing
- Marking of the applicable impact performance class (ie either class 1, 2, 3 according to BS 6262 Part 4)

Fire resistant glass - guidelines



Glass and Glazing Federation Best Practice Guide

http://www.ggf.org.uk/frrg.aspx



Summary: key points of best practice

- For timber beads retaining screws, pint or rails must be angled to ensure that the glass is still held in place should the beads burn away
- The amount of edge cover and edge discrance when glazed, especially for modified sods lime toughened fire-resistant glass types (typically 10mm maximum for this type of glass)
- · Quality of installation and workmanthip

What to look for on site

- Official evidence from a competent authority demonstrating the fire-resistance performance of the glazed system
- Evidence of installer competence (e.g. a UKAS-accredited certification body).
- A permanent stamp on the glass that indicates as a minimum, product name and manufacturer/supplier, and possibly the fire performance rating as well
- The stamp must be visible and readable after glosing
- Marking of the applicable impact performance class (i.e. either dass 1, 2, 3 according to 85 6262 Part 4
- Appropriate and proper storage of glass types and availability of appropriate handling equipment.
- Full appreciation of health and safety aspects by those handling and installing firemaintant glazed systems

Maintenance

Visual inspection is required during routine fire risk assessments

Refurbishment

- Confirm with the Responsible Person that the fire risk and fire hazard have not changed
- Any necessary refurbishments must be carried out according to the originally installed glazed system specification as approved, on a like-for-like basis
- All components must be replaced with a new complete approved fire-resistant glaced system if the original glaced system specification cannot be established

Always

- Install the fire-resistant glassed system according to configuration, design and materials as tiested or assessed
- Ensure that manufacturer's installation instructions are followed

Threshold Gap



- If a Fire Door the permissible threshold gap is 10mm.
- If a Fire and Smoke Door the permissible threshold gap should be 3mm – the same as the perimeter gap.
- Does the door freely swing, without binding?



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WHAT IF THE FIRE DOOR IS NOT FIT FOR PURPOSE?

What you can do



- Depends on many circumstances and assessment of risk
- Tighten screws but why have they become loose?
- Adjust closers, locks latches etc. lubricate
- Check glass replace like for like
- Check gap between door and frame
- Replace seals like for like
- Use the labels for traceability
- If in ANY doubt consult experts
 - Use BWF Directory
 - Use website
- Do NOT cut corners

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





Any Views / Comments / Questions

ANY QUESTIONS?

Email: firedoors@bwf.org.uk