7.2 DOORS - ACCESS CONTROL SYSTEMS

THIS SECTION DEALS WITH ACCESS CONTROL SYSTEMS LINKED TO EITHER POWERED OR MANUALLY OPERATED INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL DOORS.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE

Access control systems and / or barrier systems shall be designed and positioned so that the control functions and operation of the system / barrier shall not act as an additional impediment to any user gaining authorised access to a building (see Figure 48).

7.2.1 MANDATORY PROVISIONS

The design of the access control system will satisfy the performance objectives if:

1. There is a clear level approach free from obstructions to door entry controls and adequate space is provided for wheelchair manoeuvring.
2. Entry system controls are positioned within 200mm of the door opening, adjacent to the leading edge of the door and at a height of between 900mm and 1100mm above finished floor level.
3. All entry system controls contrast visually with the surface they are mounted on and the area they are located in is well lit.
4. Door entryphones provide both audible and visual communication and a visual display capable of duplicating audible information.
5. There is a visual and audible confirmation that a call has been received and the door lock has been released.
6. The design of the entryphone makes it easy to understand and operate independently by a wide variety of users.
7. At least one hinged gate, of minimum width 900mm, is provided in conjunction with any installation of turnstiles or ticket-control barriers.
8. Cameras and visual displays forming part of a control system are duplicated where necessary to make them accessible from both a seated and a standing position.
9. Swipe card readers are positioned vertically at a height of between 950mm and 1000mm above finished floor level.

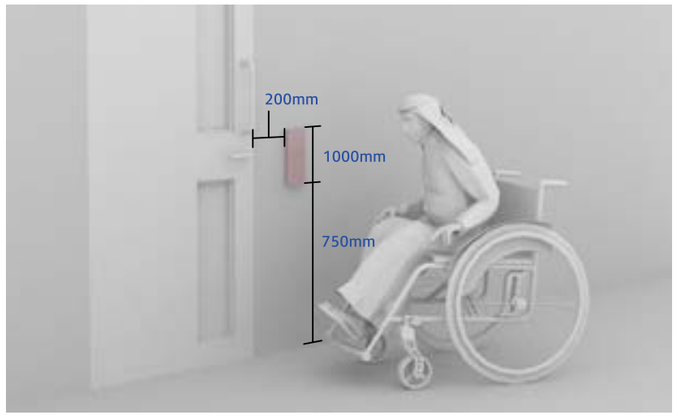

Figure 48 / Door access height

7.2.2 MANDATORY DESIGN OBJECTIVES

GENERAL

1. Access control systems are designed to restrict access to authorised users. Designers should recognise that the appropriate design and location of controls is critical for vulnerable users.

The accessibility of controlsystems should be considered with respect to:

1. Physical location – can they be reached and can they easily be identified?
2. Usability – e.g. are they suitable for users with limited manual dexterity, with hearing or visual impairments?
3. Barriers – can someone in a wheelchair, with luggage or a buggy safely and easily negotiate the security barrier?
4. Access control systems can be beneficial when they are linked to power operated doors.