DIRECTION AND WIDTH OF APPROACH	NEW BUILDING	EXISTING BUILDING
straight-on (without a turn or oblique approach)	800mm	750mm
at right angles to an access route at least 1500mm wide	800mm	750mm
at right angles to an access route at least 1200mm wide	825mm	775mm
external doors to buildings used by general public	1000mm	775mm
Note: The effective clear width is the width of the opening measured at right angles to the wall in which the door is situated from the outside of the door stop on the door closing side to any obstruction on the hinge side, whether this be projecting door opening furniture, a weather board, the door or the door stop.		

Table 6 / Minimum effective clear widths of doors

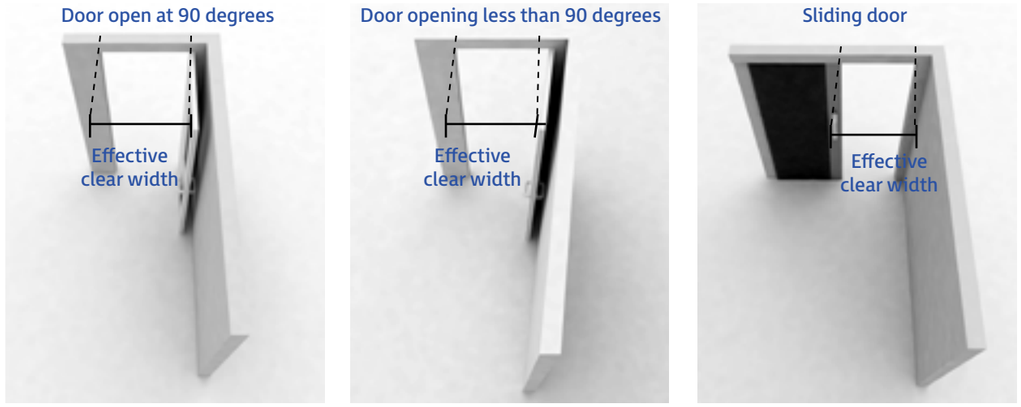

Figure 44 / Effective Clear Door widths

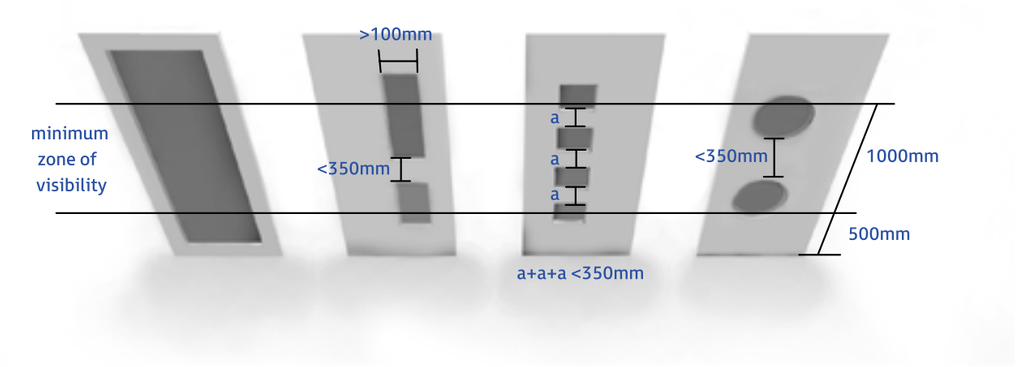

Figure 45 / Door vision panels

. b) For sliding doors and gates both of the following are provided:

- A stop or other effective means to prevent them coming off the end of the track.
- A retaining rail to prevent doors and gates falling if the suspension system fails or the rollers leave the track.

c) A device is fitted to upward opening doors and gates to stop them falling in a way that may cause injury.

d) Power-operated doors and gates are provided with the following:

- Safety features to prevent injury to people who are stuck or trapped.
- A readily identifiable and accessible emergency stop switch.
- The ability for manual or automatic opening in the event of power failure.

4. For manually operated doors:

a) There is an unobstructed space of at least 300mm on the pull side of the door and any return wall.

b) Where fitted with a latch the door ironmongery can be operated with one hand using a closed fist e.g. a lever handle.

c) All door ironmongery contrasts visually with the surface of the door and is not cold to the touch.

5. For powered doors:

a) The sliding, swinging or folding action is controlled manually using a push pad, coded entry, card swipe or remote control; or automatically by a motion or proximity sensor.

b) Where operated by automatic sensors the timings ensure sufficient time for safe entry and exit.

c) Where doors swing towards the direction of approach visual and audible warnings are provided to warn people of their automatic operation when both opening and shutting.

d) They incorporate a safety stop that is activated if the doors begin to close when a person is passing through.

e) They are fail-safe in the open position or revert to manual control in the event of power failure.

f) Manual controls which contrast visually with their background are located between 750mm and 1000mm above finished floor level and are operable with a closed fist. Controls are set back 1400mm from the leading edge of the door when fully open if positioned on the opening side of a door.

INTERNAL DOORS

1. The door can be opened using a force of not more than 30N at the leading edge from 0° (the door in the closed position) to 30° open, and not more than 22.5N at the leading edge from 30° to 60° of the opening cycle.
2. The effective clear width provided through a single leaf door, or one leaf of a double leaf door complies with Table 6 when measured in accordance with Figure 44.
3. Where fitted with a latch the door ironmongery can be operated with one hand using a closed fist e.g. a lever handle.
4. All door ironmongery contrasts visually with the surface of the door.
5. The door frames contrast visually with the surrounding wall.
6. For doors that are not self-closing or are likely to be held open the surface of the leading edge contrast visually with the other door surfaces and its surroundings.
7. Door leaves and side panels wider than 450mm incorporate vision panels towards the leading edge of the door to provide, as a minimum, the zone or zones of visibility shown in Figure 45.
8. When made of glass they are clearly defined with manifestation on the glass that complies with figure 46 & 47.
9. When of glass or fully glazed they are fully differentiated from any adjacent glazed wall or partition by the provision of a high-contrast strip at the top and on both sides.
10. Fire doors, particularly on circulation routes, are held open with an electro-magnetic device, but self-close when:

    a) Activated by smoke detectors or other fire alarm sensor, individually or as part of a building fire / smoke alarm system.

    b) When the power supply fails.
    c) Activated by a hand-operated switch e.g. fire alarm break glass call point.

11. Fire doors, particularly to individual rooms, are fitted with swing-free devices that close when activated by smoke detectors or the building's fire alarm system or when the power fails.
12. Any low energy powered swing door system is capable of being operated in manual mode, in powered mode or in power-assisted mode.