1. Revolving doors (fig. 501.04(1)): They efficiently handle bi-directional traffic and reduce energy costs by maintaining an airlock. Also, they improve occupant comfort and offer more usable space at the building entrances compared with similar barrier techniques and are noiseless.

Fig. 501.04(1): Revolving Door

2. Air curtains: An air curtain (fig. 501.04(2)) is a product that creates uniform stream of directed air, across an opening to create an efficient barrier that inhibits transfer of heat and particulate matter from one zone to other. They operate when the door is open. They can be integrated with the existing ventilation system. Air curtains are especially effective in areas where doors are left open for long periods and for entrances which have to be kept open for operational purposes.

Fig. 501.04(2): Air Curtains

3. Double door vestibules: An enclosed double door vestibule (in fig. 501.04(2)) with doors opening into and out of the vestibule with self-closing devices could be another efficient way of controlling air loss from the building entrances. Vestibules shall be designed so that in passing through the vestibule it is not necessary for the interior and exterior doors don't open at the same time. Interiors and exterior doors in the closed position shall have a minimum distance of not less than 1.2m.