



ALLEGION™

Fire Door Hardware

**Installation and
Maintenance Logbook**



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What is a Fire Door?

Fire doors play a critical role in passive fire protection. A fire door is purpose built to withstand flames, smoke and heat for a minimum length of time, protecting people and providing them with a route of escape in a fire situation. They equally provide access to fire service teams to help contain and control a fire.

Fire doors are manufactured using specialist materials that keep fire at bay for longer and are tested with hardware components to validate their performance.



Approaching Fire Door Hardware

Fire doors play a crucial role in the passive fire protection system of a building. By remaining closed, they help to compartmentalise areas and delay the spread of fire and smoke, thereby safeguarding property and providing occupants with an opportunity to escape.

Fire door hardware and the role it plays.

A fire door is not just the door leaf itself; it is a fully integrated system that consists of several components, including:

- The frame
- Intumescent fire and smoke seals (if required by test evidence)
- Door leaf
- Glazing
- Signage
- Door hardware - such as hinges, door closers, locks and latches.

In the event of a fire, a building's fire doors will only function as intended if the essential hardware has been properly specified, installed, and maintained.

Therefore, it is vital for the individual or organisation responsible for fire safety to understand the impact that insufficient or inadequate hardware can have on a fire door's performance. Recognising the importance of proper certification, accurate specification, correct installation, and ongoing maintenance is crucial to preserving the fire safety integrity of the door system.



Fire Door Hardware Specification

Correctly specified hardware ensures the fire door complies with relevant fire safety regulations and maintains its integrity during a fire.

Specifying fire door hardware requires careful attention to the latest fire safety standards, building regulations and the specific needs of a building. To provide reliable protection during a fire incident, all hardware components must be certified, compatible with the fire door assembly and installed correctly. Collaboration with fire safety professionals and hardware suppliers can help to safeguard compliance and provide optimal performance.

Best Practices for Fire Door Hardware Specification:

Use Certified Products: Always choose hardware that has been tested and certified for use with fire doors. Fire door hardware must be certified to match or exceed the fire-resistance rating of the door leaf (e.g. FD30, FD60, FD90 and FD120).

Consider The Building's Needs: Choose the most appropriate hardware products for the building's requirements, considering the expected level of foot traffic, accessibility and security requirements and the environmental factors affecting where the door may be fitted.

Select Third-Party Tested Products: Choose hardware independently tested and certified by reputable organisations to guarantee performance and reliability during a fire.

Maintain Aesthetic and Architectural Consistency: Choose hardware that complements the building's design without compromising safety or functionality.

Coordinate With Other Fire Safety Systems: Ensure door hardware works seamlessly with other fire safety measures like automatic closers, alarms, and access control systems.

Seek Expert Advice: Consult with fire safety professionals or manufacturers to ensure the correct specification of hardware for your fire doors.

Appropriately specified fire door hardware is essential to maintaining fire safety integrity and ensuring compliance with fire safety regulations.



Fire Door Hardware Installation

Improper hardware installation can compromise the safety and effectiveness of a fire door.

The reliability of fire doors can quickly become compromised by hardware alignment issues and improper installation. If door hardware is not installed correctly, a fire door may fail to latch or close fully from its standing position, leaving gaps that allow flames and smoke to pass through during a fire.

Should this be the case in your building, you could be invalidating the fire door's certification and putting occupants at risk. It is important to remember that fire door hardware installation requires specialised expertise, and it is recommended to plan carefully and seek professional guidance when needed.

During installation, it is essential for installers to adhere to the manufacturer's guidelines and fitting instructions, which are typically provided with all third-party certified fire doors and hardware. Fire door hardware products are often unique to the manufacturer, with distinctive components, fittings and fixing points.

i In many instances, even a well-specified and fully functional door closer can become ineffective solely due to improper installation.

Quick, easy and accurate installation...

Accufit™

To support installers with installation, our most popular Briton door closers are supplied with Accufit self-adhesive templates and instructional videos. These resources are designed to simplify the fitting process, enhance accuracy, and ensure compliance with manufacturer specifications and certification standards.



**SCAN HERE
TO WATCH**



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Determining who is qualified to assess the installation of a fire door has always been a challenge.

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Fire Door Hardware Maintenance

Fire doors and their hardware are often the first line of defence against fire and must be regularly maintained to ensure they continue to operate as intended.

Even durable door hardware can become worn and tired in high-footfall environments, eventually requiring repair or replacement. For instance, a damaged or malfunctioning self-closing device can hinder a fire door's ability to close fully into its frame, compromising its effectiveness in the event of a fire.

Responsible persons i.e. the individual or organisation responsible for fire safety in the building, should conduct regular inspections of fire doors, along with annual checks of flat entrance doors and self-closing devices in Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMOs). A competent assessor must ensure that all components of the fire door are in working condition and functioning as intended, including hinges, seals and closing mechanisms, and that they have appropriate signage, certification and gaps measurements.

If an inspection reveals that a fire door is not operating as intended, it is crucial to seek professional guidance and ensure that any necessary repairs or replacements are completed promptly and to a high standard.



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While a fire alarm will alert you when something is wrong, fire doors rely on Responsible Persons to take a proactive approach through regular inspections.

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Under the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005, Responsible Persons are required to ensure fire doors and their hardware are 'subject to a suitable system of maintenance and are maintained in an efficient state, in efficient working order and in good repair'.



Working hand in hand

Where the RP is responsible for gathering information and paperwork, an Accountable Person is an organisation or individual who owns or has a legal obligation to manage the fire and structural safety risks in the common parts of a building, such as corridors, staircases and the building exterior. The Building Safety Act 2022 places duty on both APs and RPs to work alongside one another, cooperating and coordinating on safety arrangements to ensure fire safety standards are maintained across the building.

Approaching Fire Door and Hardware Maintenance

The safety and security of your building and its occupants can be seriously jeopardised if fire doors are not operating effectively.

Fire and smoke resistant doors - and those which form part of your building's fire escape route - must be periodically inspected to ensure they meet the same standards as when they were originally installed.

Both the Workplace (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations 1992 and the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005 contain requirements on the safety of doors and also require that any system capable of developing dangerous faults are subject to a suitable system of maintenance. This implies among other things that maintenance is carried out regularly, that defects are remedied and suitable records are kept.

General Guidance

The recommendations provided within this document offer general guidance. The type and application of doors is diverse and varies based on their specific purposes, so each door must be handled based on its individual requirements. Much will depend on how the door is used and where it is installed. For example:

- ✓ All doors will need to be checked for any seasonal changes.
- ✓ Applications in severe atmospheric conditions will need additional consideration e.g coastal locations or swimming pool applications.
- ✓ Whilst many final emergency exit doors may be used very infrequently, those used for example as staff 'smoke break' exits may be subject to high usage.
- ✓ Internal fire resisting doors are equally important as final exit doors but may well have completely different hardware fitted to them.
- ✓ Vandalism and abuse will cause the majority of problems, so such applications may need to be checked more regularly than otherwise indicated.

The onus is on the building's responsible parties to ensure that maintenance routines are carried out and that:

- ✓ The work is carried out by suitably proficient individuals. Regulations require all individuals carrying out design, construction or refurbishment work to be competent, which is defined as having the appropriate skills, knowledge, experience and behaviours (SKEB).
- ✓ Any remedial work is carried out immediately by a competent individual, especially on doors which form part of the fire safety or security of the building.
- ✓ Only parts of equal or better standard should be fitted as anything else could compromise the performance of the door. In the case of fire doors it could invalidate fire certificates.
- ✓ To comply with the requirements of BS EN179:2008 and BS EN1125:2008, emergency exit and panic exit devices should be subjected to routine maintenance checks at intervals of not more than one month.

Conclusion

A building's responsible persons must ensure that all fire doors are kept in good working order by a properly documented regime of regular and appropriate maintenance.

A simple visual assessment, conducted and recorded by a competent individual, could make the difference in safeguarding building compliance and protecting human life.

Overhead Door Closers

A damaged or ineffective closing device can hinder a fire door’s ability to close properly into the frame, compromising its effectiveness in preventing the spread of fire and smoke throughout a building and reducing the time occupants have to safely evacuate.

Upon inspection, if your door is not closing properly into the frame, you should first disconnect the door closer’s arm and determine that there are no other underlying problems with the door, frame, or any fire or smoke seals that might be fitted.

The power of the door closer should not be used to overcome problems associated with the door or other items of hardware fitted to it.



Weekly Checks

- Release the door from the fully open position and ensure that it closes fully into the frame. Ensure the latch (if fitted) engages fully into the strike plate. Repeat the process a few times from different angles of opening to ensure the door closes consistently each time.
- Check and adjust the closing and latching speeds if necessary.
- Check the backcheck (if applicable) comes into operation at the desired angle and readjust if necessary.
- Check the delayed action (if applicable) and adjust the time delay if necessary.
- Check that the door or hardware does not come into contact with the door frame or the surrounding structure.

Quarterly Checks

- The fixings of the closer body and the bracket or slide track are subject to stress and should be checked carefully to make sure they are tight.
- Periodically apply a little light machine oil to the moving joints of the arm and bracket or arm and slide track.
- Check any fire and smoke seals to ensure they do not foul the action of the door.
- Check for any loss of liquid from the door closer body which would indicate a failing device.
- Clean the closer body, arms and bracket/track if necessary following the guidance on “Care of Finishes” on page 17.

Electromagnetic Hold-Open Devices

For fire doors located in high traffic areas with door closers, an electromagnetic hold-open device may be fitted, which allows the door to be held open or to swing free during normal use.

Connected to the building’s alarm system, the electromagnet disengages when the fire alarm sounds or during a power failure, allowing the door to close under the action of the door closer to maintain fire safety.

- The system is powered by a 24V supply which is normally located close to the door, either in the ceiling void or convenient cupboard.
- The system must be connected to a separate smoke detection system and/or the building’s fire alarm system.

Device Options

The hold-open device may be incorporated into the door closer itself or as a separate hold-open unit which can be used in conjunction with any standard mechanical door closer.

All electromagnetic hold-open devices and ancillary equipment, including the transformer / rectifier (power supply) must be tested **weekly** in accordance with the procedures set out in the fire precautions regulations.



Door closers with integral electromagnetic hold-open function can be achieved with scissor arm or slide track closers.

Weekly Checks

It is recommended that the following procedure be followed:

- With the door in the hold-open position, simulate the fire alarm activation and check that the door is released immediately and closes fully into the frame, fully engaging the latch (if fitted). The fire alarm may be simulated in a number of ways including activation of a break glass unit or by a built-in test switch on the hold-open device.
- With the door in the hold-open position, switch off the power to the hold-open devices to simulate power failure. The door should be released and close fully as above.
- With the door in the hold-open position, check that the door can be pulled manually off the hold-open and close fully into the frame.

Any failure of the door to close must be rectified immediately.

- Firstly check that the failure is due to the electromagnetic device failing to release or whether the closing mechanism failed to close the door properly.
- Electronic failure should be checked by a qualified technician to determine the fault.


Panic & Emergency Exit Hardware

Regular maintenance inspections should be performed to verify that exit hardware devices can be easily operated using hand or body pressure during a panic situation.


Given the critical role that panic and emergency exit devices play in ensuring the safety and security of a building and its occupants, it is advised that responsible persons conduct routine maintenance checks at least once a month.

Maintenance checks must be conducted in accordance with BS EN1125:2008 (Panic Exit Devices) and BS EN179:2008 (Emergency Exit Devices), and as outlined in the relevant installation instructions. Failing to perform these checks will void certification.


Monthly Checks




Inspect and operate the device to ensure all the components are in satisfactory working condition and operate as follows:




Inspect strikers and ensure they are clean and free from obstruction.




Ensure the door closes fully into the frame and there are no obstructions.




Check that the door has not become distorted in any way. If the door does not meet the frame stops and cannot be pulled in by the door closer the door may need to be replaced.




Check that the door hinges are operating smoothly and lubricate if necessary.




Check that the latches are operating freely. If necessary, remove the end box covers and/or pullman latch covers and lubricate if necessary.




Check that all fixings are tight.



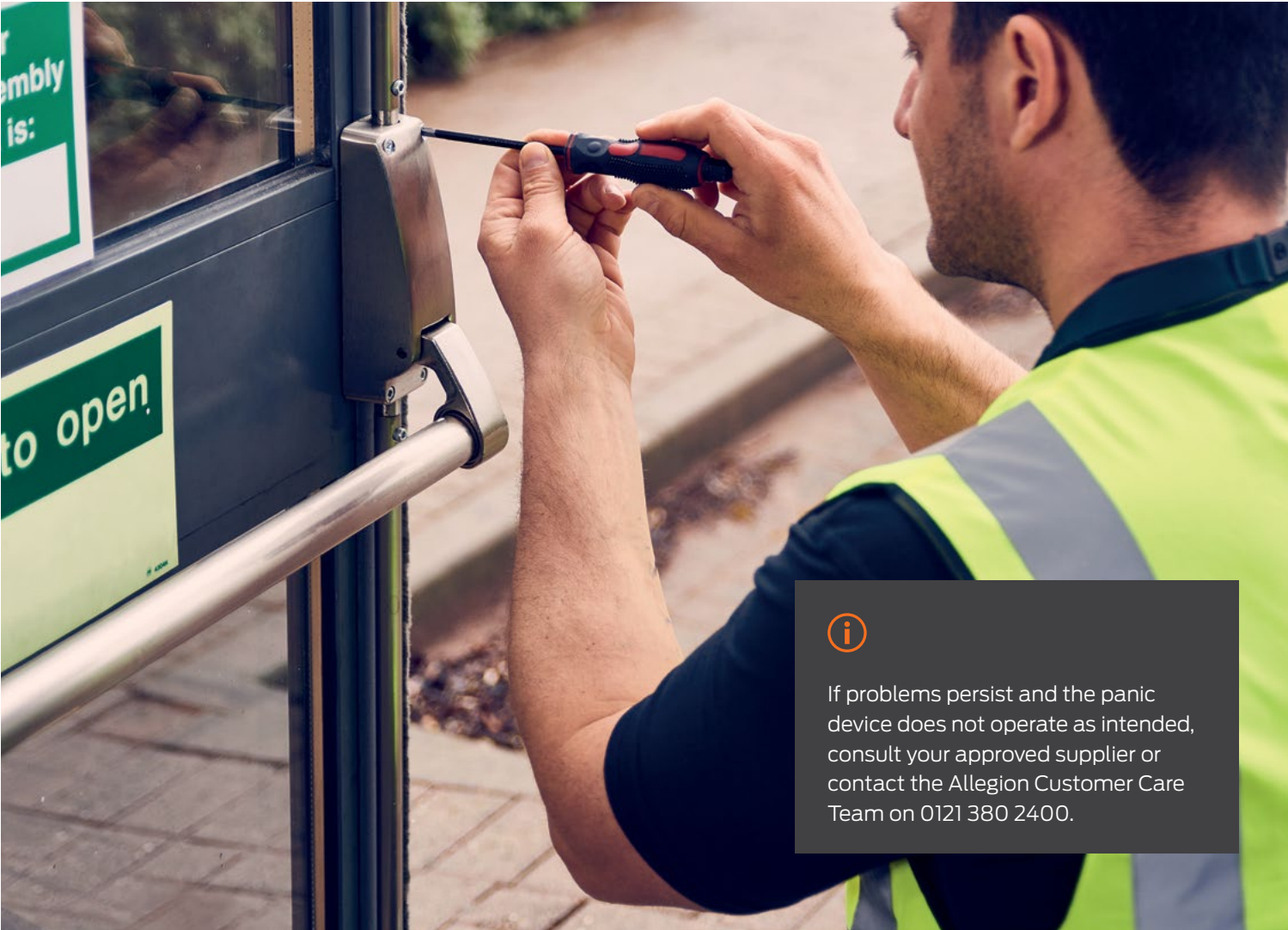
Check that the door is operable from the inside without a key, if the door is locked from the outside with a key or locking device.




All panic hardware installations use a horizontal ‘push or touch bar’ that covers at least 60% of the door’s width. This operating bar is used to activate a rim latch. The top and bottom latches of the **panic exit hardware** are engaged by solid rods connected to the operating bar.



Emergency exit hardware operates using a “push pad,” which may be linked to a single latch or to vertical bolts and latches.





If problems persist and the panic device does not operate as intended, consult your approved supplier or contact the Allegion Customer Care Team on 0121 380 2400.

Seals

Intumescent seals and fire and smoke seals are essential components of fire doors, safeguarding door performance and preventing the spread of fire and smoke in an emergency. To preserve the door’s ability to compartmentalise, regular seal inspections and appropriate maintenance are required to ensure they maintain their effectiveness.

Types of Seal

Intumescent Seals: Heat-activated seals installed around the edges of fire doors. When exposed to high temperatures during a fire, they expand to fill gaps between the door and its frame, creating a barrier to stop the spread of fire.

Smoke Seals: These seals prevent smoke from passing through gaps around the fire door during the early stages of a fire. They are typically made of rubber or brush-like materials and are installed alongside intumescent seals.

Checks

Check for signs of wear, damage or missing sections. The seals should be in a good condition and fit the entire length of the door, securely positioned within the groove or rebate around the door edge.

Check the seals are free from dirt, dust or debris and wipe clean using a soft, damp cloth, avoiding abrasive cleaners or solvents that could degrade the seal material.

Check the seals have not been painted over during door maintenance or renovations as this will render them ineffective.

Check seals are tested and certified to meet the latest fire safety standards.

Should inspections reveal any damage or wear, promptly replace the seals around the door. If the smoke seals must be replaced, then they should be fitted in one continuous length.

Check all essential hardware items (hinges, concealed closing devices, latch or locking devices and their striking plates), have the correct intumescent protection installed to suit the door set. Remember, only intumescent materials that have been third party tested by a hardware supplier or door manufacturer should be used.



Locks & Latches

Mortice Lockcases:

There are two principal types of mortice lock: cylinder locks and lever locks.

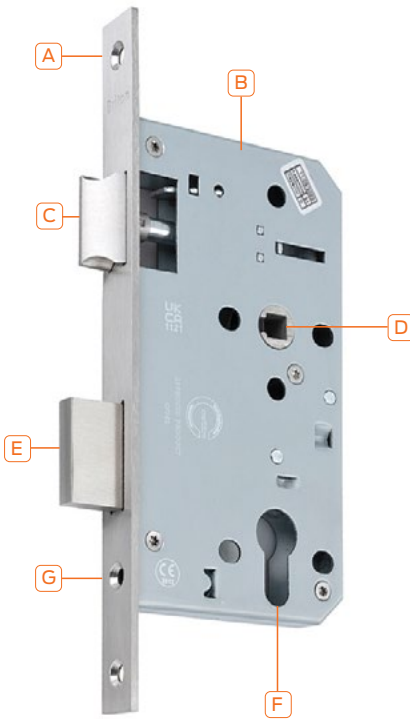
Cylinder locks are two part locks, having a separate locking cylinder which fits into the lockcase. The cylinder protrudes from one or both faces of the door and accepts the key which operates locking function.

Lever locks have the locking function and keyway integral within the lockcase.

Provided the lock and its hardware have been correctly installed and the door has not been distorted, the lock and hardware should not need to be adjusted or lubricated.

Primary components of the cylinder lock (opposite) are:

- A Forend (fixings may be concealed beneath a forend cover plate)
- B Lockcase (cover should not be removed)
- C Latchbolt
- D Follower
- E Deadbolt
- F Cylinder port (on bathroom locks) this is replaced by a second follower which is operated by the thumbturn
- G Cylinder fixing screw.



Monthly

- Check lock forend and lever handles for dirt and grease and wipe clean as directed by the “Care of Finishes” on page 17.

Annually





- Check that the latch and deadbolt (if appropriate) operate smoothly and that the levers return to the horizontal position.
- Check that the latch and / or deadbolt locate fully into their strike plate. Any misalignment of the lock and the strike should be rectified immediately.
- Check that the key enters the cylinder (or keyway on lever locks) smoothly and that the key (and thumbturn if fitted) operates the lock mechanism smoothly.
- Check that fixings are tight on the lock and the lever furniture, including the grub screw fixing of the lever handles.
- If necessary a small amount of light machine oil can be used around the shank of the levers.

Door Furniture



Lever Furniture:

Provided your lever furniture has been installed correctly and is used in conjunction with a suitable lockcase, it should require only occasional maintenance checks and cleaning. However, highly finished items which are regularly handled should be checked more frequently and kept clean.



The operation of lever handles should be reviewed in associated with checking your fire door’s lockcase (see page 15).

- Monthly**
 -  Check the lever furniture for dirt and grease and wipe clean as directed by the “Care of Finishes” on page 17.
- Annually**
 -  Check that all fixings are tight (this may mean removing the snap on covers of roses) and that the levers are properly aligned each side of the door. Make sure the levers are firmly seated in the rose / plate and tighten the grub screw fixing into the spindle if necessary.
 -  Check the operation of the lever handles ensuring that they operate smoothly and return to the horizontal position at all times.
 -  Check the operation of thumbturns and indicator / emergency releases on bathroom locks ensuring they operate the deadbolt smoothly.

Pull Handles:

- Monthly**
 -  Check pull handles and push plates for dirt and grease and wipe clean as directed by the “Care of Finishes” on page 17.
- Annually**
 -  Check that all fixings are tight on bolt through and back to back pull handles. On single bolt through pulls this may entail removing the push plate to access the fixing bolts. On back to back fixed pulls it may entail removing the inside handle in order to tighten the fixing bolts. Make sure the grub screw fixing of the inside handle on back to back assemblies are tight.

Accessories:

- Annually**
 -  Check all other items for dirt and grease and wipe clean as directed by the “Care of Finishes” on page 17.
 -  Check that all fixings are tight.

Fire Door Hinge Requirements

- ✓ Fire doors must be hung on a minimum of 3 fire certified hinges.
- ✓ Hinges must comply to BS EN 1935 and be CE / UKCA marked with a fire identification stamp clearly visible.
- ✓ Hinges must be securely held in place with appropriately sized screws.
- ✓ Rising butt or spring hinges are NOT permitted for use on fire doors.
- ✓ There should be no sign of metal fragments, or oil leakage, these indicators point to worn hinges that will not perform as required and need to be replaced.



Care Of Finishes

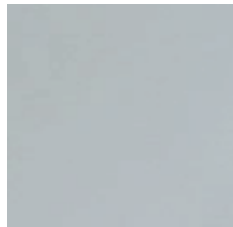
Materials & Finishes

All products feature a high-quality polished finish, including those with a powder-coated surface. To preserve the finish’s quality, it is recommended to keep the products clean. Avoid using cleaners with scouring or abrasive properties, as these can damage the surface. The following methods are recommended for general cleaning:



Satin Stainless Steel

Regular dusting and periodic washing with a mild solution of washing detergent and warm water. Dry and polish with a soft cloth. No additional treatment is required.



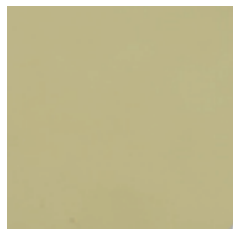
Polished Stainless Steel

Regular dusting and periodic washing with a mild solution of washing detergent and warm water. Dry and polish with a soft cloth. No additional treatment is required.



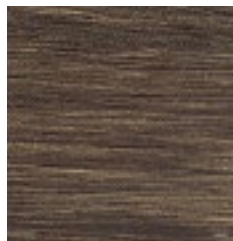
Anodised Aluminium

Regular dusting and periodic washing with a mild solution of washing detergent and warm water. Dry and polish with a soft cloth. Silicon wax furniture cream may be applied with a soft cloth after cleaning for protection.



Polished & Lacquered Brass

Regular washing with a mild solution of washing detergent and warm water. Dry and polish with a soft cloth. Silicon wax furniture cream may be applied with a soft cloth after cleaning for protection.



Powder Coated Treatments On Metal

Regular dusting and periodic washing with a mild solution of washing detergent and warm water. Dry and polish with a soft cloth. No additional treatment is required.

Simple Maintenance Routines Reduce Life Cycle Costs

All Allegion products are designed and manufactured to protect fire safety integrity throughout a building's lifecycle.

However, it is recognised that the working life of nearly all door hardware items will be significantly reduced if basic maintenance procedures are not carried out, especially when the items experience high levels of use. Furthermore, European standards specifically recommend conducting certain maintenance routines at specified intervals to ensure compliance with Health & Safety regulations.

The maintenance routines contained in the previous pages are recommended on the understanding that all standard Bills of Quantity (BOQ) inclusions such as easing, adjusting and where required, lubrication of door hardware items have been carried out as necessary to ensure the correct operation of any component.



Common Maintenance Issues

Fire doors require regular maintenance to ensure they function properly and maintain their fire resistance capabilities. Common fire door maintenance issues include:

1. Damaged or Worn Door Seals

Intumescent seals or smoke seals around the edges of the fire door may become damaged, worn, or missing. These seals are critical for preventing the spread of fire and smoke.

2. Incorrect Door Gaps

The gap between the fire door and its frame should typically be between 2mm and 4mm. Larger gaps can compromise the door's fire resistance.

3. Misaligned or Warped Doors

Over time, fire doors may become misaligned or warped, preventing them from closing properly and compromising their ability to contain fire and smoke.

4. Faulty Hinges

Hinges may become loose, worn, or damaged. Fire doors require at least three certified fire-rated hinges to function effectively.

5. Non-functional Door Closers

Door closers may become misaligned, broken, or fail to close the door fully. Fire doors must close completely and latch securely to be effective.

6. Damaged or Missing Latches

The latching mechanism may become damaged, preventing the door from staying securely closed during a fire.

7. Obstructions

When fire doors are blocked or wedged open, it prevents them from functioning as intended in an emergency.

8. Unapproved Modifications

Unauthorised alterations, such as drilling holes for new hardware or removing components, can compromise the fire rating of the door.

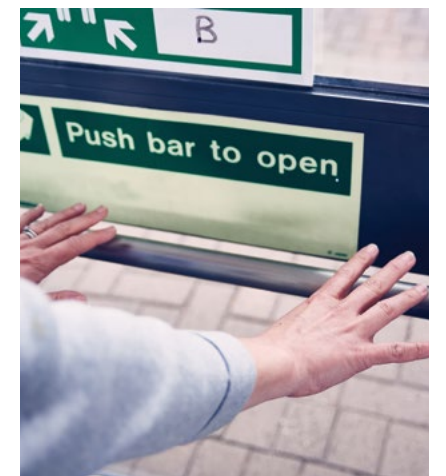
9. Wear and Tear

General wear and tear, such as scratches, dents, or damage to the door leaf or frame, can impact the fire door's performance.

10. Missing or Damaged Signage

Fire doors should possess clear signage indicating their purpose (e.g., "Fire Door Keep Shut"). Missing or damaged signs can lead to misuse.

By addressing these common maintenance issues, fire doors can continue to provide effective protection in the event of a fire.



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It is a legal requirement that all essential ironmongery should be tested by a third party.

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Installation Log & Checklist

Fire door location

Fire door reference

Date of installation

Installation completed by

Door Closer

☐ Is the door closer free from damage and not leaking?

☐ Does the door fully close within 25 seconds?

☐ Open the door to 5° or 75mm. Does it close and engage the latch?

☐ Is the door closer CE/UKCA marked?

☐ Is the minimum power size EN3?

☐ If there is a concealed door closer, is it fitted with the correct intumescent material?

☐ If there is an electromagnetic hold open device, is it operating correctly and releasing the door(s) when the fire alarm is activated?

Door Furniture

☐ Is all furniture CE/UKCA marked and fire-rated?

☐ Are locks & latches fitted with the correct intumescent lock protection?

☐ Does the latch secure the door in place without rattling?

☐ Does the handle operate smoothly and return to a horizontal position (if applicable)?

Gaps & Seals

☐ Is the gap between the door and frame between 2- 4mm?

☐ Are the correct intumescent strips fitted around the perimeter of the door or frame?

☐ Are the intumescent strips continuous around the hardware?

☐ Are the intumescent strips free from damages?

☐ Is the threshold gap the correct size in line with the door manufacturer's guidance?

Hinges

☐ Are there a minimum of 3 hinges?

☐ Does each hinge have a CE/UKCA mark & fire identification stamp?

☐ Is each hinge fixed securely with the correct amount of screws?

☐ Is the grade of hinge correct for the door?

☐ Have intumescent pads been fitted in line with the doors test evidence?

Signs & Certification

☐ Is the fire door clearly identifiable with appropriate signage on both sides in accordance with BS4599?

☐ Does the door have a plug or certification label in the edge or top of the door?

Vision & Panels

☐ Are vision panels secured in place without any rattling?

☐ Are the vision panels free from damages and cracks?

☐ Is the glass fire-rated?

☐ Are intumescent glazing seals free from damages and tested to BS 476?

☐ Vision panels are needed where doors on escape routes sub-divide corridors.

Door Leaf & Frame

☐ Is the door free from visible damage?

☐ Is the frame in tact?

☐ Have there been any modifications to the door? If yes, check these are in line with the door manufacturer.

Quarterly Fire Door Maintenance Checklist

Fire door location

Fire door reference

Date of previous maintenance

Previous maintenance completed by

Gaps & Seals

☐ Is the gap between the door and the frame correct? It should be between 2mm - 4mm at the top & sides.

☐ Is the gap under the door the correct size? The gap at the bottom of a fire door should be no more than 8mm - 10mm. A flexible fitted seal is recommended for smoke controlled doors. Where this isn't practicable, the gap must be no more than 3mm.

☐ Are the intumescent seals fitted around the door or frame present & in good condition?

Use the Briton Gap Tester to check the size of the gap between the door and the frame.

Hinges & Ironmongery

☐ Are there at least 3 securely fitted hinges? All the screws should be intact and the same size.

☐ Are the hinges & ironmongery free from visible damage and oil leaks? Check for dents and missing screws.

Door Closer

☐ Is the door closer in good condition? Check for signs of damage or disengagement.

☐ Does the closer shut and latch the door closed from any position? Check 75mm from closed position.

The door closer should close the door completely within 25 seconds from any position.

Action Points

Door & Door Frame

☐ Is the fire door free from visible damage? Check that door leaves are not structurally damaged or excessively bowed or deformed. The door should not protrude more than 1mm from the frame.

☐ Is the frame free from visible damage? Check for dents or missing pieces.

☐ Where fitted, are ventilation grilles fire rated? If you're unsure, this can be verified by a competent person.

If you have a smoke resistant transfer grille, it needs to be tested with the alarms to ensure correct function.

Signage

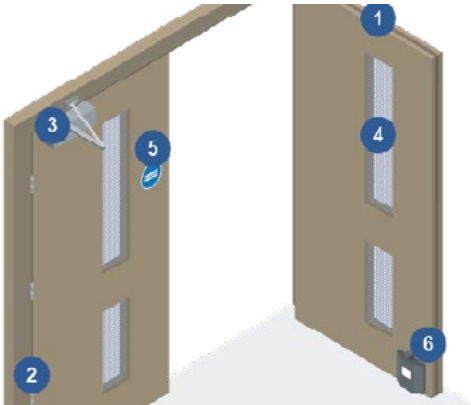
☐ Does the fire door have the correct signage fitted? Fire doors should be clearly marked.

Signage may be required on both sides of the door and should be in accordance with BS5499.

Hold-open Devices e.g. Retainers

☐ Does the hold open device allow the door to close when the fire alarm sounds?

Fire doors should never be tied, propped or wedged open. If evidence of this is found, it should be addressed through user education and by fitting a legal device like a fire door retainer.



We'll Help You Get It Right

Sometimes it isn't easy making a choice - especially when it involves safety and security. That's why we do everything we can to help you select, install and maintain our hardware.



Rigorous testing

All products are thoroughly tested, so you know they're more than fit for purpose.



Product Selectors

Detailed product information makes selecting the right products a breeze.



Templates & Fitting

Need to check out measurements and fitting, just to make sure? It's all online.



Tested & Certified

All certification is easy to download from our website for extra peace of mind.



Approved by Certifire

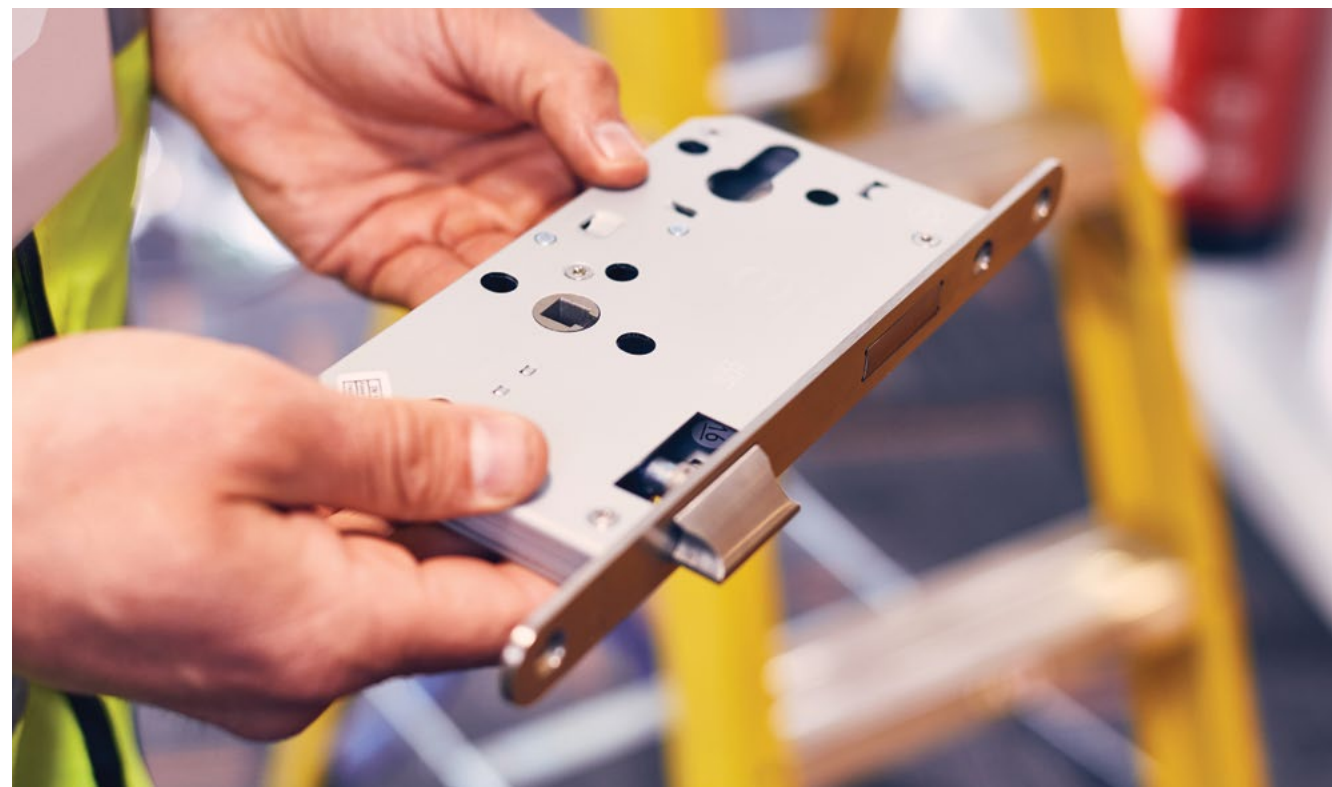
All fire and smoke door assemblies are third-party fire tested and approved by Certifire. That means all product testing, assessment and manufacture has been checked and verified.



Technical Support

If you need a little extra help, our technical support team is always happy to lend a hand.

Notes



About Allegion

'At Allegion (NYSE: ALLE), we design and manufacture innovative security and access solutions that help keep people safe where they live, learn, work and connect. We're pioneering safety with our strong legacy of brands like Boss Door Controls®, Brio®, Briton®, CISA®, Interflex®, LCN®, Schlage®, SimonsVoss®, Von Duprin® and Zero®. Our comprehensive portfolio of hardware, software and electronic solutions is sold around the world and spans residential and commercial locks, door closer and exit devices, steel doors and frames, access control and workforce productivity systems.

For more, visit www.allegion.com



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