

0.75m/sec air velocity through the open door(s) onto the fire floor during the **escape** phase, but now demands that up to three effective doors be regarded as being OPEN when calculating the supply air quantity required. The number of open doors varies with the type and usage of the building, but in general, this change from 1978 code will increase the quantity of supply air required.

In addition, BS5588: Part 4: 1998 incorporates the Pressurisation System requirements for Fire Fighting specified in BS5588: Part 5 1991 and it is still this requirement - 2.0m/sec with up to **THREE EFFECTIVE DOORS OPEN** which produces the greatest air supply demand.

The discussion and calculations in this revised paper are now based on the requirements of BS5588: Part 4: 1998.

TABLE 1 - COMPARISON OF VARIOUS CODES OF PRACTICE

Country	Code	Pressure (Pa)		Door Velocity	No. Of Effective Open Doors
		Min.	Max.		
U.K.	BS5588 Part 4:1978	50	60	0.75 m/sec	ONE (2 Doors on Fire Floor)
	BS5588 Part 5:1991	Not Relevant		2.00 m/sec	THREE (2 Doors on Fire Floor) (Exit and Lift Door)
Australia	AS1668 P.1	50	110	1.00 m/sec	THREE (2 Doors on 2 Floors) (Exit Door)
Singapore	CP13	50	110	1.00 m/sec	THREE (2 Doors on 2 Floors) (Exit Door)
Canada	N.B.C.C. 1990	No Mention		4.72 m ³ /sec + 0.094 m ³ /sec For every door	FOUR (2 Doors on 3 Floors) (Exit Door)
U.S.A.	U.B.C. 1988	37	-	No Mention	No Mention
	N.F.P.A. (92A) 1988	up to 45	133	No Mention	No Mention
U.K.	BS5588 Part 4: 1998	50	60	ESCAPE STAIRS 0.75m/sec	ONE (Class A & C System) TWO (Class D System) THREE (Class E system)
				Fire Fighting 2.00m/sec	THREE (Class B System)