Dorplan

Certified Doorsets | Delivering Assurance

Doorset Installation Guide

Contents

1. Installer Qualifications

Fire door installation must be carried out by competent installers with a thorough understanding of fire resistance standards, including BS 8214:2016, BS 476 Part 20 and Part 22:1987, BS EN1366-4:2008, BS EN 1634-1 and BS EN 1634-3.

It is strongly recommended that the installer has been trained and certified in fire door installation and maintenance and holds the relevant qualifications, such as BM TRADA Q-Mark, FIRAS or equivalent accreditation.

Proper documentation of training and experience should be maintained and made available for auditing purposes.

An installer should be capable of reading and interpreting fire test evidence to ensure compliance with manufacturer specifications. They must also be familiar with the necessary tools, fixings, and fire-rated materials used in installation. Recommendations for compliant products can be found throughout this guide.

2. Health and Safety

We would advise that a risk assessment be carried out prior to any installation. Health and Safety requirements should always be considered when carrying out any site works. When sub-contracting, the surveyor should ensure that the main contractor will provide a safe working environment including safe site access.

Doorset removal and installation can be dangerous. Health and Safety precautions should be observed at all times. Installers should be formally trained in the safe use of all tools, and installation companies should take all possible precautions to ensure that their installers have the correct equipment including personal protective equipment (PPE). Where appropriate, installers should undergo health and safety inductions for the site before commencing any work.

The replacement of existing doorsets will often involve working in live buildings, including residential care homes, schools and colleges, which are occupied by vulnerable people. Appropriate practices should be adopted to maintain a safe environment and reduce disruption as much as possible.

3. Handling, Storage & Protection

3.1. Handling

Fire doors and frames must be handled with extreme care to prevent damage. Given their weight, fire doors should be carried in an upright position by multiple individuals or with appropriate lifting aids. Dropping or mishandling a fire door can compromise its structural integrity and fire resistance.

When moving doors on-site, avoid dragging them across rough surfaces. If mechanical handling equipment such as forklifts are used, ensure the door is supported evenly to avoid stress points that may cause damage.

3.2. Storage

Fire doors should be stored in a dry, well-ventilated area, away from direct sunlight and sources of moisture. High humidity can lead to swelling, which may affect door operation and compliance with clearance specifications.

Site/storage conditions should be monitored regularly. Relative humidity readings should be between 40-60% and moisture content readings of the stored timber products should not exceed 15%.

Doors should be stored horizontally and fully supported along their length to prevent bowing. If vertical storage is necessary, the doors should rest on a firm, level base with adequate support to prevent distortion. Doors must not be stored near chemicals or solvents that could degrade their fire-resistant properties.

3.3. Protection

To maintain their integrity, fire doors should remain in their original protective packaging until installation. This reduces the risk of scratches, dents, and exposure to contaminants. Where possible, additional protective wrapping should be used if site conditions pose risks of dust or debris buildup. Timber exposed to direct sunlight may cause colours to change.

4. Pre-Installation Preparation

Before beginning installation, verify that all fire doors, frames, and associated hardware meet the project specifications and certification requirements. Review the manufacturer's documentation to confirm compatibility and ensure that all components comply with the relevant fire safety regulations.

Inspect the structural opening where the fire door will be installed. Ensure the opening has the correct dimensions that allow for proper frame fixing and clearances. Any deviations from the specified tolerances should be corrected before proceeding with installation.

Check that all required intumescent seals, hinges, closers, and ironmongery are available and have been approved for use with the fire door system.
Do not substitute components, as this may invalidate the fire certification.

5. Structural Considerations

5.1. Structural Gaps

The supporting structure must be capable of maintaining the relevant performance requirements. Any voids between the frame and the wall must be filled as per the specific requirements to maintain the performance of the doorset.

5.2. Door Gaps

Proper clearance around the fire door is critical to maintaining both fire resistance and smoke control. The required gap tolerances are:

- Side and top gaps: 2-4mm
- Meeting stiles (for double doors): 2-4mm
- Threshold gap: 3-10mm, depending on fire and smoke requirements

If excessive gaps exist, they must be corrected using appropriate adjustments.
If gaps are too tight, trimming the door edges must only be done within the manufacturer's permitted tolerances. Ensure that the door sits flush with the frame.
The door manufacturer must be contacted prior to any adjustments are made.

5.3. Floor Mounted Closer Recessing

If a floor-mounted door closer is required, the recess should be accurately cut to manufacturer specifications to prevent misalignment or obstruction of the closing mechanism.

The closer box must be installed level with the floor surface to ensure smooth operation and prevent trip hazards. The fixings supplied with the product should be used, alternative fixings are not permitted as this may invalidate the certification. Fixings must not interfere with the intumescent seals or threshold seals of the door assembly.

Any voids surrounding the closer box should be filled with an appropriate fire-resistant material, ensuring that the floor's fire integrity is not compromised. Before final fixing, test the closer to confirm proper operation, ensuring the door returns to the closed position without excessive force.

6. Installation Procedure

6.1. Frame Fixing

The correct installation of the door frame is critical to ensuring that the fire door functions as intended. If the frame and door are supplied loose, as is a common practice for double doors, fix the frame head to the frame jambs before installation. A minimum of two screws per jamb are required to fix the frame head to the frame jambs. The screws must be at least 4x60mm in size for loose-stop frames, and 4x100mm for rebated frames. Adhesives are optional when fixing the frame head to the frame jambs.

Once the frame is ready for installation, position the doorset within the prepared opening and use approved packers (see Section 6.3) at fixing points to maintain the correct alignment. Packers should be placed behind each fixing point to prevent frame distortion and ensure even load distribution.

Appropriate fixings should always be used (see Section 6.4). Fixings should be used at maximum 600mm intervals along each jamb, with fixings no more than 150mm from the top and bottom of the frame. Before final tightening, check that the frame remains level, and that the door leaf will fit within the specified tolerances.

Once secured, all gaps between the frame and surrounding wall structure must be filled with approved fire-resistant materials, such as fire foam or intumescent mastics (see Section 6.1), mineral wool (see Section 6.2), packers (see Section 6.3), and fixings (see Section 6.4).

6.2. Hanging the Door Leaf

Before hanging the door leaf, verify that all components—including hinges, closers, and seals—are compatible with the door certification. Ensure that the leaf is free of any damage or warping. Doors should be installed using UKCA or CE-marked

fire-rated hinges, typically three or more per leaf, depending on the height and weight of the door. The hinges must be fixed using the correct screws and intumescent pads where required.

Carefully position the door within the frame and fix the hinges to the door leaf first, ensuring all screws are fully tightened. Align the door within the frame and secure the hinges to the frame side. Check that the door swings freely and closes smoothly without obstruction. The door should latch securely when fully closed and must not bind against the frame or floor surface.

Once hung, the door's self-closing mechanism must be tested. If an overhead door closer is installed, ensure it is adjusted to close the door at the required speed. If an automatic drop seal or threshold seal is included, verify that it functions correctly when the door is closed. Finally, carry out a final alignment check and verify that all fire and smoke seals are fully engaged.

6.3. Adjusting Door Sizes

If the door leaf requires minor adjustment to fit within the frame, trimming may be carried out within the manufacturer's permitted tolerances. Trimming beyond the allowed limits may invalidate the fire certification. Trimming tolerances can be found within the individual door core scope.

When adjusting door sizes, only use appropriate cutting tools to ensure a clean, straight edge. Avoid excessive removal of material, as this may weaken the door's fire resistance.

After trimming, verify that all clearances around the door are within the specified limits (see Section 4.2).

6.4. Fanlights & Over Panels

Fanlights and Over Panels may be required in certain installations to extend door height or maintain fire compartmentation. These must be securely fixed using the manufacturer's approved method, ensuring that any fixings do not compromise fire resistance. Fanlights and Over Panels should be mechanically fixed into place using the relevant method set out in the doorset scope to maintain the relevant performance.

6.5. Sidelights & Side Panels

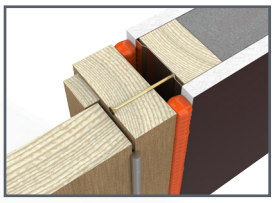
Sidelights and Side Panels may be required in certain installations to extend door height or maintain fire compartmentation. These must be securely fixed using the manufacturer's approved method, ensuring that any fixings do not compromise fire resistance. Sidelights and Side Panels should be mechanically fixed into place using the relevant method set out in the doorset scope to maintain the relevant performance.

6.6. Architraves

Architraves should be fitted to conceal the junction between the frame and the surrounding structure. While architraves are primarily decorative, they can also contribute to fire integrity when installed with a fire-resistant adhesive or fixings. Architraves should overlap the frame and adjacent wall by a minimum of 15mm to ensure a secure bond. Intumescent mastics should be applied to any gaps between the architrave and wall surface to prevent fire spread.

7. Firestopping

Sealing the doorset to the structural opening with the application of materials between the wall and door frame is required to prevent the spread of fire and smoke around the doorset. This process is a vital part of ensuring that the product performs as desired. See below recommendations:

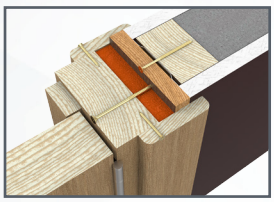


Up to 10mm Gap

Gaps should be sealed with a minimum 10mm depth of acrylic intumescent mastic, or Fire Foam to the full depth of the frame, tested for this application.
The methods available in the "10 to 20mm Gap" section are also permitted for use in gaps under 10mm.

10 to 20mm Gap

If using intumescent mastic, the gaps must be tightly packed with Mineral Rock Fibre or Fire Foam, which is then capped with an intumescent mastic to the minimum depth of 10mm. If using Fire Foam, the gaps must be fully sealed to the depth of the frame (see Section 6.2).



Up to 50mm Gap

Gaps must be filled with a timber-based or a non-combustible sub-frame up to 50mm thick, with gaps between the components filled with an acrylic intumescent mastic to the minimum depth of 10mm or Fire Foam to the full depth of the frame.

7.1. Intumescent Mastics

Intumescent mastics play a vital role in sealing gaps around fire doors and frames to prevent fire and smoke penetration. Only manufacturer-approved, fire-rated mastics should be used, ensuring they meet the relevant standards for fire stopping. These standards include the below:

BS476 Part 20 & Part 22:1987
BS EN1634-1:2014
BS EN1634-3:2004
BS EN1366-4:2008
BS EN1363-1:2012
BS 8214:2016

Mastics must be applied evenly around the perimeter of the door frame, to a minimum depth of 10mm, covering any voids between the frame and surrouning structure. Care should be taken to ensure full coverage with no gaps. Intumescent Mastics should always be used in concordance with the applicable scope. An example of an approved Intumescent Mastic is the Fire & Acoustic Seals Intumescent Acrylic Sealant, FAS-FRACRYLIC. Care needs to be taken that the relevant scope is followed to ensure compliance.

7.2. Fire Foam

Fire Foam plays a vital role in sealing gaps around fire doors and frames to prevent fire and smoke penetration. Only manufacturer-approved, fire-rated foam should be used, ensuring they meet the relevant standards for fire stopping. These standards include the below:

BS476 Part 20 & Part 22:1987
BS EN1634-1:2014
BS EN1634-3:2004
BS EN1366-4:2008
BS EN1363-1:2012
BS 8214:2016

Fire Foam should be applied to the full depth of the frame covering any packers, wedges or fixings. Care should be taken to ensure full coverage with no gaps. Fire Foam's should always be used in concordance with the applicable scope.
An example of an approved Fire Foam is the Fire & Acoustic Seals Fire Door Foam, FAS-FDF-750G, which can be used on fire doors up to 60 minutes by itself, or up to 120 minutes if used with the Fire & Acoustic Seals Intumescent Acrylic Sealant, FAS-FRACRYLIC. Care needs to be taken that the relevant scope is followed to ensure compliance.

7.3. Mineral Rock Fibre

Mineral rock fibre or mineral wool insulation can be used to fill voids between the door frame and the supporting structure for gaps up to 25mm, working in conjunction with a fire-rated intumescent mastic or acrylic mastic.
Only manufacturer-approved, fire-rated mineral rock fibre should be used, ensuring they meet the relevant standards for fire stopping. These standards include below:

BS476 Part 20 & Part 22:1987
BS EN1634-1:2014
BS EN1634-3:2004
BS EN1366-4:2008
BS EN1363-1:2012
BS 8214:2016

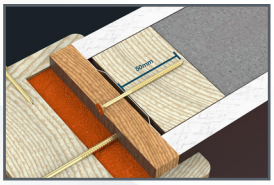
The insulation must be tightly packed to the full depth of the frame, and capped on both sides with a fire-rated intumescent acrylic mastic to the depth of 10mm to prevent movement. Loose or poorly fitted insulation can invalidate fire integrity and should be replaced if compromised. Ensure that the insulation remains dry before installation. Care needs to be taken that the relevant scope is followed to ensure compliance.

7.4. Packers

Door packers are used to maintain correct alignment and prevent movement within the frame assembly. Packers should be inserted behind each fixing point and evenly distributed to avoid distortion. Uneven packing can cause misalignment, resulting in gaps that compromise fire resistance. Timber packers to the minimum density of 640kg/m3 must be used, unless otherwise stated in the applicable scope.

7.5. Fixings

Predrill pilot holes into the frame and wall, located maximum 150mm from under side of frame head and the base of the jamb. Any intermediate fixings should usually be located at centres no greater than 600mm. A fixing to the centre of the frame head is recommended for door frames over 900mm in width.



The pilot holes must be counter-bore drilled, to ensure that the head of the fixing and any fixing flange is located below the surface of the frame to reduce the risk of the wood splitting. The frame should be secured into the wall, using screws which are long enough to penetrate at least 50mm into the wall.

We recommend using packers at fixing points to ensure that the frames are held tight by the screws. Fixing of the hanging jamb should be carried out first. Once securely fixed, the door can be hung / swung to aid correct setting of the closing jamb. Final adjustment of the fixing and packers should be made with the door leaves hung to ensure the correct margins between the door and frame are achieved. Where required, doorstops must be fitted full-length of the head and jambs of the frame, with no breaks or joints. The doorstops should be tightly fitted with a butt or mitre joint in the corners of the frame. Generally, doorstops should be fixed with adhesive and mechanical fixings that will penetrate a minimum depth of 25mm into the main frame section.

7.6. Thresholds & Seals

Seals and thresholds are essential components of a fire door, ensuring that fire, smoke, and sound are properly contained within the designated compartment. Intumescent seals should be installed in designated grooves on the door leaf or frame, ensuring they align correctly when the door is closed.

Threshold seals should be installed in accordance with fire test evidence. Where drop seals are used, ensure they engage fully when the door is closed. If a fixed threshold plate is installed, confirm it does not obstruct the door's closing action or affect the required gap clearance.

8. Hardware & Ironmongery

All ironmongery used on fire doors must be CE/UKCA-marked and compliant with the relevant scope. This includes hinges, latches, locks, door closers, hold-open devices, door selectors, emergency exit and panic hardware. Single-axis hinges should be installed using compliant intumescent pads to ensure they do not compromise the fire resistance of the doorset. Door closers must be fitted to manufacturer guidelines and tested to ensure they close fully and engage the latch correctly. Locks and latches should be fire-rated and installed in conjunction with the necessary intumescent protection to maintain compliance. When installing ironmongery, it is essential to ensure that any modifications to the door leaf do not exceed permitted tolerances. For doors requiring access control, electromagnetic locks and automatic opening mechanisms must be tested for fail-safe operation in fire conditions.

All ironmongery is individually assigned for each doorset in the manufacturing schedule, and care must be taken to ensure the correct ironmongery is installed on each door to ensure the doorset remains certified. Periodic maintenance and inspection of all installed ironmongery is necessary to confirm ongoing compliance and performance.

9. BM Trada Q-Mark Scheme

The Q-Mark scheme provides third-party certification for fire door installations, ensuring compliance with tested and approved specifications.

Q-Mark plugs must be inserted in the designated locations on the door leaf or frame as per the manufacturer's instructions. These plugs serve as a visual and physical indicator that the door has been installed in accordance with the approved fire test evidence.

The installation process includes verifying that all materials used in the doorset assembly and installation are compatible with the door's Q-Mark certification. Additionally, installers should complete a Q-Mark installation record, which logs door and frame details, plug placements, and any adjustments made during fitting. This documentation is critical for auditing and compliance verification.

All doorsets with combined Fire and Security performance under the Q-Mark Fire Door Manufacture Scheme and the Q-Mark Enhanced Security Scheme must be Silver Tree or White Tree plugged, and have a Q-Mark PAS24:2022 Label applied.

Regular inspections must be performed to confirm that Q-Mark plugs remain intact and that no unauthorized modifications have been made to the door assembly. Any alterations or damage to a Q-Mark certified door must be assessed by a qualified inspector to determine whether remedial action is required to maintain fire integrity.

Doorset Installation Guide

PLUG DEFINITIONS

- OUTER PLUG COLOUR: Period of fire resistance *(integrity only)*
- UNIQUE VERTIFIED COMPANY'S NUMBER
- INNER TREE COLOUR: Status of manufacture of door leaf, frame and doorset

PLUG OUTER COLORS

YELLOW OUTER

30 MINUTES
fire integrity period. Used for either a leaf, frame or complete doorsets.

BLUE OUTER

60 MINUTES
fire integrity period. Used for either a leaf, frame or complete doorsets.

BROWN OUTER

90 MINUTES
fire integrity period. Used for complete doorsets only.

BLACK OUTER

120 MINUTES
fire integrity period. Used for complete doorsets only.

Doorset Installation Guide

Q-MARK PLUG PREPARATION AND LOCATION

- Q-Mark fire door plugs require a Ø 9mm hole at 20mm depth to be drilled into the door leaf or frame.
- It is advised that plugs are fitted at around eye level, along the centreline of the leaf edge or frame rebate. Plugs should not be fitted through intumescent seals unless this cannot be avoided.
- Q-Mark plugs must be spaced a minimum of 25mm between plugs, and a minimum of 25mm from any hinges or other hardware.

Doorset Installation Guide

RED TREE Q-MARK PLUG INSERTS

> Fitted to a door leaf or door frame to identify that the door or the frame came from a certified Q-Mark manufacturer. The leaf and frame may come from different Q-Mark manufacturers.

> The door leaf or frame will not be in a finished state and will require additional preparation at this stage. The required intumescent strips must be prepared for and fitted to the door or frame perimeter. The door leaf or frame may may not be fully prepared for all the appropriate hardware and may require additional works on site.

> Any hardware, hardware intumescent, and hardware locations must be permitted within the relevant Field of Application or Extended Application Report. The relevant Field of Application or Extended Application Report reference and revision number for each door can be found within Dorplan's manufacturing schedule.

GREEN TREE Q-MARK PLUG INSERTS

> Fitted to a door leaf or door frame to identify that the door or the frame came from a certified Q-Mark manufacturer. The leaf and frame may come from different Q-Mark manufacturers.

> The intumescent strips must be prepared for and supplied by the manufacturer. Replacing or removing the intumescent strips may invalidate the certification. The door leaf or frame may may not be fully prepared for all the appropriate hardware and may require additional works on site.

> Any hardware, hardware intumescent, and hardware locations must be permitted within the relevant Field of Application or Extended Application Report. The relevant Field of Application or Extended Application Report reference and revision number for each door can be found within Dorplan's manufacturing schedule.

ORANGE TREE Q-MARK PLUG INSERTS

> Fitted to a door leaf to identify that the door has been glazed by a certified Q-Mark manufacturer. This plug is in addition to all other required Q-Mark plugs.

> Glazing must only be fitted by the certified Q-Mark manufacturer and must not be fitted to the doorset on site, as this may invalidate the certification.

> All glazing system components within a sidelight or fanlight must be specified and supplied by the manufacturer but may be fitted on site if required.

> The relevant Field of Application or Extended Application Report must be followed.

Doorset Installation Guide

SILVER TREE Q-MARK PLUG INSERTS

> Fitted to a door leaf or frame to identify that it is a Q-Mark certified factory-hung doorset with Fire resistance. The completed doorset must have been physically quality checked in the factory and may be sent to site separately providing that clear traceability is in place to match the door and frame on site for installation.

> No further preparation is to be carried out to either the leaf or frame before installation. Only pilot holes for screws are permitted for site preparation. Hardware may be finally fitted during installation, but all hardware preparation will have been completed by the Q-Mark certified fire door manufacturer. All hardware and intumescent materials must be supplied by the manufacturer and identified for the doorset.

> Final assembly and installation must comply with the relevant Field of Application or Extended Application Report. The Field of Application or Extended Application Report reference and revision number for each door can be found within Dorplan's manufacturing schedule.

WHITE TREE Q-MARK PLUG INSERTS

> Fitted to a door leaf or frame to identify that it is a Q-Mark certified factory-hung doorset with Fire resistance and Smoke control. The completed doorset must have been physically quality checked in the factory and may be sent to site separately providing that clear traceability is in place to match the door and frame on site for installation.

> No further preparation is to be carried out to either the leaf or frame before installation. Only pilot holes for screws are permitted for site preparation. Hardware may be finally fitted during installation, but all hardware preparation will have been completed by the Q-Mark certified fire door manufacturer. All hardware and intumescent materials must be supplied by the manufacturer and identified for the doorset.

> Final assembly and installation must comply with the relevant Field of Application or Extended Application Report. The Field of Application or Extended Application Report reference and revision number for each door can be found within Dorplan's manufacturing schedule.

GOLD TREE Q-MARK PLUG INSERTS - INSTALLATION

> Fitted to a Q-Mark certified factory-hung doorset with fire resistance, such as any doorsets with a Silver Tree insert or a White Tree insert. This plug is in addition to all other required Q-Mark plugs.

> If the doorset has glazing within the leaf or a sidelight, the Orange Tree requirements must be followed. If the Orange Tree requirements are not met, the doorset cannot be fitted with a Gold Tree installation plug.

> A Gold Tree installation plug must be installation when the doorset is identified as being a complete Q-Mark approved doorset.

> Whenever the installed doorset is included within a Record of Installation Activities, it must either have a Gold Tree plug or Gold Label affixed.

GOLD Q-MARK LABELS - INSTALLATION

> A Gold Q-Mark Installation Label must be attached to any fire door leaf, frame or doorset listed on the Record of Installation. Activities form where the fitting of a Gold installation plug is not applicable, but the Installer is working under the Q-Mark scheme requirements.

> A Gold Installation Label can be used in addition to the Gold Tree installation plug to a Q-Mark certified doorset if required.

NO PLUG

NON Q-MARKED CERTIFIED DOORSETS

> Where the doorset has not been manufactured in full by a company certified under the Q-Mark Fire Door manufacture scheme or is not to a specification listed on the Q-Mark manufacturer's fire door scope of certification, the doorset cannot be fitted with Silver, White or Gold Tree Q-Mark plugs or marked with a Label that reproduces the design of the Q-Mark plug.

10. Secured By Design Scheme

Secured By Design (SBD) is a police initiative aimed at improving the security of buildings and reducing crime. Fire doorsets that meet SBD standards incorporate enhanced security features while maintaining their Fire Resistance and Smoke Control properties. These security features may include high-security locks, rebated frames, and additional protection within the build-up of the doorset.

For a fire doorset to be classified as Secured By Design, it must pass additional security testing, such as PAS24, along with the Fire and Smoke testing, with all tests combined into one Triple Scope. These tests evaluate the door's resistance to forced entry, impact and other physical attacks.

When installing an SBD-compliant doorset to Fire, Smoke and Security, it is essential to use only approved hardware that has been tested as part of the overall door assembly. This means that all hardware must be supplied and prepared for by the doorset manufacturer. Failure to use certified hardware can void the door's security, fire resistance, and smoke control.

Periodic security inspections should be conducted to check for signs of tampering, wear, or damage. Any compromised security components should be replaced immediately with approved parts to ensure continued compliance. If a door is modified post-installation, it should be reassessed to confirm that it still meets SBD certification standards.

11. Asset Management Scheme

Check the door for any NFC tags or QR Codes that may have been applied. These may have been specified by the client for Asset Management tracking. The client and the doorset manufacturer may need to be contacted to ensure that installers have the appropriate access to upload the relevant information and photos of the doorsets, ensuring that evidence of the installation and maintenance of individual doorsets is captured and recorded. Dorplan may have inserted an NFC Data Pin into the door, which will typically be located below the top hinge of the door. The data within the pin can be accessed by holding a device with NFC functionality to the back of the pin.

12. Final Testing & Handover

Final testing and handover are crucial steps in the fire door installation process to ensure compliance with fire resistance, functionality, and security standards. The testing phase involves checking door operation, fire safety components, and security features to confirm they meet regulatory requirements.

- Check that the door closes fully and latches correctly without excessive force.
- Verify that all intumescent seals are correctly installed, undamaged, and fully engaged with the frame.
- Inspect all installed hardware, including hinges, locks, and door closers, to ensure proper function and compliance with fire and security standards.
- Confirm that threshold gaps and perimeter clearances meet the specified tolerances for smoke and fire containment.
- Conduct a pressure test to simulate door closure ensuring the door per forms as expected.

Upon successful completion of final testing, installers should complete an installation record, detailing all key measurements, hardware specifications, and compliance verifications. We highly recommend recording the installation procedure with detailed photos at each step of the process. These photos could be critical in the event of an audit, inspection, or claim. This documentation should be handed over to the building owner, facilities manager, or responsible person to ensure ongoing maintenance and inspection requirements are understood.

The handover process should also include training for relevant personnel on routine inspections and maintenance procedures. Fire doors require periodic checks to confirm they remain in good working condition. This includes testing self-closing devices, verifying the integrity of seals, and ensuring no unauthorized modifications have been made.

Additionally, the building owner should receive a comprehensive maintenance schedule outlining inspection intervals and servicing requirements. A fire door maintenance log should be kept up to date with any repairs, replacements, or adjustments made over time.

Failure to conduct proper final testing and handover procedures can result in non-compliance with fire safety regulations, potentially putting occupants at risk. Therefore, adherence to best practices and regulatory standards is essential for maintaining fire door performance throughout its lifespan.