Basic Requirements

Fire Safety

Fire Alarm and Fire Detection

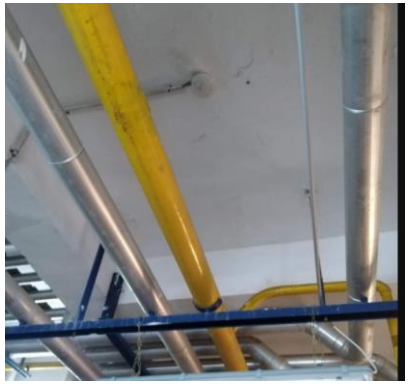
General requirements

Fire Warning System

- A fire warning system is a combination of devices working together to detect and warn people through audio and visual appliances when smoke or fire are present.
- The alarm may be activated automatically through smoke and heat detectors or by activating the alarm manually through manual call points.
- The type of warning system required depends on the building type.

Requirements

- Fire alarm system must be appropriate for the building type (see next page)
- To be fully operational (no faults on the fire alarm panel)
- Automated systems must be serviced annually with documented records
- Automated systems to be tested on a regular basis (minimum once a season)
- Procedure in place to test domestic detectors weekly, with records available



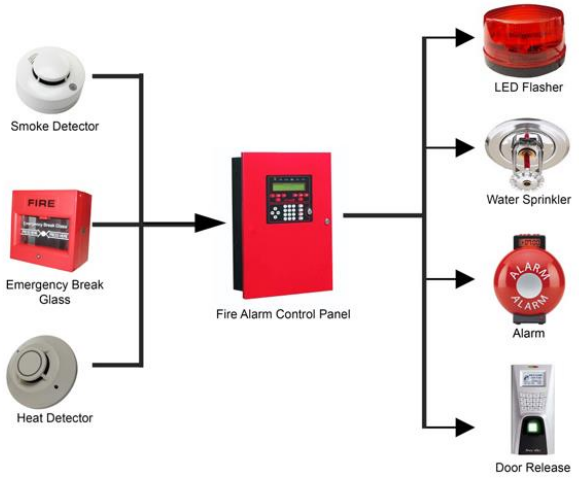
Building Types

Which fire alarm / fire detection is required?

Building type	Description
1	Single dwellings with the predominant use as a single family accommodation unit. Generally single storey small buildings, however in some cases such buildings may be more than one storey.
2	Three storeys and below (ground floor and no more than two floors above) with totally open to the outside air corridors.
3	Three storeys and below (ground floor and no more than two floors above) with enclosed corridors. All or a substantial portion of the corridors are enclosed and not open to the outside air.
4	Four storeys and above (ground floor and three or more floors above) with totally open to the outside air corridors.
5	Four storeys and above (ground floor and three or more floors above) with enclosed corridors. All or a substantial portion of the corridors are enclosed and not open to the outside air.

- Domestic Detection in Guest Rooms
- Audible Fire Alarm (an audible fire alarm can be a hand bell, claxon or a push button to ring a bell)

- Automatic Fire Alarm installed in all areas of the hotel (Risk rooms, guest rooms, corridors, stairways & public areas



Fire Escapes

Kept clear, unobstructed and unlocked

- Fire escapes must be kept clear and **unobstructed at all times**.
- All exit doors must always be kept **unlocked** or have a push bar installed.

Before

After

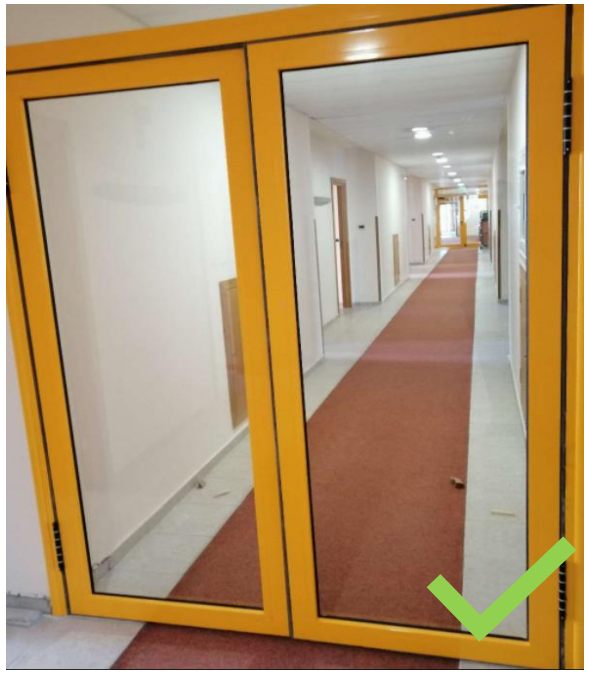
Lock Function

Push Bar Installed

Long Corridors

Enclosed corridors, 30 long or longer must be subdivided

- Enclosed corridors that are 30 metres long must be sub-divided by self-closing smoke stopping doors. (This is to prevent smoke spreading and giving guests the opportunity of finding a place of safety during an emergency).
- If a corridor is longer than 30 metres and is not sub-divided by self-closing smoke stop doors, TUI will risk assess the individual hotel, looking at their fire provisions that are in place and a room, floor or block restriction may be applied

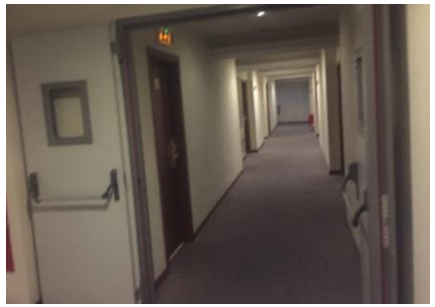


Dead End Corridors

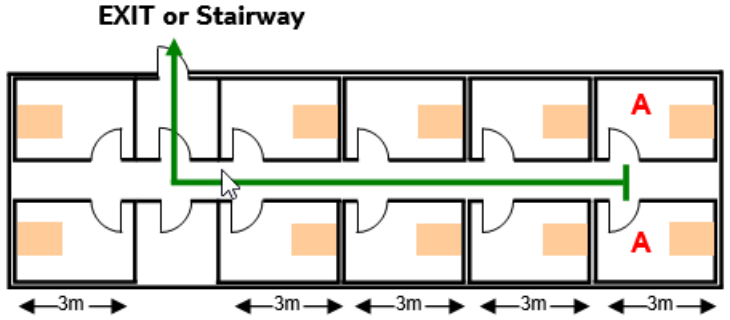
A ‘dead end corridor’ is when there is only one way to exit a floor

Important to know

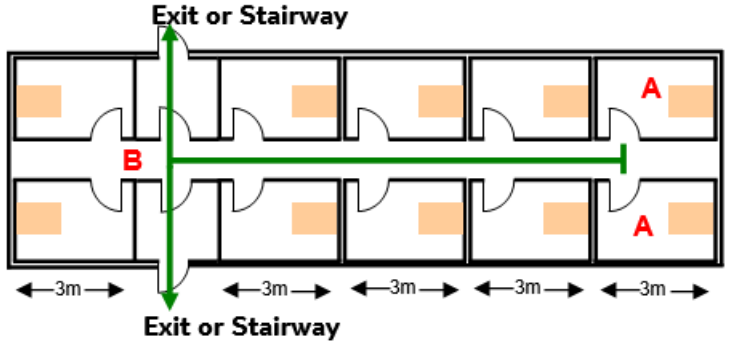
- Dead end corridors should be less than 10 metres in any enclosed corridor
- The 10 metres is measured from the customer room to:
  - a place where there are suitable alternative escape routes available (Example 2), or
  - a protected stairway (Example 1), or
  - a place of safety in the open air (Example 1).
- If the corridor is longer than 10 metres, TUI will risk assess the individual hotel, looking at their fire provisions that are in place and a room, floor or block restriction may be applied.



- Example 1 - A corridor with a dead end of approximately 15 metres, measuring from **A** to the **EXIT**



- Example 2 - A corridor with a dead end of approximately 12 metres, reaching the point of two directions, measuring from **A** to **B**



Contact

For further information contact the Safety & Risk Accommodation Team

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