

The below answer sheet is for your own self-assessment.
Please keep your completed questionnaires and answers on file for your record.
These do not need to be sent to CPD Live. CPD-Live will send you certificate.

Proudly supported by

Entrance Systems & Sustainability

ASSA ABLOY

1. What regulations apply to the thermal efficiency of commercial buildings in Australia?

NCC Section J.

2. What does NCC Section J require regarding the entrance systems of commercial buildings?

NCC Section J requires air-conditioned spaces that are larger than 50m² to include mechanisms such as airlocks, self-closing doors, or rapid roller doors, as a means of reducing air loss..

3. Briefly outline the various factors – apart from entrance systems – that contribute to the thermal efficiency of buildings?

The factors that influence thermal efficiency include external climate, insulation, shading systems like blinds and external awnings, building design, construction materials, the amount of glazing, and the placement of those windows.

4. What are thermally broken automatic door systems?

Thermally broken automatic door systems feature a thermal break (a non-metallic strip), which separates the inner and outer sections of the frame and acts as a barrier to heat conduction.

5. How do revolving doors help improve thermal efficiency?

When used in high traffic areas, revolving doors create a true airlock and ensure that there is never a direct opening in the doorway.

6. Explain how interlocking sliding doors work and how they help improve thermal efficiency?

Interlocking sliding doors feature a control system that ensures that only one door is only ever open in an airlock: