GOOD PRACTICES IN SME

Installing automated door systems

Designed by freepik

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Where is installing automatic doors/gates efficient?

Installing automatic doors and gates is cost-effective in places where the temperature difference between the inside and the outside is significant. An example could be both a food production facility, which has both high temperature rooms (where cooking and sterilization take place) and low temperature rooms (freezer). Installing automatic doors which close after a person passes through would allow the reduction of heat flow between areas with different temperatures, and therefore energy savings in heating and cooling. The effect will be particularly visible in places where employees must often move between the rooms.

Pic. 1 Refrigeration-Condensing unit

Pic. 2 somkol

Pic. 3 redcomltd

What should be considered when choosing the motor for automatic doors?

The parameters, which must be included in choosing the automated doors and gates:

- The gate's maximal weight,
- The maximal width of the entry/ of the gate's wings
- Frequency of use – number of openings in a day,
- Number of remotes which can be saved (important if multiple people are to have access),
- Motor power– the automation system bought for the gate should have a higher power rating than the gate's maximal weigh and the entrance's width. Reserve power should be about 30- 50%. In practice this means choosing a motor with a higher maximal gate weight than the gates real weight. The need for reserve power is dictated by changes in atmospheric conditions and potential hinderances such as sand, mud, or snow.
- Airtightness class– describes the motor's resilience to water damage (e.g. rain or flooding). The minimal recommendation in Poland is IP54, however it is safer to invest in IP65 (the Ingress Protection rating describes the level of protection of the device from external intrusions, as codified by the PN-EN 60529:2003 standard).

Source: KAPE