Colt has a well proven range of Extended Corridor Systems for means-of-escape corridors in residential buildings. These systems offer developers substantial space and cost saving benefits, while providing a safe evacuation route. Colt’s Extended Corridor Systems also aid fire fighters by allowing the corridor to be cleared of smoke rapidly, even during the later stages of a fire, when a conventional system might well be overwhelmed.

### THE CONVENTIONAL APPROACH

Approved Document B (Fire Safety) recommends that where there is a dead-end corridor, the travel distance from the dwelling door to the staircase is limited to 7.5m. A typical layout is shown pictorially below.

![Diagram of conventional approach](image)

The implication of this is that for many building configurations more than one staircase is required.

### THE COLT EXTENDED CORRIDOR SYSTEM

Colt has developed alternative mechanically ventilated solutions that:

- Allow safe escape conditions to be maintained in the corridor, even when the travel distance is extended by a factor of 2 or 3 in one direction. In one typical instance, the travel distance was extended from 7.5m to 18m, thereby removing the need for an additional staircase, freeing up around 38m² of additional saleable or lettable space.
- Out-perform the conventional solution for both evacuation and fire-fighting, when the volumes of smoke could be much greater.
- Are generally unaffected by external wind pressures, so are inherently more reliable than naturally ventilated systems.

Colt has achieved this exceptional smoke extraction performance by designing a range of systems intended to flush through the corridor, taking heat and smoke away and quickly clearing the corridor once the door to the apartment on fire has been closed. To work effectively, systems need their inlet and exhaust each to be close to the opposite ends of the corridor.

Furthermore, a mechanical extraction system has the benefit that it is virtually unaffected by wind pressure. By contrast, the performance of an AOV system is heavily wind-dependent, and it can be totally ineffective under adverse wind conditions.
This modelling shows that in the early stages of the fire, the two systems perform satisfactorily. The fire starts in an apartment, the occupants evacuate and smoke spills into the corridor. Both the AOV and the mechanical system keep smoke spill out, completely filling the corridor, and the AOV system is overwhelmed. However, once the apartment door is closed, the mechanical system can clear the corridor within 60 seconds.

Extended Corridor System
This CFD screen-grab shows visibility in the corridor. Red denotes the greatest visibility distance, blue shows the least visibility distance. Just 30 seconds after the apartment door closes, the Extended Corridor System is well on its way to clearing the corridor.

Despite the fact that the corridor is more than twice the length of the compliant corridor, the corridor is almost completely cleared of smoke within 60 seconds of the apartment door closing.

Conventional approach
After the same amount of time in the corridor equipped with a conventional AOV, the visibility in almost zero - the corridor is still completely smoke logged.

A video of these CFD simulations working dynamically may be viewed at: http://www.coltinfo.co.uk/extended-corridor.html