



ISO 16069 Summary

Note: ISO/DIS 7010 – confirms the correct design for safety signs, its purpose is to solve the confusion on design.

Planning a SWGS

1. Anticipate number of people who will use the route
2. Demographic characteristics of the occupants:
 - a. Impaired vision
 - b. Impaired mobility
 - c. Impaired hearing
3. Type of activity carried out in the occupied area
4. Expected delay period before evacuation commences
5. Type/size/occupation/location of the building
6. Complexity of escape route – possible confusion at of direction and levels
7. Specific hazards likely to be encountered
8. Specific 'risk conditions' in which the use of escape routes will be used
9. Existing escape route features – existing floor plans?
10. Component combinations in SWGS to be effective in specific risk conditions = diffused or stratified smoke, obstacles, high crowd levels

Component Selection

1. Both High and Low level components are the Primary Visual Components of a SWGS.
2. Exposure of component to sufficient ambient light. Minimum operational time for a SWGS is 60 Mins.
3. Assembly Areas are the 'preferred' final destination.
4. HIGH, Intermediate, LOW Location.

Basic Principals of a SWGS

Continuity – Visual Reinforcement – Location

General: Consistent and Coherent Information leading to an orderly evacuation from any place within the building to an assembly area. Unbroken as possible from within the occupied area to the assembly area.

“Way guidance lines provide a visually continuous, conspicuous line from within the building to the final point of the escape route and preferably be a complete delineation of the boundaries of the escape route.”

Visual Reinforcement: Signs and directional indicators placed at intervals sufficient to provide consistency and continuity of information.



Location

Low Location – the principal position for guidance lines giving perspective over 30M with Signs being observable at 5M.

Additional marking can be placed up to 1.2M from the floor reinforcing guide rails and architectural elements.

High Location safety signs and directional indicators can be located at a min distance of 10M and max 30M – indicating route direction change, intermediate and final exit doors.

Visibility and Colour

Glo-Brite satisfies this criteria.

Destination

Final and intermediate destination along the escape route (exit doors) and assembly and refuge areas with specific emphasis with a SWGS component.

Avoid confusion at Decision Points.

Dead ends and change of direction

Increase in High/Intermediate and Low location components to lead away from the dead end.

Informational and Facility signage must be subordinate to SWGS signage – alternative is to increase number and size of SWGS components.

Fire Fighting Equipment

NO Arrow indicators to be used to indicate location, must be signed to ISO 3864-1

If the equipment is in an escape route it must be silhouetted or framed according to ISO 3864-1.

All Signs must be according to ISO 3864-1 and ISO 7010.



Stairs, Ramps and Ladders

Wall Line to indicate the pitch of the stair/step or ramp.

Beginning, continuation and end of change of level to be clearly marked.

Horizontal step MUST be marked.

Stair risers and/or stair sides to be marked to give perspective and outline.

Nosing must not provide slip or trip potential. And must be a minimum of 20mm.

Handrails must be 'highlighted'.

Exit Doors – Exit and Final Exit

Door handle and direction of operation to be clearly identified. Must have a strip vertical from the floor to the level of the handle.

Final Exit door must have the frame marked with PL strips not less than 25mm wide.

Other exit doors where the observable distance is greater than 20M must also be outlined.

All EXIT Signs must have the up arrow = straight on from here.

Escape routes for disabled must be 'specifically identified' (no recommendation in document).

Hazard Marking

Striped tape according to ISO 3864-1. All buttress, column, static and projecting hazards.

Floor Marking

Dots, foot prints and chevrons can be used to give additional perspective but cannot substitute or replace SWGS components.

Supplementary information indicating distance to exit and secondary escape routes can be included in the guidance lines.



Positioning, Height and Dimensions

1. Intermediate Exit Signs – max distance between is 10M.
2. No break in a low level guidance line can be more than 0.2M – unless a door breaks the line then a 1M break is acceptable – or a continuation of the line on the floor in front of the door.
3. Max height of a low level line is 0.4M from floor level; any interruption can be continued on the floor.
4. Directional signs at max intervals of 5M and at junctions and changes of direction.
5. If the floor guidance line is less than 0.5M from the wall, directional signs can be wall mounted at max 0.4M high.
6. In corridors less than 2M wide, one line (wall or floor mounted) is acceptable.
7. Stair nosing must be min 20mm.
8. The size of directional indicators in low level location lines must be equal to the width of the line or a min of 50mm.
9. Min Lum performance at 1000Lx @ 5 mins 10 Mins/20Mcd, 60Mins/2.8Mcd, 340Mins/0.3Mcd.
10. Low level guidance line Max Height = 0.4M, Intermediate 'eye level', High Level = not less than 1.8m

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