

Q. Where should a flood resistant opening be used?

A. Flood Resistant openings are intended to be used in environments where a facility is at risk for flooding in buildings like pump rooms, mechanical / electrical rooms, metro transit, marinas, aquariums or waste water treatment just to name a few.

Q. What is the purpose of a flood resistant assembly?

A. The tested assembly is designed to minimize water damage in the case of a flood.

Q. How does an ASSA ABLOY flood resistant opening work?

A. Using a continuously welded watertight door and four sided frame with perimeter seals the ASSA ABLOY flood resistant door is designed to keep flood water depths up to 36" from entering critical buildings and limiting interior damage. It is also important to note that the foundation walls that form the enclosed areas should be designed to meet the requirements of ACI 530/ASCE5/TMS 402 for masonry walls or ACI 318 for concrete walls.

Q. Was the ASSA ABLOY flood resistant opening tested?

A. Yes, the opening was tested to tested to the American National Standard for Flood Abatement Equipment ANSI/FM Approvals 2510-2014 section 4.3.

Q. What is included in the ASSA ABLOY flood resistant opening assembly?

A. Door, 4 sided frame, anchoring method specified and perimeter seal system.

Q. Does the assembly allow for leakage?

A. The tested assembly does not exceed the allowable leakage as outlined by the test procedure. This assembly is designed to minimize water damage in the case of a flood.

Q. Are fire ratings available?

A. Not at this time.

Q. What hardware is allowed?

A. Any hardware where the prep, in both the door and frame, is completely above the expected waterline is acceptable. However, if application is in a corrosive environment where it may be exposed to direct saltwater or salt spray, all connectors and fasteners can be ordered stainless steel or hot dipped galvanized.

Q. Is stainless steel construction available?

A. Yes. stainless steel construction is available.

Q. Are thresholds required?

A. Since this is a four sided frame, a threshold is not required.

Q. Will the integrity of the door be compromised after a flood?

A. Due to the door and its components heavy duty construction, the integrity of the door will stay intact.

Q. What is the difference between dry and wet flood proofing?

A. A Dry flood proofing opening remains impermeable to the passage of floodwater while wet flood proofing allows flood waters pass through protected area. An example of wet flood proofing is an elevated structure that is designed to allow flood waters to flow below the building without collapsing the building supports. Curries flood resistant assemblies should be used where dry flood proofing is required.

Q. What is the difference between an active and passive system?

A. An active system requires something to be done to achieve flood resistance, such as sand bagging or moving temporary barriers into place.

Q. Is this considered an active or passive system?

A. This is a passive system. No additional action is required to achieve the flood resistance once the door and frame are properly installed.

Q. Why is a passive system preferred?

A. One of the most common reasons for flood damage with active systems is the system does not get put in place in time to provide flood resistance. A passive system is always ready if properly installed and maintained.

Q. Why is water even allowed to leak into the building?

A. FEMA's goal is to have buildings and structure's be "substantially impermeable" to flood waters.

Q. Are there specific FEMA design requirements for flood protection?

A. FEMA has stated that there should be no more than a 4" water depth inside the structure in a 24 hour period.