

Course Objectives

At the end of this session, participants will be able to:

- Define and identify Fire sprinkler systems; Fire-extinguishing systems; Standpipe systems; Fire alarm and detection systems; Smoke control systems; and Smoke removal systems
- 2. Explain why a fire protection system must conform to code criteria and referenced standards.

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Course Objectives

- 3. Determine where and when fire protection systems are required.
- 4. Explain the principles of how a fire protection system detects and manages a fire.
- Understand the relationship between the codes and the referenced standards including the IFC, the IBC, State Fire Prevention Code and reference standards including from NFPA.



Fire Protection Systems Types

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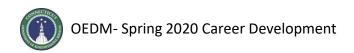
Fire Protection System Types

- Active Systems
 - Powerneeded for operation



- Passive Systems
 - Do not require power





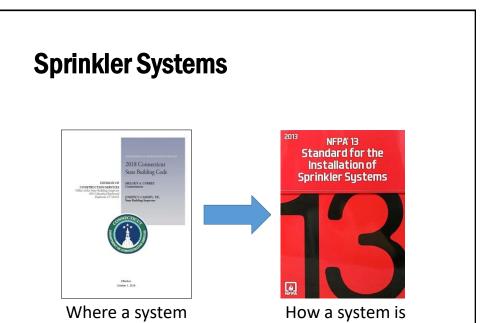
Active Systems

- Built to achieve a goal of fire protection
 - Detect
 - Suppress
 - Notify



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Automatic Sprinkler Systems



Sprinkler Systems

is needed

- Built to control or suppress a fire
- Need one capable automatic water supply
 - Flow
 - Pressure
 - Duration



to be installed



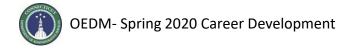
Installation Rules

- Mandated by NFPA 13, 2013 edition
- Sprinklers installed throughout
- Specific distances from standard and listing rules
 - Max/min from ceiling
 - · Max/min from next sprinkler
 - Max/min from wall or obstructions
- Areas where sprinklers can be omitted

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Occupancy Classification

- Each area classified based on expected fire
 - Heat release and speed of movement
- Dictates location of sprinklers and water discharge requirements
- A change requires an evaluation of the system
 - NFPA 25



Light Hazard



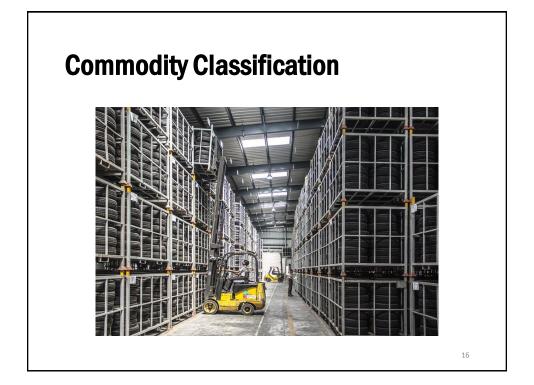
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Ordinary Hazard









Commodity Classification

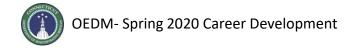
- Type of product
- Type of packaging
- Type of pallet



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System Types

- Wet System
- Dry System
- Preaction System
- Deluge System
- Antifreeze
- Circulating Closed Loop
- Commercial Cooking Protection



Wet System

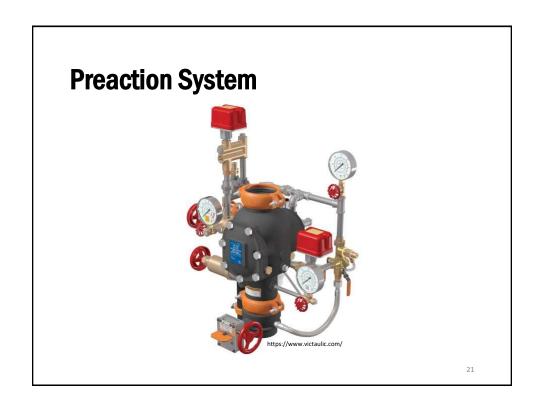


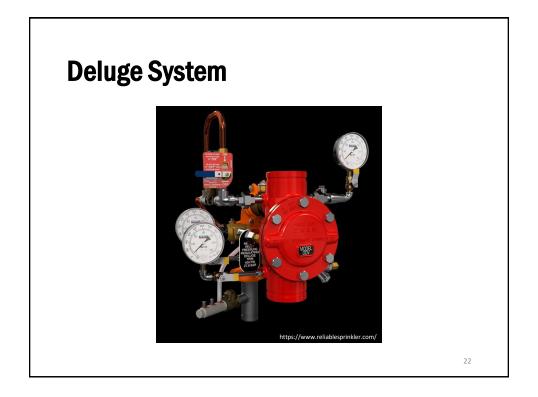
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Dry System







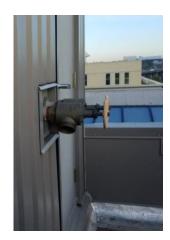


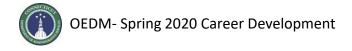
Standpipe Systems

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Standpipe Systems

- Types
 - Automatic
 - Semi-automatic
 - Manual
- Classes
 - · Class I
 - Class II
 - · Class III
- NFPA 14, *Standard for the Installation of Standpipe and Hose Systems*, 2013 edition





Standpipe Types

- Manual
 - No automatic water supply
 - FD supplies flow and pressure
- Automatic
 - · Built in water supply
 - Building supplies flow and pressure
- Semi-automatic
 - Needs manual intervention to start
 - Otherwise, same as above

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Standpipe Classes

- Class I
 - 2 1/2" hose connection for FD use
- Class II
 - 1 ½" hose station for trained occupant use
- Class III
 - · Both Class I and II combined



Class I



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Class II



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Class III



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Fire Pumps and Tanks

Fire Pumps

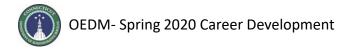
- · Not required by building or fire code
- Necessary where pressure increase needed to meet design
- Follows NFPA 20, *Stationary Pumps for Fire Protection*, 2013 edition



Tanks for Fire Protection

- May be required by building or fire code
 - Special circumstances, very tall buildings
- Necessary where volume of water is needed and not available
- Follows NFPA 22, *Standard for Water Tanks for Private Fire Protection*, 2008 edition





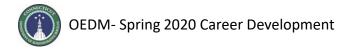
Fire Alarm Systems

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Fire Alarm System Types

- Protected Premises Fire Alarms
- Emergency Communications Systems (ECS)
- Supervising Station Alarms





Protected Premises

- Signals on-site
- Notify occupants or staff of emergency
- · Activated by manual and automatic means



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Emergency Communications

- Voice alarm
- Mass notification
- Wide-area notification
- Two-way communication



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Supervising Station

- Central Station
- Proprietary Station
- Remote Station



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Initiating Devices

- Automatic
 - · Respond to certain conditions (smoke/heat)
- Manual
 - Need human intervention





https://www.lifesafetycom.com/



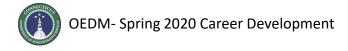
Notification

- Public mode
 - Meant for notification and evacuation of occupants
- Private mode
 - Notify staff and elicit response



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Smoke Control Systems



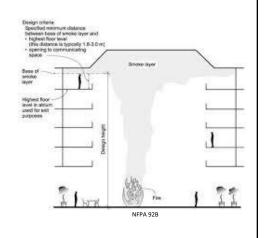
Smoke Control

- · Managing the movement of smoke in certain areas
- Uses mechanical venting
- Pressurizing areas such as stairwells and elevator lobbies
- Used in large spaces such as atria, mall buildings and high-rise

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Smoke Control

- Not prescriptive in nature
- Goal based design by engineer
- NFPA 92A, Standard for Smoke-Control Systems Utilizing Barriers and Pressure Differences





Smoke and Heat Venting

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Smoke and Heat Venting

- Applies to large areas open areas
- Attempts to limit horizontal fire spread
- Uses curtains to create compartment and vents in roof
- Controversial when used with sprinklers
- NFPA 204, Standard for Smoke and Heat Venting

Building Code Requirements

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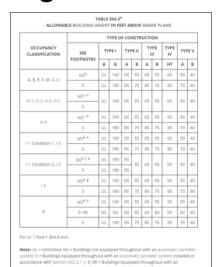
Sprinkler Requirements

Sprinkler Systems

- Driven by
 - · Height and area
 - · Construction type
 - · Occupancy and occupant load
- · May be a trade-off

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Building Height Table





Stories Above Grade

	TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION									
OCCUPANCY CLASSIFICATION	SEE FOOTNOTES	TYPEI		TYPE		TYPE		TYPE	TYPE	
	FOOTNOTES	Α	В	Α	В	Α	В	нт	Α	8
	NS ^{d, h}	UL	11	4	4	4	4	4	3	2
R-1	S13R	4	4	1	1				4	3
	S	UL	12	5	5	5	5	5	4	3
	NS ^{d, h}	UL	11	4	4				3 4 4 3 3 4 4 4 3 3 4 4 4 3 3 4 4	2
R-2	S13R	4	4	4	1	4	4	4		3
	S	UL	12	5	5	5	5	5	4	3
R-3	NS ^{d, h}	UL	11		4	4	4	4	3	3
	S13R	4	4	4					4	4
	S	UL	12	5	5	5	5	5	4	4
	NS ^{d. h}	UL 11				4	4	4 3 2 4 3 4 4 4 4 3 2 4 3 3 1 1		
R-4	S13R	4	4 4		4			4	4	3
	S	UL	12	5	5	5	5	5	4	3
5-1	NS	UL	11	4	2	3	2	4	A 3 4 4 3 4 4 3 4 4 3 4 4	1
21	S	UL	12	5	3	4	3	5	4	2
5-2	NS	UL	11	5	3	4	3	4	4	2
	S	UL	12	6	4	5	4	5	5	3
U	NS	UL	5	4	2	3	2	4	2	1
	S	UL	6	5	3	4	3	5	3	2

Allowable Area

OCCUPANCY CLASSIFICATION	SEE FOOTNOTES	TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION									
		Г	TYPEI	TYF	E II	TYP	E III	TYPE IV	TYPE V		
		Α		A		A		HT	A		
И	NSf. e	UL	55,000	19,000	10,000	16,500	10,000	18,000	10,500	4,500	
	51	UL	220,000	76,000	40,000	66,000	40,000	72,000	42,000	18,000	
	SM	UL	165,000	57,000	30,000	49,500	30,000	54,000	31,500	13,500	
1-2	NS ^{d, f}	UL	UL	15,000	11,000	12,000	NP	12,000	9,500	NP	
	51	UL	UL	60,000	44,000	48,000	NP	48,000	38,000	NP	
	SM	UL	UL	45,000	33,000	36,000	NP	36,000	28,500	NP	
13	NSt.+	UL	UL	15,000	10,000	10,500	7,500	12,000	7,500	5,000	
	51	UL	UL	45,000	40,000	42,000	30,000	48,000	30,000	20,000	
	SM	UL	UL	45,000	30,000	31,500	22,500	36,000	22,500	15,000	
14	NSEE	UL	60.500	26,500	13,000	23,500	13,000	25,500	18,500	9,000	
	S1	UL	121,000	106,000	52,000	94,000	52,000	102,000	74,000	36,000	
	SM	UL	181,500	79,500	39,000	70,500	39,000	76,500	55,500	27,000	
М	NS NS	UL	UL	21,500	12,500	18,500	12,500	20,500	14,000	9,000	
	S1	UL	UL	86,000	50,000	74,000	50,000	82,000	56,000	36,000	
	SM	UL	UL.	64,500	37,500	55,500	37,500	37,500 61,500 42,000	27,000		
R-1	NS ^{d, h}	UL	UL	24,000	16,000	24,000	16,000	20,500	12,000	7,000	
	S13R										
	51	UL	UL.	96,000	64,000	96,000	64,000	82,000	48,000	28,000	
	SM	UL	UL	72,000	48,000	72,000	48,000	61,500	36,000	21,000	
R-2	NS ^{d, h}	UL	UL	24,000	16,000	24,000	16,000	20,500	12,000	7,000	
	\$13R					24,000	10,000				
	51	UL	UL	96,000	64,000	96,000	64,000	82,000	48,000	28,000	
	SM	UL	UL	72,000	48,000	72,000	48,000	61,500	36,000	21,000	



Assembly

- Sprinklers cover the assembly area
- Must also cover any stories between assembly use and level of exit discharge
- Required where assembly use is not on the level of exit discharge
- Required for specific groups...

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Sprinklers Required

- For A-1, A-3, and A-4
 - >12,000 ft²
 - 0L > 300
 - Multitheater (A-1 only)





Group A-2 – Fire Area

- >5,000 ft²
- OL >300 or >100 in...



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Ambulatory Care

- Sprinklers cover entire floor and to level of exit discharge
- 4 or more occupants incapable of self-preservation
- Any located above L.E.D.





Educational

- Fire area >12,000 ft²
- Below L.E.D.
- Gen Statutes of CT, Sec 29-315 supersedes building code

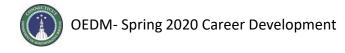


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Group F-1 - Fire Area

- >12,000 ft²
- >3 stories above grade
- >24,000 ft² cumulative of all F-1 fire areas
- >2,500 ft² when
 - Upholstered furniture
 - Mattresses
 - Woodworking





High-Hazard Occupancies

- Required in all
- Specific sprinkler criteria for H-5



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Institutional

- Required in all with some exception
 - 13R allowed in I-1 Cond 1
 - I-4 at L.E.D with each room having exterior door
 - I-4 just that level and down to L.E.D





Mercantile

- Throughout building
- Group M fire area
 - >12,000 ft²
 - >3 stories above grade
 - Combined area of all group m 24,000 ft²
- Throughout stories below L.E.D >2,500 ft²



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High-Piled Storage

- "Big-box" stores
- All require sprinklers





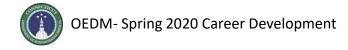
Residential

- · All newly constructed
- · Existing with change of use or addition
- Exceptions:
 - · Bed and breakfast
 - · R-2 conversion with criteria
 - Older R-2 conversion
 - · Horizontal additions, sprinkler in new only
 - Only 2 dwelling units with criteria

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Storage

- Moderate Hazard (S-1) fire area
 - >12,000 ft²
 - >3 stories above grade
 - Combined areas >24,000 ft²
 - Commercial motor vehicle storage >5,000 ft²
 - Upholstered furniture or mattress storage >2,500 ft²
- Enclosed Parking Garage (S-2)
 - 12,000 ft²
 - Beneath other use groups other than R-3



Storage

- Repair Garage
 - \geq 2 stories and >10,000 ft² fire area
 - 1 story and >12,000 ft² fire area
 - Below grade repair garage
 - Commercial motor vehicle repair >5,000 ft²

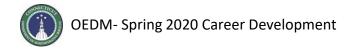


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Tire Storage

- Storage over 20,000 ft³
- Whole building protected





Other Areas

- Buildings with limited openings
- Trash & linen chutes
- Tall buildings
- Special occupancy requirements, Building Code Ch 4

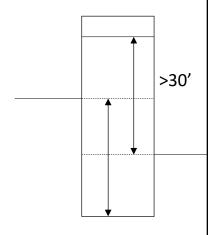


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Standpipe Requirements

Standpipes

- Class III required where...
 - Floor level
 - FD Access
- Class I with sprinklers



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Open Parking

- Manual allowed up to 150'
- Manual dry allowed





Assembly Use

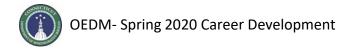
- OL >1,000 and nonsprinklered
 - · Class I automatic wet
- Exception
 - · Open-air seating
 - · Can be manual or semiautomatic in non-highrise

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Covered Malls

- If not triggered by height then...
- Class I hose connections to sprinkler system
 - Design for 250 gpm, <50 psi drop





Stages

- When >1,000 ft²
 - · Class III wet
 - 1 1/2" connections with sprinklers



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Other Areas

- Underground buildings
- Helistops and heliports
- Marinas and boatyards
- Rooftop gardens and landscaped roofs





Fire Alarm Requirements

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Fire Alarm Requirements

- Driven by occupancy or hazard
- Minimum one manual pull station
 - Exempts systems dedicated to elevator recall and...
 - R-2





Assembly

- 0L>300
- OL >1,000 needs voice communication



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Business

- OL on all floors ≥ 500
- OL >100 above or below L.E.D.
- Ambulatory Health Care
 - Smoke detection throughout and in public use areas
 - · Above exempt with sprinklers

Education

- EVAC system
- No manual w/OL <50
- No EVAC w/OL < 100
- Manual omitted w/automatic detection
 - · Corridor smokes
 - · Heat detection in other areas

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Factory/Industrial

- · Manual when...
 - ≥ 2 stories
 - \geq 500 above or below L.E.D.
- Sprinkler exception



Hazard/Industrial

- Manual in...
 - H-5 and organic coatings manufacture
- · Automatic smoke detection
 - · Highly toxic gases, organic peroxides, and oxidizers
 - Follow IFC

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Institutional

- Manual fire alarm required
 - · Can be at attended staff locations
 - Private mode signaling acceptable

Occupancy Requirements

- Continues through remaining sections of 907 of the building code
- Specific for hazards found in certain occupancies

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Smoke Control Systems

Smoke Control

- Atria
 - Connecting more than 2 stories
 - All in I-2 and I-1 Cond 2
- Underground Buildings
- Windowless Buildings
- Some stages
- Smoke-protected Assembly Seating

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Smoke Removal



Smoke Removal

- Industrial or Storage
 - >50,000 ft²
- High-Piled Storage

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Questions?





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