SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST-TS CEN/TS 15176:2006

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Ovrednotenje skladnosti po standardih za vgrajene gasilne sisteme

Evaluation of conformity for fixed firefighting systems standards

Konformitätsbewertungsverfahren nach den Europäischen Normen für ortsfeste Brandbekämpfungsanlagen

Évaluation de la conformité dans les normes relatives aux installations fixes de lutte contre l'incendie

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TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION

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CEN/TS 15176

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English Version

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This Technical Specification (CEN/TS) was approved by CEN on 25 July 2005 for provisional application.

The period of validity of this CEN/TS is limited initially to three years. After two years the members of CEN will be requested to submit their comments, particularly on the question whether the CEN/TS can be converted into a European Standard.

CEN members are required to announce the existence of this CEN/TS in the same way as for an EN and to make the CEN/TS available promptly at national level in an appropriate form. It is permissible to keep conflicting national standards in force (in parallel to the CEN/TS) until the final decision about the possible conversion of the CEN/TS into an EN is reached.

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Foreword

This Technical Specification (CEN/TS 15176:2005) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 191 “Fixed firefighting systems”, the secretariat of which is held by BSI.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to announce this CEN Technical Specification: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

Introduction

The product standards, which have been prepared by CEN/TC 191 under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association and support essential requirements of the CPD, have been prepared with generalised clauses covering evaluation of conformity. However, there is a concern that, whilst the intention of both CEN and CEN/TC 191 has been to develop standards, which will ensure a unified system (a "level playing field") for vital fixed firefighting system products, this may not be achieved in practice. This concern arises due to the potential for differing practices being adopted by the various notified bodies or by different manufacturers.

As it remains the responsibility of CEN/TC 191 to set down and produce all technical requirements, the Committee recognised that it was their responsibility to provide the essential clarification and definition of the evaluation procedures relevant and appropriate to fixed firefighting systems product standards.

It was therefore proposed that CEN/TC 191 raise a new work item to produce a Technical Specification on the evaluation of conformity for fixed firefighting systems products, which can be used in conjunction with any and all of the fixed firefighting systems product standards.

This Technical Specification reflects current industry practices and provides clear guidance so that notified bodies are able to follow a common, consistent regime in dealing with evaluation and attestation of conformity.

The Technical Specification is intended to be used by notified bodies involved with fixed firefighting systems products, in conjunction with each product standard. This will ensure a consistent quality and confidence level throughout the European Union, regardless of which body carries out the attestation.

The Technical Specification will be a tool for use by the Notified Bodies Group, SG07, although prepared by the CEN committee responsible for preparing technical standards, and will be specific and unique to fixed firefighting systems products. The principles may, however, be used by other CEN Technical Committees, such as CEN/TC 72 and CEN/TC 192.

1 Scope

This Technical Specification describes the evaluation of conformity procedures in accordance with European Standards in the field of fixed firefighting systems and should be read in conjunction with the relevant clauses of these standards.

This Technical Specification is only applicable to European Standards which are prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association and support essential requirements of the EU Construction Products Directive (89/106/EEC).

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN ISO 9001:2000, *Quality management systems – Requirements (ISO 9001:2000).*

3 Evaluation of conformity

3.1 General

The compliance of the component with the requirements of this Technical Specification shall be demonstrated by:

— initial type testing,

— factory production control by the manufacturer.

NOTE The manufacturer is a natural or legal person, who places the component on the market under his own name. Normally, the manufacturer designs and manufactures the component himself. As a first alternative, he may have it designed, manufactured, assembled, packed, processed or labelled by subcontracting. As a second alternative he may assemble, pack, process, or label ready-made products.

The manufacturer shall ensure:

— that the initial type testing in accordance with this Technical Specification is initiated and carried out; (where relevant, under the control of a product certification body); and

— that the component continuously complies with the initial type testing samples, for which compliance with this Technical Specification has been verified.

He shall always retain the overall control and shall have the necessary competence to take the responsibility for the component.

The manufacturer shall be fully responsible for the conformity of that component to all relevant regulatory requirements. However, where the manufacturer uses components already shown to conform to those requirements relevant for that component (e.g. by CE marking) the manufacturer is not required to repeat the evaluation, which led to such conformity. Where the manufacturer uses components not already shown to conform, it is his responsibility to undertake the necessary evaluation to show conformity.

3.2 Initial type testing

3.2.1 Initial type testing shall be performed to demonstrate conformity with this Technical Specification.

All characteristics given in the Requirements clauses (except Documentation sub-clauses) shall be subject to this initial type testing, except as described in 3.2.3 to 3.2.5.

3.2.2 In the case of modification of the component or of the method of production (where these may affect the stated properties), initial type testing shall be performed. All characteristics given in the Requirements clauses (except Documentation sub-clauses), which may be changed by the modification, shall be subject to this initial type testing, except as described in 3.2.3 to 3.2.5.

3.2.3 Tests previously performed in accordance with the provisions of this standard may be taken into account providing that they were made to the same or a more rigorous test method under the same system of attestation of conformity on the same component or components of similar design, construction and functionality, such that the results are applicable to the component in question.

NOTE Same system of attestation of conformity means testing by an independent third party under the control of a product certification body.

3.2.4 Components may be grouped into families where one or more characteristics are the same for all components within that family or the test results are representative of all components within that family. In this case not all components of the family have to be tested for the purposes of the initial type testing.

3.2.5 Test samples shall be representative of the normal production. If the test samples are prototypes, they shall be representative of the intended future production and shall be selected by the manufacturer.

NOTE In the case of prototypes and third party certification, this means that it is the manufacturer not the third party who is responsible for selecting the samples. During the initial inspection of the factory and of the factory production control (see 2.3), it is verified, that the component continuously complies with the initial type testing samples.

3.2.6 If the technical documentation of the test samples does not give a sufficient basis for later compliance checks, a reference sample (identified and marked) shall remain available for this purpose.

3.2.7 Any initial type testing and its results shall be documented in a test report.

3.3 Factory production control (FPC)

3.3.1 General

The manufacturer shall establish, document and maintain an FPC system to ensure that the components placed on the market conform with the stated performance characteristics.

If the manufacturer has the component designed, manufactured, assembled, packed, processed and labelled by subcontracting, FPC of the subcontractor may be taken into account. Where subcontracting takes place, the manufacturer shall retain the overall control of the component and ensure that he receives all the information that is necessary to fulfil his responsibilities according to this Technical Specification. The manufacturer who subcontracts all of his activities may in no circumstances discharge himself of his responsibilities to a subcontractor.

FPC is the permanent internal control of production exercised by the manufacturer.

All the elements, requirements and provisions adopted by the manufacturer shall be documented in a systematic manner in the form of written policies and procedures. This production control system documentation shall ensure a common understanding of conformity evaluation and enable the achievement of the required product characteristics and the effective operation of the production control system to be checked.

Factory production control therefore brings together operational techniques and all measures allowing maintenance and control of the conformity of the component with technical specifications. Its implementation may be achieved by controls and tests on measuring equipment, raw materials and constituents, processes, machines and manufacturing equipment and finished products, including material properties in products, and by making use of the results thus obtained.

3.3.2 General requirements

The FPC system shall fulfil the requirements as described in the following clauses of EN ISO 9001:2000, where applicable:

— 4.2 except 4.2.1 a)

— 5.1 e), 5.5.1, 5.5.2

— Clause 6

— 7.1 except 7.1 a), 7.2.3 c), 7.4, 7.5, 7.6

— 8.2.3, 8.2.4, 8.3, 8.5.2

The FPC system may be part of a Quality Management system, e.g. in accordance with EN ISO 9001.

3.3.3 Component specific requirements

3.3.3.1 The FPC system shall

— address this Technical Specification; and

— ensure that the components placed on the market conform with the stated performance characteristics.

3.3.3.2 The FPC system shall include a product specific FPC- or Quality-plan, which identifies procedures to demonstrate conformity of the component at appropriate stages, i.e.

a) the controls and tests to be carried out prior to and/or during manufacture according to a frequency laid down; and/or

b) the verifications and tests to be carried out on finished components according to a frequency laid down.

If the manufacturer uses only finished components, the operations under b) shall lead to an equivalent level of conformity of the component as if normal FPC had been carried out during the production.

If the manufacturer carries out parts of the production himself, the operations under b) may be reduced and partly be replaced by operations under a). Generally, the more parts of the production are carried out by the manufacturer, the more operations under b) may be replaced by operations under a). In any case the operation shall lead to an equivalent level of conformity of the component as if normal FPC had been carried out during the production.

NOTE Depending on the specific case, it can be necessary to carry out the operations referred to under a) and b), only the operations under a) or only those under b).

The operations under a) centre as much on the intermediate states of the component as on manufacturing machines and their adjustment, and equipment etc. These controls and tests and their frequency are chosen based on product type and composition, the manufacturing process and its complexity, the sensitivity of product features to variations in manufacturing parameters etc.

The manufacturer shall establish and maintain records, which provide evidence that the production has been sampled and tested. These records shall show clearly whether the production has satisfied the defined