INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

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Gaseous fire-extinguishing systems — Physical properties and system design —

Part 1: General requirements

Systèmes d'extinction d'incendie utilisant des agents gazeux — Propriétés physiques et conception des systèmes —

Partie 1: Exigences générales

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 3.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this part of ISO 14520 may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

International Standard ISO 14520-1 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 21, *Equipment for fire protection and fire fighting*, Subcommittee SC 8, *Gaseous media fire extinguishing systems*.

ISO 14520 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Gaseous fire-extinguishing systems — Physical properties and system design*:

— *Part 1: General requirements*

— *Part 2: CF_3I extinguishant*

— *Part 3: FC-2-1-8 extinguishant*

— *Part 4: FC-3-1-10 extinguishant*

— *Part 6: HCFC Blend A extinguishant*

— *Part 7: HCFC 124 extinguishant*

— *Part 8: HCFC 125 extinguishant*

— *Part 9: HFC 227ea extinguishant*

— *Part 10: HFC 23 extinguishant*

— *Part 11: HFC 236fa extinguishant*

— *Part 12 IG-01 extinguishant*

— *Part 13: IG-100 extinguishant*

— *Part 14: IG-55 extinguishant*

— *Part 15: IG-541 extinguishant*

Annexes A to E form a normative part of this part of ISO 14520. Annex F is for information only.

Introduction

Fire fighting systems covered in this part of ISO 14520 are designed to provide a supply of gaseous extinguishing medium for the extinction of fire.

Several different methods of supplying extinguishant to, and applying it at, the required point of discharge for fire extinction have been developed in recent years, and there is a need for dissemination of information on established systems and methods. This part of ISO 14520 has been prepared to meet this need.

In particular, new requirements to eliminate the need to release extinguishants during testing and commissioning procedures are included. These are linked to the inclusion of enclosure integrity testing.

The requirements of this part of ISO 14520 are made in the light of the best technical data known to the working group at the time of writing but, since a wide field is covered, it has been impracticable to consider every possible factor or circumstance that might affect implementation of the recommendations.

It has been assumed in the preparation of this part of ISO 14520 that the execution of its provisions is entrusted to people appropriately qualified and experienced in the specification, design, installation, testing, approval, inspection, operation and maintenance of systems and equipment, for whose guidance it has been prepared, and who can be expected to exercise a duty of care to avoid unnecessary release of extinguishant.

Attention is drawn to the Montreal Protocol on substances that deplete the ozone layer.

It is important that the fire protection of a building or plant be considered as a whole. Gaseous extinguishant systems form only a part, though an important part, of the available facilities, but it should not be assumed that their adoption necessarily removes the need to consider supplementary measures, such as the provision of portable fire extinguishers or other mobile appliances for first aid or emergency use, or to deal with special hazards.

Gaseous extinguishants have for many years been a recognized effective medium for the extinction of flammable liquid fires and fires in the presence of electrical and ordinary Class A hazards, but it should not be forgotten, in the planning of comprehensive schemes, that there may be hazards for which these mediums are not suitable, or that in certain circumstances or situations there may be dangers in their use requiring special precautions.

Advice on these matters can be obtained from the appropriate manufacturer of the extinguishant or the extinguishing system. Information may also be sought from the appropriate fire authority, the health and safety authorities and insurers. In addition, reference should be made as necessary to other national standards and statutory regulations of the particular country.

It is essential that fire fighting equipment be carefully maintained to ensure instant readiness when required. Routine maintenance is liable to be overlooked or given insufficient attention by the owner of the system. It is, however, neglected at peril to the lives of occupants of the premises and at the risk of crippling financial loss. The importance of maintenance cannot be too highly emphasized.

Gaseous fire-extinguishing systems — Physical properties and system design —

Part 1: General requirements

1 Scope

This part of ISO 14520 specifies requirements and gives recommendations for the design, installation, testing, maintenance and safety of gaseous fire fighting systems in buildings, plant or other structures, and the characteristics of the various extinguishants and types of fire for which they are a suitable extinguishing medium.

It covers total flooding systems primarily related to buildings, plant and other specific applications, utilizing electrically non-conducting gaseous fire extinguishants that do not leave a residue after discharge and for which there are sufficient data currently available to enable validation of performance characteristics by an appropriate independent authority. This part of ISO 14520 is not applicable to explosion suppression.

This part of ISO 14520 is not intended to indicate approval of the extinguishants listed therein by the appropriate authorities, as other extinguishants may be equally acceptable. CO_2 is not included as it is covered by other International Standards.

This part of ISO 14520 is applicable to the extinguishants listed in Table 1. It is essential that it be used in conjunction with the separate parts of ISO 14520 for specific extinguishants, as cited in Table 1.

Table 1 — Listed extinguishants

Extinguishant	Chemical	Formula	Trade name	International Standard
CF_3I	Trifluoroiodomethane	CF_3I	Triodide	ISO 14520-2
FC-2-1-8	Perfluoropropane	$CF_3CF_2CF_3$	CEA 308	ISO 14520-3
FC-3-1-10	Perfluorobutane	C_4F_{10}	CEA 410	ISO 14520-4
HCFC Blend A			NAF S-III	ISO 14520-6
HCFC-123	Dichlorotrifluoroethane	$CHCl_2CF_3$		
HCFC-22	Chlorodifluoromethane	$CHClF_2$		
HCFC-124	Chlorotetrafluoroethane	$CHClFCF_3$		
	Isopropenyl-1-methylcyclohexene	$C_{10}H_{16}$		
HCFC 124	Chlorotetrafluoroethane	$CHClFCF_3$	FE-241	ISO 14520-7
HCFC 125	Pentafluoroethane	CHF_2CF_3	FE-25	ISO 14520-8
HFC-227ea	Heptafluoropropane	CF_3CHFCF_3	FM-200	ISO 14520-9
HFC 23	Trifluoromethane	CHF_3	FE-13	ISO 14520-10
HFC 236fa	Hexafluoropropane	$CF_3CH_2CF_3$	FE-36	ISO 14520-11
IG-01	Argon	Ar	Argotec	ISO 14520-12
IG-100	Nitrogen	N_2		ISO 14520-13
IG-55	Nitrogen (50 %) Argon (50 %)	N_2 Ar	Argonite	ISO 14520-14
IG-541	Nitrogen (52 %) Argon (40 %) Carbon dioxide (8 %)	N_2 Ar CO_2	Inergen	ISO 14520-15

2 Normative references

The following normative documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of ISO 14520. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this part of ISO 14520 are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the normative documents indicated below. For undated references, the latest edition of the normative document referred to applies. Members of ISO and IEC maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 3941, *Classification of fires*.

ISO 14520-2, *Gaseous fire-extinguishing systems — Physical properties and system design — Part 2: CF_3I extinguishant*.

ISO 14520-3, *Gaseous fire-extinguishing systems — Physical properties and system design — Part 3: FC-2-1-8 extinguishant*.

ISO 14520-4, *Gaseous fire-extinguishing systems — Physical properties and system design — Part 4: FC-3-1-10 extinguishant*.

ISO 14520-6, *Gaseous fire-extinguishing systems — Physical properties and system design — Part 6: HCFC Blend A extinguishant*.

ISO 14520-7, *Gaseous fire-extinguishing systems — Physical properties and system design — Part 7: HCFC 124 extinguishant*.

ISO 14520-8, *Gaseous fire-extinguishing systems — Physical properties and system design — Part 8: HFC 125 extinguishant*.

ISO 14520-9, *Gaseous fire-extinguishing systems — Physical properties and system design — Part 9: HFC 227ea extinguishant*.

ISO 14520-10, *Gaseous fire-extinguishing systems — Physical properties and system design — Part 10: HFC 23 extinguishant*.

ISO 14520-11, *Gaseous fire-extinguishing systems — Physical properties and system design — Part 11: HFC 236fa extinguishant*.

ISO 14520-12, *Gaseous fire-extinguishing systems — Physical properties and system design — Part 12: IG-01 extinguishant*.

ISO 14520-13, *Gaseous fire-extinguishing systems — Physical properties and system design — Part 13: IG-100 extinguishant*.

ISO 14520-14, *Gaseous fire-extinguishing systems — Physical properties and system design — Part 14: IG-55 extinguishant*.

ISO 14520-15, *Gaseous fire-extinguishing systems — Physical properties and system design — Part 15: IG-541 extinguishant*.

IEC 60364-7, *Electrical installation of buildings — Part 7: Requirements for special installations or locations*.

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this part of ISO 14520, the term "bar" shall be taken as "gauge", unless otherwise indicated. Concentrations or quantities expressed in percentages (%) shall be taken as by volume, unless otherwise indicated.

For the purposes of this part of ISO 14520, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1
approved
acceptable to a relevant authority (see 3.2)

NOTE In determining the acceptability of installations or procedures, equipment or materials, the authority may base acceptance on compliance with the appropriate standards.

3.2
authority
organization, office or individual responsible for approving equipment, installations or procedures

3.3
automatic/manual switch
means of converting the system from automatic to manual actuation

NOTE This may be in the form of a manual switch on the control panel or other units, or a personnel door interlock. In all cases, this changes the actuation mode of the system from automatic and manual to manual only or vice versa.

3.4
extinguishant
electrically non-conducting gaseous fire extinguishant that does not leave a residue upon evaporation (see Table 1)

3.5
clearance
air gap between equipment, including piping and nozzles and unenclosed or uninsulated live electrical components at other than ground potential

3.6 Concentration

3.6.1
design concentration
concentration of extinguishant, including a safety factor, required for system design purposes

3.6.2
maximum concentration
concentration achieved from the actual extinguishant quantity at the maximum ambient temperature in the protected area

3.6.3
extinguishing concentration
minimum concentration of extinguishant required to extinguish fire involving particular fuel under defined experimental conditions excluding any safety factor

3.7
engineered system
system in which the supply of extinguishant stored centrally is discharged through a system of pipe and nozzles in which the size of each section of pipe and nozzle orifice has been calculated in accordance with relevant parts of ISO 14520

NOTE The design flow rates from nozzles may vary according to the design requirements of the hazard.

3.8
fill density
mass of extinguishant per unit volume of container

3.9
flooding quantity
mass or volume of extinguishant required to achieve the design concentration within the protected volume within the specified discharge time

3.10
gross volume
volume enclosed by the building elements around the protected enclosure, minus the volume of any permanent impermeable building elements within the enclosure

3.11
hold time
period of time during which a concentration of extinguishant greater than the fire extinguishing concentration surrounds the hazard

3.12
inspection
visual check to give reasonable assurance that the extinguishing system is fully charged and operable

NOTE This is done by seeing that the system is in place, that it has not been activated or tampered with, and that there is no obvious physical damage or condition to prevent operation.

3.13
liquefied gas
gas or gas mixture (normally a halocarbon) which is liquid at the container pressurization level at room temperature (20 °C)

3.14
lock-off device
manual shut-off valve installed into the discharge piping downstream of the agent containers; or another type of device that mechanically prevents agent container actuation

NOTE 1 The actuation of this device provides an indication of system isolation.

NOTE 2 The intent is to prevent the discharge of agent into the hazard area when the lock-off device is activated.

3.15
lowest observed adverse effect level
LOAEL
lowest concentration at which an adverse toxicological or physiological effect has been observed

3.16
maintenance
thorough check to give maximum assurance that the extinguishing system will operate as intended

NOTE It includes a thorough examination and any necessary repair or replacement of system components.

3.17
maximum working pressure
equilibrium pressure within a container at the maximum working temperature

NOTE 1 For liquefied gases this is at the maximum fill density and may include superpressurization.

NOTE 2 The equilibrium pressure for a container in transit can differ from that in storage within a building.

3.18
modular system
system consisting of distributed storage containers, usually of the pre-engineered type, in which each unit is designed to protect a given volume which is within its permitted limitations and which in total provide cover for the whole hazard

3.19
no observed adverse effect level
NOAEL
highest concentration at which no adverse toxicological or physiological effect has been observed

3.20
non-liquefied gas
gas or gas mixture (normally an inert gas) which, under service pressure and allowable service temperature conditions, is always present in the gaseous form

3.21
normally unoccupied area
area not normally occupied by people but which may be entered occasionally for brief periods

3.22
pre-engineered systems
system consisting of a supply of extinguishant of specified capacity coupled to pipework with a balanced nozzle arrangement up to a maximum permitted design

NOTE No deviation is permitted from the limits specified by the manufacturer or authority.

3.23
selector valve
valve installed in the discharge piping downstream of the agent containers, to direct the agent to the appropriate hazard enclosure

NOTE It is used where one or more agent containers are arranged to selectively discharge agent to any of several separate hazard enclosures.

3.24
superpressurization
addition of a gas to the extinguishant container, where necessary, to achieve the required pressure for proper system operation

3.25
total flooding system
system arranged to discharge extinguishant into an enclosed space to achieve the appropriate design concentration.

3.26
unoccupiable area
area which cannot be occupied due to dimensional or other physical constraints

EXAMPLE Shallow voids and cabinets.

4 Use and limitations

4.1 General

Throughout this part of ISO 14520 the word "shall" indicates a mandatory requirement; the word "should" indicates a recommendation or that which is advised but not required.

The design, installation, service and maintenance of gaseous fire-extinguishing systems shall be performed by those competent in fire extinguishing system technology.

The hazards against which these systems offer protection, and any limitations on their use, shall be contained in the system supplier's design manual.

Total flooding fire-extinguishing systems are used primarily for protection against hazards that are in enclosures or equipment that, in itself, includes an enclosure to contain the extinguishant. The following are typical of such hazards, but the list is not exhaustive:

a) electrical and electronic hazards;

b) telecommunications facilities;

c) flammable and combustible liquids and gases;

d) other high-value assets.

4.2 Extinguishants

The extinguishants referred to in this part of ISO 14520 are electrically non-conductive media.

The extinguishants and specialized system parameters are each covered individually in the parts of ISO 14520 for specific extinguishants. These parts shall be used in conjunction with this part of ISO 14520.

The extinguishants referred to in ISO 14520 shall not be used on fires involving the following unless relevant testing has been carried out to the satisfaction of the authority:

a) chemicals containing their own supply of oxygen, such as cellulose nitrate;

b) mixtures containing oxidizing materials, such as sodium chlorate or sodium nitrate;

c) chemicals capable of undergoing autothermal decomposition, such as some organic peroxides;

d) reactive metals (such as sodium, potassium, magnesium, titanium and zirconium), reactive hydrides, or metal amides, some of which may react violently with some gaseous extinguishants;

e) environments where significant surface areas exist at temperatures greater than the breakdown temperature of the extinguishing agent and are heated by means other than the fire.

4.3 Electrostatic discharge

Care shall be taken when discharging extinguishant into potentially explosive atmospheres. Electrostatic charging of conductors not bonded to earth may occur during the discharge of extinguishant. These conductors may discharge to other objects with sufficient energy to initiate an explosion. Where the system is used for inerting, pipework shall be adequately bonded and earthed.

4.4 Compatibility with other extinguishants

Mixing of extinguishants in the same container shall be permitted only if the system is approved for use with such a mixture.

Systems employing the simultaneous discharge of different extinguishants to protect the same enclosed space shall not be permitted.

4.5 Temperature limitations

All devices shall be designed for the service they will encounter and shall not readily be rendered inoperative or susceptible to accidental operation. Devices normally shall be designed to function properly from –20 °C to +50 °C, or marked to indicate temperature limitations, or in accordance with manufacturers' specifications which shall be marked on the name-plate, or (where there is no name-plate) in the manufacturer's instruction manual.

5 Safety

5.1 Hazard to personnel

Any hazard to personnel created by the discharge of gaseous extinguishants shall be considered in the design of the system, in particular with reference to the hazards associated with particular extinguishants in the supplementary parts of ISO 14520. Unnecessary exposure to all gaseous extinguishants shall be avoided.

Adherence to ISO 14520 does not remove the user's statutory responsibility to comply with the appropriate safety regulations.

The decomposition products generated by the clean agent breaking down in the presence of very high amounts of heat can be hazardous. All of the present halocarbon agents contain fluorine. In the presence of available hydrogen (from water vapour, or the combustion process itself), the main decomposition product is hydrogen fluoride (HF).

These decomposition products have a sharp, acrid odour, even in minute concentrations of only a few parts per million. This characteristic provides a built-in warning system for the agent, but at the same time creates a noxious, irritating atmosphere for those who must enter the hazard following a fire.

The amount of agent that can be expected to decompose in extinguishing a fire depends to a large extent on the size of the fire, the particular clean agent, the concentration of the agent, and the length of time the agent is in contact with the flame or heated surface. If there is a very rapid build-up of concentration to the critical value, then the fire will be extinguished quickly and the decomposition will be limited to the minimum possible with that agent. Should that agent's specific composition be such that it could generate large quantities of decomposition products, and the time to achieve the critical value is lengthy, then the quantity of decomposition products can be quite great. The actual concentration of the decomposition products then depends on the volume of the room in which the fire was burning and on the degree of mixing and ventilation.

Clearly, longer exposure of the agent to high temperatures would produce greater concentrations of these gases. The type and sensitivity of detection, coupled with the rate of discharge, should be selected to minimize the exposure time of the agent to the elevated temperature if the concentration of the breakdown products is to be minimized.

Non-liquefied agents do not decompose measurably in extinguishing a fire. As such, toxic or corrosive decomposition products are not found. However, breakdown products of the fire itself can still be substantial and could make the area untenable for human occupancy.

5.2 Safety precautions

5.2.1 For normally occupied areas

The minimum safety precautions taken shall be in accordance with Table 2.

Table 2 — Minimum safety precautions

Maximum concentration	Time delay device	Automatic/manual switch	Lock-off device
Up to and including the NOAEL	X	Not required	Not required
Above the NOAEL and up to the LOAEL	X	X	Not required
LOAEL and above	X	X	X
NOTE The intent of this table is to avoid unnecessary exposure of occupants to the discharged extinguishant. Factors such as the time for egress and the risk to the occupants by the fire should be considered when determining the system discharge time delay. Where national standards require other precautions, these should be implemented.			

5.2.2 For normally unoccupied areas

The maximum concentration shall not exceed the LOAEL for the extinguishant used unless a lock-off valve is fitted.

It is recommended that systems where the NOAEL is expected to be exceeded be placed in non-automatic mode whilst the room is occupied.

WARNING: Any change to the enclosure volume, or addition or removal of fixed contents that was not covered in the original design will affect the concentration of extinguishant. In such instances the system shall be recalculated to ensure that the required design concentration is achieved and the maximum concentration is consistent with Table 2.

5.2.3 For unoccupiable areas

The maximum concentration may exceed the LOAEL for the extinguishant used, without the need for a lock-off valve to be fitted.

5.3 Occupiable areas

In areas which are protected by total flooding systems and which are capable of being occupied, the following shall be provided.

a) Time delay devices:

   1) for applications where a discharge delay does not significantly increase the threat from fire to life or property, extinguishing systems shall incorporate a pre-discharge alarm with a time delay sufficient to allow personnel evacuation prior to discharge;

   2) time delay devices shall be used only for personnel evacuation or to prepare the hazard area for discharge.

b) Automatic/manual switch, and lock-off devices where required in accordance with 5.2.

NOTE Although lock-off devices are not always required, they are essential in some situations, particularly for some specific maintenance functions.

c) Exit routes, which shall be kept clear at all times, and emergency lighting and adequate direction signs to minimize travel distances.

d) Outward-swinging self-closing doors which can be opened from the inside, including when locked from the outside.

e) Continuous visual and audible alarms at entrances and designated exits inside the protected area and continuous visual alarms outside the protected area which operate until the protected area has been made safe.

f) Appropriate warning and instructions signs.

g) Where required, pre-discharge alarms within such areas that are distinctive from all other alarm signals, that will operate immediately on commencement of time delay upon detection of the fire.

h) Means for prompt natural or forced-draft ventilation of such areas after any discharge of extinguishant. Forced-draft ventilation will often be necessary. Care shall be taken to completely dissipate hazardous atmospheres and not just move them to other locations, as most extinguishants are heavier than air.

i) Instructions and drills of all personnel within or in the vicinity of protected areas, including maintenance or construction personnel who may be brought into the area, to ensure their correct actions when the system operates.

In addition to the above requirements, the following are recommended:

— self-contained breathing apparatus should be supplied and personnel trained in its use;

— personnel should not enter the enclosure until it has been verified as being safe to do so.

5.4 Electrical hazards

Where exposed electrical conductors are present, clearances no smaller than those given in Table 3 shall be provided, where practicable, between the electrical conductors and all parts of the system that may be approached during maintenance. Where these clearance distances cannot be achieved, warning notices shall be provided and a safe system of maintenance work shall be adopted.

The system should be so arranged that all normal operations can be carried out with safety to the operator.

5.5 Electrical earthing

Systems within electrical substations or switchrooms shall be efficiently bonded and earthed to prevent the metalwork becoming electrically charged.

5.6 Electrostatic discharge

The system shall be adequately bonded and earthed to minimize the risk of electrostatic discharge.

6 System design

6.1 General

This clause sets out the requirements for the design of the extinguishing system.

All ancillary systems and components shall comply with the relevant national or International Standards.