SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN 12845:2015

01-september-2015

Nadomešča:

SIST EN 12845:2005+A2:2009

Vgrajene naprave za gašenje - Avtomatski sprinklerski sistemi - Projektiranje, vgradnja in vzdrževanje

Fixed firefighting systems - Automatic sprinkler systems - Design, installation and maintenance

Ortsfeste Brandbekämpfungsanlagen - Automatische Sprinkleranlagen - Planung, Installation und Instandhaltung

Installations fixes de lutte contre l'incendie - Systèmes d'extinction automatique du type sprinkleur - Conception, installation et maintenance

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN 12845:2015

ICS:

13.220.10	Gašenje požara	Fire-fighting

SIST EN 12845:2015 **en,fr,de**

EUROPEAN STANDARD

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN 12845

June 2015

ICS 13.220.20

Supersedes EN 12845:2004+A2:2009

English Version

Fixed firefighting systems - Automatic sprinkler systems - Design, installation and maintenance

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This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
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Ref. No. EN 12845:2015 E

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Foreword

This document (EN 12845:2015) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 191 “Fixed firefighting systems”, the secretariat of which is held by BSI.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by December 2015, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by December 2015.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document supersedes EN 12845:2004+A2:2009.

It is included in a series of European Standards planned to cover:

— automatic sprinkler systems (EN 12259);

— gas extinguishing systems (EN 12094);

— powder systems (EN 12416);

— explosion protection systems (ISO 6184);

— foam systems (EN 13565);

— gas systems (EN 12094);

— hydrant and hose reel systems (EN 671);

— smoke and heat control systems (EN 12101).

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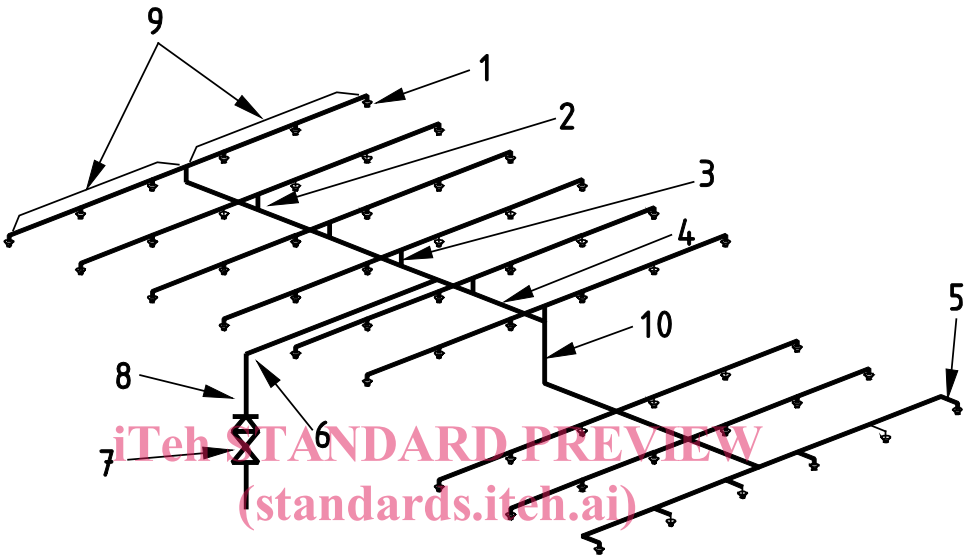
Introduction

An automatic sprinkler system is designed to detect a fire and extinguish it with water in its early stages or hold the fire in check so that extinguishment can be completed by other means.

A sprinkler system consists of a water supply (or supplies) and one or more sprinkler installations; each installation consists of a set of installation main control valves and a pipe array fitted with sprinkler heads. The sprinkler heads are fitted at specified locations at the roof or ceiling, and where necessary between racks, below shelves, and in ovens or stoves. The main elements of a typical installation are shown in Figure 1.



Key

1	sprinkler head	6	main distribution pipe
2	riser	7	control valve set
3	design point	8	riser
4	distribution pipe spur	9	range pipes
5	arm pipe	10	drop

Figure 1 — Main elements of a sprinkler installation

The sprinklers operate at predetermined temperatures to discharge water over the affected part of the area below. The flow of water through the alarm valve initiates a fire alarm. The operating temperature is generally selected to suit ambient temperature conditions.

Only sprinklers in the vicinity of the fire, i.e. those which become sufficiently heated, operate.

The sprinkler system is intended to extend throughout the premises with only limited exceptions.

It should not be assumed that the provision of a sprinkler system entirely obviates the need for other means of fighting fires and it is important to consider the fire precautions in the premises as a whole.

Structural fire resistance, escape routes, fire alarm systems, particular hazards needing other fire protection methods, provision of hose reels and fire hydrants and portable fire extinguishers, etc., safe working and goods handling methods, management supervision and good housekeeping all need consideration.

It is essential that sprinkler systems should be properly maintained to ensure operation when required. This routine is liable to be overlooked or given insufficient attention by supervisors. It is, however, neglected at peril