SLOVENSKI STANDARD
kSIST FprEN 12845:2014

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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: FprEN 12845

ICS:

13.220.20 Požarna zaščita Fire protection

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English Version

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

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

Ortsfeste Brandbekämpfungsanlagen - Automatische Sprinkleranlagen - Planung, Installation und Instandhaltung

This draft European Standard is submitted to CEN members for unique acceptance procedure. It has been drawn up by the Technical Committee CEN/TC 191.

If this draft becomes a European Standard, CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration.

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Recipients of this draft are invited to submit, with their comments, notification of any relevant patent rights of which they are aware and to provide supporting documentation.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels

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Foreword

This document (FprEN 12845:2014) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 191 “Fixed firefighting systems”, the secretariat of which is held by BSI.

This document is currently submitted to the Unique Acceptance Procedure.

This document will supersede EN 12845:2004+A2:2009.

Annexes A to I and Annexes N and P are normative. Annexes J to M and Annex O are informative. This document includes a Bibliography.

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);

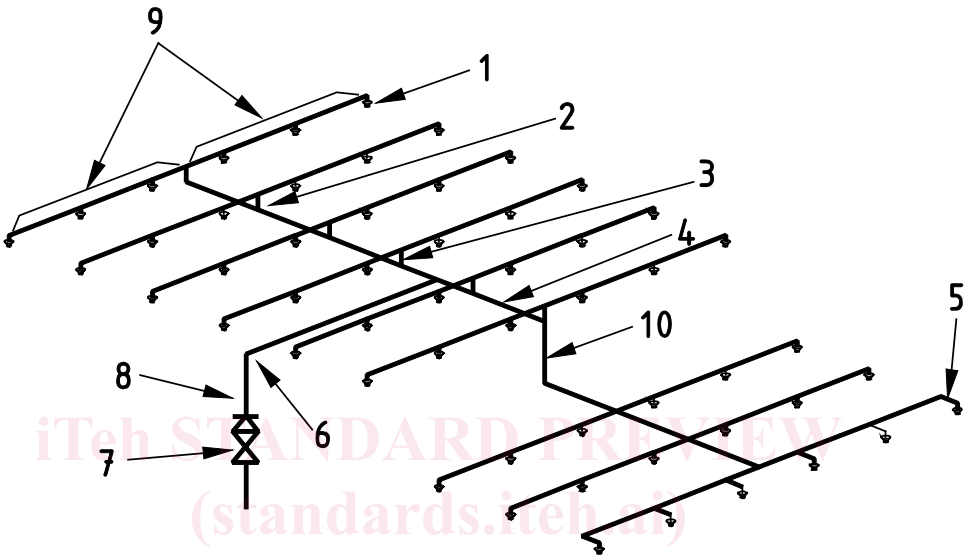
— hydrant and hose reel systems (EN 671);

— smoke and heat control systems (EN 12101).

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