

SLOVENSKI STANDARD oSIST prEN 14972-16:2018

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Vgrajeni gasilni sistemi - Sistemi s pršečo vodo - 16. del: Protokol preskušanja sistemov z odprtimi šobami za požarno zaščito industrijskih cvrtnikov

Fixed firefighting systems - Water mist systems - Part 16: Test protocol for industrial oil cookers for open nozzle systems

Ortsfeste Brandbekämpfungsanlagen - Feinsprüh-Löschanlagen - Teil 16: Brandversuchsprotokoll für industrielle Großfrittieranlagen für Feinsprüh-Löschanlagen mit offenen Düsen

Installations fixes de lutte contre l'incendie - Systèmes à brouillard d'eau - Partie 16: Protocole d'essai des systèmes à buses ouvertes pour cuiseurs industriels

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Installations fixes de lutte contre l'incendie - Systèmes à brouillard d'eau - Partie 16: Protocole d'essai des systèmes à buses ouvertes pour cuiseurs industriels Ortsfeste Brandbekämpfungsanlagen - Feinsprüh-Löschanlagen - Teil 16: Brandversuchsprotokoll für industrielle Großfrittieranlagen für Feinsprüh-Löschanlagen mit offenen Düsen

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

CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Rue de la Science 23, B-1040 Brussels

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European foreword

This document (prEN 14972-16:2017) 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 CEN Enquiry.

EN 14972, *Fixed firefighting systems — Water mist systems*, consists of the following parts:

- Part 1: *Design, installation, inspection and maintenance*; Part 2: *Test protocol for shopping areas* for automatic nozzle systems ¹⁾
- Part 3: Test protocol for office, school class rooms and hotel for automatic nozzle systems 1)
- Part 4: *Test protocol for non-storage occupancies for automatic nozzle systems* 1)
- Part 5: Test protocol for car garages for automatic nozzle systems 1)
- Part 6: Test protocol for false floors and false ceilings for automatic nozzle systems 1)
- Part 7: Test protocol for commercial low hazard occupancies for automatic nozzle systems 1)
- Part 8: Test protocol for machinery in enclosures exceeding 260 m³ for open nozzle systems ¹⁾
- Part 9: Test protocol for machinery in enclosures not exceeding 260 m³ for open nozzle systems 1)
- Part 10: Test protocol for atrium protection with sidewall nozzles for open nozzle systems $^{1)}$
- Part 11: Test protocol for cable tunnels for open nozzle systems 1)
- Part 12: Test protocol for commercial deep fat cooking fryers for open nozzle systems $^{1)}$
- Part 13: Test protocol for wet benches and other similar processing equipment for open nozzle systems 1)
- Part 14: Test protocol for combustion turbines in enclosures exceeding 260 m³ for open nozzle systems 1)
- Part 15: Test protocol for combustion turbines in enclosures not exceeding 260 m³ for open nozzle systems 1)
- Part 16: Test protocol for industrial oil cookers for open nozzle systems

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¹⁾ Under development.

1 Scope

This European Standard specifies fire testing requirements for water mist systems used for fire protection of industrial oil cookers. This does not include requirements for systems used for protection of other equipment such as exhaust air ducts, heaters, heat exchangers, and food processing and food preparation areas.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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 14972-1: $^{-2}$), Fixed firefighting systems — Water mist systems — Design, installation, inspection and maintenance (in preparation)

EN 60584-1:2013, Thermocouples — Part 1: EMF specifications and tolerances (IEC 60584-1:2013)

3 Terms, definitions and abbreviations

3.1 Terms and definition

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in EN 14972-1:-2) and the following apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at http://www.electropedia.org/
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at http://www.iso.org/obp

3.1.1 https://industrial.oil.cookers

non-insulated conveyorized fryers, or batch kettles, used in food processing plants

Note 1 to entry: These cookers are extremely different in size, configuration, and construction from standard kitchen or restaurant oil cookers or fryers and require a different type of extinguishment system. Industrial oil cookers normally have large cooking surfaces, from four and a half square meter to several hundred square meters. They contain from several hundred litres up to approximately 20 000 litres of cooking oil. Industrial oil cookers (except for some batch kettles) typically have moveable covers, or hoods, that can be hydraulically operated.

EXAMPLE Used for chicken, fish, potato products, fries, chips and doughnuts.

3.2 Abbreviations

AIT auto-ignition temperature

4 General requirements

4.1 The water mist system, operating without manual intervention, shall successfully complete all described performance fire tests for their specific applications.

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²⁾ Under development.

- **4.2** The tests should be conducted until the fire is extinguished, as required by the applicable fire test.
- **4.3** System components, component locations, operating conditions and test enclosure details shall remain unaltered throughout all of the fire tests for a given application.
- **4.4** All fire tests should be conducted using the manufacturer specifications in regard to nozzle placement, spray flux, and spray duration. Sprays can be continuous or intermittent in time. In the case of intermittent, or cycled, sprays, the time period during which the system is not discharging shall not be greater than 50 % of one complete on/off cycle. The system off period shall not exceed 1 min.
- **4.5** The nozzles can be placed inside or outside the industrial oil cooker and shall be located in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications.
- **4.6** The use of nozzle protection caps shall be included in the fire test. If nozzle caps are not provided, an alternative method is needed to prevent grease vapours, moisture or other foreign matter from entering the piping and plugging the nozzle orifice.
- **4.7** The fire scenarios shall be conducted using cooking oil specified by the manufacturer. Commonly used cooking oils, their flash points and AITs are listed in Table 1 for information. The test results are only valid for water mist system with cooking oils with flash points and AITs less than or equal to the tested oil \pm 5%. If oils with lower AIT or flash point shall be used in the field then the test has to be repeated with the respective new cooking oil.

Cooking oil Flash point AIT °C °C Canola 338 363 Corn/standards.iteh. 342 log/standard 362 Cotton seed 334 366 348 370 Peanut 333 377 Soybean (Soya) Sunflower 340 359 377 Palm 328

Table 1 — Flash points and AIT's for different cooking oils

System components, component locations and operating conditions shall remain unaltered throughout the fire tests at each stage. All fire tests shall be conducted using the spray specifications from the manufacturer's specifications in regard to nozzle placement, spray flux, and spray duration.

5 Test equipment requirements

- **5.1** The test laboratory should be of adequate size with natural or minimal ventilation so as to not interfere with the fire testing within the enclosure or about the mock-up or test fuel package.
- **5.2** The size of the test laboratory should not impact extinguishment of any test fires (i.e. depletion of oxygen due to an inadequately sized test laboratory).
- **5.3** For all fire tests, the ceiling, floor and walls should be as dry as possible, with only ambient moisture content allowed. The relative humidity in the test enclosure should not significantly differ from that of the ambient relative humidity.

- **5.4** The test enclosures or laboratory shall be at an ambient temperature of (20 ± 10) C prior to the start of the test. The enclosure or hall shall be at as uniform an ambient temperature as reasonably possible. Localized hot or cold spots are not permitted. All non-fire induced drafts shall be eliminated.
- **5.5** The minimum operating nozzle pressure (as specified by the manufacturer) shall be used for all tests, unless otherwise noted. System operating pressures shall be repeatable to within \pm 5%. If the system pressures cannot be controlled within the specified tolerance, fire tests should be conducted at the minimum and maximum pressure by using external means to control the system pressure.
- **5.6** The maximum nozzle ceiling height and spacing (as specified by the manufacturer) shall be used for all tests. This includes utilizing the maximum ceiling spacing of the nozzles from the walls.
- **5.7** he fire tests should be conducted in a large open test hall of sufficient area, and with a minimum ceiling height of 5,0 m, to avoid impacting the results of the tests. Tests involving larger oil cooker mock-ups can require a higher ceiling height. Ventilation for between tests and cooling of the enclosure should be provided by louver vents located on the roof of test hall and a side wall doorway.

6 Industrial oil cooker mock-ups requirement

There should be three industrial oil cooker mock-ups denoted as mock-up A, mock-up B and mock-up C (see Figures 1, 2 and 3).

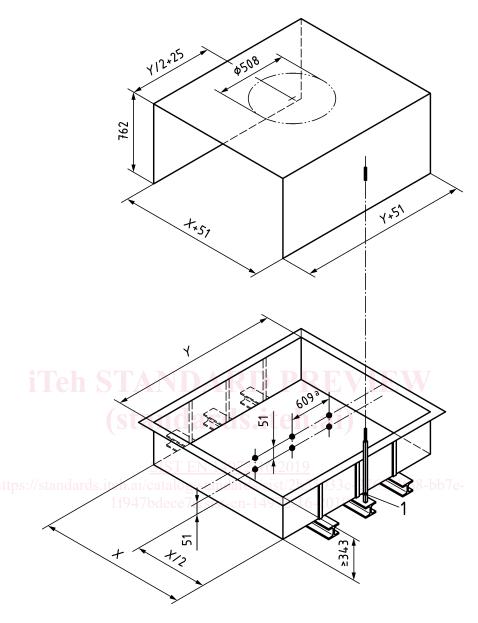
Each mock-up shall be fabricated from nominal 10 mm thick steel and shall consist of a pan and a hood.

- Mock-up A: The insides dimensions of the pan shall be X meter wide, Y meter long and minimum 34 cm deep. Y shall be greater than or equal to X. The inside dimensions of the hood shall be X plus 5 cm wide, Y plus 5 cm long and 76 cm deep. Both ends of the hood along the X dimension shall be open. In addition, there shall be a 50 cm diameter hole on top of the hood simulating the exhaust duct. The distance from the centreline of the hole to either end of the hood shall be half of Y plus 2,5 cm.
- Mock-up B: The insides dimensions of the pan shall be X meter wide, two-times Y meter long and minimum 34 cm deep. Y shall be greater than or equal to X. The inside dimensions of the hood shall be X plus 5 cm wide, two-times Y plus 5 cm long and 76 cm deep. Both ends of the hood along the X dimension shall be open. In addition, there shall be two 50 cm diameter holes on top of the hood simulating the exhaust ducts. The distance from the centreline of the holes to the closest respective end of the hood shall be 0,7-times Y plus 2 cm.
- Mock-up C: The insides dimensions of the pan shall be X meter wide, three-times Y meter long and minimum 34 cm deep. Y shall be greater than or equal to X. The inside dimensions of the hood shall be X plus 5 cm wide, three-times Y plus 5 cm long and 75 cm deep. Both ends of the hood along the X dimension shall be open. In addition, there shall be three 50 cm diameter holes on top of the hood simulating the exhaust ducts. The distance between the centreline of the holes shall be 0,75-times Y plus 1,3 cm. The distance from the centreline of the two holes closest to the ends of the hood and the closest respective end of the hood shall be 0,75-times Y plus 1,3 cm.

Legs should be attached along the length of the hood so that the hood position can be adjusted vertically before each test. The legs should be located outside of the pan (see Figures 1 through 3).

The oil inside the pan should be heated to its AIT by several evenly spaced gas burners placed under the pan.

Dimensions in millimetres

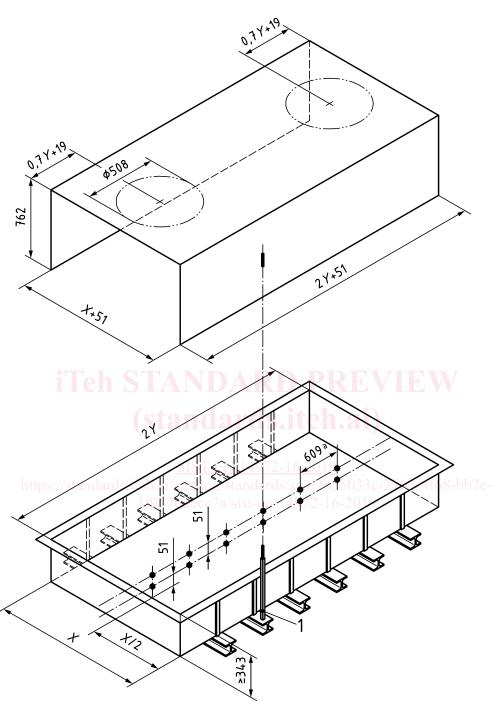


Key

- X width of pan
- Y length of pan
- 1 mock-up hood supports should be located on the outside of the pan.
- thermocouple (typical)
- a typical

Figure 1 — Schematic figure of mock-up A (pan and hood)

Dimensions in millimetres



Key

- X length of pan
- Y width of pan
- 1 mock-up hood supports should be located on the outside of the pan.
- thermocouple (typical)
- a typical

Figure 2 — Schematic figure of mock-up B (pan and hood)