



SLOVENSKI STANDARD

oSIST prEN 12845-3:2022

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Vgrajene naprave za gašenje - Avtomatski sprinklerski sistemi - 3. del: Navodila za zaščito pred potresi

Fixed firefighting systems - Automatic sprinkler systems - Part 3: Guidance for earthquake bracing

Ortsfeste Brandbekämpfungsanlagen - Automatische Sprinkleranlagen - Leitfaden für Erdbebensicherungen

Installations fixes de lutte contre l'incendie - Systèmes d'extinction automatiques du type sprinkleur - Partie 3: Recommandation pour le contreventement sismique

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English Version

Fixed firefighting systems - Automatic sprinkler systems - Part 3: Guidance for earthquake bracing

Installations fixes de lutte contre l'incendie - Systèmes
d'extinction automatiques du type sprinkleur - Partie
3: Recommandation pour le contreventement sismique

Ortsfeste Brandbekämpfungsanlagen - Automatische
Sprinkleranlagen - Leitfaden für Erdbebensicherungen

This draft European Standard is submitted to CEN members for enquiry. 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

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European foreword

This document (prEN 12845-3:2022) 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.

This document will supersede CEN/TS 17551: 2021.

In comparison with the previous edition, the following technical modifications have been made:

- Scope of the document was adjusted;
- Figure 3 and 8 were updated.

This standard is included in a series of European standards:

CEN/TS 14816, *Fixed firefighting systems - Water spray systems - Design, installation and maintenance*;

EN 671 (all parts), *Fixed firefighting systems - Hose systems*;

EN 12094 (all parts), *Fixed firefighting systems - Components for gas extinguishing systems*;

EN 12101 (all parts), *Smoke and heat control systems*;

EN 12259 (all parts), *Fixed firefighting systems - Components for sprinkler and water spray systems*;

EN 12416 (all parts), *Fixed firefighting systems - Powder systems*;

EN 12845-1, *Fixed firefighting systems - Automatic sprinkler systems – Part 1: Design, installation and maintenance*; [ps://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/f8e51a07-2ffb-4a2c-a13e-f58544b06757/osist-pren-12845-3-2022](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/f8e51a07-2ffb-4a2c-a13e-f58544b06757/osist-pren-12845-3-2022)

EN 12845-2, *Fixed firefighting systems - Automatic sprinkler systems - Part 2- Design and installation of ESFR and CMSA sprinkler systems*;

EN 13565 (all parts), *Fixed firefighting systems - Foam systems*;

EN 14972 (all parts), *Fixed firefighting systems - Water mist systems*;

EN 17451, *Fixed firefighting systems - Automatic sprinkler systems - Design, assembly, installation and commissioning of pump sets*.

prEN 12845-3:2022 (E)**Introduction**

This document specifies requirements for earthquake protection of automatic sprinkler systems (see EN 12845 (series)) and might be applicable to other water based fixed manual or automatic fire fighting systems, according to local requirements. Requirements made herein are intended to greatly improve the likelihood that the fire protection systems will remain in working condition during and after an earthquake and minimize or prevent any potential water damage from fixed firefighting systems leakage due to an earthquake.

This document does not cover all legislative requirements. In certain countries, specific national regulations apply and take precedence over this document. Users of this document are advised to inform themselves of the applicability or non-applicability for this document by their national responsible authorities.

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW
(standards.iteh.ai)

[oSIST prEN 12845-3:2022](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/f8e51a07-2ffb-4a2c-a13e-f58544b06757/osist-pren-12845-3-2022)

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/f8e51a07-2ffb-4a2c-a13e-f58544b06757/osist-pren-12845-3-2022>

1 Scope

This document specifies requirements for earthquake protection of automatic sprinkler systems in accordance with the EN 12845 series of standards. This document applies to buildings, where national responsible authorities specify the need of special earthquake resistance.

The principles defined in this document might be applicable to other water based fixed manual or automatic fire fighting systems, according to local requirements.

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 1998-1:2004,¹ Eurocode 8: Design of structures for earthquake resistance - Part 1: General rules, seismic actions and rules for buildings

EN 12845-1, *Fixed firefighting systems - Automatic sprinkler systems - Part 1: Design, installation and maintenance*

EN 12845-2, *Fixed firefighting systems - Automatic sprinkler systems - Part 2- Design and installation of ESFR and CMSA sprinkler systems*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in EN 1998-1:2004¹, EN 12845, and the following apply.

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

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

3.1

zone of influence

portion of the piping system reinforced by a single sway brace which has to be calculated on both risers and horizontal pipe runs

Note 1 to entry: Depending if related to a lateral or a longitudinal brace, it can include main distribution or distribution pipes and range pipes or main distribution or distribution pipes only (see 5.2.3.4, 5.2.3.5, 5.2.3.6).

4 Design principles

Where required by local authorities, the earthquake protection measures of this document shall be applied. The measures employed in this document shall be related to local peak ground acceleration.

NOTE 1 Attention is drawn to EN 1998-1:2004, 3.2.1. where a peak ground acceleration above $0,08 \times g$ is considered an earthquake risk.

NOTE 2 Some countries may have a national annex with guidance on updated peak ground acceleration values, earthquake zones and building types for their specific country.

¹ As impacted by EN 1998-1:2004/AC:2009 and EN 1998-1:2004/A1:2013.

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Requirements given in this document fall into the following seven principles:

- brace sprinkler piping and equipment to minimize uncontrolled differential movement between these installations and structures they are attached to; and
- provide flexibility on piping systems and on equipment where differential movement between portions of those piping systems or equipment is expected; and
- provide clearance between sprinkler piping and structural members, walls, floors or other objects so that potential damage from impact is minimized; and
- provide anchorage or restraint to minimize potential sliding and/or overturning of equipment such as the booster pump, jockey pump, tanks, controller, battery package and diesel tank; and
- use types of pipe hangers and sway bracing in accordance to EN 12845-1 and EN 12845-2 to minimize the potential for pull-out, properly locate them and attach them to structural members only; and
- use types of pipe joining methods in accordance to this document to minimize potential pipe breaks; and
- provide fire protection system plans and calculations with proper verification of design and proper verification that the completed installation is in accordance with this document and installed in accordance with EN 12845.

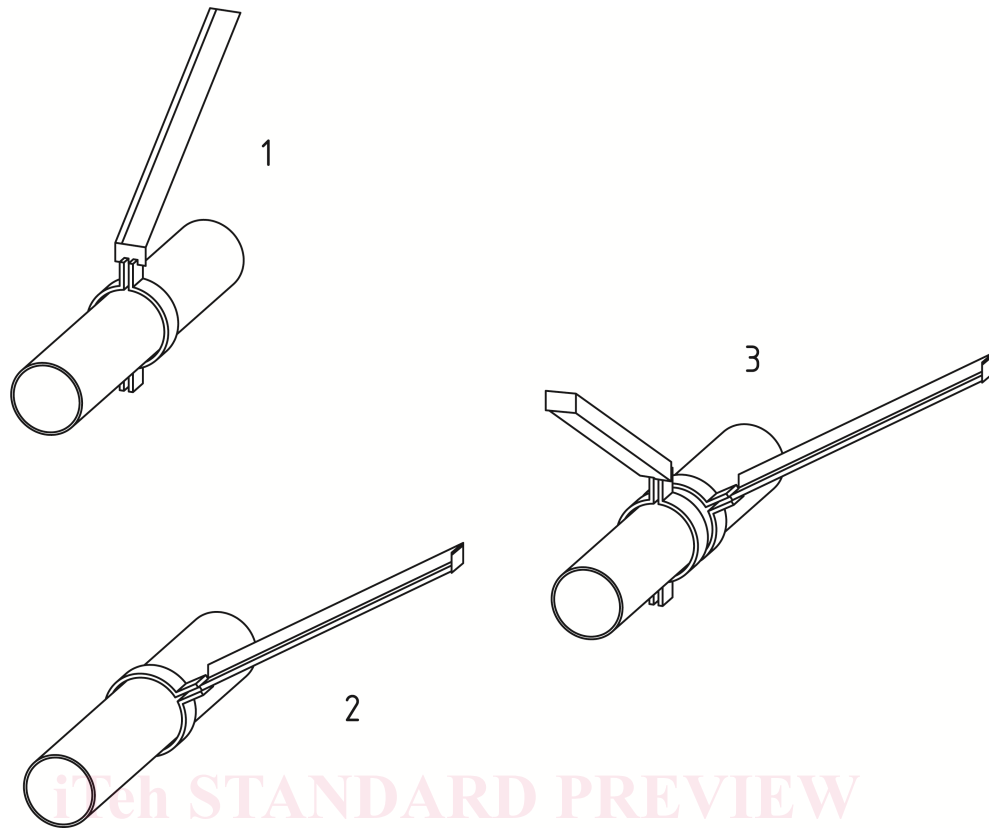
5 Sway bracing and sprinkler pipe support

5.1 General

Sway bracing for sprinkler systems minimize differential movements between the piping system and the structure to which it is attached.

Actual design of sway bracing is based on horizontal seismic load. Acceptable sway bracing type, orientation and attachment methods (to both the sprinkler pipe and the structure) need to simultaneously provide adequate resistance to both the horizontal seismic load and the net vertical uplift force component resulting from the horizontal seismic load less any effective offset to that vertical force component due to sprinkler piping dead weight.

For sprinkler piping within a building, there are two types sway bracing designs two-way and four-way. Figure 1 shows two-way and four-way braces. They may be either longitudinal or lateral. Longitudinal and lateral braces shall resist differential movement perpendicular and parallel, respectively, to the axis of the pipe, and may be used on feed mains, cross mains, and system range pipes that are DN65 and larger in diameter (see 5.2.2.6.2 and 5.2.2.6.3).

**Key**

- | | | | |
|---|----------------------------|---|----------------|
| 1 | two-way brace longitudinal | 3 | four-way-brace |
| 2 | two-way brace lateral | | |

Figure 1 — Sway bracing identification

Four-way sway bracing shall resist differential movement in all horizontal directions parallel to the axis of the pipe, and is typically provided on the above-mentioned items and additionally on risers.

Where lateral and longitudinal sway bracing locations coincide, four-way bracing can be used to satisfy design requirements for both.

For sway braces to protect the fire sprinkler against damage from earthquakes, their components shall be shown to have a load capacity greater than the design earthquake load. This requires components to be cyclical load testing to failure with allowed (design) load rating calculated using a minimum 1,5 safety factor.

5.2 Sway brace design

5.2.1 Steps in designing sway brace

There are four general steps to properly design sway bracing.

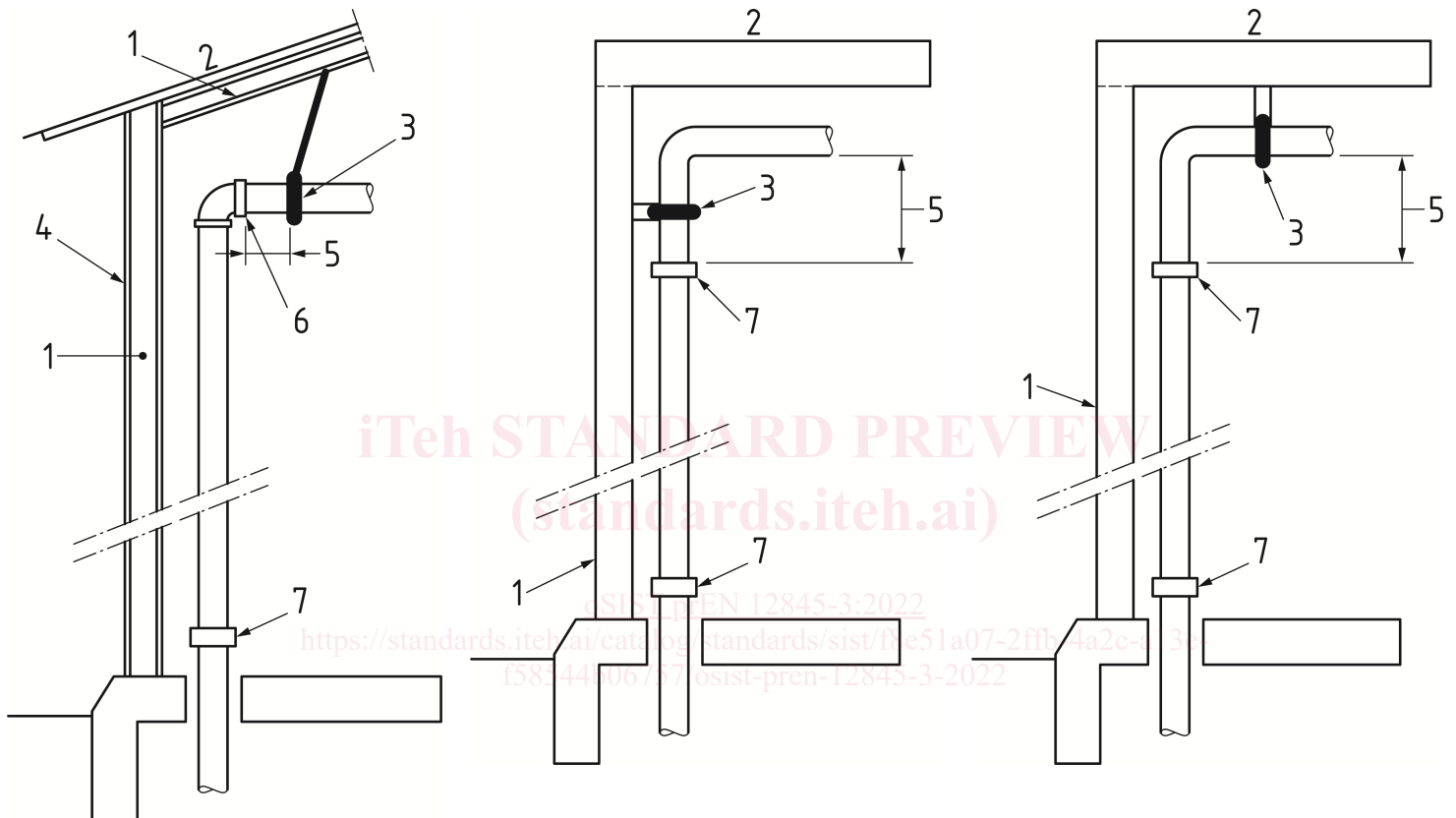
- Step 1: Define sway bracing locations with respect to the sprinkler piping and to the structural members to which the bracing will be attached.
- Step 2: Calculate the seismic design load requirements for each sway bracing location.
- Step 3: Select the proper sway bracing shape, angle of attachment, size and maximum length based on the horizontal design load requirement.
- Step 4: Select the proper method to attach the sway bracing to the structure and to the piping.

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5.2.2 Step 1, define sway bracing locations

5.2.2.1 Risers

A four-way sway brace shall be provided on all sprinkler risers (whether single or manifolded type) within 0,6 m of the top of the riser. Brace shall be attached to a structural element for risers located either on the outside or on the inside of the building. The use of manifolded sway bracing at the top of multiple adjacent risers requires careful design work and shall be avoided. If used, no more than two risers shall be used in a manifolded arrangement, and bracing shall be designed to carry the total loads for both risers. See Figure 2.

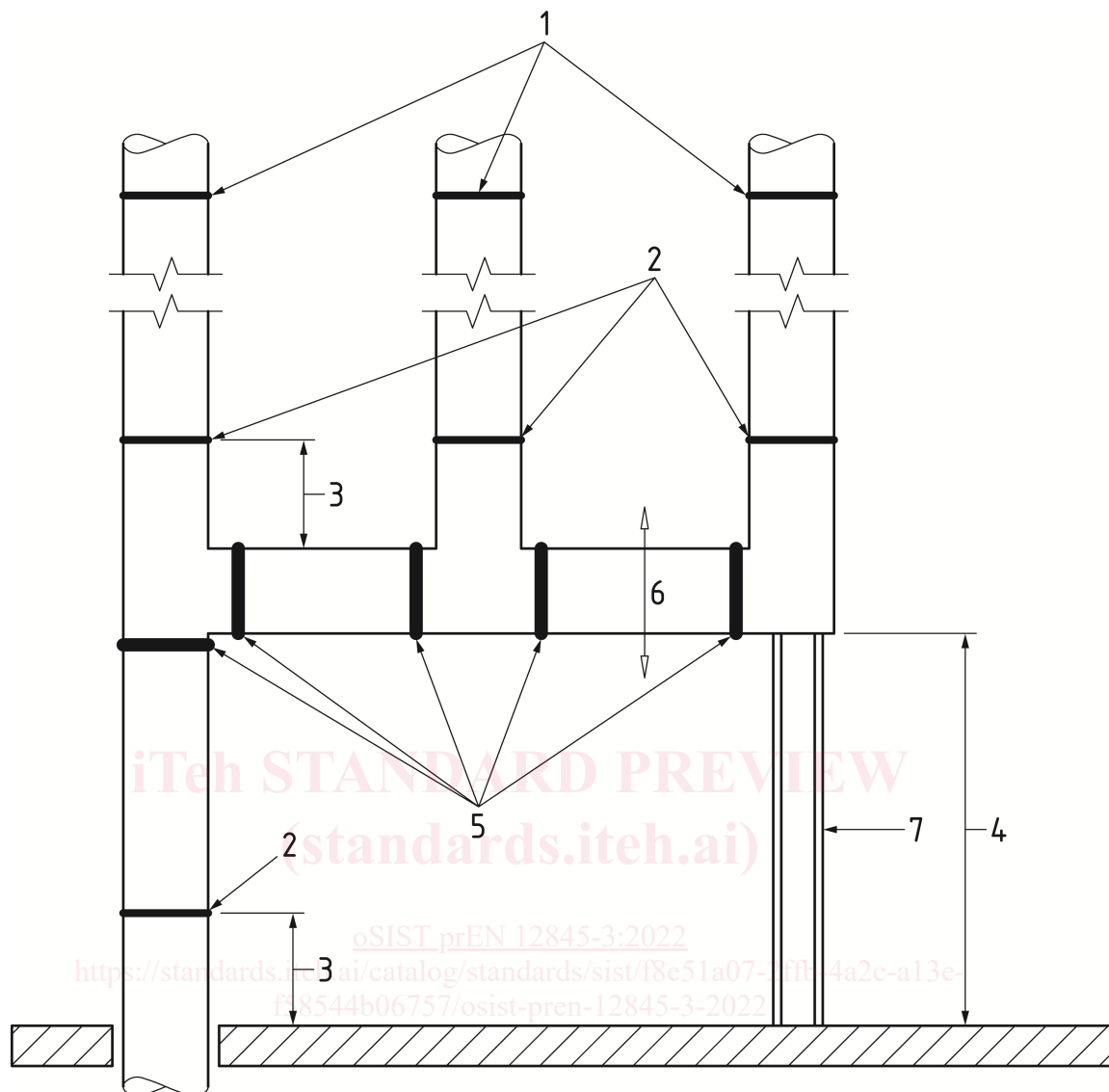


Key

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| 1 structural element (given as example- roof could be sloped or flat) | 5 0,6 m maximum |
| 2 roof | 6 elbow, flexible joint |
| 3 4-way brace | 7 flexible coupling |
| 4 cladding (not structural element) | |

Figure 2 — Location of 4-ways sway bracing for riser

Intermediate four-way sway bracing shall be provided at an interval (vertical distance) not to exceed 12 m. Where flexible couplings are used, four-way sway bracing shall be provided within 0,6 m of every other flexible coupling, with no more than two flexible couplings between sway brace locations. See Figure 3.

**Key**

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
| 1 | 4-way sway bracing at top of riser and flexible couplings within 0,6 m (as shown in Figure 1) | 5 | rigid coupling |
| 2 | flexible couplings | 6 | lateral sway bracing needed if run for horizontal pipe exceeds 1,8 m, measured from centreline of 2 adjacent pipes |
| 3 | 0,6 m maximum | 7 | manifold support |
| 4 | 0,9 m maximum | | |

Figure 3 — Location of 4-ways sway bracing for riser with manifold

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In multi-storey buildings, a four-way brace shall be provided at each floor having a supply pipe. A two-way lateral sway brace shall be provided within 0,6 m of the end of any horizontal manifold piping longer than 1,8 m, or when there is one or more flexible coupling(s) on either the horizontal manifold piping or on the riser stub between the floor and the connection to the horizontal manifold piping.

5.2.2.2 Vertical distribution pipe or main distribution pipe piping

Four-way sway bracing shall be provided at both the top and bottom of the vertical pipe run of 1,8 m or more. Each brace shall be located within 0,6 m of the respective piping turn. In addition, flexible couplings shall be provided at the top and bottom. Intermediate four-way sway bracing shall be provided for risers as recommended in 5.2.2.1.

For vertical pipe runs of less than 1,8 m without bracing, flexible couplings shall not be present within the vertical pipe run (including the piping turns). If flexible couplings are provided at one or both turns for vertical pipe runs of less than 1,8 m, then four-way bracing shall be provided within 0,6 m of each turn equipped with flexible coupling(s).

5.2.2.3 Horizontal changes of direction

Distribution pipe or main distribution piping that has pipe runs of 1,8 m or more adjacent to the change in direction shall be provided with both lateral and longitudinal sway bracing within 0,6 m the change of direction. Straight pipe runs after the last change in direction shall be provided with sway bracing as given in 5.2.2.4, 5.2.2.5 and 5.2.2.6. When the pipe connection at the change in direction is made using a flexible coupling, then additional sway bracing as given in 5.2.2.5 shall be used, regardless of the length of the pipe run adjacent to the change in direction.

5.2.2.4 Ends of main distribution pipes and distribution pipes

Lateral bracing shall be provided within 1,8 m of the end and provide longitudinal bracing within 12 m of the end. When structural member locations for lateral sway bracing attachment are such that this 1,8 m distance cannot be met, the distribution pipe or main distribution pipe shall be extended to allow proper location of the lateral sway bracing. Seismic separation assemblies shall be considered as the end of piping on both sides of the assembly. [544b06757/osist-pren-12845-3-2022](https://standards.iteh.ai/)

5.2.2.5 Unnecessary flexible couplings

When more flexible couplings than recommended are installed on main distribution pipes and distribution pipes, regardless of size, or on range pipes or portions of range pipes that are DN65 and larger and greater than 6 m in length, additional lateral sway bracing shall be installed as follows:

- within 0,6 m of every other flexible coupling on straight pipe runs; and
- within 0,6 m of every flexible coupling installed at changes in horizontal pipe direction.

5.2.2.6 Straight pipe runs**5.2.2.6.1 General**

After giving credit to any sway bracing installed as given in 5.2.2.1 to 5.2.2.5, sway bracing shall be provided at a maximum spacing of 12 m for lateral sway bracing and 24 m for longitudinal sway bracing per the following guidelines.

5.2.2.6.2 Lateral sway bracing

Lateral sway bracing shall be provided on all main distribution pipes and distribution pipes regardless of size, and on all range pipes and portions of range pipes that are DN 65 and larger and greater than 1,8 m in length. Space bracing at a maximum of 12 m, recognizing that for main distribution pipes and distribution pipes, there shall be lateral bracing within 1,8 m of the end of the main(s), as given in 5.2.2.4.