



SLOVENSKI STANDARD
oSIST prEN 14972-17:2024
01-oktober-2024

Vgrajeni gasilni sistemi - Sistemi s pršečo vodo - 17. del: Protokol preskušanja sistemov s samodejnimi šobami za stanovanjske prostore

Fixed firefighting systems - Water mist systems - Part 17: Test protocol for residential occupancies for automatic nozzle systems

Ortsfeste Brandbekämpfungsanlagen - Wassernebelsysteme - Teil 17: Prüfprotokoll für Wohnbelegungen für automatische Düsensysteme

Installations fixes de lutte contre l'incendie - Systèmes à brouillard d'eau - Partie 17 : Protocole d'essai des systèmes à buses automatiques pour locaux résidentiels

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: prEN 14972-17

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ICS:

13.220.10 Gašenje požara Fire-fighting

oSIST prEN 14972-17:2024 **en,fr,de**

EUROPEAN STANDARD
NORME EUROPÉENNE
EUROPÄISCHE NORM

DRAFT
prEN 14972-17

August 2024

ICS 13.220.20; 13.220.99

English Version

Fixed firefighting systems - Water mist systems - Part 17: Test protocol for residential occupancies for automatic nozzle systems

Installations fixes de lutte contre l'incendie - Systèmes
à brouillard d'eau - Partie 17 : Protocole d'essai des
systèmes à buses automatiques pour locaux
résidentiels

Ortsfeste Brandbekämpfungsanlagen -
Wassernebelsysteme - Teil 17: Prüfprotokoll für
Wohnbelegungen für automatische Düsensysteme

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
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European foreword

This document (prEN 14972-17:2024) 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;*
- *Part 3: Test protocol for office, school class rooms and hotel for automatic nozzle systems;*
- *Part 4: Test protocol for non-storage occupancies for automatic nozzle systems;*
- *Part 5: Test protocol for car garages for automatic nozzle systems;*
- *Part 6: Test protocol for false floors and false ceilings for automatic nozzle systems;*
- *Part 7: Test protocol for commercial low hazard occupancies for automatic nozzle systems;*
- *Part 8: Test protocol for machinery in enclosures exceeding 260 m³ for open nozzle systems;*
- *Part 9: Test protocol for machinery in enclosures not exceeding 260 m³ for open nozzle systems;*
- *Part 10: Test protocol for atrium protection with sidewall nozzles for open nozzle systems;*
- *Part 11: Test protocol for cable tunnels for open nozzle systems;*
- *Part 12: Test protocol for commercial deep fat cooking fryers for open nozzle systems;*
- *Part 13: Test protocol for wet benches and other similar processing equipment for open nozzle systems;*
- *Part 14: Test protocol for combustion turbines in enclosures exceeding 260 m³ for open nozzle systems;*
- *Part 15: Test protocol for combustion turbines in enclosures not exceeding 260 m³ for open nozzle systems;*
- *Part 16: Test protocol for industrial oil cookers for open nozzle systems;*
- *Part 17: Test protocol for residential occupancies for automatic nozzle systems.*

NOTE This list includes standards that are in preparation and other standards might be added. For current status of published standards refer to www.cenelec.eu.

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1 Scope

This document specifies fire testing requirements for water mist systems used for fire protection of domestic and residential occupancies up to a maximum ceiling height of 5,5 m.

EXAMPLE Examples for residential occupancies are family dwelling/house, bed and breakfast, apartment buildings, blocks of flats, care homes, small hotels or hostels, and residential areas in hotel bedrooms and guest corridors.

NOTE Some countries might have a national annex with guidance on the maximum height of the building, minimum design area and any additional 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 520:2004+A1:2009, *Gypsum plasterboards — Definitions, requirements and test methods*

EN 14972-1:2020, *Fixed firefighting systems — Water mist systems — Part 1: Design, installation, inspection and maintenance*

ISO 5660-1, *Reaction-to-fire tests — Heat release, smoke production and mass loss rate — Part 1: Heat release rate (cone calorimeter method) and smoke production rate (dynamic measurement)*

3 Terms and definitions

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

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

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>

— IEC Electropedia: available at <https://www.electropedia.org/>

4 General requirements

4.1 General

Up to a maximum of 5 nozzles used in the fire tests shall be kept for later verification.

The automatic nozzle system shall be a wet pipe water mist system.

The nozzles shall be automatic nozzles.

Sidewall nozzles shall have the thermal release element within 100 mm to 300 mm below the ceiling and in accordance with the installation instructions.

4.2 Fire test categories

Fire tests are described in Clause 7.

Room testing with the following fire packages: A, B, C and D, shall be carried out for all ceiling mounted nozzle systems.

Room testing with the following fire packages: F1, F2, F3 and G, shall be carried out for all sidewall mounted nozzle systems.

Fire tests for open spaces (larger rooms) or taller rooms are optional and shall be carried out only if requested by the manufacturer.

The fire test that shall be carried out for each fire test series is specified in Table 1.

Descriptions for fire tests for ceiling mounted nozzles are given in Table 2, while Table 3 covers fire test descriptions for sidewall mounted nozzles.

Table 1 — Fire test series

Fire test series	Fire tests for ceiling mounted nozzles	Fire tests for sidewall mounted nozzles	Test room ceiling height
Room ^a	A	F1	2,5 m and 3,5 m
	B, C, D	F2, F3, G	2,5 m or 3,5 m
Open space ^b	E ^c	H ^c	2,5 m or 3,5 m
Taller rooms ^b	A, B, C, D, E ^c	F1, F2, F3, G, H ^c	max. 5,5 m
NOTE Some countries might have a national annex with guidance (additional requirements) on the test room ceiling height.			
^a Mandatory test series. ^b Optional test series. ^c Two tests.			

Table 2 — Description of fire tests for ceiling mounted nozzles

Fire test	Description	Clause
A	Corner test	7.2
B	Between two nozzle test	7.2
C	Beneath a nozzle test	7.2
D	Ventilation test	7.2
E	Open room test	7.2

Table 3 — Description of fire tests for sidewall mounted nozzles

Fire test	Description	Clause
F1, F2	Corner tests	7.3
F3	Between two nozzle test	7.3
G	Ventilation test	7.3
H	Open room test	7.3

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5 Fuel packages

5.1 Ignition package

Ignition package, consisting of a square tray of internal dimensions 300 mm × 300 mm × 100 mm deep, made from 12-gauge steel containing 200 ml of commercial grade heptane floated on water of 25 mm minimum depth.

A wood crib consisting of 8 layers of wood sticks of *Pinus sylvestris*, Fir lumber or kiln-dried Spruce, with 4 sticks per layer spaced 50 mm apart, shall be placed on top of the steel tray. An optional lip can be added to the steel tray to provide stability to the crib. The wood sticks shall be 38 mm × 38 mm cross-section by 305 mm long (actual) and plane finish. The complete wood crib shall have the nominal dimensions of 305 mm × 305 mm × 305 mm and shall weigh $(8\,250 \pm 250)$ g (see Figure 1 and Figure 2).

Two cotton wicks, each 250 mm long, soaked in 100 ml of heptane, of which 150 mm of each wick, shall be placed on a fire brick and laid along the edge of the foam sheets with the remaining 100 mm exposed.

5.2 Fuel package

Fuel package, consisting of 2 sheets of non-fire resisting low density Polyether foam or Polypropylene Oxide Polyol, Polyether foam 775 mm × 865 mm × 75 mm, in accordance to Table 4. Each sheet shall be glued to a sacrificial backing board, 775 mm × 865 mm × (12 ± 1) mm, which is attached to a wooden supporting frame (see Figure 1 and Figure 2). The foam sheets shall be flush with the top and sides of the sacrificial board and frame.

Table 4 — Foam specifications

Characteristic	Foam type	
	Low density polyether foam	Polypropylene Oxide Polyol, Polyether foam
Density	(20 ± 3) kg/m ³	(27,2 to 30,4) kg/m ³
Peak Heat Release Rate tested as described in Table 5 (average of 5 samples)	(345 ± 85) kW/m ²	(345 ± 85) kW/m ²
Heat of combustion tested as described in Table 5 (average of 5 samples)	(24 ± 3) MJ/kg	(22 ± 3) MJ/kg

Table 5 — Cone calorimeter test for foam ^a

Test conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Irradiance: 30 kW/m² — Horizontal position — Sample thickness: (25 ± 2) mm — No frame retainer shall be used
^a	The test shall be in accordance with ISO 5660-1.

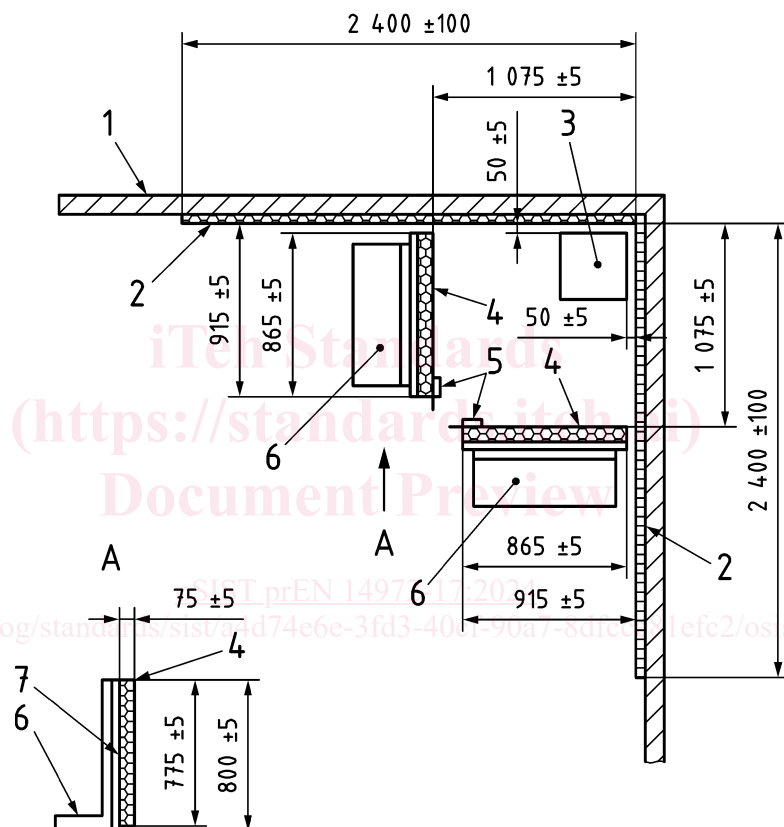
5.3 Plywood panels

For the corner tests, two walls shall be covered, floor to ceiling, by (12 ± 1) mm thick plywood panels covering $(2,4 \pm 0,1)$ m in length (see Figure 3, Figure 8 and Figure 9). The distance of the ignition and fuel package from the plywood panels walls shall be controlled to (50 ± 5) mm (see Figure 1).

For the centre tests, a partition arrangement of plywood panels shall be used, made from two (12 ± 1) mm thick plywood panels each $(2,2 \pm 0,1)$ m in length and 1,2 m in height (see Figure 4, Figure 5 and Figure 10). The panels should be constructed so that there is no air gap between them.

The distance of the ignition and fuel package from the plywood partitions shall be controlled to (50 ± 5) mm (see Figure 2).

Dimensions in millimetres



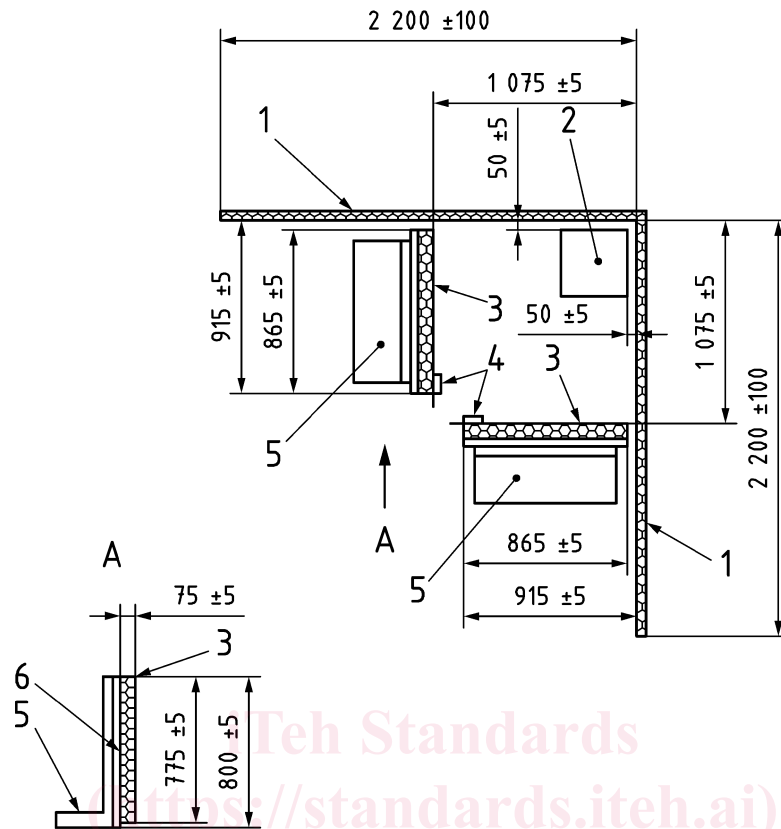
a) Detail A, side view of one foam and stand arrangement

b) Plan view

Key

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1 | wall of test room | 5 | fire brick supporting ignition wick |
| 2 | 12 mm thick plywood sheets | 6 | support stand |
| 3 | crib on tray containing heptane on water | 7 | sacrificial plywood board |
| 4 | foam sheet glued to sacrificial board | | |

Figure 1 — Corner fire test ignition and fuel package



a) Detail A, side view of one foam and stand arrangement

b) Plan view

Key

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1 | 12 mm thick plywood sheets | 4 | fire brick supporting ignition wick |
| 2 | crib on tray containing heptane on water | 5 | support stand |
| 3 | foam sheet glued to sacrificial board | 6 | sacrificial plywood board |

Figure 2 — Beneath a nozzle and between two nozzles fire test ignition and fuel package

6 Test arrangements

6.1 For nozzle spacing's (S) between 2 m and 4 m, test room with the following internal dimensions:

- width (X): $(4,0 \pm 0,05)$ m;
- length (Y): $(8,0 \pm 0,05)$ m;
- ceiling height: $[(2,5 \text{ or } 3,5) \pm 0,05]$ m;
- doorway height: $(2,5 \pm 0,05)$ m.

6.2 For nozzle spacing's (S) between 4 m and 5 m, test room with the following internal dimensions:

X shall be greater than or equal to S up to the maximum of 5 m.

Y shall be equal to 2 times X .