SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN 12845:2015+A2:2026

01-junij-2026

Vgrajene naprave za gašenje - Avtomatski sprinklerski sistemi - Projektiranje, vgradnja in vzdrževanje (vključno z dopolnilom A2)

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+A2:2026**

ICS:

13.220.10	Gašenje požara	Fire-fighting
13.220.20	Požarna zaščita	Fire protection

SIST EN 12845:2015+A2:2026 **en,fr,de**

EUROPEAN STANDARD

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EN 12845:2015+A2

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ICS 13.220.20

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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 European Standard was approved by CEN on 2 October 2019 and includes Amendment 2 approved by CEN on 19 January 2026.

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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
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

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European foreword

This document (EN 12845:2015+A2:2026) 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by October 2026, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by October 2026.

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

This document includes Corrigendum 1 issued by CEN on 20 January 2016, Amendment 1 approved by CEN on 2 October 2016 and Amendment 2 approved by CEN on 19 January 2026.

The start and finish of text introduced or altered by the amendments is indicated in the text by [A1⟩ ⟨A1] and [A2⟩ ⟨A2].

The start and finish of text introduced or altered by the corrigendum is indicated in the text by tags [AC⟩ ⟨AC].

This document supersedes [A2⟩ EN 12845:2015+A1:2019 and EN 12845:2015/AC:2016 ⟨A2].

[A2⟩ In comparison with EN 12845:2015+A1:2019, technical modifications have been made to integrate references and usage of EN 17451, EN 12845-2 and EN 12845-3 into this document. ⟨A2]

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).

Any feedback and questions on this document should be directed to the users’ national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found on the CEN website.

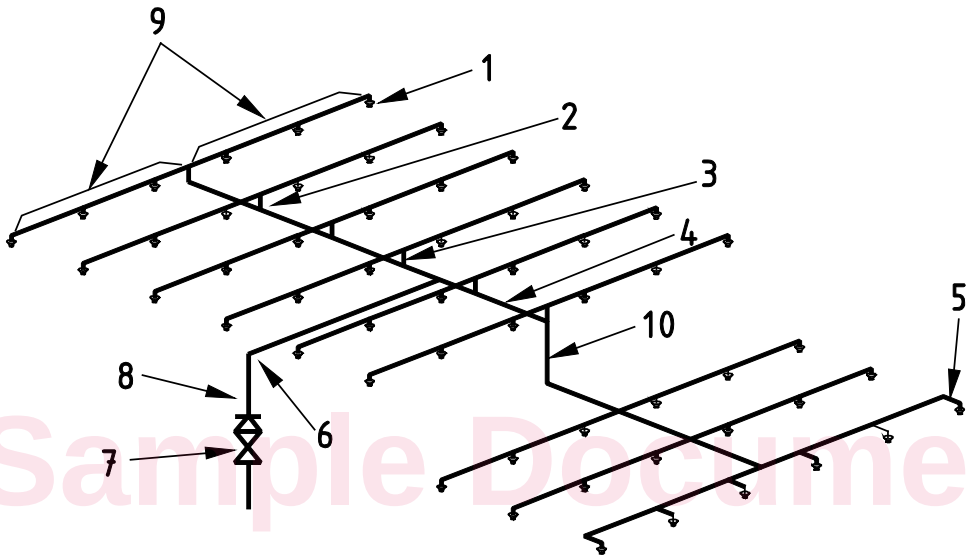
According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organisations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of

North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye and the United Kingdom.

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 to the lives of occupants of the premises and at the risk of crippling financial loss. The importance of proper maintenance cannot be too highly emphasized.

When sprinkler systems are out of service extra attention should be paid to fire precautions and the appropriate authorities informed.

It is a basic assumption that this standard is for the use of companies employing personnel competent in the field of application with which it deals. Only trained and experienced personnel should undertake the design, installation and maintenance of sprinkler systems. Similarly, competent technicians should be used in the installation and testing of the equipment (see Annex M).