
USACE / NAVFAC / AFCEC / NASA UFGS-21 13 17.00 10 (May 2009)
Change 1 - 02/13

Preparing Activity: USACE Superseding
 UFGS-21 13 17.00 10 (November 2008)

UNIFIED FACILITIES GUIDE SPECIFICATIONS

References are in agreement with UMRL dated July 2018

SECTION TABLE OF CONTENTS

DIVISION 21 - FIRE SUPPRESSION

SECTION 21 13 17.00 10

DRY PIPE SPRINKLER SYSTEM, FIRE PROTECTION

05/09

PART 1 GENERAL

- 1.1 REFERENCES
- 1.2 SYSTEM DESCRIPTION
 - 1.2.1 Hydraulic Design
 - 1.2.1.1 Hose Demand
 - 1.2.1.2 Basis for Calculations
 - 1.2.2 Sprinkler Coverage
 - 1.2.3 System Volume Limitations
- 1.3 SUBMITTALS
- 1.4 QUALITY ASSURANCE
 - 1.4.1 Fire Protection Specialist
 - 1.4.2 Installer Qualifications
 - 1.4.3 Shop Drawings
- 1.5 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING
- 1.6 EXTRA MATERIALS

PART 2 PRODUCTS

- 2.1 STANDARD PRODUCTS
- 2.2 NAMEPLATES
- 2.3 REQUIREMENTS FOR FIRE PROTECTION SERVICE
- 2.4 UNDERGROUND PIPING COMPONENTS
 - 2.4.1 Pipe
 - 2.4.2 Fittings and Gaskets
 - 2.4.3 Gate Valve and Indicator Post
- 2.5 ABOVEGROUND PIPING COMPONENTS
 - 2.5.1 Steel Pipe
 - 2.5.2 Fittings for Non-Grooved Steel Pipe
 - 2.5.3 Grooved Mechanical Joints and Fittings
 - 2.5.4 Flanges
 - 2.5.4.1 Bolts
 - 2.5.4.2 Nuts
 - 2.5.4.3 Washers
 - 2.5.5 Pipe Hangers

- 2.5.6 Valves
 - 2.5.6.1 Control Valve and Gate Valve
 - 2.5.6.2 Check Valve
- 2.6 DRY PIPE VALVE ASSEMBLY
- 2.7 SUPERVISORY AIR SYSTEM
 - 2.7.1 Air Compressor
 - 2.7.2 Air Pressure Maintenance Device
 - 2.7.3 Air Supply Piping System
 - 2.7.4 Low Air Pressure Alarm Device
- 2.8 WATERFLOW ALARM
- 2.9 ALARM INITIATING AND SUPERVISORY DEVICES
 - 2.9.1 Sprinkler Pressure (Waterflow) Alarm Switch
 - 2.9.2 Low Air Pressure Supervisory Switch
 - 2.9.3 Valve Supervisory (Tamper) Switch
- 2.10 FIRE DEPARTMENT CONNECTION
- 2.11 SPRINKLERS
 - 2.11.1 Pendent Sprinkler
 - 2.11.2 Upright Sprinkler
 - 2.11.3 Corrosion Resistant Sprinkler
- 2.12 ACCESSORIES
 - 2.12.1 Sprinkler Cabinet
 - 2.12.2 Pendent Sprinkler Escutcheon
 - 2.12.3 Pipe Escutcheon
 - 2.12.4 Sprinkler Guard
 - 2.12.5 Identification Sign
- 2.13 DOUBLE-CHECK VALVE BACKFLOW PREVENTION ASSEMBLY

PART 3 EXECUTION

- 3.1 EXAMINATION
- 3.2 INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS
- 3.3 INSPECTION BY FIRE PROTECTION SPECIALIST
- 3.4 ABOVEGROUND PIPING INSTALLATION
 - 3.4.1 Protection of Piping Against Earthquake Damage
 - 3.4.2 Piping in Exposed Areas
 - 3.4.3 Piping in Finished Areas
 - 3.4.4 Pendent Sprinklers Locations
 - 3.4.5 Upright Sprinklers
 - 3.4.6 Pipe Joints
 - 3.4.7 Reducers
 - 3.4.8 Pipe Penetrations
 - 3.4.9 Escutcheons
 - 3.4.10 Inspector's Test Connection
 - 3.4.11 Drains
 - 3.4.12 Installation of Fire Department Connection
 - 3.4.13 Identification Signs
- 3.5 UNDERGROUND PIPING INSTALLATION
- 3.6 ELECTRICAL WORK
- 3.7 PIPE COLOR CODE MARKING
- 3.8 PRELIMINARY TESTS
 - 3.8.1 Underground Piping
 - 3.8.1.1 Flushing
 - 3.8.1.2 Hydrostatic Testing
 - 3.8.2 Aboveground Piping
 - 3.8.2.1 Hydrostatic Testing
 - 3.8.2.2 Air Pressure Test
 - 3.8.2.3 Backflow Prevention Assembly Forward Flow Test
 - 3.8.3 Testing of Alarm Devices
 - 3.8.4 Trip Tests of Dry Pipe Valves

3.8.5 Main Drain Flow Test
3.9 FINAL ACCEPTANCE TEST
3.10 ONSITE TRAINING

-- End of Section Table of Contents --

USACE / NAVFAC / AFCEC / NASA UFGS-21 13 17.00 10 (May 2009)
Change 1 - 02/13

Preparing Activity: USACE Superseding
 UFGS-21 13 17.00 10 (November 2008)

UNIFIED FACILITIES GUIDE SPECIFICATIONS

References are in agreement with UMRL dated July 2018

SECTION 21 13 17.00 10

DRY PIPE SPRINKLER SYSTEM, FIRE PROTECTION
05/09

NOTE: This guide specification covers the requirements for dry pipe fire protection sprinkler systems.

Adhere to UFC 1-300-02 Unified Facilities Guide Specifications (UFGS) Format Standard when editing this guide specification or preparing new project specification sections. Edit this guide specification for project specific requirements by adding, deleting, or revising text. For bracketed items, choose applicable item(s) or insert appropriate information.

Remove information and requirements not required in respective project, whether or not brackets are present.

Comments, suggestions and recommended changes for this guide specification are welcome and should be submitted as a Criteria Change Request (CCR).

PART 1 GENERAL

NOTE: Because dry systems are slower in operation, are less reliable, and require considerable and critical maintenance, they should be limited in application and used only in areas subject to freezing. Areas that are not subject to freezing should be protected with wet pipe sprinkler systems.

The Designer will edit this specification section for either a performance-designed system or a fully designed system as applicable.

This specification section is primarily intended for performance designed systems, i.e. systems where the size, layout, and support of branch lines and cross

mains, and the layout of sprinkler heads will be designed by the Contractor.

The Designer will provide the following information in the contract documents for performance designed systems. This information will be in accordance with UFC 3-600-01.

- (1) Show the layout and size of all piping and equipment from the point of connection to the water supply, to the sprinkler cross mains. The contract drawings must include a detailed sprinkler riser diagram. Water velocity in the piping should not exceed 6 m/s 20 ft/s.
- (2) Show location and size of service mains, interior feed mains, control valves, sprinkler risers, drain lines, sectional valves, and inspector's test valves and switches on the drawings.
- (3) Specify waterflow data including hydrant flow results, including the location where the hydrant flow test was conducted, the location and size of existing mains and new water supply lines that will serve the sprinkler system (including all supervisory valves), and the location and size of all risers.
- (4) Highlight or clearly indicate the area(s) to be protected by sprinklers on the drawings.
- (5) Specify waterflow requirements including the design density, design area, the hose stream demand (including location of the hose stream demand), the duration of supply, and sprinkler spacing and area of coverage in this section.
- (6) Show the location of the backflow preventer (including provisions for a drain and access for maintenance) where the potable water supply system is at risk of contamination by the sprinkler system on the drawings.
- (7) Show all provisions necessary for forward flow testing of the backflow preventer at system demand as required by NFPA 13 on the drawings. Indicate location of all components and required items including test ports for pressure measurements both upstream and downstream of the backflow preventer, a drain to the building exterior, and appropriate, permanent means of disposing of the large quantity of water that will be involved in the initial test and subsequent annual tests.
- (8) Air compressors, including controls and complete installation details, including piping, control valves, mounting base.
- (9) Highlight all concealed spaces on the drawings

that require sprinkler protection, such as spaces above suspended ceilings that are either built of combustible material or that can contain combustible materials, such as storage, and communication cabling that is not fire-rated.

(10) Provide details on the drawings of pipe restraints for underground piping. This includes details of pipe clamps, tie rods, mechanical retainer glands, and thrust blocks.

When connecting to an existing water distribution system, waterflow tests will be conducted to determine available water supply for the sprinkler system. The Designer will either perform or witness the waterflow test. The waterflow test results (including date test is performed) should be included in the Project Development Brochure; however it is critical that the waterflow test results be included in the design documents no later than the concept submission. Note that the availability of and funding for the Designer to participate or witness the waterflow test will be necessary. The need for fire pumps or a water tank can in many instances have a significant impact on the amount programmed for design and construction of a facility.

A fully designed system will include the items listed above and all additional information required that is required by UFC 3-600-01 and NFPA 13 for a fully operational system.

1.1 REFERENCES

NOTE: This paragraph is used to list the publications cited in the text of the guide specification. The publications are referred to in the text by basic designation only and listed in this paragraph by organization, designation, date, and title.

Use the Reference Wizard's Check Reference feature when you add a Reference Identifier (RID) outside of the Section's Reference Article to automatically place the reference in the Reference Article. Also use the Reference Wizard's Check Reference feature to update the issue dates.

References not used in the text will automatically be deleted from this section of the project specification when you choose to reconcile references in the publish print process.

The publications listed below form a part of this specification to the extent referenced. The publications are referred to within the text by the

basic designation only.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF SANITARY ENGINEERING (ASSE)

ASSE 1015	(2011) Performance Requirements for Double Check Backflow Prevention Assemblies and Double Check Fire Protection Backflow Prevention Assemblies - (ANSI approved 2010)
-----------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

AMERICAN WATER WORKS ASSOCIATION (AWWA)

AWWA C104/A21.4	(2016) Cement-Mortar Lining for Ductile-Iron Pipe and Fittings for Water
AWWA C110/A21.10	(2012) Ductile-Iron and Gray-Iron Fittings for Water
AWWA C111/A21.11	(2017) Rubber-Gasket Joints for Ductile-Iron Pressure Pipe and Fittings
AWWA C151/A21.51	(2017) Ductile-Iron Pipe, Centrifugally Cast
AWWA C203	(2008) Coal-Tar Protective Coatings and Linings for Steel Water Pipelines - Enamel and Tape - Hot-Applied

ASME INTERNATIONAL (ASME)

ASME B16.1	(2015) Gray Iron Pipe Flanges and Flanged Fittings Classes 25, 125, and 250
ASME B16.11	(2016) Forged Fittings, Socket-Welding and Threaded
ASME B16.21	(2011) Nonmetallic Flat Gaskets for Pipe Flanges
ASME B16.3	(2011) Malleable Iron Threaded Fittings, Classes 150 and 300
ASME B16.4	(2011) Standard for Gray Iron Threaded Fittings; Classes 125 and 250
ASME B16.9	(2012) Standard for Factory-Made Wrought Steel Buttwelding Fittings
ASME B18.2.2	(2015) Nuts for General Applications: Machine Screw Nuts, Hex, Square, Hex Flange, and Coupling Nuts (Inch Series)

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM A135/A135M	(2009; R2014) Standard Specification for Electric-Resistance-Welded Steel Pipe
ASTM A183	(2014) Standard Specification for Carbon Steel Track Bolts and Nuts

ASTM A193/A193M	(2016) Standard Specification for Alloy-Steel and Stainless Steel Bolting Materials for High-Temperature Service and Other Special Purpose Applications
ASTM A449	(2014) Standard Specification for Hex Cap Screws, Bolts, and Studs, Steel, Heat Treated, 120/105/90 ksi Minimum Tensile Strength, General Use
ASTM A47/A47M	(1999; R 2014) Standard Specification for Ferritic Malleable Iron Castings
ASTM A53/A53M	(2012) Standard Specification for Pipe, Steel, Black and Hot-Dipped, Zinc-Coated, Welded and Seamless
ASTM A536	(1984; R 2014) Standard Specification for Ductile Iron Castings
ASTM A563	(2015) Standard Specification for Carbon and Alloy Steel Nuts
ASTM A563M	(2007; R 2013) Standard Specification for Carbon and Alloy Steel Nuts (Metric)
ASTM A795/A795M	(2013) Standard Specification for Black and Hot-Dipped Zinc-Coated (Galvanized) Welded and Seamless Steel Pipe for Fire Protection Use
ASTM F436	(2011) Hardened Steel Washers
ASTM F436M	(2011) Hardened Steel Washers (Metric)
FM GLOBAL (FM)	
FM APP GUIDE	(updated on-line) Approval Guide http://www.approvalguide.com/
MANUFACTURERS STANDARDIZATION SOCIETY OF THE VALVE AND FITTINGS INDUSTRY (MSS)	
MSS SP-71	(2011; Errata 2013) Gray Iron Swing Check Valves, Flanged and Threaded Ends
NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (NFPA)	
NFPA 101	(2018; TIA 18-1; TIA 18-2; TIA 18-3) Life Safety Code
NFPA 13	(2016; TIA 16-1; TIA 16-2; TIA 16-3 2016; Errata 17-1; Errata 17-2) Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems
NFPA 13D	(2016) Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in One- and Two-Family Dwellings and Manufactured Homes

NFPA 13R	(2013) Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in Residential Occupancies Up to and Including Four Stories in Height
NFPA 1963	(2014) Standard for Fire Hose Connections
NFPA 24	(2016; ERTA 2016) Standard for the Installation of Private Fire Service Mains and Their Appurtenances

NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR CERTIFICATION IN ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGIES
(NICET)

NICET 1014-7	(2012) Program Detail Manual for Certification in the Field of Fire Protection Engineering Technology (Field Code 003) Subfield of Automatic Sprinkler System Layout
--------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (DOD)

UFC 3-310-04	(2013; with Change 1) Seismic Design of Buildings
--------------	---------------------------------------------------

UNDERWRITERS LABORATORIES (UL)

UL Bld Mat Dir	(updated continuously online) Building Materials Directory
UL Fire Prot Dir	(2012) Fire Protection Equipment Directory

1.2 SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

- a. Furnish piping offsets, fittings, and any other accessories as required to provide a complete installation and to eliminate interference with other construction. Install sprinkler over and under ducts, piping and platforms when such equipment can negatively affect or disrupt the sprinkler discharge pattern and coverage.
- b. Provide dry pipe sprinkler system in [all areas of the building] [areas indicated on the drawings] [_____]. The sprinkler system shall provide fire sprinkler protection for the entire area. Except as modified herein, design and install the system in accordance with NFPA 13. Pipe sizes, which are not indicated on the drawings, shall be determined by hydraulic calculation. Gridded systems shall not be used.
- c. Design any portions of the sprinkler system that are not indicated on the drawings or are not specified herein, including locating sprinklers, piping, and equipment, and size piping and equipment. Base the design of the sprinkler system on hydraulic calculations, and the other provisions specified herein.

1.2.1 Hydraulic Design

NOTE: Applications requiring multiple densities/design areas must be referred to and shown

on the drawings.

Systems covering 140 square meters 1500 square feet or greater will be hydraulically designed. Only systems less than 140 square meters 1500 square feet may be designed using the pipe schedule method of NFPA 13. This section must be edited if the system is to be designed using the pipe schedule method.

Hydraulically design the system to discharge a minimum density of [_____] L/min per square m gpm per square foot over the hydraulically most demanding [360] [_____] square m [3,900] [_____] square feet of floor area. Provide hydraulic calculations in accordance with the Area\Density Method of NFPA 13. Water velocity in the piping shall not exceed 6 m/s 20 ft/s.

1.2.1.1 Hose Demand

Add an allowance for exterior hose streams of [_____] L/min gpm to the sprinkler system demand at the [fire hydrant shown on the drawings closest to the point where the water service enters the building][point of connection to the existing water system]. [An allowance for interior hose stations of [_____] L/min gpm shall also be added to the sprinkler system demand.]

1.2.1.2 Basis for Calculations

NOTE: The design must include an adequate water supply to meet the sprinkler water demand. The designer must provide water flow test results and hydraulic calculations to ensure that the system demand will be met.

Design Calculations: The designer will provide detailed hydraulic calculations that clearly demonstrate that the water supply will meet the demand of the sprinkler system and hose streams. Calculations will be submitted with the concept design submission.

Base the design of the system upon a water supply with a static pressure of [_____] , and a flow of [_____] at a residual pressure of [_____] . Water supply shall be presumed available [at the point of connection to existing] [at the base of the riser] [_____] . Base hydraulic calculations [upon the Hazen-Williams formula with a "C" value of 120 for galvanized steel piping, 140 for new cement-lined ductile-iron piping, and [100] [_____] for existing underground piping] [on operation of the fire pump(s) provided in Section 21 30 00 FIRE PUMPS].

- a. Submit Hydraulic calculations, including a drawing showing hydraulic reference points and pipe segments. Outline hydraulic calculations as in NFPA 13, except that calculations shall be performed by computer using software intended specifically for fire protection system design using the design data shown on the drawings. Software that uses k-factors for typical branch lines is not acceptable. Calculations shall substantiate that the design area used in the calculations is the most demanding hydraulically.

- b. Plot water supply curves and system requirements on semi-logarithmic graph paper so as to present a summary of the complete hydraulic calculation. Provide a summary sheet listing sprinklers in the design area and their respective hydraulic reference points, elevations, actual discharge pressures and actual flows. Indicate elevations of hydraulic reference points (nodes). Documentation shall identify each pipe individually and the nodes connected thereto. Indicate for each pipe the diameter, length, flow, velocity, friction loss, number and type fittings, total friction loss in the pipe, equivalent pipe length and Hazen-Williams coefficient.

1.2.2 Sprinkler Coverage

Uniformly space sprinklers on branch lines. In buildings protected by automatic sprinklers, provide coverage throughout 100 percent of the building. This includes, but is not limited to, telephone rooms, electrical equipment rooms, boiler rooms, switchgear rooms, transformer rooms, and other electrical and mechanical spaces. Coverage per sprinkler shall be in accordance with NFPA 13, but not exceeding 9 square m 100 square feet for extra hazard occupancies, 12 square m 130 square feet for ordinary hazard occupancies, and 21 square m 225 square feet for light hazard occupancies. Exceptions are as follows:

- a. Facilities that are designed in accordance with NFPA 13R and NFPA 13D.
- b. Sprinklers may be omitted from small rooms which are exempted for specific occupancies in accordance with NFPA 101.

1.2.3 System Volume Limitations

NOTE: Designer must ensure by calculation that a sufficient number of systems is provided to limit piping volume to less than 2800 L 750 gallons.

Where the volume of any individual system piping volume exceeds 1890 L 500 gallons, provide the dry pipe valve with a quick-opening device. The maximum system capacity controlled by one dry pipe valve shall not exceed 2800 L 750 gallons. Indicate the calculated volume of each system on the Sprinkler System Shop Drawings.

1.3 SUBMITTALS

NOTE: Review submittal description (SD) definitions in Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES and edit the following list to reflect only the submittals required for the project.

The Guide Specification technical editors have designated those items that require Government approval, due to their complexity or criticality, with a "G." Generally, other submittal items can be reviewed by the Contractor's Quality Control System. Only add a "G" to an item, if the submittal is sufficiently important or complex in context of

the project.

For submittals requiring Government approval on Army projects, a code of up to three characters within the submittal tags may be used following the "G" designation to indicate the approving authority. Codes for Army projects using the Resident Management System (RMS) are: "AE" for Architect-Engineer; "DO" for District Office (Engineering Division or other organization in the District Office); "AO" for Area Office; "RO" for Resident Office; and "PO" for Project Office. Codes following the "G" typically are not used for Navy, Air Force, and NASA projects.

The "S" following a submittal item indicates that the submittal is required for the Sustainability eNotebook to fulfill federally mandated sustainable requirements in accordance with Section 01 33 29 SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING. Locate the "S" submittal under the SD number that best describes the submittal item.

Choose the first bracketed item for Navy, Air Force and NASA projects, or choose the second bracketed item for Army projects.

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" designation; submittals not having a "G" designation are for [Contractor Quality Control approval.][information only. When used, a designation following the "G" designation identifies the office that will review the submittal for the Government.] Submittals with an "S" are for inclusion in the Sustainability eNotebook, in conformance to Section 01 33 29 SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING. Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-02 Shop Drawings

Shop Drawings; G[, [____]]
As-Built Drawings

SD-03 Product Data

List of Submittals
Materials and Equipment; G[, [____]]
Spare Parts
Fire Protection Specialist; G[, [____]]
Installer Qualifications; G[, [____]]
Onsite Training; G[, [____]]

SD-05 Design Data

Sway Bracing
Hydraulic Calculations; G[, [____]]

SD-06 Test Reports

Preliminary Tests

Final Acceptance Test

SD-07 Certificates

Inspection by Fire Protection Specialist

SD-10 Operation and Maintenance Data

Operating and Maintenance Instructions; G[, [____]]

1.4 QUALITY ASSURANCE

Compliance with referenced NFPA standards is mandatory. In the event of a conflict between specific provisions of this specification and applicable NFPA standards, this specification governs. Interpret reference to "authority having jurisdiction" to mean the Contracting Officer.

1.4.1 Fire Protection Specialist

**NOTE: Level IV may be selected where warranted by
system complexity.**

Perform the work specified in this section under the supervision of and certified by the Fire Protection Specialist (FPS). Submit the name and documentation of certification of the proposed FPS, no later than [14] [____] days after the Notice to Proceed and prior to the submittal of the sprinkler system shop drawings and hydraulic calculations. The FPS shall be a registered professional engineer and a Full Member of the Society of Fire Protection Engineers or who is certified as a Level [III] [IV] Technician by National Institute for Certification in Engineering Technologies (NICET) in the Automatic Sprinkler System Layout subfield of Fire Protection Engineering Technology in accordance with NICET 1014-7. The FPS shall prepare and submit a list of submittals related to Fire Protection from the Contract Submittal Register that verify the successful installation of the sprinkler systems(s), no later than [7] [____] days after the approval of the FPS. The submittals identified on this list shall be accompanied by a letter of approval signed and dated by the FPS when submitted to the Government. The FPS shall be regularly engaged in the design and installation of the type and complexity of system specified in the Contract documents, and shall have served in a similar capacity for at least three systems that have performed in the manner intended for a period of not less than 6 months.

1.4.2 Installer Qualifications

Work specified in this section shall be performed by the Sprinkler System Installer. Submit the name and documentation of certification of the proposed Sprinkler System Installer, concurrent with submittal of the FPS Qualifications. The Installer shall be regularly engaged in the installation of the type and complexity of system specified in the Contract documents, and shall have served in a similar capacity for at least three systems that have performed in the manner intended for a period of not less than 6 months.

1.4.3 Shop Drawings

Submit [3] [____] copies of the Sprinkler System Drawings, on reproducible

full-size mylar film, no later than [21] [_____] days prior to the start of sprinkler system installation. The drawings shall conform to the requirements established for working plans as prescribed in NFPA 13. Drawings shall include plan and elevation views demonstrating that the equipment will fit the allotted spaces with clearance for installation and maintenance; update the shop drawings to reflect as-built conditions after all related work is completed. Each set of drawings shall include the following:

- a. Descriptive index of drawings in the submittal with drawings listed in sequence by drawing number. A legend identifying device symbols, nomenclature, and conventions used.
- b. Floor plans drawn to a scale not less than 1:100 1/8" = 1'-0" which clearly show locations of sprinklers, risers, pipe hangers, seismic separation assemblies, sway bracing, inspector's test connections, drains, and other applicable details necessary to clearly describe the proposed arrangement. Indicate each type of fitting used and the locations of bushings, reducing couplings, and welded joints.
- c. Actual center-to-center dimensions between sprinklers on branch lines and between branch lines; from end sprinklers to adjacent walls; from walls to branch lines; from sprinkler feed mains, cross-mains and branch lines to finished floor and roof or ceiling. A detail shall show the dimension from the sprinkler and sprinkler deflector to the ceiling in finished areas.
- d. Longitudinal and transverse building sections showing typical branch line and cross-main pipe routing as well as elevation of each typical sprinkler above finished floor.
- e. Details of each type of riser assembly; air supply system and piping; pipe hanger; sway bracing for earthquake protection, and restraint of underground water main at point-of-entry into the building, and electrical devices and interconnecting wiring.

1.5 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

All equipment delivered and placed in storage shall be housed in a manner to preclude any damage from the weather, humidity and temperature variations, dirt and dust, or other contaminants. Additionally, all pipes shall either be capped or plugged until installed.

1.6 EXTRA MATERIALS

Submit spare parts data for each different item of material and equipment specified. The data shall include a complete list of parts and supplies, with current unit prices and source of supply, and a list of parts recommended by the manufacturer to be replaced after 1 year and 3 years of service. Include a list of special tools and test equipment required for maintenance and testing of the products supplied.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 STANDARD PRODUCTS

Provide materials and equipment which are standard products of a manufacturer regularly engaged in the manufacture of such products and that essentially duplicate items that have been in satisfactory use for at least

2 years prior to bid opening. Submit manufacturer's catalog data included with the Sprinkler System Drawings for all items specified herein. Highlight the data to show model, size, options, etc., that are intended for consideration. Data shall be adequate to demonstrate compliance with all contract requirements. In addition, provide a complete equipment list that includes equipment description, model number and quantity.

2.2 NAMEPLATES

All equipment shall have a nameplate that identifies the manufacturer's name, address, type or style, model or serial number, and catalog number.

2.3 REQUIREMENTS FOR FIRE PROTECTION SERVICE

Materials and Equipment shall have been tested by Underwriters Laboratories, Inc. and listed in UL Fire Prot Dir or approved by Factory Mutual and listed in FM APP GUIDE. Where the terms "listed" or "approved" appear in this specification, such shall mean listed in UL Fire Prot Dir or FM APP GUIDE.

2.4 UNDERGROUND PIPING COMPONENTS

NOTE: The drawings must show the service connection details, the underground water mains for the sprinkler system and details of the water service point-of-entry into the building and through the floor slab, and underground piping restraints, including number and size of restraining rods and thrust blocks.

2.4.1 Pipe

Piping from a point 150 mm 6 inches above the floor to [a point 1500 mm 5 feet outside the building wall] [the point of connection to the existing water mains] shall be ductile iron with a rated working pressure of [1034] [1207] [_____] kPa [150] [175] [_____] psi conforming to AWWA C151/A21.51, with cement mortar lining conforming to AWWA C104/A21.4. Piping more than 1500 mm 5 feet outside the building walls shall comply with Section 33 11 00 WATER UTILITY DISTRIBUTION PIPING.

2.4.2 Fittings and Gaskets

Fittings shall be ductile iron conforming to AWWA C110/A21.10 with cement mortar lining conforming to AWWA C104/A21.4. Gaskets shall be suitable in design and size for the pipe with which such gaskets are to be used. Gaskets for ductile iron pipe joints shall conform to AWWA C111/A21.11.

2.4.3 Gate Valve and Indicator Post

NOTE: This paragraph will be deleted if underground valves are either not required or are specified elsewhere.

Gate valves for underground installation shall be of the inside screw type with counter-clockwise rotation to open. Where indicating type valves are

shown or required, indicating valves shall be gate valves with an approved indicator post of a length to permit the top of the post to be located 900 mm 3 feet above finished grade. Gate valves and indicator posts shall be listed in UL Fire Prot Dir or FM APP GUIDE.

2.5 ABOVEGROUND PIPING COMPONENTS

2.5.1 Steel Pipe

Except as modified herein, steel pipe shall be [black] as permitted by NFPA 13 and shall conform to applicable provisions of ASTM A795/A795M, ASTM A53/A53M, or ASTM A135/A135M. Pipe in which threads or grooves are cut or rolled formed shall be Schedule 40 or shall be listed by Underwriters' Laboratories to have a corrosion resistance ratio (CRR) of 1.0 or greater after threads or grooves are cut or rolled formed. Pipe shall be marked with the name of the manufacturer, kind of pipe, and ASTM designation.

2.5.2 Fittings for Non-Grooved Steel Pipe

Fittings shall be cast iron conforming to ASME B16.4, steel conforming to ASME B16.9 or ASME B16.11, or malleable iron conforming to ASME B16.3. [Steel press fittings shall be approved for fire protection systems.] Fittings into which sprinklers, drop nipples or riser nipples (sprigs) are screwed shall be threaded type. Plain-end fittings with mechanical couplings, fittings that use steel gripping devices to bite into the pipe and segmented welded fittings shall not be used.

2.5.3 Grooved Mechanical Joints and Fittings

Joints and fittings shall be designed for not less than 1200 kPa 175 psi service and shall be the product of the same manufacturer; segmented welded fittings shall not be used. Fitting and coupling houses shall be malleable iron conforming to ASTM A47/A47M, Grade 32510; ductile iron conforming to ASTM A536, Grade 65-45-12. Gaskets shall be of silicon compound and approved for dry fire protection systems. Gasket shall be the flush type that fills the entire cavity between the fitting and the pipe. Nuts and bolts shall be heat-treated steel conforming to ASTM A183 and shall be cadmium plated or zinc electroplated.

2.5.4 Flanges

Flanges shall conform to NFPA 13 and ASME B16.1. Gaskets shall be non-asbestos compressed material in accordance with ASME B16.21, 1.6 mm 1/16 inch thick, and full face or self-centering flat ring type.

2.5.4.1 Bolts

Bolts shall be ASTM A449, Type 1 and shall extend no less than three full threads beyond the nut with bolts tightened to the required torque.

2.5.4.2 Nuts

Nuts shall be [hexagon type conforming to ASME B18.2.2] [ASTM A193/A193M, Grade 5][ASTM A563M ASTM A563, Grade [C3] [DH3]].

2.5.4.3 Washers

Washers shall meet the requirements of ASTM F436M ASTM F436. Flat circular

washers shall be provided under all bolt heads and nuts.

2.5.5 Pipe Hangers

Hangers shall be listed in UL Fire Prot Dir or FM APP GUIDE and of the type suitable for the application, construction, and pipe type and size to be supported.

2.5.6 Valves

2.5.6.1 Control Valve and Gate Valve

NOTE: A control valve is required for control of each individual sprinkler riser. The type of such valves should be either the OS&Y or wall type indicator post. Where multiple risers are supplied from a single water service, riser control valves of the OS&Y type should be located in a valve room with exterior access. For more guidance on arrangement of sprinkler control valves, refer to NFPA 13, Appendix A.

Manually operated sprinkler control valve and gate valve shall be outside stem and yoke (OS&Y) type and shall be listed in UL Bld Mat Dir or FM APP GUIDE.

2.5.6.2 Check Valve

Check valve 50 mm 2 inches and larger shall be listed in UL Bld Mat Dir or FM APP GUIDE. Check valves 100 mm 4 inches and larger shall be of the swing type with flanged cast iron body and flanged inspection plate, shall have a clear waterway and shall meet the requirements of MSS SP-71, for Type 3 or 4.

2.6 DRY PIPE VALVE ASSEMBLY

NOTE: If sprinkler system air capacity does not require the provision of a quick opening device, delete the last sentence.

The dry pipe valve shall be a latching differential type listed in UL Fire Prot Dir or FM APP GUIDE and shall be complete with trim piping, valves, fittings, pressure gauges, priming water fill cup, velocity drip check, drip cup, and other ancillary components as required for proper operation. The assembly shall include a quick-opening device by the same manufacturer as the dry pipe valve for systems over 1890 L 500 gallons in capacity.

2.7 SUPERVISORY AIR SYSTEM

NOTE: Show the power supply to the air compressor and to the low air pressure alarm device on the drawings.

Provide an air supply system in accordance with NFPA 13. The connection pipe from the air compressor shall not be less than 13 mm 1/2 inch in diameter and shall enter the system above the priming water level of the dry pipe valve. Install a check valve in the system supply air piping from the compressor. A shutoff valve of the renewable disc type shall be installed upstream of this check valve. The air supply system shall be sized to pressurize the sprinkler system to [275] [_____] kPa [40] [_____] psi within 20 minutes.

2.7.1 Air Compressor

Compressor shall be single stage oil-free type, air-cooled, electric-motor driven, equipped with a check valve, shutoff valve and pressure switch for automatic starting and stopping. Pressure switch shall be factory set to start the compressor at [200] [_____] kPa [30] [_____] psi and stop it at [300] [_____] kPa [40] [_____] psi. A safety relief valve, set to operate at [450] [_____] kPa [65] [_____] psi, shall be provided.

2.7.2 Air Pressure Maintenance Device

Device shall be a pressure regulator that automatically reduces supply air to provide the pressure required to be maintained in the piping system. The device shall have a cast bronze body and valve housing complete with diaphragm assembly, spring, filter, ball check to prevent backflow, 1.6 mm 1/16 inch restriction to prevent rapid pressurization of the system, and adjustment screw. The device shall be capable of reducing an inlet pressure of up to 680 kPa 100 psig to a fixed outlet pressure adjustable to 70 kPa 10 psig.

2.7.3 Air Supply Piping System

NOTE: Delete air compressor when not required.

System shall be configured so that each dry pipe system is equipped with a separate pressure maintenance device, air compressor, shutoff valve, bypass valve and pressure gauge. Piping shall be galvanized steel in accordance with ASTM A795/A795M or ASTM A53/A53M.

2.7.4 Low Air Pressure Alarm Device

Each dry pipe valve trim shall be provided with a local alarm device consisting of a metal enclosure containing an alarm horn or bell, silence switch, green power-on light, red low-air alarm light and amber trouble light. Activate the alarm device by the low air pressure switch. Upon reduction of sprinkler system pressure to approximately 70 kPa 10 psig above the dry valve trip point pressure, the low air pressure switch shall actuate the audible alarm device and a red low-air alarm light. Restoration of system pressure shall cause the low-air alarm light to be extinguished and the audible alarm to be silenced. An alarm silence switch shall be provided to silence the audible alarm. An amber trouble light shall be provided which will illuminate upon operation of the silence switch and shall be extinguished upon return to its normal position.

2.8 WATERFLOW ALARM

**NOTE: Electric waterflow alarms are preferred.
Coordinate type and location of waterflow alarm with
the electrical designer.**

[Electrically operated, exterior-mounted, waterflow alarm bell shall be provided and installed in accordance with NFPA 13. Waterflow alarm bell shall be rated 24 VDC and shall be connected to the Fire Alarm Control Panel(FACP) in accordance with Section [28 31 00.00 10 FIRE DETECTION AND ALARM SYSTEM, DIRECT CURRENT LOOP] [28 31 64.00 10 FIRE DETECTION AND ALARM SYSTEM, ADDRESSABLE]] [Mechanically operated, exterior-mounted, water motor alarm assembly shall be provided and installed in accordance with NFPA 13. Water motor alarm assembly shall include a body housing, impeller or pelton wheel, drive shaft, striker assembly, gong, wall plate and related components necessary for complete operation. Minimum 19 mm 3/4 inch valve. Drain piping from the body housing shall be minimum 25 mm 1 inch galvanized and shall be arranged to drain to the outside of the building. Piping shall be galvanized both on the inside and outside surfaces.]

2.9 ALARM INITIATING AND SUPERVISORY DEVICES

**NOTE: Drawings must indicate and detail the
connection of the waterflow pressure switch, low air
and valve tamper switch to the building fire alarm
system or to the base-wide fire reporting system.**

**To permit testing of each alarm device, the designer
will indicate a separate inspector's test connection
for each device. Coordinate selections and delete
inapplicable devices.**

2.9.1 Sprinkler Pressure (Waterflow) Alarm Switch

Pressure switch shall include a metal housing with a neoprene diaphragm, SPDT snap action switches and a 13 mm 1/2 inch NPT male pipe thread. The switch shall have a maximum service pressure rating of 1207 kPa 175 psi. There shall be two SPDT (Form C) contacts factory adjusted to operate at 28 to 55 kPa 4 to 8 psi. The switch shall be capable of being mounted in any position in the alarm line trim piping of the dry pipe valve.

2.9.2 Low Air Pressure Supervisory Switch

The pressure switch shall supervise the air pressure in system and shall be set to activate at 70 kPa 10 psi above the dry pipe valve trip point pressure. The switch shall have an adjustable range between 35 and 500 kPa 5 and 80 psi. The switch shall have screw terminal connection and shall be capable of being wired for normally open or normally closed circuit.

2.9.3 Valve Supervisory (Tamper) Switch

Switch shall be suitable for mounting to the type of control valve to be supervised open. The switch shall be tamper resistant and contain one set of SPDT (Form C) contacts arranged to transfer upon removal of the housing cover or closure of the valve of more than two rotations of the valve stem.

2.10 FIRE DEPARTMENT CONNECTION

NOTE: The designer will coordinate the desired location of the fire department connection with and verify the type of threads used by the fire department serving the building where the sprinkler system is being installed.

Fire department connection shall be [projecting] [flush] type with cast brass body, matching wall escutcheon lettered "Auto Spkr" with a [polished brass] [chromium plated] finish. The connection shall have two inlets with individual self-closing clappers, caps with drip drains and chains. Female inlets shall have 65 mm 2-1/2 inch diameter American National Fire Hose Connection Screw Threads (NH) in accordance with [NFPA 1963] [_____].

2.11 SPRINKLERS

NOTE: The designer will indicate on the contract drawings the type of sprinkler heads for each area if more than one type of sprinklers is to be provided. Delete sprinkler types from this paragraph that are not intended for use in the system(s) used in the contract.

Sprinklers with internal O-rings shall not be used. Sprinklers shall be used in accordance with their listed coverage limitations. Areas where sprinklers are connected to or are a part of the dry pipe system shall be considered unheated and subject to freezing. Temperature classification shall be [ordinary] [intermediate] [_____] [as indicated]. Sprinklers in high heat areas including attic spaces or in close proximity to unit heaters shall have temperature classification in accordance with NFPA 13. Extended coverage sprinklers shall not be used.

2.11.1 Pendent Sprinkler

Pendent sprinkler heads shall be the dry pendent type, unless otherwise indicated. Pendent sprinkler shall be of the fusible strut or glass bulb type, [recessed] [quick-response] type with nominal [13 mm 1/2 inch] [13.5 mm 17/32 inch] orifice. Pendent sprinklers shall have a [polished chrome] [stainless steel] [white polyester] [_____] finish. Assembly shall include an integral escutcheon. Maximum length shall not exceed the maximum length indicated in UL Fire Prot Dir.

2.11.2 Upright Sprinkler

Upright sprinkler shall be [brass] [chrome-plated] [stainless steel] [white polyester] [quick-response type] [_____] and shall have a nominal [13 mm 1/2 inch] [13.5 mm 17/32 inch] orifice.

2.11.3 Corrosion Resistant Sprinkler

NOTE: The use of corrosion resistant sprinklers is generally limited to industrial type occupancies such as those involving electroplating, steam rooms,

salt storage, and piers and wharves.

Corrosion resistant sprinkler shall be [upright] [pendent] type installed in locations as indicated. Corrosion resistant coatings shall be factory-applied by the sprinkler manufacturer.

2.12 ACCESSORIES

2.12.1 Sprinkler Cabinet

Spare sprinklers shall be provided in accordance with NFPA 13 and shall be packed in a suitable metal or plastic cabinet. Spare sprinklers shall be representative of, and in proportion to, the number of each type and temperature rating of the sprinklers installed. At least one wrench of each type required shall be provided.

2.12.2 Pendent Sprinkler Escutcheon

Escutcheon shall be one-piece metallic type with a depth of less than 19 mm 3/4 inch and suitable for installation on pendent sprinklers. The escutcheon shall have a factory finish that matches the pendent sprinkler heads.

2.12.3 Pipe Escutcheon

Escutcheon shall be polished chromium-plated zinc alloy, or polished chromium-plated copper alloy. Escutcheons shall be either one-piece or split-pattern, held in place by internal spring tension or set screw.

2.12.4 Sprinkler Guard

Guard shall be a steel wire cage designed to encase the sprinkler and protect it from mechanical damage. Guards shall be provided on sprinklers located [_____] [as indicated].

2.12.5 Identification Sign

Valve identification sign shall be minimum 150 mm wide by 50 mm high 6 inches wide by 2 inches high with enamel baked finish on minimum 1.214 mm 18 gauge steel or 0.6 mm 0.024 inch aluminum with red letters on a white background or white letters on red background. Wording of sign shall include, but not be limited to "main drain," "auxiliary drain," "inspector's test," "alarm test," "alarm line," and similar wording as required to identify operational components.

2.13 DOUBLE-CHECK VALVE BACKFLOW PREVENTION ASSEMBLY

NOTE: Indicate piping, type of connection and equipment, such as a test header with hose valves, required for flow testing of the backflow preventer at full system demand as required by NFPA 13. Arrangement of test assembly should be coordinated with the installation.

Double-check backflow prevention assembly shall comply with ASSE 1015. The assembly shall have a bronze, cast-iron or stainless steel body with

flanged ends. The assembly shall include pressure gauge test ports and OS&Y shutoff valves on the inlet and outlet, 2-positive-seating check valve for continuous pressure application, and four test cocks. Assemblies shall be rated for working pressure of [1034] [1207] [_____] kPa [150] [175] [_____] psi. The maximum pressure loss shall be 40 kPa 6 psi at a flow rate equal to the sprinkler water demand, at the location of the assembly. A test port for a pressure gauge shall be provided both upstream and downstream of the double check backflow prevention assembly valves.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 EXAMINATION

After becoming familiar with all details of the work, verify all dimensions in the field, and advise the Contracting Officer of any discrepancy before performing the work.

3.2 INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS

Install in accordance with the applicable provisions of NFPA 13, NFPA 24 and publications referenced therein.

3.3 INSPECTION BY FIRE PROTECTION SPECIALIST

The Fire Protection Specialist shall inspect the sprinkler system periodically during the installation to assure that the sprinkler system installed in accordance with the contract requirements. The Fire Protection Specialist shall witness the preliminary and final tests, and shall sign the test results. The Fire Protection Specialist, after completion of the system inspections and a successful final test, shall certify in writing that the system has been installed in accordance with the contract requirements. Any discrepancy shall be brought to the attention of the Contracting Officer in writing, no later than three working days after the discrepancy is discovered. Submit, concurrent with the Final Acceptance Test Report, certification by the Fire Protection Specialist that the sprinkler system is installed in accordance with the contract requirements, including signed approval of the Preliminary and Final Acceptance Test Reports.

3.4 ABOVEGROUND PIPING INSTALLATION

3.4.1 Protection of Piping Against Earthquake Damage

Seismically protect the system piping against damage from earthquakes. This requirement is not subject to determination under NFPA 13. Install the seismic protection of the system piping, including sway bracing as required, in accordance with UFC 3-310-04, NFPA 13 and Annex A. Submit load calculations for sizing of sway bracing, for systems that are required to be protected against damage from earthquakes. Include the required features identified therein that are applicable to the specific piping system.

3.4.2 Piping in Exposed Areas

Exposed piping shall be installed so as not diminish exit access widths, corridors, or equipment access. Exposed horizontal piping, including drain piping, shall be installed to provide maximum headroom.

3.4.3 Piping in Finished Areas

In areas with suspended or dropped ceilings and in areas with concealed spaces above the ceiling, piping shall be concealed above ceilings. Piping shall be inspected, tested and approved before being concealed. Risers and similar vertical runs of piping in finished areas shall be concealed.

3.4.4 Pendent Sprinklers Locations

Sprinklers installed in the pendent position shall be of the listed dry pendent type, unless otherwise indicated. Dry pendent sprinklers shall be of the required length to permit the sprinkler to be threaded directly into a branch line tee. Hangers shall be provided on arm-overs to drop nipples supplying pendent sprinklers when the arm-over exceeds 300 mm 12 inches for steel pipe or 150 mm 6 inches for copper tubing. Dry pendent sprinkler assemblies shall be such that sprinkler ceiling plates or escutcheons are of the uniform depth throughout the finished space. Pendent sprinklers in suspended ceilings shall be a minimum of 150 mm 6 inches from ceiling grid. Recessed pendent sprinklers shall be installed such that the distance from the sprinkler deflector to the underside of the ceiling shall not exceed the manufacturer's listed range and shall be of uniform depth throughout the finished area.

3.4.5 Upright Sprinklers

Riser nipples or "sprigs" to upright sprinklers shall contain no fittings between the branch line tee and the reducing coupling at the sprinkler. Riser nipples exceeding 750 mm 30 inches in length shall be individually supported.

3.4.6 Pipe Joints

Pipe joints shall conform to NFPA 13, except as modified herein. Not more than four threads shall show after joint is made up. Welded joints will be permitted, only if welding operations are performed as required by NFPA 13 at the Contractor's fabrication shop, not at the project construction site. Flanged joints shall be provided where indicated or required by NFPA 13. Grooved pipe and fittings shall be prepared in accordance with the manufacturer's latest published specification according to pipe material, wall thickness and size. Grooved couplings and fittings shall be from the same manufacturer. Grooved joints shall not be used in concealed locations, such as behind solid walls or ceilings, unless an access panel is shown on the drawings for servicing or adjusting the joint.

3.4.7 Reducers

Reductions in pipe sizes shall be made with one-piece tapered reducing fittings. The use of grooved-end or rubber-gasketed reducing couplings will not be permitted. When standard fittings of the required size are not manufactured, single bushings of the face type will be permitted. Where used, face bushings shall be installed with the outer face flush with the face of the fitting opening being reduced. Bushings shall not be used in elbow fittings, in more than one outlet of a tee, in more than two outlets of a cross, or where the reduction in size is less than 13 mm 1/2 inch.

3.4.8 Pipe Penetrations

Cutting structural members for passage of pipes or for pipe-hanger fastenings will not be permitted. Pipes that must penetrate concrete or

masonry walls or concrete floors shall be core-drilled and provided with pipe sleeves. Each sleeve shall be Schedule 40 galvanized steel, ductile iron or cast iron pipe and shall extend through its respective wall or floor and be cut flush with each wall surface. Sleeves shall provide required clearance between the pipe and the sleeve in accordance with NFPA 13. The space between the sleeve and the pipe shall be firmly packed with mineral wool insulation. Where pipes penetrate fire walls, fire partitions, or floors, pipes shall be fire stopped in accordance with Section 07 84 00 FIRESTOPPING. In penetrations that are not fire-rated or not a floor penetration, the space between the sleeve and the pipe shall be sealed at both ends with plastic waterproof cement that will dry to a firm but pliable mass or with a mechanically adjustable segmented elastomer seal.

3.4.9 Escutcheons

Escutcheons shall be provided for pipe penetration of ceilings and walls. Escutcheons shall be securely fastened to the pipe at surfaces through which piping passes.

3.4.10 Inspector's Test Connection

**NOTE: Designer will indicate location of the
inspector's test connections and all associated
valves on the contract drawings, and will provide
details of drain piping, if drain piping is needed.**

Unless otherwise indicated, test connection shall consist of 25 mm 1 inch pipe connected [to the remote branch line] [at the riser as a combination test and drain valve]; a test valve located approximately 2 m 7 feet above the floor; a smooth bore brass outlet equivalent to the smallest orifice sprinkler used in the system; and a painted metal identification sign affixed to the valve with the words "Inspector's Test." The discharge orifice shall be located outside the building wall directed so as not to cause damage to adjacent construction or landscaping during full flow discharge.

3.4.11 Drains

Provide main drain piping to discharge [at a safe point outside the building] [at the location indicated]. Auxiliary drains shall be provided as indicated and as required by NFPA 13. When the capacity of trapped sections of pipe is less than 11 L 3 gallons, the auxiliary drain shall consist of a valve not smaller than 13 mm 1/2 inch and a plug or nipple and cap. When the capacity of trapped sections of piping is more than 11 L 3 gallons, the auxiliary drain shall consist of two 25 mm 1 inch valves and one 50 x 300 mm 2 x 12 inch condensate nipple or equivalent, located in an accessible location. Tie-in drains shall be provided for multiple adjacent trapped branch pipes and shall be a minimum of 25 mm 1 inch in diameter. Tie-in drain lines shall be pitched a minimum of 13 mm per 3 m 1/2 inch per 10 feet.

3.4.12 Installation of Fire Department Connection

Connection shall be mounted [on the exterior wall approximately 900 mm 3 feet above finished grade] [adjacent to and on the sprinkler system side of the backflow preventer]. The piping between the connection and the check valve shall be provided with an automatic drip in accordance with NFPA 13

and arranged to drain to the outside.

3.4.13 Identification Signs

Signs shall be affixed to each control valve, inspector test valve, main drain, auxiliary drain, test valve, and similar valves as appropriate or as required by NFPA 13. Hydraulic design data nameplates shall be permanently affixed to each sprinkler riser as specified in NFPA 13.

3.5 UNDERGROUND PIPING INSTALLATION

NOTE: Restraint of the underground piping must be detailed on the contract drawings.

The fire protection water main shall be laid, and joints anchored, in accordance with NFPA 24. Minimum depth of cover shall be [900] [_____] mm [3] [_____] feet. The supply line shall terminate inside the building with a flanged piece, the bottom of which shall be set not less than 150 mm 6 inches above the finished floor. A blind flange shall be installed temporarily on top of the flanged piece to prevent the entrance of foreign matter into the supply line. A concrete thrust block shall be provided at the elbow where the pipe turns up toward the floor. In addition, joints shall be anchored in accordance with NFPA 24 using pipe clamps and steel rods from the elbow to the flange above the floor and from the elbow to a pipe clamp in the horizontal run of pipe. Buried steel components shall be provided with a corrosion protective coating in accordance with AWWA C203. Piping more than 1500 mm 5 feet outside the building walls shall meet the requirements of Section 33 11 00 WATER UTILITY DISTRIBUTION PIPING.

3.6 ELECTRICAL WORK

NOTE: Coordinate power and alarm requirements with the drawings and other specification sections.

Except as modified herein, electric equipment and wiring shall be in accordance with Section 26 20 00 INTERIOR DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM. [Alarm signal wiring connected to the building fire alarm control system shall be in accordance with [Section 28 31 00.00 10 FIRE DETECTION AND ALARM SYSTEM, DIRECT CURRENT LOOP] [and] [Section 28 31 64.00 10 FIRE DETECTION AND ALARM SYSTEM, ADDRESSABLE]] [All wiring for supervisory and alarm circuits shall be [#14] [#16] AWG solid copper installed in metallic tubing or conduit]. Wiring color code shall remain uniform throughout the system.

3.7 PIPE COLOR CODE MARKING

NOTE: Designer will coordinate color code marking with Section 09 90 00 PAINTS AND COATINGS. Color code marking for piping which are not listed in Table I of Paragraph 3.5 Pipe Color Code Marking of Section 09 90 00 will be added to the table.

Color code mark piping as specified in Section 09 90 00 PAINTS AND COATINGS.

3.8 PRELIMINARY TESTS

The system, including the underground water mains and the aboveground piping and system components, shall be tested to assure that equipment and components function as intended. Submit proposed procedures for Preliminary Tests, no later than [14] [_____] days prior to the proposed start of the tests, also proposed date and time to begin the tests, with the Preliminary Tests Procedures. The underground and aboveground interior piping systems and attached appurtenances subjected to system working pressure shall be tested in accordance with NFPA 13 and NFPA 24. Upon completion of specified tests, submit complete certificates as specified and [3] [_____] copies of the completed Preliminary Tests Reports, no later than [7] [_____] days after the completion of the Preliminary Tests. The Preliminary Tests Report shall include both the Contractor's Material and Test Certificate for Underground Piping and the Contractor's Material and Test Certificate for Aboveground Piping. All items in the Preliminary Tests Report shall be signed by the Fire Protection Specialist.

3.8.1 Underground Piping

3.8.1.1 Flushing

Underground piping shall be flushed in accordance with NFPA 24. This includes the requirement to flush the lead-in connection to the fire protection system at a flow rate not less than the calculated maximum water demand rate of the system.

3.8.1.2 Hydrostatic Testing

New underground piping shall be hydrostatically tested in accordance with NFPA 24. The allowable leakage shall be measured at the specified test pressure by pumping from a calibrated container. The amount of leakage at the joints shall not exceed 2 L 2 quarts per hour per 100 gaskets or joints, regardless of pipe diameter.

3.8.2 Aboveground Piping

3.8.2.1 Hydrostatic Testing

Aboveground piping shall be hydrostatically tested in accordance with NFPA 13 at not less than 1400 kPa 200 psi or 350 kPa 50 psi in excess of maximum system operating pressure and shall maintain that pressure without loss for 2 hours. There shall be no drop in gauge pressure or visible leakage when the system is subjected to the hydrostatic test. The test pressure shall be read from a gauge located at the low elevation point of the system or portion being tested.

3.8.2.2 Air Pressure Test

As specified in NFPA 13, an air pressure leakage test at 350 kPa 50 psi shall be conducted for 24 hours. There shall be no drop in gauge pressure in excess of 10 kPa 1.5 psi for the 24 hours. This air pressure test is in addition to the required hydrostatic test.

3.8.2.3 Backflow Prevention Assembly Forward Flow Test

Each backflow prevention assembly shall be tested at system flow demand, including all applicable hose streams, as specified in NFPA 13. Provide all equipment and instruments necessary to conduct a complete forward flow

test, including 65 mm 2.5 inch diameter hoses, playpipe nozzles, calibrated pressure gauges, and pitot tube gauge. Provide all necessary supports to safely secure hoses and nozzles during the test. At the system demand flow, the pressure readings and pressure drop (friction) across the assembly shall be recorded. A metal placard shall be provided on the backflow prevention assembly that lists the pressure readings both upstream and downstream of the assembly, total pressure drop, and the system test flow rate. The pressure drop shall be compared to the manufacturer's data.

3.8.3 Testing of Alarm Devices

Each alarm initiating device, including pressure alarm switch, low air pressure switch, valve supervisory switch, and electrically-operated switch shall be tested for proper operation. Water motor alarm shall be tested. The connecting circuit [to the building fire alarm system] [and] [to the base-wide fire report system] shall be inspected and tested.

3.8.4 Trip Tests of Dry Pipe Valves

Each dry pipe valve shall be trip-tested by reducing normal system air pressure through operation the inspector's test connection. Systems equipped with quick opening devices shall be first tested without the operation of the quick opening device and then with it in operation. Test results will be witnessed and recorded. Test results shall include the number of seconds elapsed between the time the test valve is opened and tripping of the dry valve; trip-point air pressure of the dry pipe valve; water pressure prior to valve tripping; and number of seconds elapsed between time the inspector's test valve is opened and water reaches the orifice.

3.8.5 Main Drain Flow Test

Following flushing of the underground piping, a main drain test shall be made to verify the adequacy of the water supply. Static and residual pressures shall be recorded on the certificate specified in paragraph SUBMITTALS. In addition, a main drain test shall be conducted each time after a main control valve is shut and opened.

3.9 FINAL ACCEPTANCE TEST

Final Acceptance Test shall begin only when the Preliminary Test Report has been approved. The Fire Protection Specialist shall conduct the Final Acceptance Test and shall provide a complete demonstration of the operation of the system. This shall include operation of control valves and flowing of inspector's test connections to verify operation of associated waterflow alarm switches. Submit proposed procedures for Final Acceptance Test, no later than [14] [_____] days prior to the proposed start of the tests and proposed date and time to begin Final Acceptance Test, with the Final Acceptance Test Procedures. Notification shall be provided at least [14] [_____] days prior to the proposed start of the test. Notification shall include a copy of the Contractor's Material & Test Certificates. After operation of control valves has been completed, the main drain test shall be repeated to assure that control valves are in the open position. Each system shall be completely drained after each trip test. The system air supply system shall be tested to verify that system pressure is restored in the specified time. In addition, the Fire Protection Specialist shall have available copies of as-built drawings and certificates of tests previously conducted. Submit as-built shop drawings, at least [14] [_____] days after completion of the Final Tests. The installation shall not be considered

accepted until identified discrepancies have been corrected and test documentation is properly completed and received. After the system has been tested and drained, the system shall be drained periodically for at least 2 weeks until it can be assured that water from the system has been removed. Submit [3] [_____] copies of the completed Final Acceptance Tests Reports, no later than [7] [_____] days after the completion of the Final Acceptance Tests. All items in the Final Acceptance Report shall be signed by the Fire Protection Specialist.

3.10 ONSITE TRAINING

NOTE: The number of hours of instruction should be determined based of the number and complexity of the systems specified.

The Fire Protection Specialist and Manufacturer's Representative shall conduct a training course for operating and maintenance personnel as designated by the Contracting Officer. Submit Proposed Onsite Training schedule, at least [14] [_____] days prior to the start of related training. Training shall be provided for a period of [_____] hours of normal working time and shall start after the system is functionally complete and after the Final Acceptance Test. The Onsite Training shall cover all of the items contained in the approved Operating and Maintenance Instructions, submit [6] [_____] manuals listing step-by-step procedures required for system startup, operation, shutdown, and routine maintenance, at least [14] [_____] days prior to field training. The manuals shall include the manufacturer's name, model number, parts list, list of parts and tools that should be kept in stock by the owner for routine maintenance including the name of a local supplier, simplified wiring and controls diagrams, troubleshooting guide, and recommended service organization (including address and telephone number) for each item of equipment. [Each service organization submitted shall be capable of providing [4] [_____] hour on-site response to a service call on an emergency basis.].

-- End of Section --