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Journal of the National Fire Sprinkler Association

April 29 - May 2, 2015, Hilton Bonnet Creek Resort SEMINAR TH AMERICAN RINKLER PREVIEW

ANNUAL SEMINAR ANNUAL SEMINAR E SPRINKLER EXPO®

NFSA ANNUAL SEMINAR AND ORTH AMERICAN FIRE SPRINKLER EXPO APRIL 29-MAY 2, 2015 | HILTON BOY

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INSIDE THIS ISSUE:

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ONFEA

- Hydraulic Review for Plans Examiners
- Lightweight Steel Joist Construction
- Shadow Areas: Mystery Solved

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ON THE COVER

This year's Annual Seminar and North American Fire Sprinkler Expo® are being held April 29 - May 2 at Hilton Bonnet Creek Resort in Orlando. A preview of events can be found beginning on page 25.

Correction: In the Jan/Feb issue of SQ, SPP was mistakenly given credit for cover photos that were Peerless/GRUNDFOS.

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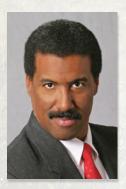
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LETTER FROM THE EDITOR



s of this writing the Annual Seminar and North American Fire Sprinkler Expo® are only about Asix weeks out and by the time most of the membership reads this letter, the "early-bird" registration deadline of March 27th will have already passed. That said, I hope you all took advantage of the special discount offered this year by the seminar planning committee. Keep in mind, there is also a Contractor Management Team deeply discounted full conference registration to incentivize members to bring additional staff to the conference.

If you haven't already registered for the conference, take a few minutes right now to review the promotional materials enclosed in this issue beginning on page 25. Then either go to the NFSA Annual Seminar website at NFSA.org, or simply fill out the registration form inside and fax it back to NFSA headquarters. Also, it's a good time for me to mention, if you haven't already made room reservations within the NFSA room block at Hilton Bonnet Creek, do that as well while registering for the conference. While the room reservation deadline is April 7th, due to tremendous interest in this year's conference and expo, there is no guarantee the room block will be available last minute. To avoid being disappointed, make reservations right now.

Across much of the country the winter has been harsh. Worse than usual. This year's Annual Seminar and North American Fire Sprinkler Expo is the perfect opportunity to get revitalized and learn from industry experts in a warm, welcome, relaxed environment. Make plans now to attend! I look forward to seeing you all there. Oh, by the way, don't forget to bring your shades. The program and Floridian sun are that bright.

Davie David J. Vandeyar, Editor

The Voice of the Fire Sprinkler Industry

DAVID J. VANDEYAR

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calendar

EVENTS OF INTEREST TO NFSA MEMBERS

March 24, 2015 Coordinating NFPA 25 & 72 Inspection, Testing and Maintenance Requirements HOUSTON, TEXAS

March 26, 2015 Coordinating NFPA 25 & 72 Inspection, Testing and Maintenance Requirements *BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA*

April 14-15, 2015 Sprinkler System Plan Review BETTENDORF, IOWA

April 1, 2015 Understanding, Applying & Enforcing NFPA 13D *CLACKAMAS, OREGON*

April 1, 2015 Introduction to Sprinklers, Pumps & Standpipes MADISON, WISCONSIN

April 1, 2015 Rough & Final Inspections of Fire Sprinkler Systems *WILLOUGHBY, OHIO*

April 2, 2015 Rough & Final Inspections of Fire Sprinkler Systems MADISON, WISCONSIN

April 2, 2015 Fire Service Mains & Their Appurtenances *WILLOUGHBY, OHIO*

April 14-15, 2015 Sprinkler System Plan Review BETTENDORF, IOWA

April 14, 2015 Coordinating NFPA 25 & 72 Inspection, Testing and Maintenance Requirements INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA April 15, 2015

Coordinating NFPA 25 & 72 Inspection, Testing and Maintenance Requirements LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

April 16, 2015 Rough & Final Inspections of Fire Sprinkler Systems BETTENDORF, IOWA

April 21, 2015 Installation of CPVC ON-LINE

April 21-22, 2015 ITM: Navigating Through the Liability Minefield *OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA*

April 21, 2015 Sprinkler System Plan Review WOODLAND, CALIFORNIA

April 23, 2015 Understanding, Applying & Enforcing NFPA 25 *OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA*

April 23, 2015 Understanding, Applying & Enforcing NFPA 25 (California Edition) *WOODLAND, CALIFORNIA*

April 29 - May 2, 2015

NFSA Annual Seminar and North American Fire Sprinkler Expo® ORLANDO, FLORIDA

May 5-6, 2015 Sprinkler System Plan Review *GRAND JUNCTION, COLORADO*

May 6, 2015 Rough & Final Inspections of Fire Sprinkler Systems BROCKTON, MASSACHUSETTS May 7, 2015 Rough & Final Inspections of Fire Sprinkler Systems *GRAND JUNCTION, COLORADO*

May 7, 2015 Rough & Final Inspections of Fire Sprinkler Systems HOLYOKE, MASSACHUSETTS

May 8, 2015 NFPA 13, 13R, 13D & 14 Update 2013 *GRAND JUNCTION, COLORADO*

May 14-15, 2015 Sprinkler System Plan Review CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE

May 19, 2015 Fire Sprinklers in the ICC *ON-LINE*

June 1-12, 2015 Two Week Layout Tech Training FIFE, WASHINGTON

June 16, 2015 Planning the System for its Lifespan On-Line

August 3-14, 2015 Two Week Layout Tech Training Patterson, New York

October 12-23, 2015 Two Week Layout Tech Training Orlando, Florida

These seminars qualify for continuing education as required by NICET. Meet mandatory Continuing Education Requirements for Businesses and Authorities Having Jurisdiction. To register or for more information, contact: Michael Repko at (845) 878-4207, E-Mail: seminars@nfsa.org. Or register ONLINE at www.nfsa.org.

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Transition

Russell P. Fleming, P.E.

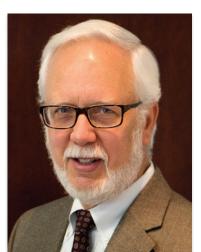
Il organizations go through transitions in leadership. The extent to which they are able to do so in a positive way that benefits the organization reflects the quality and success of the organization. As I announced in the January 2015 President's Report electronic newsletter, I will be stepping down from the NFSA presidency at the end of April, making this my last column as president of NFSA. At its October 2014 meeting the NFSA Board of Directors agreed that Executive Vice President Shane Ray will assume the presidency on May 1, 2015. I will continue as a senior advisor for another year or two before I fully retire from NFSA, allowing me to assist Shane Ray in his new role as well as Victoria Valentine in her new role as NFSA's Director of Engineering.

For me, serving the past three years as NFSA President has been the capstone on a 40-year career for which I am extremely grateful. Little did I think when I was hired as the Association's first staff engineer shortly after receiving my master's degree in civil engineering in 1975 that I would have such a varied and interesting opportunity, allowing me to explore interests not only in engineering, but in publications, public speaking, legislation, research, and, of course, codes and standards. The past three years as President have allowed me to pursue what I believe are important steps in preparing the NFSA for the future. The creation of an Audit Committee helps ensure member confidence in the financial workings of the NFSA, improvements to our headquarters building help us serve the membership more efficiently and effectively, and transparency in dues and operations helps clarify what every member is doing to help support and advance the industry through membership in the Association.

I am confident that Shane Ray will build upon these changes and further improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the organization.

One of my proudest innovations as President is the North American Fire Sprinkler Expo[®], the second of which will take place in conjunction with the NFSA Annual Seminar April 29 - May 2, 2015. We will again be joined by our counterpart fire sprinkler associations from Canada and Mexico, offering an opportunity to share ideas from all corners of the continent. I will be handing the baton to Shane Ray during the seminar, and we hope you will be there to share the moment. We will also be acknowledging the contributions of NFSA Vice President of Regional Operations Buddy Dewar with the Golden Sprinkler Award. Buddy will be retiring after a distinguished career of service to the fire sprinkler industry and the cause of fire protection. I am thankful to have had the opportunity to work alongside Buddy and the entire NFSA staff. It has been gratifying to have worked with people, both members and staff, who are so supportive of the mission of NFSA to advance the fire sprinkler concept, and who recognize the unique position of NFSA as the voice of the fire sprinkler industry.





SO

from the **PRESIDENT'S DESK**





2015 NFSA ANNUAL SEMINAR AND NORTH AMERICAN FIRE SPRINKLER EXPO° APRIL 29 - MAY 2, 2015 / ORLANDO, FLORIDA

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Dirty Little Secrets of Family Business

Passing Leadership Role To Next Generation Is Tricky If Path Not Carefully Planned

by Henry Hutcheson

After years of hard work, you've built the family business into a great success and you take pride in meeting the challenges that each day brings.

At some point, though, the day arrives when it's time to turn the reins over to the next generation.

That can be an exciting moment or an anxiety-ridden one, depending on what has gone on before to prepare for the momentous occasion.

"Laying the path to a successful familybusiness transition requires a bit of threading the needle," says Henry Hutcheson, author of the book "Dirty Little Secrets of Family Business."

"On the one hand you don't want to paint an overly rosy picture to the next generation. That could create a sense of entitlement and the false perception that running a business is easy and all you need to do is count the money and show up every now and then to check on things."

At the same time, he says, if you put too much emphasis on the difficulties of running a business and the stresses that come with it, your sons and daughters might not clamor to be first in line to take over.

Ideally, it's best to think ahead and start grooming the next generation long in advance, Hutcheson says. Give them summer jobs while they are in high school and college so they can start testing their abilities.

When they join the family business full time, find initiatives for them to work on that involve group dynamics. But also hand them individual projects where they hold sole responsibility for the results.

"It's critical when you are selecting the next leader to realize that it's not all about who will lead," Hutcheson says. "It is also about ensuring that those who are not selected are in support of the decision and can work as a team with the new leader."

Hutcheson says there are four key in-

gredients to developing the right person to take over the family business.

- Independence. Next generation leaders must have confidence in themselves. their thoughts and their beliefs. "Much of this can be developed while working in the family business by constructing and leading significant projects," Hutcheson says. But one shortcut to accomplish this is to work for some other company early on. Many multi-generation family businesses like to make that a requirement for family members.
- **Competence.** This is more than just being able to do the work. It means developing bottom-up experience. Not just being the accountant, but being able to reconcile the accounts and perform the journal entries. Not just being sales and marketing manager, but having been on a quota and worked the trade shows. Experience doing some of the day-today grunt work can pay dividends down the line.
- **People skills.** "It's not enough to just be smart and confident," Hutcheson says. "You need to be able to work with people." He notes that in the book "Emotional Intelligence," Daniel Coleman outlines two studies that measured the success of a batch of high school valedictorians and Harvard graduates. Those who were able to perceive the emotional state of others and react to it appropriately proved to be the most successful.
- No special privileges. The person in line to take over the family business needs to be willing to show up to work on time, stay late, take on special projects and be measured by the same metrics as everyone else. "This will show that you are part of the team and that you want

to be judged on the merits of your work, not your bloodline," Hutcheson says. It will also help the next generation gain the respect of co-workers. ${f O}$

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Henry Hutcheson is president of Family Business USA and specializes in helping family and privately held businesses successfully manage transition, maintain harmony, and improve operations. His newest book is "Dirty Little Secrets of Family Business: How to Successfully Navigate Family Business Conflict and Transition." He's also quoted in "Kids, Wealth, and Consequences" and "Sink or Swim: How Lessons from the Titanic Can Save Your Family Business." Hutcheson grew up working for his family's business, Olan Mills Portrait Studios. He studied psychology and has an MBA from Columbia Business School, and is a popular speaker at professional, university and corporatesponsored events.

>> CONTINUED ON PAGE 10

ONESA FUTURE NFSA ANNUAL SEMINAR SCHEDULE

May 4-8, 2016 **NFSA Annual Seminar** Laguna Cliffs Resort & Spa by Marriott, Dana Point, CA

Spring 2017

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CONTRACTOR'S

NEVER LET YOUR LIEN TIME RUN OUT!

By Stuart S. Zisholtz

The purpose of this Article is to alert readers to two gimmicks that were outdated and outmoded twenty years ago and are now coming back with a vengeance.

Hold Back

The first gimmick is where the General Contractor holds back from a subcontractor, the last 10 percent of his bill. The General Contractor tells the subcontractor "I am tight on this job. Do me a favor; add it to the next job that I am giving you."

Since the General Contractor is a good customer, and he will be giving you more work, you roll the balance over.

The next job is for \$100,000 and you bill him \$110,000. At the end of that job he again tells you that he was tight and asks you to roll over \$20,000. On the third job you bill him \$120,000 and again he comes with the same story and again, you roll it over.

On the next job, you bill \$130,000 and he turns around and says, how can you me bill me \$130,000 on a \$100,000 job? Worse than that, he goes into bankruptcy and you have to file a Proof of Claim stating your claim is for \$130,000 which is false. If you have to file a Mechanic's Lien for \$130,000, you have willfully exaggerated the lien for that particular project. In addition, you may have perpetuated a fraud by allowing an innocent owner to be billed for work that was not done on this project.

The bottom line is – get paid when the job is finished and let the next job take care of itself, without any rollovers.



Compromise the Bill

The second gimmick is compromising the bill.

Some owners and contractors constantly and repeatedly insist that the prices to them must be discounted 25 percent.

There is a lot of work available and lots of projects, so you fall for it. If it is a \$100,000 job, you let them knock you down to \$75,000. You consider that to be good faith, good will, investing in the future. You use all kinds of excuses to justify losing money on this job and hopefully making it up in the future.

How many times does it take for a subcontractor to realize that this guy is a professional chiseler and you have to boost the price to make a dollar? You might be required to take a \$100,000 job and add \$25,000 to it in order to wind up getting your \$100,000.

These schemes are old, but relevant. Never take a job expecting to make up prior losses. Never accept a job where you are losing money from the get go.

Never Let Your Lien Time Run Out!

Zisholtz & Zisholtz, LLP, Attorneys at Law, 170 Old Country Road, Suite 300, Mineola, New York 11501. Phone: 516.741.2200. 0

NFSA SEMINARS: NFSA Announces Two New Seminars

By James D. Lake



n response to requests from around the country, NFSA is introducing two new seminars for 2015. The first was announced in the January/February edition of Insider

Training.

WHO YOU GONNA CALL? Coordinating NFPA 25 & 72 Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance Requirements

Both NFPA 25 and NFPA 72 require coordination of the testing of the sprinkler systems and the fire alarm systems. That is easier said than done. With a variety of administrative code references, varying task frequencies, differences in scope, and unique definitions used in the codes and standards overseeing fire protection system inspection, testing and maintenance (ITM), coordination of work becomes critical to ensure proper and complete building protection. In this unique seminar the participant will explore the issues and develop strategies to coordinate the work required by these two important standards.

This seminar is a result of collaboration between NFSA and the American Fire Alarm Association (AFAA) and is intended for fire sprinkler system ITM contractors and technicians, alarm system contractors and technicians, authorities having jurisdiction, building owners and facilities managers.

Through the overall goal of identifying the coordination requirements in NFPA 25 and 72, the seminar is designed to enable the participant to identify and discuss the foundational requirements for ITM in the model building and fire codes and discuss the roles and responsibilities of the sprinkler contractor, the alarm contractor, the authority having jurisdiction, and the building owner in coordinating ITM work.

Seminar attendees will also be able to discuss the impact of NFPA 4 and develop a plan for coordinating system impairments as well as a plan for coordinating recordkeeping.

SEMINAR SCHEDULE:

Module 1	- Fire a	and Building
	Code	References
	_	c

- Module 2 Purpose of ITM
- Module 3 Definitions
- Module 4 Roles, responsibilities of stakeholders
- Module 5 Technician qualification
- Module 6 Overview of ITM requirements
- Module 7 Coordination requirements from NFPA 25 & 72
- Module 8 Impairment handling
- *Module 9 -* Report requirements
- Module 10 Role and impact of NFPA 4

The first two seminars will be held in Houston, TX on March 24 and Baton Rouge, LA on March 26. This seminar will be scheduled throughout the country in 2015. Check in at www.nfsa.org for dates and locations as they come up and to register for this highly informative and interactive new seminar. The second seminar addresses residential sprinklers and NFPA 13D. It is a revamping of older seminars to address new issues.

UNDERSTANDING, APPLYING AND ENFORCING NFPA 13D

As residential fire sprinkler systems become more widely recognized and adopted by communities it becomes more important than ever to understand the reguirements for proper design and installation. NFPA 13D, Standard for the Installation of Fire Sprinkler Systems in One- and Two-Family Dwellings and Manufactured Homes is the primary standard governing layout and installation for residential sprinklers. Understanding the requirements of the standard and how they are applied is the key to a solid enforcement program. This one-day seminar will guide the participant through the requirements of NFPA 13D and identify how the standard is applied as well as the alternative approaches, such as IRC P2904.

At the conclusion of this seminar the

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>> CONTINUED ON PAGE 12
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Vice President of Training

James D. Lake

>> CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

participant will be able to:

- Discuss the scope and application of sprinkler standards for one- and twofamily dwellings and townhomes.
- 2. Identify the requirements for residential fire sprinkler system installation in accordance with NFPA 13D and IRC P2904.
- 3. Apply the installation requirements and calculation procedures to various residential layouts.
- 4. Develop an approach for coordinating installation inspection & testing.

The seminar is broken down into three modules:

MODULE 1: Understanding NFPA 13D (Chapters 1-4)

At the conclusion of this module the participant will be able to:

1. Discuss the scope and application of NFPA 13D.

2. Discuss the various terms specifically defined for residential sprinklers systems in NFPA 13D.

- 3. Identify and explain the differences between the requirements for residential sprinkler systems in single-family dwellings in NFPA 13D and NFPA 13
- 4. Identify and explain the general requirements for all NFPA 13D systems.

MODULE 2: Applying NFPA 13D (Chapters 5-10)

At the conclusion of this module the participant will be able to:

- 1. Explain the water supply requirements for NFPA 13D
- 2. Apply the installation and spacing requirements for residential sprinklers.
- 3. Calculate the demand of a residential sprinkler system based on various residential layouts and calculation procedures (NFPA 13D & IRC-P2904).
- 4. Discuss the options for protecting residential sprinkler systems from freezing

MODULE 3:

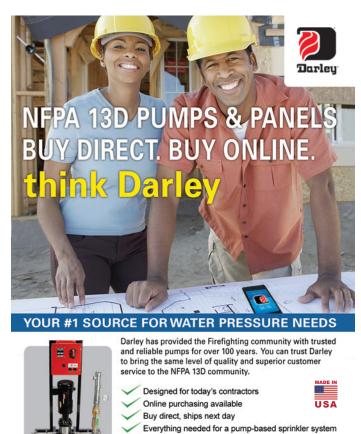
Enforcing NFPA 13D (Chapters 11&12)

At the conclusion of this module the participant will be able to:

- Identify and explain the various documents that are involved in governing residential sprinklers.
- 2. Discuss state and local agencies that have regulations that impact residential sprinkler systems.
- 3. Describe the process for residential sprinkler system acceptance testing.
- Develop an approach for informing the owner of responsibilities for inspection & testing.

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Lightweight Steel Joist Construction

By Victoria B. Valentine, P.E.



From one side this is advantageous as the less material used the less cost there is for the product. It may also reduce the cost of construction as less manpower and machinery may be used to assemble the lighter products. This can even be seen in the fire sprinkler industry with the use of hydraulic calculations reducing the pipe diameters needed to achieve the water demand for the fire sprinkler system. In large part this can be attributed to the mainstream use of computers that have eased calculations for fire sprinkler systems and all other construction trades.

he general trend in the con-

struction industry for the last

few decades has been to down-

size the materials being used.

Unfortunately, with all the downsizing done throughout construction, the robustness of materials is not as great as it once was. This has become readily apparent with lightweight steel construction. These steel members have much smaller cross-sections than many years ago. Now, more than ever, there is a need to coordinate the specific loads of a sprinkler system with the structural/project engineer.

NFPA 13, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems, states "...Sprinkler piping shall be substantially supported from the building structure, which must support the added load of the water-filled pipe plus a minimum of 250 lb (114 kg) applied at the point of hanging..." in Section 9.2.1.3 of the 2013 Edition (similar text is in earlier editions). The requirement is for the dead load of the system, the pipe material and water that would fill it, plus 250 lb (114 kg) at the point of attachment to be included in the calculations for the structure. This section was discussed in depth by the Technical Committee on Hanging and Bracing for Water-Based Fire Protection Systems a few cycles ago. The conclusion was that the physical load of the system plus the 250 lb (114 kg) safety factor at points of attachment should be communicated to those responsible for the structural design to adequately support the fire sprinkler system.

The history of the 250 lb (114 kg) load comes from the system installation. This safety factor was established to account for someone working on the system installation falling from a ladder or scaffolding. It was intended to represent the average individual who if they were to fall would grab for whatever was within reach including the sprinkler system pipe that was in place at the time of the incident. In current installations, it is more likely to see lifts and other equipment being used. The safety precautions for installers have improved over the decades for all trades. This means the actual physical application of this load to the hangers and thereby the structure occurs less frequently. However, the Committee opted to maintain this historic load as a level of robustness to the system that should be maintained. It is now referred to simply as a safety factor for the system. It should be noted that others, like ceiling cleaners, may also apply loads.

In July of 2012 NUCOR Vulcraft Group issued a whitepaper that discussed "Concentrated Loads at Joist Chords." The paper notes that loads up to 100 lb (45.4 kg) can be supported anywhere along the joist without effecting the performance of the joist. This was concluded based on research conducted by the Steel Joist Institute (SJI). It goes on to note that concentrated loads that are more than 100 lb (45.4 kg) either need to be installed at panel points of the joist (locations where web members intersect with the top or bottom chord) or a reinforcing field installed member brace would have to be added. This can be a major challenge for the sprinkler system installation. This guidance alone is not sufficient to determine whether or not their system can support a sprinkler system.

Of course, the fire sprinkler system could be installed using only panel points as hanger locations, which may be able to carry the loads. Another option would be to install or have installed the field member braces to be able to hang the piping in between the panel points. The manufacturers of these lightweight steel joists,

>> CONTINUED ON PAGE 16



NFSA's Director of Engineering

Victoria B. Valentine, P.E.

Table 1: Dead Loads for Fire Sprinkler Piping							
PIPE MATERIAL	NOMINAL PIPE DIAMETER (IN)	WEIGHT (LB/FT)	MAXIMUM HANGER SPACING (FT)	DEAD LOAD (LB)			
	1	1.81	10	21.72			
	1 1/4	2.52	- 12	30.24			
	1 1/2	3.04		45.60			
Schedule 10 Steel	2	4.22		63.30			
Schedule 10 Steel	21/2	5.89		88.35			
	3	7.94	15	119.10			
	4	11.78		176.70			
	6	23.03		345.45			
	8	40.08		601.20			
	1	2.05	12	24.60			
	1 1/4	2.93	12	35.16			
	1 1/2	3.61		54.15			
Schedule 40 Steel	2	5.13		76.95			
Schedule 40 Steel	21/2	7.89	1-	118.35			
	3	10.82	- 15	162.30			
	4	16.40		246.00			
	6	31.69		475.35			
Schedule 30 Steel	8	47.70	15	715.50			

>> CONTINUED FROM PAGE 15

such as Vulcraft, also offer the option to have a custom design done for the joist as long as the exact locations of the load points are known. Any of these options could be costly to the owner as additional materials, labor, and coordination will be needed in order to complete the project.

Yet a more detailed understanding of the loads may assist in greater flexibility with points of hanging for the fire sprinkler system. When a structure is planned there are many types of loads that have to be incorporated. There are dead loads, live loads, wind loads, snow loads, seismic loads and more. The weight of the fire sprinkler system would be a dead load for the structural components of the building. According to ASCE/SEI 7-10 a dead load is made up of "the weight of all materials of construction incorporated into the building including, but not limited to, walls, floors, roofs, ceilings, stairways, built-in partitions, finishes, cladding, and other similarly incorporated architectural and structural items, and fixed service equipment including the weight of cranes," found in Section 3.1.1. Fixed service equipment would include plumbing, HVAC, fire sprinkler systems, and other systems that typically do not change over the life of the building. However, the dead load value would be the actual weight of the system components including the water that would fill the piping. The live load, defined in Section 4.1, is "a load produced by the use and occupancy of the building or other structure that does not include construction or environmental loads, such as wind load, snow load, rain load, earthquake load, flood load, or dead load." Loads related to the use and occupancy of the building are dynamic loads over the lifespan of the building. The 250 lb (114 kg) safety factor would be a live load for the structure as it is not a continuous load applied to the structural members.

The dead load for sprinkler system piping can be found in *Table 1*. The maximum allowable hanger spacing was used to determine approximate dead loads based on Schedule 10 and Schedule 40 steel sprinkler pipe. The size of branch lines and mains will vary depending on the amount of water the hazard will need in a fire incident. The dead loads could range from just over 20 lb (9.1 kg) at the point of attachment to over 700 lb (317.5 kg). NFPA only tells the user that the point of attachments for the hangers needs to be adequate to support the load. In today's buildings, fire sprinklers are commonly installed. Many structural engineers have loads that are used as approximations early on in a project that would include mechanical systems such as the fire sprinkler system. Yet communicating the actual anticipated loads as early as possible will allow for easier accommodation of the true loads.

Depending on the pipe sizes needed to supply the water demand, there may be situations where lightweight steel

>> CONTINUED FROM PAGE 16

construction is not adequate to support the load. However, using the field installed member brace could gain additional load capacity, but the manufacturer would have to provide information on how much additional weight could be supported at that point.

Although the whitepaper acknowledges general load limitations, it is important to confirm any specific limitations based on the actual materials being used for the structure at hand. Other lightweight steel could have greater or lesser capacities. There are options during the design phase of the structure. Most of the manufacturers of lightweight steel have options that would allow for larger concentrated loads to be located between panel points of the joist, which would help to provide flexibility in hanger locations. Also, the 100 lb (45.4 kg) load that is referenced does not indicate the type of load. The assumption based on content of the paper is that it is a dead load. Whether the 250 lb (114 kg) live load can be supported by the structure will have to be investigated by the structural engineer. One of the most critical points to understand is that the 250 lb (114 kg) live load must be accommodated by any point of attachment to the structure but not simultaneously at all points of attachment. The whitepaper also offers a different joist when there are loads that cannot be easily located ahead of time. Although in many cases, the fire sprinkler contractor is not involved early enough in the project to be involved in this decision.

Summary

The built environment involves tremendous coordination to ensure a building that the owner desired has the strength to support environmental loads as well as dead and live loads for proper function and operation of the property. It is critical to make sure the structure will adequately carry the weights of structural loads applied from mechanical systems, such as fire sprinkler systems. From the owner or structural engineer's perspective, the cost benefit of lightweight steel joists will have to be weighed since additional enhancements or additional labor and coordination may be needed so that the fire sprinkler system is installed appropriately and adequately for the lifespan of the building.

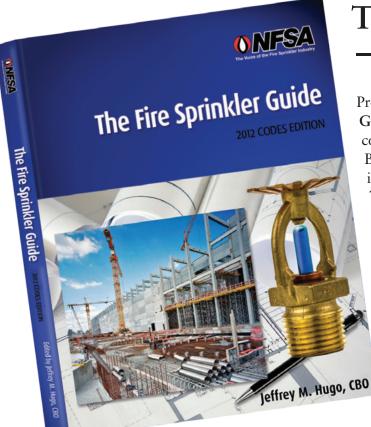
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- ASCE/SEI 7-10 Minimum Design Loads for Buildings and Other Structures. American Society of Civil Engineers, Reston, VA. 2010.
- <u>NFPA 13, Standard for the Installation</u> of Sprinkler Systems, 2013 Edition. National Fire Protection Association, Quincy, MA. 2012.
- 3. <u>"Concentrated Loads at Joist</u> <u>Chords."</u> NUCOR Vulcraft Group. 2012. Web. July 31, 2012.



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Hydraulic Review for Fire Sprinkler Plans Examiners

By Jeff Hugo, CBO



n this stage of the project review, the fire sprinkler plans examiner reviews the hydraulic calculations of the fire sprinkler

system. This portion of the review can be the most intimidating, as it deals with engineering and hydraulic principles that may not be used that often by the plans examiner. This is one of the reasons for a checklist, to be able to recall the necessary information to provide a thorough review. Below is a copy of the checklist that walks the plans examiner through each step of the hydraulic review. For each step in the checklist, there is a corresponding step that contains commentary or direction for the plans examiner in the text of this article. This is to assist and guide the plans examiner to check the appropriate items in that portion of the review.

Worksheet analysis
Node tags
Pressure
K-factor
Flow
Pipe diameters
Equivalent pipe length for fittings
Pipe lengths
Sprig and drop lengths
C-factor
Equipment friction losses
Hose stream and duration
Calculation path

Hydraulic calculation review starts with

the hydraulically most remote area's end sprinkler and goes all the way back to the water source, examining the hydraulic worksheets submitted by the layout technician. There will be many worksheets to go through, however, this process is quite simple. It is a matter of checking and verifying the fire sprinkler shop drawings, the hydraulic calculation worksheets, and the "cut" sheets, over and over again.

Node Tags

The nodes or node tags are typically the octagonal symbols with letters or numbers printed inside. A node on the hydraulic calculation worksheets will correspond with the node on the shop drawings. At this step verify that the nodes on the worksheets are all on the shop drawings or vice versa. The plans examiner should get familiar with the water path, or flow of water, by tracing the steps from the worksheet onto the shop drawings.

If there are nodes missing, this should be addressed on the checklist. There are times when the worksheet may contain alternate paths and all of the nodes on the shop drawings may not be used in each path.

Pressure

The pressure column has three rows: total pressure (P_t), elevation pressure (P_e) and friction pressure (P_f).

Total pressure (P_t) is the sum of the pressure in the system up to a node. The

elevation pressure (P_e) and the friction pressure (P_f) are added together and increase (get larger) as it gets closer to the water supply. The plans examiner will verify that the increases and decreases along the paths are correct. While computer software does the calculations, it is wise to spot check the input in various places to ensure the correct input values were used.

Elevation pressure (P_e) is the pressure change from the elevation difference of the two nodes. When the elevation of the system changes, the pressure in the system changes. It is important to verify that the changes in elevation are accounted for in the pressure column of the worksheet. On the left side of the worksheet is an elevation column. The change in elevation, measured in feet, is multiplied by 0.433 and is entered as either a positive number (an increase in pressure) or a negative number (a decrease in pressure) in the elevation P_e cell of the pressure column. The plans examiner looks for the elevation changes in the shop drawings and verifies these elevation changes are correctly assigned to the appropriate node.

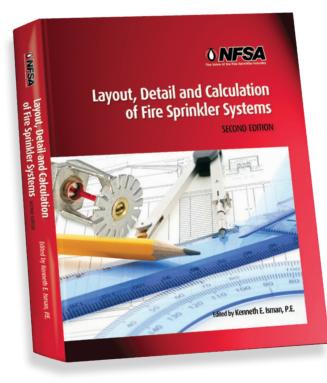
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of Codes

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2nd Edition of Layout, Detail and Calculation of Fire Sprinkler Systems



The NFSA announces the publication of the 2nd Edition of its popular textbook, Layout, Detail and Calculation of Fire Sprinkler Systems. This newly revised hardcover textbook has been updated to reference the 2007 and 2010 editions of NFPA 13 with more examples and student exercises and new chapters on contract issues and stocklisting. This text remains the most complete book ever written for the fire sprinkler engineering technician and it's available now!

Written by the NFSA Engineering Department staff and edited by Kenneth E. Isman, P.E., Vice President of Engineering, this text covers every aspect of determining the necessary details for a fire sprinkler system including: hazard classifications, sprinkler spacing, hanger and brace requirements, hydraulic calculations, water supplies, pumps and tanks. The text also contains a review of basic math and physical science that is helpful in understanding the scientific principles behind the requirements that need to be followed.

This text makes an excellent self-study guide for the NICET Automatic Sprinkler Layout and Detail certification program and covers all of the work elements necessary to achieve Level 2 certification and many of the elements needed to achieve Level 3 and Level 4 certification. Even if you are not studying for a NICET exam, this text makes an excellent self-study guide for anyone wanting to know more about fire sprinkler systems.

The text retails for \$95 (plus S&H) to members of the NFSA and \$145 for non-members (plus S&H). To get your book, fill out the following form and return it with your payment.

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Friction pressure (P_f) is the result of the total pipe length multiplied by the friction loss per foot. The total pipe length is found at the bottom of the equivalent pipe length column of the node row or step. The total pipe length is then multiplied by the friction loss. Friction loss is most commonly determined by the Hazen-Williams formula.

In the column under the C-Factor is a cell for the friction loss per foot. The Hazen-Williams formula is listed in Section 23.4.2.1.1 of NFPA 13. It isn't really necessary for a plans examiner to perform this calculation during a review. However, a brief explanation of the equation is necessary to show that the information in several cells of the worksheet is critical in determining the friction loss. The Hazen-Williams formula uses the flow (Q), the C-factor (roughness coefficient) and the inside diameter to determine the friction loss per foot. This number is entered in the cell below the C-factor and is multiplied by the total pipe length (in feet) and finally entered in the P_f cell.

K-factors

The k-factor of the sprinkler is the number that relates the flow that will discharge from the sprinkler to the pressure of the water at the sprinkler. The k-factor of the sprinkler is determined by the manufacturer and will be indicated on the manufacturer information sheet. In the hydraulic review, the k-factor of the sprinkler (or in some cases, the branch line) is indicated on the worksheet in the k-factor column located on the left side. Some worksheets show a blank or shaded cell below the k-factor cell. Only one k-factor is used in a step.

In this step, the plan examiner verifies the sprinkler on the shop drawing correlates with the sprinkler k-factor used in the calculations. Many sprinkler models are available in several k-factors. The hydraulic information (*flow, pressure, kfactor*) from the cut sheet is verified by the plans examiner to be correctly noted on the worksheet. Accuracy is critical as the k-factor determines the flow from the sprinklers.

Flow

This step has two cells to verify in the worksheet. The upper cell is the flow of the sprinkler (or branch line) of that specific step. It is indicated by the lower case letter "q." The flow (q) is determined by the k-factor of the sprinkler multiplied by the square root of the total pressure (Pt). The flow (q) at this step is the flow of the sprinkler (or branch line) in this step.

The lower cell of this step is the total flow of the previous step(s) added to the flow (q) in the cell above. Flow in this cell is indicated by the upper case letter "Q." This is the total flow of the system at this point.

Pipe Diameters

This step has two cells, an upper and lower cell to verify on the worksheet and compare to the fire sprinkler shop drawings. The upper cell is the nominal diameter and is the typical or nominal size of the pipe. In this cell, a 3-inch pipe is entered as 3 inch. It is also important to indicate the schedule of the piping, where applicable. The pipe size entered in this cell is carefully checked with the piping used between the two nodes on the shop drawings.

The lower cell is the actual inside diameter (ID) of the pipe. The actual inside diameter of a pipe varies by the schedule and material of the pipe. The actual inside diameter of a 3-inch pipe is 3.260 inch for Schedule 10, and 3.068 inch for Schedule 40. This is an important step. The inside diameter of the pipe is part of the Hazen-Williams calculation to determine friction loss. The number entered in this cell can by verified by several sources. The annex of NFPA 13 has tables of steel pipe and copper tube dimensions. The manufacturer of the pipe will also list the diameters of their products. NFSA also publishes an extensive list in The NEW Hydraulics Handbook.

Equivalent Pipe Length for Fittings

This column is used to list any device, valve, tee or elbow between the two nodes when it needs to be considered for the hydraulic calculations. These items cause friction in the system and it is critical that they are accounted for in this cell.

The equivalent pipe length is a measurement that equates the device into linear feet. It is the length of the same size of pipe that would create the same amount of friction loss as what occurs in the fitting or device. Each device can be verified by several sources and it is important to check that the correct pipe sizes were used. NFPA 13 has a table for equivalent lengths of steel pipe and copper tube. The manufacturer of the pipe will also list the equivalent length of their products. NFSA also publishes an extensive list in The NEW Hydraulics Handbook.

Some tees, valves, and check valves that occur in this step (between the nodes) must be added to account for friction loss. These fittings are then converted into equivalent pipe lengths to be added with the pipe lengths and the sum of the two is used to obtain the total friction loss for this step.

Pipe Length Coordination

In this step the plans examiner compares the pipe length from node to node on the shop drawings with the lengths entered on the worksheet.

The measurements on the shop drawing are typically center to center, and this is the measurement shown on the calculation worksheet. For example, from node to node, the pipe length is measured from the center of the tee to center of tee. The fabrication shop will take off the amount of pipe that the fitting uses, so, an actual piece of pipe will be shorter, but the path of water is the same.

It is important to check each step that each piece of pipe (along with fittings) is accounted for. This is one of the more commonly missed areas when examining fire sprinkler shop drawings.

Sprig and Drop Lengths

In this step, the plans examiner should verify that the pipe lengths for sprigs and/or drops are accounted for in the hydraulic calculation worksheet. It is also important to note that if there are sprigs or drops, their elevations are accounted for in the pressure column (P_e).

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C-Factor – Roughness Coefficient

The C-factor column has a cell for each step to input the C-factor for the piping in the calculation. The C-factor is part of the Hazen-Williams formula that calculates the friction loss. The table in NFPA 13 lists the C-factors values for several types of pipe. It is important to make sure the Cfactor is followed through the entire set of calculations. The layout may change pipe and it is important to verify the Cfactor changes accordingly. A common area where the C-factor differs is in the underground and aboveground piping. For example, underground ductile iron has a C-factor of 100 and if the aboveground piping for the sprinkler system uses CPVC, the C-factor will be 150.

Some special listed pipe may have Cfactors that are different than the NFPA table. The code official or plans examiner is permitted to accept other C-factors.

Equipment Friction Loss

Water flowing through a straight piece of pipe has very little friction loss. However, when the water flowing through piping makes turns, the drag, or friction loss increases. Some of these losses are accounted for in the equivalent pipe length, but other added equipment must be accounted for in the worksheet.

The equipment is accounted for in the worksheet where the equipment occurs in the system, just as fittings, tees, and valves. Meters, strainers, seismic separation assemblies, backflow assemblies, water softeners, etc. are included in the step (from node to node) where they occur. The friction loss of the devices is found in the manufacturers' specifications that were included in the submittal package. The plans examiner needs to carefully examine the shop drawings and hydraulic calculations to be sure there is accounting for all devices. Many of these devices have huge friction losses and can "make or break" the system calculations if they are left out of the calculations.

Hose Stream and Duration

The hose stream allowance represents the water that will be used by the fire department upon arrival. This means wherever in the system they will connect the hose(s) is the point where the flow should be added in the calculation. If the calculation reaches a city water supply connection, the flow is usually added in at that point as city mains are typically large enough that the friction loss from that connection to the hydrant location is negligible. If there are fire hydrants downstream of the fire pump, then they need to be added in at their physical location as the water would have to go through the fire pump

before flowing out of the hydrant.

Buildings in areas without public water supplies are not required to provide water for use by responding fire departments. Therefore, if tanks only supply sprinklers then the hose stream allowances are not required in the calculation of the demand.

When hose stream is being checked on the plan review, it is traditionally the time to verify the water duration. This is not indicated in the hydraulic calculations, but it should be on the cover sheet. The table in NFPA 13 shows the minimum water duration in minutes for each hazard calculation. The lower duration is allowed where remote station or central station water flow alarm service is provided on the assumption that the fire department will respond sooner to support the system if automatically notified of a fire. An alarm panel within the building does not satisfy this requirement unless it is configured to provide the remote or central station service

Calculation path

The calculation path starts at the most remote sprinkler and continues through to the connection to the water supply. The plans examiner is to verify that all paths are complete and that the shop drawings and hydraulic worksheets correlate with each other. O

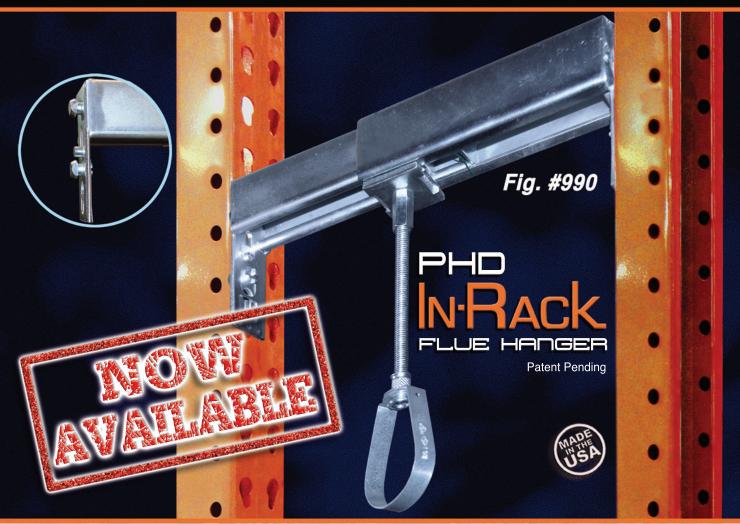


NFSA IS THE LEADING SOURCE FOR NEWS IN THE DYNAMIC FIRE SPRINKLER INDUSTRY. STAY INFORMED BY WATCHING REGULARLY UPDATED NEWSCASTS RELATING THE TOP STORIES FROM NFSA AND THE SPRINKLER INDUSTRY.

ONFSA, tv

The Training and Education component of NFSA.tv will be a totally new and advanced training format – live video training sessions. NFSA seminars, given by the world-class NFSA instructors will be delivered to the participant is computer or training room screen. In a "virtual classroom" format where the participant will see the instructor and the material as though they were sitting in the class room. Immediate live interaction will be provided and dynamic visuals will make this a learning experience of the highest quality that the web can deliver.

PHD INTRODUCES NEW PRODUCT SAVES TIME SAVES MONEY



Simplifies Warehouse Sprinkler System Installations!

PHD's In-Rack Flue Hanger is designed with productivity in mind. Unlike traditional pipe hanging methods comprised of over 16 separate parts and taking up to 20 minutes to build & install, PHD's fully adjustable In-Rack Flue Hanger is pre-assembled and installs in seconds. In a typical 1,000 unit warehouse installation, you'll save 120 hours in labor costs alone!

- Fits within typical 8" to 12" wide space
- Fully adjustable to fit 90% of racking systems including Teardrop and Interlake styles
- 🕑 Standard Finish EG
- Innovative Design Made in U.S.A.

Request your FREE Sample by calling your PHD Distributor Today!



www.phd-mfg.com Rick Persing - (574) 536-3857 E-Mail: rickp@phd-mfg.com

The Florida Fire Sprinkler Association Chapter of the NFSA is proud of Golden Sprinkler Award Winner Buddy Dewar.



Buddy Dewar



Florida Fire Sprinkler Association, Inc.

NFSA ANNUAL SEMINAR AND North American Fire Sprinkler Expo®

APRIL 29–MAY 2, 2015 | HILTON BONNET CREEK RESORT





Buddy Dewar

Technical Service Award

n



Russell Fleming





Gail Minger









Welcome

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Advancing the Fire Sprinkler Concept for 110 Years.

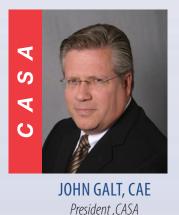
NFSA Annual Seminars and Exhibitions have always been spectacular, but this year's in Orlando should top them all. Having the Canadian and Mexican sprinkler associations join us for the second time in a North American Fire Sprinkler Expo® will be an event for the history books, with a dynamic not seen in the fire sprinkler industry since the 2013 event held in Las Vegas. The opportunities for education, networking, and relationship building are unmatched, and NFSA is extremely proud to be hosting this event. In other parts of the world, North America is viewed as the leader in advancing the development and use of fire sprinkler systems. In Orlando, the North American fire sprinkler industry will be united in sharing the latest developments, viewing the newest technology, and making a renewed commitment to the cause of fire safety through automatic fire suppression. Along with the new opportunities will be the traditional events that make NFSA exhibition years special, like the Top Tech competition. It's an event you don't want to miss, and we look forward to having you join us.

On behalf of our Board of Directors, staff and all our members, CASA is very proud to be part of the second North American Fire Sprinkler Expo[®] dedicated to fire sprinkler contractors, manufacturers and suppliers. Not only will this allow for the three associations to coordinate programs and initiatives across our three countries, but it will be an excellent opportunity for Sprinkler people to associate and network together. When we are so often divided over issues that confront us across our Nations or on the world stage today, an event that can combine business opportunities while uniting people together is a very worthwhile goal, but even more so when our products and services lead to the safety and peace of mind of our citizens.

I personally look forward to sharing in this event and hope it will be a catalyst to not only promote our industry now, but also help us all better advance the benefits of fire sprinkler installations in the years to come.

It is a great pleasure to represent AMRACI and to participate in the second North American Fire Sprinkler Expo® along with NFSA and CASA. We have a lot to learn, and this forum represents a great opportunity for our members to build new bonds and expand the commerce of the fire protection industries across North America.

In addition to the educational program, expo, and social events, it's hard to think of a better place than Orlando for all of our families to enjoy, and should provide an exceptional setting to help create a positive experience for everyone.



RUSS FLEMING

President, NFSA



CARLOS MORETT President, AMRACI April 29-May 2, 2015 • Hilton Bonnet Creek | Orlando, FL



🗖 HASA



REGISTER ONLINE TODAY



FRIDAY 5/1	7:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m.	Registration Desk Open
	8:00 a.m. – 9:30 a.m.	Technical Plenary Session
		State of the Technology Address
		Technical Service Award
		Impact of New Jersey Supreme Court Decision on ITM
	9:30 a.m. – 9:45 a.m.	Break
	9:30 a.m. – 5:30 p.m.	Spouses Program (breakfast and optional tour)
	9:45 a.m. – 11:30 a.m.	Workshop Sessions
	11:30 a.m. – 12:00 noon	Exhibitor Luncheon
	12:00 noon – 4:00 p.m.	Exhibition Open
		Complimentary Luncheon
		Top Tech Competition Final Rounds
		Evening Open
•••••	•••••	
SATURDAY 5/2	8:00 a.m. – 12:00 noon	Registration Desk Open
	9:00 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.	Closing General Session
		Economic Report
		Leadership in Public Safety Award
		Friend of the Industry Award
		Retrofit Round Table (NFSA, CASA, AMRACI)
		President's remarks –Looking Ahead
	12:30 p.m.	Golf Tournament
		Waldorf Astoria Golf Club - onsite
	1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.	Technical Seminar – complimentary to all full conference registrants
		Advanced Hydraulics
	7:00 p.m. – 10:00 p.m.	Closing Banquet
		Golf tournament awards



REGISTER ONLINE TODAY

April 29-May 2, 2015 • Hilton Bonnet Creek | Orlando, FL



💏 CASA

WORKSHOP TOPICS



NFPA 13R 2016

Peter Schwab

This session will detail the important changes to NFPA 13R that occurred between the 2013 and the proposed 2016 edition. In addition, the controversial topics that did not get voted into the document will be discussed as well. If low rise residential is a big part of your business, stay ahead of the curve and your competition and attend this informative session.

New Storage Protection Options: NFPA 13, 2016 edition and Beyond Steve Wolin

The presentation will discuss sprinkler protection criteria that are proposed for the 2016 edition of NFPA 13, including:

- Design criteria to protect exposed, expanded plastics stored in racks using ESFR sprinklers and vertical barriers.
- In-rack sprinkler protection scheme for dedicated racks of commodity exceeding the overhead sprinkler system design.

In addition, research on extended coverage in-rack sprinkler protection for high-bay storage, exposed expanded plastics, and other high-challenge storage arrangements will be discussed.

Service Agreement Sales

Joe Siderowicz

This session will review the most effective marketing and sales strategies for growing sprinkler system Service Agreement Sales revenue. Subject matter will address the current market environment, best methods for achieving dramatic growth, unique sales skills required, and the impact an effective service sales strategy will have on your overall business.

NASI Benefits Fund Summary

Fred Barall

This program will highlight the current financial status and key issues associated with both the NASI Pension and NASI Health and Welfare Fund. This is designed to update union contractors regarding the key issues which the Fund Trustees are addressing, along with other useful information for the contractors.

NFSA Legal Highlights

Jim Lynch

This program will review selected legal issues and cases which NFSA has been involved with for the past few years, with an emphasis on issues of general interest to NFSA contractors, particularly those operating in a union environment.

Contract Administration for Union Contractors Carla Gunther

This program will cover several key aspects of day to day contract administration, including issues such as progressive discipline, just cause and grievance handling. The emphasis will be on providing useful, practical advice for the contractors.



NFPA 25 & 72 a Coordination Q&A

Jason Webb, Art Black

Both NFPA 25 and NFPA 72 require coordination of the testing of the sprinkler systems and the fire alarm systems. That is easier said than done. With a variety of administrative code references, varying task frequencies, differences in scope, and unique definitions used in the codes and standards overseeing fire protection system inspection, testing and maintenance (ITM) coordination of work becomes critical to ensure proper and complete building protection. This session will explore the issues and questions that airse when attempting to coordinate the work required by these two important standards.

Simplifying NFPA 13

Russ Leavitt

The NFPA Automatic Sprinkler Correlation Committee has formed a task group to examine and prepare proposed changes to the 2019 edition of NFPA 13. This seminar reviews the goals, objectives, and progress of this initiative. This effort is in response to the concern that the standard has increased in complexity to the point of rendering it virtually unusable for the non-expert user. Some of the specific areas on which the task group is focused include the reorganization of the standard by locating chapters in a way that mirrors the typical design and installation sequence, the creation of a stand-alone standard addressing hanging and bracing, breaking chapter 8 (installation) into multiple chapters, combining the requirements for design criteria and hydraulic calculations into a single location, and eliminating redundant requirements (particularly those associated with storage).

NFPA 25 Task Group Work

Russ Leavitt

The revision cycle for the 2017 edition of NFPA 25 is in the public comment stage. This seminar reviews and discusses the status (accepted or rejected) of the first draft revisions that were developed by task groups which were formed to address issues that were raised at the Fire Protection Research Foundation 2013 Chicago workshop. These task groups are working major topics such as options for performance based inspection and testing programs, the owner's responsibilities regarding system design evaluations, system tagging requirements, automated testing, the reformatting of individual chapter organization, and new requirements for inspection and test reports. Attendees of this seminar will have the latest information to make public comments regarding the first draft revisions prior to the May 15, 2015 deadline.

Determining Commodity Class for Storage – It could cost you! James Golinveaux

Changes to the 2016 NFPA 13 and updates to FM 8.1 are clarifying the appropriate methods to determine the correct Commodity Class of material. Incorrect classification can cause large exposure for the engineer/

contractor and cause many protection schemes to be inadequate. This class will walk through the appropriate steps to confidently provide the correct commodity class if it falls within the referenced documents. Additionally laboratory certification will be discussed for those commodities that are not defined by the standards.

The NFSA ITM Committee and How it Influences NFPA 25 Terry Victor

Session Description: NFPA 25 has been widely adopted across the United States as the standard for the inspection, testing and maintenance of water-based fire protection systems. This session will explore how some of the pending changes to the next edition of NFPA 25 (2017) were influenced by the NFSA ITM Committee and proposed by the NFSA Engineering and Standards Committee. In November 2014 249 Public Proposals, 120 First Revisions and 13 Committee Proposals were processed during the NFPA 25 first draft meeting in Los Angeles. Learn how these and other changes proposed by the NFSA were acted on by the NFPA technical committee and the impact these changes could have on the sprinkler service businesses of NFSA members:

- Timelines when correction should be made when impairments or deficiencies are found.
- Changes to chapter 8 that will simplify how fire pumps are tested.
- System tagging recommendations in the annex.
- Standards forms or format?





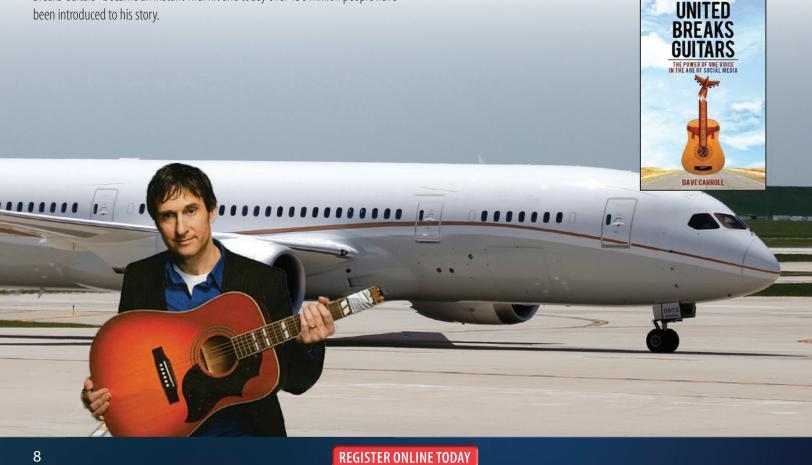
KEYNOTE SPEAKER





Dave Carroll is an award winning singer-songwriter, professional speaker, author and social media innovator from Halifax, Canada. With over twenty years experience in the music business, when faced with a difficult customer service issue while flying United Airlines in 2009, Dave used his skills as a master storyteller to share his story with the world. The resulting YouTube music video called "United Breaks Guitars" became an instant viral hit and today over 150 million people have been introduced to his story.

NFSA is very pleased to introduce Dave Carroll as this year's Annual Seminar keynote speaker and look forward to hearing from him about how what he learned can be beneficial to us as we work to share the fire sprinkler story with the world. Indeed, we do have a story to tell. *Fire sprinklers save lives!*





SCENIC BOAT TOUR

KENNEDY SPACE CENTER

SPOUSE'S PROGRAM

This year's spouses program will begin just after Friday morning's general session. The schedule allows those that wish to sit in on the morning's program including the technical award to do so without missing anything.

At 9:30 a.m. enjoy breakfast while catching up with those you may not have seen in the past year. While you sip your coffee, a Marriott representative will be on hand to provide a detailed presentation about next year's venue and location, Laguna Cliffs Marriott Resort & Spa in Dana Point, CA. Several other topics of interest will be presented and then, should you choose, you're off to Winter Park for the afternoon.



WINTER PARK SCENIC BOAT TOUR AND LUNCH

Optional (registration fee \$75, open to spouse registrants only)

FRIDAY, MAY 1 9:30 a.m. – 5:30 p.m.

While there are many things to do both at the resort and in the Orlando area, we've chosen an optional excursion this year that will keep everyone together for a scenic boat tour, followed by lunch at a local restaurant and some free time after lunch to explore.

Depart Hilton Bonnet Creek at 11:00 a.m. and check in for your relaxing, narrated tour of the canals and homes of Winter Park. The tour takes you 12 miles through the lakes and canals and is truly the best possible way to see the beauty of Winter Park. Multiple pontoon boats will provide a relaxing ride. The one-hour tour will segue into lunch at Chez Vincent to be followed by approximately two hours of free time to explore the shops and avenues at Winter Park. At 4:30 p.m. you'll board the bus to return to Hilton Bonnet Creek around 5:30 pm.

Dress comfortably and be sure to include comfy shoes for the boat and the exploring later.



UNIQUE SPRINKLER INSTALLATION TOUR AT KENNEDY SPACE CENTER

(Separate registration required, \$100 per person)*

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29 10:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

Get a first-hand view of the fire sprinkler system at Kennedy Space Center with an engineering-guided tour. Probable points of interest will be the new fire protection system in the Vehicle Assembly Building (VAB) and the foam system in the hanger, among others.

You'll be transported to the Kennedy Space Center via coach bus (approximately 1 hour ride). Upon arrival you'll go through the badge pick-up process and meet your guide. You should return to Hilton Bonnet Creek by about 4:00 p.m.

Box lunch and drinks will be provided on the bus.

*Approval from NASA pending. Registration for this option closes 3 weeks prior to event, substitutions not allowed due to security requirements.

I would like to attend the following tours:

	Tour		Date	Fee	Total
	WINTER PARK SCENIC BOAT TOUR AND LUNCH		Friday, May 1	\$75/person	
	UNIQUE SPRINKLER INSTALLATION TOUR AT KENNEDY SPACE CENTER AND LUNCH		Wednesday, April 29	\$100/person	
		SPOUSE'S P	ROGRAM TOTAL:	Α	
NAME		(transfer total to s	summary sheet on p.16)		
CITY_		_ STATE	Z	IP	
TELEP	HONE	FAX			
EMAIL					
TWITT	ER	_LINKEDIN			

DATE

NFSA Annual Seminar and North American Fire Sprinkler Expo®

April 29-May 2, 2015 • Hilton Bonnet Creek | Orlando, FL





REGISTRATION FORM					NFSA would like you to know that to save both natural resour and funds, no paper brochures will be distributed by NFSA for event, full registration is available on-line. Registering on-line sa	
PLEASE CHECK ONE: Exhibitor Contractor Speaker Exhibits Only	□ Supplier □ Guest	Device Manufacturer Contractor Management Team	☐ Architect/Engineer ☐ Building/Fire Official		you time and money, and keeps all of your information accurate and secure! Please use this digital document as a resource to assist you in your on-line registration. If you have any questions about the process, please do not hesitate to contact NFSA. We look forward to	
PRINT OR TYPE – THIS FORM MAY BE CHECK ONE: Full Conference Registrant (c Exhibition Registrant* (One fi Exhibits Only** (Access to Exhi	can attend all fun ree full registratio		nembers only)		welcoming you in Las Vegas! FIRST NAME FOR BADGES:	
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LINKEDIN		2 · · · ·	· · ·		inar registrants only or those who purchased a separate "Saturday dinner , all registrants must be wearing their badges. Thank you.	

SEMINAR REGISTRATION FEES:

CIRCLE APPROPRIATE AMOUNTS:							
	By March 27 EARLY BIRD	Until April 20 REGULAR	After April 20 LATE/ONSITE		By March 27 EARLY BIRD	Until April 20 REGULAR	After April 20 LATE/ONSITE
MEMBERS (NFSA, CASA, AMRACI)				<u>CHILDREN</u>			
Registrant	675	750	800	12 & under		FREE	—
Additional (same company)	625	700	800	13-21	200	250	300
Spouses	400	450	550	NON-MEMBER			
Contractor Management Team [†]	400	450	550	Registrant	950	1,150	
Exhibitor full registration w/booth*	0	0	0	Spouse	650	750	
Exhibitor full registration additional	625	750	800	Exhibits only w/booth**	0	0	
Exhibits only w/booth*	0	0	0				
Thursday only	250	300					
Friday only	300	350		REGISTRATION	N FORM TOTAL:	B	J
Saturday only (dinner not included)	300	350		(transfer total to sun	nmary sheet on p.16)		-

* The member exhibitor using the free full registration (one per booth space) should complete this form in full and also list each exhibits only person(s). ONE PER BOOTH SPACE.

** Non-member exhibitors will be allowed one exhibits-only badge that come with the purchase of each booth space. NO EXCEPTIONS PLEASE.

300

250

The Contractor Management Team discounted fee is a full conference registration but does not include Saturday's banquet. It requires at least one registration at full fee and one "additional" fee registration from the same company before Contractor Management Team fee can be applied. Only contractors are eligible for this discounted fee.

Refund policy: 100% until April 20

Saturday dinner only



FIRE SPRINKLER CONTRACTOR MANAGEMENT TEAM DISCOUNT REGISTRATION FORM

		FIRST NAME FOR BADGES:
REGISTRANT #1		
REGISTRANT #2		
REGISTRANT #3		
COMPANY		
ADDRESS		
CITY		
TELEPHONE		
TWITTER	LINKEDIN	
IWIIIEK	LINKEDIN	

WORKSHOP TOPICS:

- NFPA 13R 2016
- New Storage Protection Options: NFPA 13, 2016 edition and Beyond
- Service Agreement Sales
- NASI Benefits Fund Summary
- NFSA Legal Highlights

- Contract Administration for Union Contractors
- NFPA 25 & 72 a Coordination Q&A
- Simplifying NFPA 13
- NFPA 25 Task Group Work
- Determining Commodity Class for Storage It could cost you!
- The NFSA ITM Committee and How it Influences NFPA 25

Drastically reduced conference registration fee of \$400 if booked by March 27th, \$450 until April 20th.

 Enclosed is our c Grand Total for N tion, or By March 27: Until April 20 Charge my: VISA 	IFSA Annual Semina \$400 x	r made payab	· · ·		Please return the registration form with payment to: NFSA Annual Seminar & Exhibition 40 Jon Barrett Road Patterson, NY 12563 Credit Card orders fax to:		
				(transfer total to summary sheet on p.16)	(845) 878-4215		
				(transfer total to summary sheet on p. 10)	Questions:		
ACCOUNT				CVC #	Mike Repko (845) 878-4200, ext. 120		
EXPIRATION DATE _					*Requires at least one registration at full fee and one additional fee registration from same company before \$450 rate applies (contractors only). Reduced		
ADDRESS					registration fee includes member meeting, openir session, welcome reception in exhibition hall, lunc exhibition hall, 2-day exhibition and targeted wor sessions.		
SIGNATURE							



2015 GOLF TOURNAMENT REGISTRATION FORM

Waldorf Astoria Golf Club Rees Jones designed

Saturday, May 2, 2015 12:30 p.m. shotgun start

Golf registration: **\$150** (includes box lunch, beverage carts on the course and prizes)

\$85 club rental



†CASA

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HOTEL RESERVATIONS

Hilton Orlando bonnet creek

Hilton Bonnet Creek Resort

14100 Bonnet Creek Resort Lane Orlando, FL 32821

PHONE Phone: 1.800.HILTONS (reference NFSA) For suites, please contact <u>somers@nfsa.org</u>

ROOM RATE \$215 per night plus 12.5% total taxes (occupancy and state)

> RESERVATION DEADLINE April 7, 2015

Hilton Orlando Bonnet Creek is a hip oasis in the middle of Orlando's theme park magic. The resort offers the best of both worlds: a convenient "insider" location accessible from within Walt Disney World property and the peaceful serenity of the surrounding 482-acre nature preserve.

Resort amenities include 1,001 elegantly appointed guest rooms and suites, a 3-acre Florida-style lazy-river and pool, a full fitness center, and access to a Rees Jonesdesigned championship golf course, a luxe spa, and more than a dozen dining and lounge options, including the award-winning La Luce by Donna Scala.

An adjacent world-class convention center is one of the most popular in Orlando and boasts 150,000 square feet of total flexible function space.

AMENITIES

- An outdoor zero-entry family pool features a lazy river and waterslide, all in a 3-acre Florida-style lagoon pool deck.
- Families have access to the WA Kids children's program, which offers a variety of creative and educational activities.
- Complimentary private direct transportation to Magic Kingdom, Epcot, Hollywood Studios, Animal Kingdom, and Downtown Disney is available during park operating hours (schedule varies seasonally).
- 24-hour Hilton Fitness Center provides a revolutionary approach to working out with superior weights and cardiovascular offerings.





SEMINAR & EXPO INFORMATION AND CHECKLIST

REGISTRATION DESK HOURS:

Wednesday, April 29, 2015 – 7:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. Thursday, April 30, 2015 – 7:00 a.m. – 7:00 p.m. Friday, May 1, 2015 – 7:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m. Saturday, May 2, 2015 – 8:00 a.m. – 12:00 noon

EXHIBITION INFORMATION:

To promote a large turnout for the North American Fire Sprinkler Expo[®], NFSA has partnered with the Canadian Automatic Sprinkler Association (CASA) and the Mexican Fire Sprinkler Association (AMRACI). As such, record attendance is expected for this world-class event.

To promote a large turnout at the exhibition, NFSA is:

- Partnering with Canadian and Mexican fire sprinkler associations
- Providing complimentary passes to the exhibition on Friday, May 1
- · Hosting a cocktail reception inside the exhibition hall on Thursday evening
- Hosting lunch inside the exhibition on Friday afternoon
- Hosting a Design Advantage seminar for the local chapter of the American Institute of Architects
- Offering significantly reduced Contractor Management Team registration for second and third tier management
- Offering a wide range of targeted workshop sessions
- Conducting the Top Technician Competition inside the exhibition hall
- Extending complimentary invitations to local building and fire officials, professional societies and universities

For more information about how to reserve booth space for the North American Fire Sprinkler Expo[®], contact NFSA show manager Harve Horowitz at Exhibit Promotions Plus at 410.997.0763 or email NFSA@epponline.com.

The 2016 Annual Seminar will be held May 4-8 at Laguna Cliffs Marriott Resort & Spa, Dana Point, California. Exhibitors interested in reserving booth space should make arrangements early with Exhibit Promotions Plus.

SEMINAR CHECK LIST:

- □ Register online before the March 27th "early-bird" deadline.
- □ Make hotel reservations at Hilton Bonnet Creek in the NFSA block 1.800. HILTONS (reference NFSA)
- □ Check email regularly for update bulletins regarding the conference
- □ Make airline reservations right away. While Orlando is very easy to get to from anywhere, the best fares and itineraries fill early
- □ For additional information contact Michael Repko at mrepko@nfsa.org or call 845.878.4200 ext. 120
- □ The NFSA 2016 Annual Seminar will be held at Laguna Cliffs Marriott Resort & Spa in Dana Point, CA.



ADDRESS



SUMMARY REGISTRATION FORM

NFSA ANNUAL SEMINAR AND NORTH AMERICAN FIRE SPRINKLER EXPO® | Hilton Bonnet Creek • Orlando, FL

This form has been included with the Seminar Registration packet to help us process your registration quickly and accurately. Please make a copy of it for your records and mail it, along with your NFSA registration forms to: NFSA Annual Seminar, 40 Jon Barrett Road, Patterson, NY 12563. Credit card orders may be faxed to (845) 878-4215.

NFSA REGISTRATIONS INDIVIDUAL FORM TOTALS	Enclosed is our check (add \$50 for foreign checks) or money order, in the amount of the Grand Total for NFSA Annual				
SPOUSE'S PROGRAM	Seminar and related events, made payable to National Fire Sprinkler Association, or				
CONFERENCE REGISTRATION	Charge my: □ Visa □ MasterCard □ AMEX □ Discover				
CONTRACTOR MANAGEMENT TEAM PRE/POST CONFERENCE SEMINARS	ACCOUNT#CVC #				
GOLF TOURNAMENT	EXP. DATEADDRESS				
Grand Total:					
The registration forms for the activities listed above should be returned with payment to: NFSA Annual Seminar & North American Fire Sprinkler Expo® 40 Jon Barrett Road Patterson, New York 12563					
COMPANY					

CITY	STATE	ZIP
TELEPHONE	FAX	
EMAIL		
ORDERED BY	_ DATE	
PRINT NAME		

April 29-May 2, 2015 • Hilton Bonnet Creek | Orlando, FL

A GROWING LIST OF EXHIBITORS*

AFCON AGF MANUFACTURING INC ALLIED TUBE & CONDUIT, A PART OF ATKORE INT'L AMTROL INC **ANVIL INTERNATIONAL** ARGCO AUTO SPRINK A DIV OF M.E.P. CAD **BACKFLOW DIRECT LLC BUCKEYE FIRE EQUIPMENT CO CLARKE FIRE PROTECTION PRODUCTS INC CROKER DIV FIRE-END & CROKER CORP ERICO INC** FERGUSON FIRE & FABRICATION INC FIRE PROTECTION PRODUCTS INC FLEXHEAD INDUSTRIES INC **GLOBE FIRE SPRINKLER CORP HD SUPPLY-FIRE PROTECTION** HYDRATEC INC INTERNATIONAL FOG INC JOB GMBH LUBRIZOI METRAFLEX CO NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION NOBLE COMPANY PERMABOND ENGINEERING ADHESIVES POTTER ELECTRIC SIGNAL CO INC **REED MANUFACTURING CO INC RELIABLE AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER CO INC** SMITH-COOPER INTERNATIONAL SPEARS MANUFACTURING CO **TALCO FIRE SYSTEMS** THE SOLBERG COMPANY TORNATECH **UNITED BRASS WORKS INC UNITED FIRE SYSTEMS** VICTAULIC VIKING GROUP INC W S DARLEY & COMPANY WENN SOFT INC

* For exhibit info, contact: Exhibit Promotions Plus, Inc. nfsa@epponline.com | 410.997.0763

AMRACI

ONFSA

ÖCASA



FLE You don't faster tim sprinkler

FLEXIBILITY WHEN BUDGETS ARE TIGHT.

You don't have money to burn. Reduce install times and skilled labor costs while enabling faster time-to-occupancy with the SprinkFLEX flexible sprinkler system. Our fully assembled sprinkler drop installs without tools in a matter of minutes and introduces greater flexibility and speed into the build timeline. Call **800.463.1276** or visit **sprinkflex.com**.









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DEHN BROS FIRE PROTECTION INC. William Dehn Vernon, New Jersey

INCENDIO FIRE PROTECTION INC. Miguel Romo Union, Illinois

S&S MIDWEST FIRE PROTECTION, LLC. Aron Schroeder Lewis Center, Ohio

TUCKER MECHANICAL Kurt Zwick Meriden, Connecticut

PROFESSIONALS

FIELDAWARE Isabel Rozycki Chicago, Illinois

FP2FIRE Martin Gresho Golden, Colorado JASON GRANTHAM DESIGN & CONSULTING Jason Grantham Mesa, Arizona

WZ ENGINEERING William Zastrow Kahului, Hawaii

Angela Sosnosky Poland, Ohio

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CHARLESTON FIRE DEPARTMENT Robert Lanham Charleston, West Virginia

CITY OF FITCHBURG John Crook Fitchburg, Wisconsin

CITY OF MIDDLETON David Wardell Middleton, Idaho

EAST MOLINE FIRE DEPT. Gary Robertson East Moline, Illinois

FAIRMOUNT FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT Neil Rosenberger Golden, Colorado

IDAHO SURVEYING & RATING BUREAU Leland Boekweg Meridian, Idaho

JACKSON TWP. FIRE DEPARTMENT William Dolby Grove City, Ohio

POUDRE FIRE AUTHORITY Joe Jaramillo Fort Collins, Colorado

PROSPECT PARTNERS Brad O'Dell Chicago, Illinois

STEAMBOAT SPRINGS FIRE RESCUE Matt Workman Steamboat Springs, Colorado

TIPPECANOE LABS FIRE DEPARTMENT Greg Sullwold Lafayette, Indiana

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By Joanne Genadio

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Joanne Genadio

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The Mystery of Shadow Areas

he NFPA sprinkler system installation standards, which include NFPA 13, NFPA 13R and NFPA 13D, do not require water to physically spray on every square foot of floor area of the building. Obstructions, such as columns, wing walls and partitions, may create small areas within the sprinkler's coverage area where water may not directly fall. This is recognized in the standards and, under certain conditions, is permitted by the installation standards. What is a permitted "shadow area" and what is not, is a common cause of different interpretations between AHJs and sprinkler technicians and contractors. Although the technical committees who write the standards have spent considerable time in recent editions clarifying this concept, confusion on this issue is still common. This continues to be one of the more frequent questions submitted to the NFSA's Expert of the Day (EOD) service. In fact, it is not uncommon to get multiple EODs on the same issue, one from the contractor and one from the AHJ or plans examiner.

This article will discuss the allowances and limitations regarding these dry areas in NFPA 13, NFPA 13R and NFPA 13D. For the purposes of this article, I will be concentrating on the 2013, 2010, and in the case of NFPA 13R, the 2007 edition. I will also highlight how the standards have been evolving over the years in attempt to shed some light on the divisive issue of shadow areas. This article will identify acceptable shadow areas in the various installation standards, apply shadow area allowances to system layout and will discuss the objectives of the installation standards in regards to the spray patterns and obstructions that may form shadow areas.

Shadow Areas:

Before continuing this discussion, it is necessary to understand just what constitutes a shadow area. A shadow area could be defined as: The apparently dry space, within the areas of coverage of a sprinkler that is behind an obstruction, where water might not directly spray from a sprinkler onto the floor. There are two important parts to this definition:

- The area in question must be within the protection area of a sprinkler. The shadow area allowances are not intended to allow space in the building that is beyond the protection area of a sprinkler. If the obstruction is removed, a legitimate "shadow area" would disappear and the space in question would obviously get direct water spray from the sprinkler.
- 2. The area on the other side of the obstruction from the sprinkler is apparently dry and water might not get to the space from the sprinkler. The uses of the terms "apparently dry" and "might" is intentional because of the complex turbulence of the air currents in a room during a fire situation. Water does not just travel in a straight line from a sprin-

kler and it is entirely possible that water will be entrained within the air going to a fire and will be drawn into the fire even if the straight line between the fire and the sprinkler contains an obstruction.

See Figure 1 for an example of a shadow area created by two walls in an unusually shaped room protected by a pendent sprinkler.

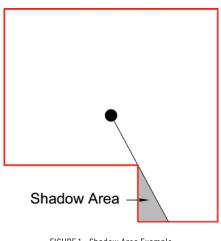


FIGURE 1 - Shadow Area Example

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NFSA's Manager of Technical Services

Roland Asp, CET

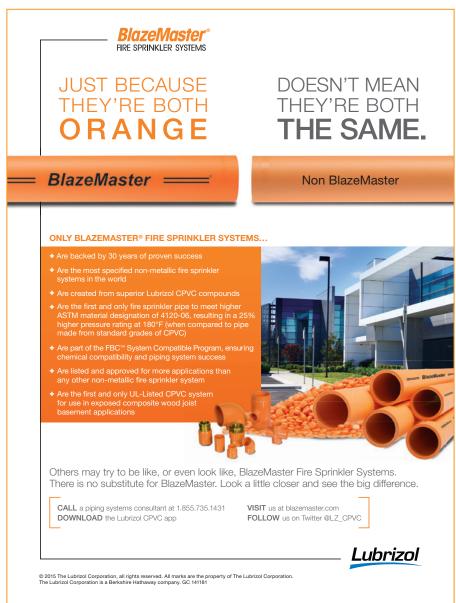
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As long as the far wall of the alcove in figure 1 is within the coverage area of the sprinkler, this area would meet the definition of a shadow area. If, however, the far wall of the alcove was further away from the sprinkler it would not be a legitimate shadow area and additional sprinkler coverage would be required.

NFPA 13, NFPA 13R and NFPA 13D are different in scope and intent and were written by different technical committees. These committees differed in their approach in clarifying the standard's intent when dealing with these apparently dry areas. Yet shadow areas do exist as a result of the requirements in each of the documents.

Shadow Areas and NFPA 13:

NFPA 13 does not directly use the term "shadow area" but the concept is permitted by applying the obstruction rules of the standard. As the body of NFPA 13 does not include a definitive statement that shadow areas are permitted, the layout technician may have justified the existence of these dry areas within a sprinklered building. For these examples of shadow areas in NFPA 13, I will be concentrating on standard spray sprinklers, but these concepts can be applied to the other types of sprinklers as well. These shadowed areas are permitted by applying a combination of a couple of sections of the standard. Section 8.5.3.2



and 8.6.5.2.1.3 for starters, will plan out this shadow area for standard spray sprinklers.

Section 8.5.3.2 of the 2013 edition of NFPA 13 indicates that the maximum distance a sprinkler is permitted from a wall is one-half the maximum allowable distance between sprinklers. The sprinkler may be closer to the wall but may never be more than $\frac{1}{2}$ the allowable distance. As an example, for light and ordinary hazard occupancies, standard spray sprinklers are permitted to be up to 15 ft apart. This means that the sprinkler is allowed to be up to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet from a wall (measured at a right angle to the wall). The sprinkler may be closer than 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft as section 8.5.3.2 is specifying maximum distance from a wall. The minimum distance from a wall for standard spray sprinklers would be 4 inches.

The other section of the standard that would apply is 8.6.5.2.1.3. The "three times rule" allows obstructions and the shadow area behind the obstruction as long as the distance between the sprinkler and the obstruction is at least three times the maximum dimension of the obstruction.

Although the situation illustrated in Figure 1 is not specifically addressed in NFPA 13, the shadowed area in the alcove is permitted by utilizing a combination of these two sections.

In order to do this we must start with determining what is permitted by applying the existing obstructions rules and apply this as a baseline for acceptable dry spaces in other situations by applying the equivalency clauses of NFPA 13 (section 1.5 and 1.6).

The following steps will indicate the process of justifying an acceptable shadowed area when applying NFPA 13 and may be useful in convincing an AHJ of the validity of this concept.

The first step would be to determine the baseline of an acceptable shadow area by applying the obstruction rules of the standard. For example, when using standard spray sprinklers and applying the "three times" rule of section 8.6.5.2.1.3, we can easily justify an allowable shadow area of 15 sq. ft. Figure 2 below, illustrates the 15 sq. ft base line for dry areas when using standard spray sprinklers and the "three times rule."

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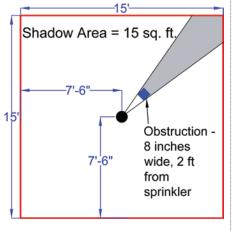


FIGURE 2 - Allowable Dry Area - Standard Spray Sprinkler

It is important to note that this 15 sq. ft. baseline is a conservative number and would not be the same in ordinary hazard occupancy with the sprinklers spaced closer together and also would not be the same in a room using extended coverage or residential sprinklers at a larger spacing. Figure 3 below indicates that a shadow area of up to 21 sq. ft. may be permissible when using extended coverage or residential sprinklers and the "four times" rule. It is important to keep in mind that shadow areas will be impacted differently for different types of sprinklers.

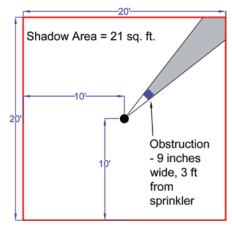


FIGURE 3 - Allowable Dry Area - EC Sprinkler

These dry spaces (or shadow areas) are clearly acceptable under the obstruction rules of NFPA 13. These permitted shadowed areas establish a minimum baseline of acceptable dry spaces that can now be applied to other situations using the equivalency clauses of NFPA 13.

Now that we understand the concept, we will apply this concept to a real world situation. For this example we will be using the situation as shown in figure 4 below. This room is a light hazard compartment protected with standard spray sprinklers. There is an alcove with an area that is not directly within the spray pattern of the sprinkler.

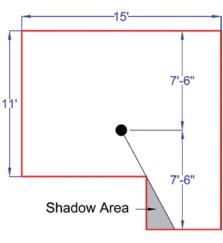


FIGURE 4 - Shadow Area Example

The following steps will indicate the process of justifying this illustrated shadowed area when applying NFPA 13 and may be useful in demonstrating to an AHJ the acceptability of a particular shadow area.

Step 1: Apply Section 8.5.3.2:

Section 8.5.3.2 states that the maximum distance from a sprinkler to a wall is one-half the maximum allowable distance but may be closer. As we have stated that this is a light hazard occupancy, the maximum permitted distance between sprinklers is 15 ft. Therefore the far wall may be up to 7 V_2 ft from the sprinkler. Figure 4 indicates that the far wall of the alcove is 7 V_2 feet from the sprinkler and this situation meets the requirements of this section.

Step 2: Apply Section 8.6.5.2.1.3:

The next step would be to apply the three times rule and determine the allowable dry area. This is accomplished by inserting an imaginary column at the corner of the alcove as shown in Figure 5. Assuming the requirements of the three times rule are applied, the shaded area would be the allowed dry area behind the obstruction.

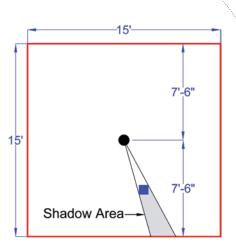


FIGURE 5 - Shadow Area Example with "Three Times Rule"

As shown in Figure 6, when you insert the walls of our example room into the plan, the resulting shadow area does not include a different or larger space than was permitted by applying the "three times rule" and our original room configuration (figure 4) is permitted by NFPA 13 by applying the equivalency clause of the standard.

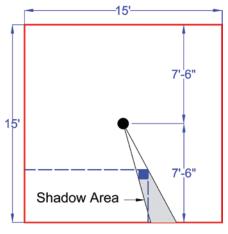


FIGURE 6 - Shadow Area Example with Walls Added

During the revisions of NFPA 13 for the 2013 edition, shadow areas were a major focus. The committee assigned a task group to the subject that tried to come up with specific language for the standard, but every variation that the committee developed could have been abused in some way. For example, if the committee had just come out with a specific statement that shadow areas of 15 sq ft area are allowed in light hazard occupancies, the committee was concerned that people would use this as a way to ignore the three times rule and put sprinklers closer

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to obstructions than they really should be.

In the end, the rules in the body of NFPA 13 were not changed, but an annex note and associated figures were added to the standard to clarify that shadowed areas are expected and allowed, as long as the obstruction rules of the standard are met. These annex sections are found in Section A.8.1.1 and will help clarify the intent of the committee when dealing with these apparently dry areas. The annex note clears up the common misconception that every area must be in the direct path of the water spray from a sprinkler. A.8.1.1(3) clearly states: "Notwithstanding the obstruction rules provided in Chapter 8, it is not intended or expected that water will fall on the entire floor space of the occupancy..."

Shadow Areas and NFPA 13R:

NFPA 13R has dealt with these shadowed areas since at least the 2007 edition. As described earlier in this article, NFPA 13 does allow shadow areas, but since the term "shadow area" does not appear in NFPA 13, and since the connection between NFPA 13 to NFPA 13R is not always clear on this subject of handling obstructions, the committee believed that something needed to be said directly in the NFPA 13R standard to eliminate the different interpretations that were occurring between contractors and AHJ's

In 2007, section 6.7.7.1.5.7 was added. This section carried over to the 2010 edition as section 6.2.3.5.4.

These sections permit "partially blocked or shadowed floor areas" in rooms up to 800 sq ft in size as long as:

- Individual shadowed areas do not exceed 3 sq ft
- Total shadowed areas in a compartment do not exceed 12 sq ft
- Total shadowed areas in entire dwelling unit does not exceed 30 sq ft

At the time the information was put in the standard there were no fire tests or water distribution tests available, so the allowable areas agreed to by the committee were extremely small. It should also be pointed out that the intent of the committee responsible for NFPA 13R is not to make it more stringent than NFPA 13. The intent was to allow the position of sprinklers in accordance with the same spacing rules as NFPA 13, but to use the specific guidance of section 6.2.3.5.4 (in the 2010 edition) to settle disputes with AHJ's over small areas without having to get into a legal debate about the rules of NFPA 13 and how they are referenced by NFPA 13R.

There is another section from NFPA 13R (2010) that is frequently quoted when looking at shadow areas. Section 6.2.3.5.2 indicates that areas such as bay windows and planter box windows and other similar architectural features are permitted without additional sprinkler protection. These areas are allowed to be as large as 18 sq ft with limitations on certain dimensions. While these are similar to the shadow area concept, these are technically not shadow areas as we have defined them, because the intent of this section is not to count these areas as within the protection area of the sprinkler.

The 2013 edition of NFPA 13R discarded the conservative shadow area allowances cited above and replaced it with a single simple rule. This rule is found in section 6.4.6.3.3.1 and states that shadow areas are allowed as long as the cumulative dry areas do not exceed 15 sq. ft. per sprinkler. Also the 2013 edition of NFPA 13R, for the first time, included a definition of shadow areas which is: "The dry floor area within the protection area of a sprinkler created by the portion of sprinkler discharge that is blocked by a wall or partition."

An additional section dealing with shadow areas was added to the 2013 edition of NFPA 13R in section 6.4.6.3.3.2. This section deals with sidewall sprinklers protecting corridors and allows a shadow area in an alcove up to 2 ft. in depth and 9 ft in length behind and between the sidewall sprinklers. This configuration is common in hotels and motels and it is interesting as the shadow area in question is behind the sidewall sprinkler and not technically a shadow area as referred to in the definition since it is not within the protection area of the sprinkler. (See Figure 6.4.6.3.3.2).

Shadow Areas and NFPA 13D:

Prior to the 2013 edition of NFPA 13D, the concept of shadow areas was not directly

addressed by the standard. However, the 2013 edition of NFPA 13D is very much like the 2013 edition of NFPA 13R with one simple rule regarding shadow areas. Section 8.2.5.7 states that shadow areas are permitted as long as the cumulative dry areas do not exceed 15 sq. ft. per sprinkler.

These changes to the 2013 edition of NFPA 13R and NFPA 13D go a long way in clarifying that certain shadow areas are in fact permissible in the standard and should also clear up a longstanding issue of contention between sprinkler contractors and AHJs.

Conclusion:

As highlighted in this article, it is not the intent of any of the NFPA 13 installation standards that water is required to fall on every square inch of floor space in a sprinklered building. Apparently dry spaces or shadow areas are allowed and the new language in the standards, including the annex of NFPA 13 and the actual requirements in NFPA 13R and NFPA 13D should make this concept clear. Hopefully, the clarifications noted in this article will make the intent of the standards clear to all users.

IN SHORT, SHADOW AREAS ARE PERMITTED AS FOLLOWS:

- NFPA 13 By applying the obstruction rules
- NFPA 13R 15 sq. ft. of dry area per sprinkler
- NFPA 13D 15 sq. ft. of dry area per sprinkler

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Notes from the Fire Scene

Recent tragedies have provided us the opportunity to work with local, state and national organizations and individuals alike - in helping all understand the role that fire sprinklers play as part of the solution following a major fire.

As a point person within our NFSA Media Outreach Team, I feel blessed to have opportunities to not only get first-person accounts of the story, but to help those covering the event understand fire sprinklers, work with those within our industry who make sure they are installed properly, and serve as a resource to the fire service leaders who always find themselves right in the middle of the debate.

History has provided us example after example of tragic fires. We have large loss of life fires and small fires with single fire deaths, with coverage following each that sometimes mentions fire sprinklers and sometimes totally misses the opportunity. Recent activity highlights for us that having a team ready to respond with resources and information helps those reporting the news get the "story behind the story" or a "new angle" and raises awareness regarding the life safety issues at hand. With every connection we can make, therein lies the chance to save a life or lives in the future.

Let's take a look at a couple of recent fires that we have been able to make a dif-



ference with our concerted outreach and ability to create learning opportunities to showcase how fire sprinklers work and also the role they play in a fire-safe future.

Following a fire at a senior living facility in Dallas, a local news reporter reached out to an NFSA contractor member for additional information on fire sprinklers. With one phone call, this began a journey that evolved into a powerful investigative report from Bill Spencer of KPRC 2 news. This report included a segment on Justina Page, one of our Common Voices advocates. The ability for Justina to share the heartbreak that occurs when you lose a child to fire was a key one in this news report. And, that was just the beginning. A few weeks later, another fire occurred in Texas. This one happened in Castle Hills, a suburb of San Antonio at the Wedgwood Senior Living Apartment Homes. Six senior citizens died in this fire with over 20 injured. Again, we quickly issued a press release and the results are still occurring. The San Antonio Express News did a front page feature on this fire, and really helped to share the information with citizens and firefighters alike.

73 days following the Wedgwood fire, Representative Rick Galindo filed High-Rise Retrofit legislation (Texas HB 3089). We worked with Rep. Galindo throughout the process - sharing resources, statistics, and providing assistance when requested. These examples help us understand the important role that we can play in bringing stakeholders together, sharing information, and fighting for those who may not be able to fight for themselves.

Until next time, Stay Safe, Vickie



Director of Public Fire Protection

Vickie Pritchett

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Educating Building Owners & Managers

By Jason Webb

issue of SQ, we discussed the role of the owner in the ITM process as outlined in NFPA 25. Although we provided a brief overview of owner responsibilities in that article, there's still much more education that has to take place. Often the ITM contractor, or sometimes even the authority having iurisdiction (AHJ), finds themselves in a position to offer this information but may not have it readily available.

n the November/December 2013

With that in mind, this article is written as a guide that can be shared with building owners and property managers to help better educate them about their critical role in keeping the sprinkler system in good working order.

Owner Responsibilities

The responsibilities assigned to the owner by NFPA 25 are pretty straightforward. And, with only a couple of exceptions, are all located in one section of the standard, section 4.1. That section is aptly titled "Responsibility of the Property Owner or Designated Representative." Within section 4.1 are the basic requirements of the owner including:

- Properly maintaining the system in accordance with NFPA 25 and manufacturer's instructions.
- Protecting the system against freezing.
- Providing access to system components.
- Notifying other stakeholders when the

system is shut-down.

- Correcting and repairing deficiencies or impairments as they become apparent.
- Having the system evaluated if changes to the hazard or water supply are planned or identified.
- Identifying certain features such as valves and auxiliary systems.
- Dealing with impairments in accordance with chapter 15.

Failure to address any of these can have expensive and lingering effects. First, the most obvious is simply violating the requirements of the fire code, which in itself can result in fines or other sanctions. Secondly, losses that might occur from not performing the function, like protecting the system against freezing for example. can result in costly damage as well as downtime for the business.

Not only should the owner be aware of each of these requirements, but also understand exactly what steps must be taken in order to address each one. The sprinkler contractor is an excellent resource for this detailed information.

Who Can Perform ITM

The question of who can do the work is in important one. NFPA 25 only requires that those who perform inspection, testing and maintenance be "gualified," and that is determined by the AHJ. NFPA 25 is written with the assumption that many

of the minor, more frequent tasks will be done by a trained person, such as a building maintenance professional. Other more involved tasks will typically require the use of a contractor specially trained in inspection, testing and maintenance.

Some states and local jurisdictions require that ITM contractors and/or technicians hold certifications or licenses as part of the qualification process. These rules vary greatly between jurisdictions so it is important that the owner know what rules exist in their area. More about what is required in each state can be found at www.nfsa.org/itm.

Understanding ITM Reports

The role ITM records serve is an important, but often overlooked step in the ITM educational process. Although not listed above in the requirements of section 4.1, NFPA 25 also places the responsibility of maintaining ITM records on the owner (in section 4.3).

Inspection records serve several purposes. One is to document that critical conditions are addressed, such as wheth->> CONTINUED ON PAGE 52





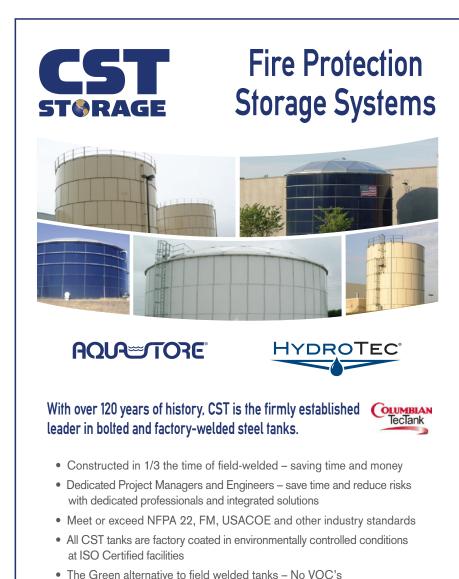
Director of Inspection, Testing & Maintenance

Jason Webb

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er or not control valves remain open, or to establish trends like repeated damage to a particular area of the system. Both of those situations could trigger the need for additional attention or maintenance. Proper ITM records will establish a track record of compliance with the standard for review by AHJs.

Test records provide a means of comparison with previous tests to determine if a potential problem exists. For example, a main drain test by itself tells the owner little about the condition of the water supply for the system. But when compared with the original test results from when the system was first commissioned, a clearer picture can become apparent. NFPA 25 requires that the owner maintain the original acceptance records to facilitate this comparison in addition to



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The key is that the owner understands what the information on the report means. If there are concerns with the system, they should be identified on a report that gets passed on to the owner for their review. Once that happens, however, it's up to them to take the necessary steps to correct them. No matter how minor a problem may seem, all deficiencies have the potential to lead to costly corrections or more immediate risk. One of the most important responsibilities the owner has is to correct or repair deficiencies and impairments.

Summary

Fires can happen anytime to anyone. According to the National Fire Protection Association, in the United States in 2012 there were nearly 100,000 non-residential building fires causing direct losses of \$2.6 billion. 65 people died in those fires and over 1,500 were injured. What makes the difference is when the property is protected with a properly designed, installed, and maintained automatic fire sprinkler system. Compliance with NFPA 25 helps ensure that the system will function when the time comes.

As the most important person in the ITM process, the owner must have a thorough knowledge of what NFPA 25 requires from them. An owner who gets the most out of an ITM program is one who is engaged, knows their role in the process, and corrects or repairs the problems pointed out during inspections and tests. $\mathbf{\Phi}$

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On February 5, 2015 the Committee on Public Safety and Security met in the Connecticut State House, Legislator Office Building. During this meeting, the Committee unanimously motioned to take up language related to the installation of residential sprinklers in newly constructed one- and two-family homes. This was great news. The language that was submitted will now be created into a raised bill and have an actual bill number assigned to it.

On February 19, 2015 the Public Safety and Security Committee convened a public hearing on several bills. The public hearing was taken out of the State House setting and was held in the West Hartford, Connecticut City Hall Legislative conference room. Needless to say the room was at full capacity. The sprinkler industry was well represented as was the fire service. Along with these groups, West Hartford Mayor Scott Slifka and City Council leadership spoke in favor of our HB 6777, "An Act requiring the installation of automatic fire extinguishing systems in new residential buildings". All in all, our collective efforts saw an unprecedented 18 individual verbal and written testimony submittals in favor of this life saving piece of legislation. In addition to the fire sprinkler, fire service, professional safety advocates, and sprinkler union officials, it bears noting that House Chair, Representative Dargan said in the meeting's opening statements that he was in support of the bill.

Representative Dargan attended a side by side burn demonstration which provided a strong visual. Representative Dargan stated that the time for this (sprinkler) requirement is now.

Senate Co Chair Tim Larson stated similar sentiments and said he was "95% there." In addition, several other Committee members were in obvious support.

The CEO of the Connecticut Homebuild-

ers Association provided the usual myths and misconceptions related to costs and effectiveness of home sprinklers. He stated that people aren't dying in newly built homes but older homes. A highlight of the public hearing was when a Connecticut real estate representative provided prepared remarks and spoke on the additional costs that home sprinklers would add. Representative Joe Verrengia, who is the Vice Chair of the Committee, asked the real estate representative what the commission is on the sale of a \$200,000 home. The response was, I don't think we are here to talk about that? To which Representative Verrengia said, "you are the one who brought up the issue of costs, so I think it's a fair question."

Dave LaFond

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DOMINICK KASMAUSKAS **Regional Manager** NEW YORK

New York Regional Manager Dominick Kasmauskas recently presented the FM Global program "Fires in (Fire) Sprinklered Buildings," which was very timely, being just days before a fire destroyed a Brooklyn warehouse. The program specifically addresses the fact that water supplies need to be inspected to ensure they are on and that they remain on during a fire until total extinguishment.

Having delivered a two-hour program on Plan Review overview at the Association of Towns annual conference. Dom continued to assist New York code enforcement officials in their understanding of fire sprinklers and the appropriate standards and code sections.

Dom has scheduled many more educational programs throughout New York for the balance of the year. $oldsymbol{0}$

Dominick Kasmauskas

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MID-ATLANTIC REGION



RAYMOND W. LONABAUGH Regional Manager

DELAWARE, MARYLAND, NEW JERSEY PENNSYLVANIA, VIRGINIA, WASHINGTON D.C.

On January 21, 2015, fire caused a major lose at a large four-story residential building in New Jersey constructed of light-weight construction with engineered lumber. The building construction complied with the building codes that were in effect at the time of construction. The building contained a NFPA 13R compliant residential fire sprinkler system that allowed the residents to exit the building safely even though there was a significant delay in notifying the fire department. In addition, many residents said they failed to exit the building immediately because they believed the building fire alarms were in response to another false alarm. Those who failed to exit immediately said it wasn't until they opened their apartment door and saw smoke in the halls that they realized the alarms were in response to an actual fire.

The origin of the fire was traced and determined to be from maintenance activities where a worker was performing a plumbing repair with a torch in a first floor bathroom. The torch had ignited materials in the wall allowing the fire to spread unchecked in the walls and eventually reaching the attic area of the building. Although the 13R sprinkler system performed as designed by allowing residents to evacuate safely, it was not designed to protect the building and therefore no fire sprinklers were in the attic area.

The fire department chief cited the build->> CONTINUED ON PAGE 55

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ing's light-weight construction and the delay in the notification of the fire as the reason the fire was allowed to spread quickly and destroy the entire building. Numerous fire departments responded to the blaze through mutual aid. Lightweight construction has been a concern to all fire departments in the United States. As a result of the Edgewater, New Jersey fire the news media has become aware of the concern with light-weight construction and has made several media reports on the topic. In addition, it was noted during the recent Senate Bill 2316 hearing on February 9th, the New Jersey legislature has also become aware of the concerns as well. Currently, there are similar buildings planned for construction in Princeton, New Jersey and the Mayor is attempting to halt the construction for fear of the potential fire burden that can be brought to the borough. 0

> Raymond W. Lonabaugh NFSA's Regional Manager / Mid-Atlantic email: lonabaugh@nfsa.org P.O. Box 126, Ridley Park, PA, 19078 Phone: 610.521.4768

SOUTHEAST REGION



WAYNE WAGGONER Associate Director of Regional **Operations** - East

ALABAMA, GEORGIA, MISSISSIPPI. NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, TENNESSEE

At the January bi-monthly meeting of the Tennessee Fire Sprinkler Contractors Association (TFSCA), Buddy Dewar was presented the Fred Davis Award from the Board of Directors and TFSCA membership. Buddy was a catalyst for the formation of the NFSA Chapter in Tennessee and will be retiring at the end of June this year.

The Fred Davis Award was established by the Tennessee Fire Sprinkler Contractors Association to recognize those jurisdictions that have shown their support to the fire sprinkler industry. That support

could be from passing an ordinance, adopting codes or developing a way for the fire sprinkler industry to do business.

Fred Davis was the Fire Chief in Nashville, Tennessee from 1980 to 1987. Fred was also the first TFSCA Executive Director. Chief Davis was a perfect example of one of those individuals that went above and beyond the call of duty when it came to promoting fire sprinkler systems.

It should be noted that all Fred Davis Award recipients have gone beyond the call of duty to protect lives and property from fire through the wide-spread acceptance of the fire sprinkler concept, and also in promoting a fire safe community by making sure that fire sprinklers are installed and maintained in homes to high rise buildings.

Wayne Waggoner NFSA's Associate Director of Regional Operations - East email: Waggoner@nfsa.org PO Box 9, Andersonville, TN 27705 Phone: 865.755.2956, Fax: 865.381.0597



LORELL BUSH **Regional Manager**

FLORIDA, PUERTO RICO

The 21st Annual Buddy Dewar Golf Classic is scheduled for March 23, 2015 at Mystic Dunes Golf Course located at 7600 Mystic Dunes Lane, Celebration, Florida 34747. This year's tournament sold out in record time! There are still sponsorship opportunities and non-golfer packages available for lunch, raffles, and networking with industry professionals.

Through the proceeds raised at the Buddy Dewar Golf Classic, Florida Fire Sprinkler Association (FFSA) – a chapter of NFSA, trained over 300 AHJs in 2014 and already over 120 AHJs this year. This year FFSA will be offering the opportunity for AHJs to attend NFSA's Annual Seminar and North American Fire Sprinkler Expo® being held in Orlando, Florida in April 29 -May 2 free of charge! Those who have not participated in the past are encouraged to do so. FFSA is making a difference. \mathbf{O}

Lorell Bush

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GREAT LAKES REGION



RON BROWN

INDIANA, MICHIGAN, OHIO, WEST VIRGINIA, KENTUCKY

This year's Ohio Fire Safety Coalition Burn Invitational to benefit Akron Children's Hospital Burn Center will be held July 30th at Glenmoor Country Club in Canton, Ohio. Since its founding in 2005, the coalition has donated over \$200.000 to the Paul and Carol David Foundation Burn Institute at the hospital.

The Ohio Fire Safety Coalition continues to educate the public on fire safety issues and the life saving benefits of residential fire sprinklers.

For more information about this year's fundraiser, contact:

> Julie Schade Ohio Fire Safety Coalition Uniontown, Ohio 216.447.5677 Julie.schade@lubrizol.com

Ron Brown

NFSA's Regional Manager / Great Lakes email: Brown@nfsa.org 1615 Cypress Spring Drive Fort Wayne, Indiana 46814 Phone 845.661.6534, Fax 260.625.4478

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march – april 2015

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ILLINOIS REGION

BOB TINUCCI Regional Manager ILL INOIS

Mark your calendar for meeting and training dates for NFSA's Illinois Chapter.

Upcoming Chapter meeting dates:				
May 14N	laggiano's Schaumburg			
September 10	Morton's Rosemont			
November 12	Maggiano's Oak Brook			

Upcoming Training events and dates: March 17 ... Alarms and Initiating Devices April 21..... Installation of CPVC May 19 Fire Sprinklers in the ICC June 16Planning the System for Its Lifespan

Bob Tinucci

NFSA's Regional Manager / Illinois email: tinucci@nfsa.org. 6401 Richmond Avenue, Willowbrook, IL 60527 phone/fax: 630.655.1875 cell: 630.514.1601

WISCONSIN REGION

WISCONSIN



DAN GENGLER **Regional Manager**

The Wisconsin Residential Fire Sprinkler Coalition has commenced meeting to schedule its fourth Summit this coming September in the Wisconsin Dells area. Although the date has yet to be set, planning is in earnest to ensure people and organizations of interest are being recruited for the residential fire sprinkler concept.

Leading the way for this committee is the state's fire chiefs and inspectors being reinforced by advisors from the National Fire Protection Association and National Fire Sprinkler Association. The group has presented three previous programs in Waukesha, Madison and Green Bay. The focus is to bring residential dwelling stakeholders together to better understand the value and life-saving realities of fire sprinklers.

Dan Gengler

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MINNESOTA REGION



TOM BRACE **Regional Manager**

MINNESOTA

On August 11, Sean Flaherty, President of the NFSA Minnesota Chapter, will be offering a 90-minute presentation on residential sprinklers to the AIA Minnesota Chapter followed by 30 minutes of Q & A.

Residential sprinklers is a topic that many AIA members are not familiar with and their Minnesota Chapter believes there will be a lot of interest in this presentation among their membership. \mathbf{O}

Tom Brace

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CENTRAL REGION CHRIS GAUT

Regional Manager

IOWA, KANSAS, MISSOURI

On March 10th the Missouri Fire Sprinkler Coalition hosted its inaugural Summit. It was held at the Holiday Inn East in Columbia, Missouri. The daylong program was beneficial to everyone having a stake in fire sprinklers issues in Missouri, especially fire service personnel who received valuable training. A few of the highlights were as follows:

- Overview of the Missouri Fire Sprinkler Coalition
- Overview of fire sprinkler standards: Compare/contrast NFPA 13, 13D, and 13R
- The homebuilders' perspective on residential fire sprinklers
- Building partnerships and coalitions to promote residential fire sprinklers
- Education and advocacy to promote • home fire sprinklers
- Overview of three, key fires in Missouri •
- · Firefighter tactics, firefighter safety, and residential fire sprinklers
- Side-by-side live burn/sprinkler demonstration
- . Stakeholders panel discussion

Chris Gaut

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SOUTH CENTRAL REGION



CYNTHIA GIEDRAITIS Regional Manager

ARKANSAS, LOUISIANA, OKLAHOMA TEXAS

Texas Legislative Bills of Interest: Fitter Licensing – HB 1641

The Fire Sprinkler Contractors Association of Texas has submitted House Bill 1641 sponsored by Representative Farias. Contact Art Hartman at Hartman Fire Protection, 972.437.9054,

arthartman@vahoo.com with any guestions or suggestions regarding this bill.

Ammonium Nitrate – SB 528 /HB 417

Several legislators are trying to prevent another West, Texas tragedy.

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Fireworks – HB 1150 Texas Windstorm Insurance & Building Codes – HB 1244 Certificate of Merit – HB 1353 County Fire Code – HB 684/ HB 924/SB 327

Oklahoma Legislative Bills of Interest: Real Estate Owners Rights – SB 379

Arkansas Legislative Bills of Interest:

Fire Sprinklers in Child Care Facilities – HB 1554 Licensing for all trades – HB 1158, HB 1158 Amendment 1, HB 1158 Amendment 2 Plumbing Regulations – HB 1055

> Cindy Giedraitis NFSA's Regional Manager / South Central email: giedraitis@nfsa.org PO Box 10403, College Station, Texas 77842. Phone: 979.324.8934

GREAT PLAINS REGION



ERIC GLEASON Regional Manager

Colorado, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming

Justin Smith of Casper Fire EMS and Jeff Hudson from NFPA are championing the Wyoming Fire Sprinkler Coalition (WFSC). The WFSC is leading the way for the State, fire departments and contractors to address public fire safety concerns and involve the fire service, insurance companies and the public in an effort to improve fire and life safety through fire sprinkler education in the state.

Eric Gleason

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SOUTHWEST REGION



BRUCE LECAIR Associate Director of Regional Operations - WEST

CALIFORNIA, HAWAII, NEW MEXICO, NEVADA, ARIZONA

The San Francisco Bay Area NFSA Chapter met on January 22nd at Scott's Seafood and Grill in Jack London Square for their first meeting of the year. The Chapter welcomed NFSA President Russ Fleming who provided a short update on new developments at the NFSA. In his presentation he also announced to the Chapter his upcoming retirement as President and his new role as advisor. He then introduced the Association's new Executive Vice President Shane Ray. Shane gave everyone a short bio as well as his vision for his new position as President of NFSA, which will become effective at the association's annual seminar in Orlando, Florida in May.

The Arizona NFSA Chapter Board members met earlier the same week on January 20th for a planning session to map out the calendar for 2015 as well as to discuss priorities for the Arizona Fire Sprinkler Industry members. The Chapter is also pleased to announce that David Fabook, Fire Inspector II from Gilbert Fire and Rescue has accepted the position of Secretary – Treasurer for the Arizona NFSA Chapter.

The Los Angeles Area NFSA Chapter will be meeting in Downey, California on March 22th at the Rio Hondo Golf and Event Center for a very special dinner meeting with updates and news from the Area Director Jack Thacker and Regional Manager Bruce Lecair.

Bruce Lecair

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NORTHWEST REGION

SUZANNE MAYR Regional Manager

ALASKA, IDAHO, MONTANA, OREGON, WASHINGTON

Fire sprinkler makes quick work of blaze at Corvallis, OR Holiday Inn Express

Early morning on February 2, a mechanical failure of a bathroom fan caused a fire in the Corvallis Holiday Inn Express, according to a release from the Corvallis Fire Department. The fire spread from a room on the second floor into third floor and then into the attic, activating the attic's fire sprinkler system. Firefighters then extinguished the fire. The hotel was evacuated and there was damage to four rooms and the south side of the building, according to the release. There were no reported injuries.

Sprinkler system keeps fire from spreading at Bend, OR welding shop

A fire in a Bend industrial park February 26 caused \$30,000 damage to a welding shop, but likely would have been far more severe and spread to adjoining businesses in the industrial complex if a sprinkler system and fire alarm hadn't kicked in, officials said. The sprinkler activation triggered an alarm, prompting a quick response from fire crews. They arrived to find the fire "held the fire in check." "Without a doubt, working fire sprinkler systems and fire alarm systems saved this business," fire officials said.

Suzanne Mayr

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NFSA's Future Leadership Committee Meets at UL

Having met at Underwriters Laboratories in Northbrook, IL, NFSA's Future Leadership Committee (FLC) had the opportunity to witness fires with and without fire sprinklers in a full-size house. The results were as expected, with fire sprinklers, the fire in the house was kept to a minimum and the conditions were tenable. Without fire sprinklers, there was no survivable space within five minutes. The FLC and experts were also able to see and capture on video the magnitude of fire using new furniture and materials inside the home. The results, fire is fast and smoke is a killer.

Special thanks go out to UL[®] and the UL[®] Firefighter Safety Research Institute for allowing FLC to utilize the houses that were part of other testing. This would not have been possible without the support of the NFSA Board of Directors and NFSA's Sprinkler Manufacturers Council. We would also like to thank those who sponsored lunch and dinner to include Common Voices, Victaulic, AGF Manufacturing, Viking Group, Wayne Automatic Sprinkler and Globe FP.

The NFSA Twitter #fastestwater is our marketing and promotion of UL® and NIST research for firefighters and how they apply water to house fires. Firefighters are vital and their modern training programs encourage them to not delay getting water on the fire, which they called #fastwater. Well, we have the fastest water application to a fire, the fire sprinkler system.



<u>Front row</u> starting from the left: Sean Flaherty, Peg Paul, Carla Gunther, Kevin Fee Jr., Shane Ray, Melisa Rodriguez, Jeff Norton, Vickie Pritchett, Karl Wiegand, Daniel Wake

Back row starting from the left: John Haight, Randy Lane, Jim McHugh, Ed Wiseman, Tyler Mobley, Ben Stewart, Glenn Painter, Jeff Little, Shawn Hoyer, Bobby Dewar



SPRINKLING OF NEWS

Potter Announces Release of Intelligent Nitrogen Purge Valve

Potter Electric Signal Company, LLC of St. Louis, Missouri USA, announces the release of the newest innovation in corrosion protection, the IntelliPurge® Nitrogen Purge Valve (INS-PV). The INS-PV works in conjunction with Potter's Nitrogen Generators to monitor the level of Nitrogen in fire sprinkler systems. This helps rid both dry and pre-action pipe systems of corrosion by removing Oxygen and displacing it with Nitrogen. The INS-PV can be used as a standalone device, or with an IntelliPurge® INS-RA Remote Annunciator.

The INS-PV is installed on the pipe system itself, and allows for accurate readings of Nitrogen purity levels within the system. This provides insurance that the system is maintaining a 98% Nitrogen purity level, creating an environment where it is nearly impossible for corrosion to propagate. One INS-RA is capable of programming and monitoring up to 27 INS-PV devices. However, the INS-PV can be programmed using the dipswitches located on the device itself.

■ Honeywell Introduces Uvex Entity[™] Safety Goggle

Honeywell has announced introduction of the Uvex Entity[™] Safety Goggle, designed to protect workers from impact, dust and chemical splash hazards while delivering a secure, gap-free fit. The new style features a flexible, lightweight PVC body that easily conforms to the face and a compact design that accommodates other forms of PPE for comfortable combination wear. The goggle's toric-shaped lens affords workers a wide field of unobstructed peripheral vision, and Uvextra® anti-fog lens coating coupled with an indirect ventilation system minimize fogging to ensure a clear view. A unique temple clip allows the adjustable, latex-free, neoprene headband to swivel 360 degrees for maximum around-the-head comfort.

The Uvex Entity Safety Goggle is available in Translucent Blue with a Clear lens for multi-purpose use or Matte Black with Shade 3.0 and Shade 5.0 lens options for welding applications. The style meets both ANSI Z87.1-2010 and CSA Z94.3 standards.

Uvex Entity goggles are available now through major safety equipment distributors in the Americas. Contact the Honeywell Safety Products customer care department at 800-430-5490 for more information about where Uvex Entity goggles may be purchased. Uvex brand safety eyewear is offered for sale by Honeywell Safety Products exclusively in the Americas. More information about the complete family of Uvex safety eyewear is available at www.uvex.us.

Three National Organizations Join Together to Commend

Connecticut Fire Sprinkler Coalition Three national fire service organizations are joining together to applaud the Connecticut Fire Sprinkler Coalition for its proactive leadership dedicated to saving lives. The National Fallen Firefighters Foundation (NFFF), Phoenix Society for

Burn Survivors, and Common Voices always stand in support of state efforts that take action to include fire sprinklers in the construction of new homes.

The Connecticut Fire Sprinkler Coalition has been instrumental with the introduction of Bill No. 6777, which would require residential fire sprinkler systems in new homes. This legislation, if passed, is a significant advancement reducing toward property damage and preventing injuries and deaths to citizens and firefighters.

In the large majority of fires that start inside a home, it takes the operation of only one sprinkler for extinguishment, preventing toxic smoke and heat from hurting or killing the residents. Fire sprinklers also keep our nation's firefighters out of harm's way.

In addition, the water from a fire sprinkler system will cause significantly less damage than a firefighter's hose. When a fire starts, only the closest sprinkler is activated, using approximately 13 gallons of water per minute compared to more than 10 times that amount from a fire hose. Installing fire sprinklers is a simple measure that can further protect homes and cherished possessions.

The National Fire Protection Association's (NFPA) statistics confirm the lifesaving aspects of home fire sprinklers; for instance, a person's risk of dying from a house fire decreases by about 80 percent when sprinklers are present. Yet, despite the effectiveness of these systems in reducing fire-initiated tragedies, sprinkler >> CONTINUED ON PAGE 60

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SPRINKLING OF NEWS

>> CONTINUED FROM PAGE 59

opponents nationwide continue to aggressively combat the necessity of these systems.

For information on home fire sprinklers and how they work, visit the Home Fire Sprinkler Coalition at www.homefiresprinkler.org.

For information on the importance of home fire sprinklers and free advocacy tools, templates, and materials, visit NFPA's Fire Sprinkler Initiative website at www.firesprinklerinitiative.org.

Peg Paul & Associates Celebrates 15 Years With Emphasis on Fire and Life Safety Education & Awareness

This March, the Chicago-area marketing communications agency Peg Paul & Associates (PPA) marks its 15th year of serving clients with local, regional and national projects and campaigns.

PPA's focus is on public safety campaigns, having established a niche in advocacy and education promotion. The agency is retained by some of the leading fire and life safety education and advocacy groups, trade associations and industries.

PPA's talented agency roster reflects decades of experience in creative, video, design, event planning, fund-



Fire Safety Consortium Supports Help the Good Guys

NFSA Director of Public Fire Protection Vickie Pritchett (center) at FirehouseWorld in San Diego with Country Music star Aaron Tippin, Amy Acton of the Phoenix Society for Burn Survivors, Tim Sendelbach, Editor in Chief of Firehouse, and Chief Ron Siarnicki of the National Fallen Firefighters Foundation. These groups united to support Help the Good Guys (Mickey Milom) and raise awareness about the role #fastestwater (fire sprinklers) plays for firefighters.

raising and grant writing. The agency conceives, develops and implements multi-integrated programs that include public and media relations, advertising, educational outreach, video production, digital media, interactive websites, convention exhibit design and activities, and other targeted outreach. PPA's fire safety clients include the Home Fire Sprinkler Coalition, National Fire Protection Association, Vision 20/20, Northern Illinois Fire Sprinkler Advisory Board, Illinois Fire Safety Alliance, Common Voices and the International Society of Fire Service Instructors.

LETTERS

TO: Eric Gleason

First of all I want to thank you and your organization for your continued proactive advocacy for the installation and maintenance of fire sprinklers in North America.

Secondly, I want to thank you for rolling out the NFPA Update Seminars across the nation. My assistant and I are desperately looking for classes to attend and really like the subject matter and content of the seminars being offered here in Colorado. Our department had funding issues in past years, but now has the funding and backing to bring our office and our practices to the level necessary to make our community safer. We adopted the 2012 IFC last year, along with the NFPA 13, 13R, and 13D standards.

We have joined the NFSA recently and are looking forward to attending your seminar offerings. My assistant and I are considering attending the Grand Junction offerings in May of this year, but were wondering if there might be another offering of the same courses scheduled in the Front Range Denver area in the relatively near future? Our cost of travelling and lodging expense in attending at either Grand Junction or the recent Bayfield, Colorado locations, more than doubles what it would cost us to attend at any of the potential Front Range Denver communities.

Thanks again for all that you and your organization do in the name of fire safety. I look forward to hearing back from you and especially look forward to attending the seminars.

Yours truly,

Neil Rosenberger, CFO, MIFireE Division Chief, Fire Marshal Fairmount Fire Protection District Golden, Colorado 80403



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