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- New Elevator Machine Room Allowances
- Sloped and Beamed Ceilings
- NFSA.tv Live Training
- Major 2012 ICC Code Changes

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SQ (ISSN 1050-4958) (USPS 524-010) is published six times a year (February - April - June - August - October - December) by the National Fire Sprinkler Association, Inc., 40 Jon Barrett Road, Patterson, NY 12563.

Telephone: (845) 878-4200. Subscription free to all NFSA members and member companies.

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Second-Class postage paid at Mahopac, NY.

POSTMASTER: Send address changes to:

NFSA, 40 Jon Barrett Road, Patterson, NY 12563



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Hurricane Irene, a National Emergency - NFSA Was Prepared

John Viniello



Press reports in both the printed and electronic media described in vivid detail the destruction caused by Hurricane Irene as it slammed into the eastern seaboard of the United States. Well before the storm made landfall, NFSA had a plan in place to communicate with home office employees in the event of massive power outages.

We have known for some time that in case of a national emergency, the best method of communication was text messaging rather than cell phone calls. In fact, at a staff meeting several years ago we asked if all staff knew how to text on their mobile phones. The answer was surprising. More than one-third did not know. To remedy the situation, we had them "buddy up" with knowledgeable staff members to learn texting before the meeting was completed. Little did we know that this would come in very handy during the recent hurricane.

Fast forward to August 2011... Hurricane Irene was on her way!

It was suggested by NFSA Financial Controller Jeanne Kozlowski that all staff provide mobile phone numbers to NFSA. This was taken one step further by Director of Internet Services Jim Murphy, who devised a link where all HQ staff would be advised of office delays or closures using a group email delivered

through text. Once I had this information, I simply hit the link and advised staff each morning of conditions at headquarters.

As it turned out, Irene's eye went right over Danbury, Connecticut, only a few miles from our Patterson, New York headquarters. The home office was without power or phone service from Sunday August 28th until Wednesday August 31st. Most of our employees who live within 30 minutes of the office also lost power. However, due to our being prepared we were able to notify all staff each morning regarding conditions at the office and advise them if they should or should not report to work.

So, a lesson learned. Let me suggest that our members poll their employees to see if they all know how to text. You may be surprised at what you learn. Also, devise a method of communicating to everyone through a simultaneous text and email. Your IT staff should be able to assist. It is also something that should be considered when trying to communicate with friends and loved ones in the event of a national emergency.

Remember cell phone towers may get overburdened in a crisis. Texting is the best mode of communication. Good luck and be safe. 📱

John A. Viniello, President

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calendar

Nov 01, 2011	UFC versus NFPA 13	On-Line
Nov 08, 2011	Corrosion Solutions	On-Line
Nov 10, 2011	Inspection, Testing & Maintenance for the AHJ (NY)	Rochester, NY
Nov 15, 2011	Following Hydraulic Calculations Step by Step	On-Line
Nov 29, 2011	Rubber Tire Storage	On-Line
Dec 13, 2011	Inspection and Testing for the Sprinkler Industry	Noblesville, IN
Dec 13, 2011	Types of Pipe	On-Line
Jan 10, 2012	Introduction to Standpipes	On-Line
Jan 10, 2012	NFPA 13, 13R & 13D Update 2007/2010	Poughkeepsie, NY
Jan 11, 2012	Basic Seismic Protection for Sprinkler Systems	Poughkeepsie, NY
Jan 11, 2012	Protection of Flammable and Combustible Liquids - NFPA 30 2008	Poughkeepsie, NY
Jan 12, 2012	Inspection, Testing & Maintenance for the AHJ	Poughkeepsie, NY
Jan 24, 2012	Class II Standpipe Systems	On-Line
Feb 07, 2012	Class I and Class III Standpipe Systems	On-Line
Feb 21, 2012	Pressure Control in Buildings with Standpipe Systems	On-Line
Mar 06, 2012	Inspection, Testing & Maintenance for the AHJ	Pataskala, OH
Mar 06, 2012	Pumps and Standpipe Systems	On-Line
Mar 07, 2012	Hydraulics for Fire Protection Pataskala, OH	In-Class
Mar 08, 2012	Compacted Storage Pataskala, OH	In-Class
Mar 08, 2012	Foam Water Sprinkler Systems (NFPA 16)	Pataskala, OH
Mar 13, 2012	Hydraulics for Fire Protection	Winston-Salem, NC
Mar 14, 2012	Plan Review Procedures and Policies	Winston-Salem, NC
Mar 15, 2012	Inspection, Testing & Maintenance for the AHJ	Winston-Salem, NC
Mar 20, 2012	NFPA 20 and NFPA 14 for High-Rise Buildings	On-Line
Apr 03, 2012	Hanging, Bracing and Protection of Standpipe System Piping	On-Line
Apr 10, 2012	NFPA 13 Overview	Willoughby, OH
Apr 12, 2012	ITM for Water Based Fire Protection	Willoughby, OH
Apr 17, 2012	Manual Standpipe Systems	On-Line
May 08, 2012	Dry Standpipe Systems	On-Line
May 22, 2012	Horizontal Standpipes and Lateral Piping	On-Line
Jun 05, 2012	Acceptance Testing of Standpipes	On-Line
Jun 19, 2012	Periodic Inspection, Testing and Maintenance of Standpipe Systems	On-Line
Sep 11, 2012	Residential Sprinklers Homes to High-Rise	Dayton, OH
Sep 12, 2012	Fire Pumps for Fire Protection	Dayton, OH
Sep 13, 2012	Hydraulics for Fire Protection	Dayton, OH

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“Vision 2011”: Retooling Our Residential Strategy

Gregg Huennekens



When the first residential fire sprinklers were introduced decades ago, the developers of the technology had a vision that its acceptance and eventual adoption by industry and consumer alike would be overwhelming, leading to eradication of life loss from fire. After all, the majority of the over 3,000 people in the day who died each year in fires were right in their own homes, the place where they felt safest. Naturally, this is also the place where the residential sprinkler would do the most good at preventing these catastrophic losses. Ironically, though, a generation later, life losses from fire in the home still approached 3,000 per year, despite the availability of a product that could save lives and property. It became clear that the residential sprinkler simply was not being adopted at a pace and in a means necessary to reduce tragic life losses in the home. Something needed to be done.

While efforts by the fire protection community to get residential sprinkler technology adopted in the codes governing new home construction were unwavering over the years, only moderate successes were achieved, mostly jurisdiction by jurisdiction. There was certainly nothing as impactful as getting mandatory sprinkler requirements into a national building code. But then it happened. After years of

work and hard fought battles in the building code arena, the fire protection industry was finally successful at getting fire sprinkler requirements into the body of the International Residential Code (IRC). It would mean that every new home built would include a residential fire sprinkler system. Today, it is viewed as a monumental success and a huge step forward for public fire safety.

But there's a catch. Sprinkler requirements in the IRC, or any code for that matter, are only as good as the version that gets adopted locally. Unfortunately, homebuilder organizations with enormous “war chests” have been very successful legislatively outlawing adoption of any building code requiring fire sprinkler installation in new home construction - 10 states in all have been adversely affected. In fact, right now, California is the only state that has adopted the IRC with sprinkler requirements intact. We will, of course, be watching their progress very closely. All of this, though, points to the need for a different approach - a retooling if you will.

While educating the consumer is an important aspect to achieving our ultimate goal, to take it on at the national level would be an extremely expensive proposition. Instead, a proposal has been put to the NFSA Residential Committee, one

suggesting the use of NFSA internal and external resources to achieve the goal is our best course of action. It's called “Vision 2011”. In brief, the strategy calls for a focus on three states: Washington, Illinois and Tennessee. The states were chosen based on growth projections and local adoption potential. Tactics being proposed include but are not being limited to the following:

- Increase public awareness to the features and benefits of fire sprinklers using existing resources such as NFPA's “Faces of Fire”, NFSA's Common Voices Coalition, Phoenix Society and Safe Kids.
- Identify fire service leaders and advocates of home fire sprinklers.
- Promote model code changes that increase construction costs of the unsprinklered home.
- Create economic sprinkler incentives homebuilders and consumers will value.
- Conduct side-by-side burn demonstrations.
- Promote fully sprinklered communities.
- Provide training to state AHJs similar to the past efforts of Fire Team USA.
- Convince water purveyors of the savings that can be achieved by embracing fire sprinklers.

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- Actively seek out new advocates such as the City Managers Association
- Encourage "access" tradeoffs such as those included in NFSA's Fire Sprinkler Guide.

While our focus will be on the three states mentioned above, our national efforts will not waver. We will continue the fight to preserve sprinkler requirements in the 2015 edition of the IRC, for they will surely come under attack. And at the appropriate time, when people are killed in a fire in a new home that should have been protected with a fire sprinkler system, we'll support remedies for survivors. This is just a brief overview of our vision for a new residential strategy. Stay tuned for more news on this exciting new initiative as it progresses. ①



Gregg Huennekens, *Chairman*

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The Seven Day Notice

Editor's Note: Stuart Zisholtz comments on New York State Law

Many contracts, including the AIA contract, address the issue of termination for cause. As a subcontractor, one of the rights available to you if your requisitions are not paid is to terminate the contract and walk off the project.

The contract usually requires specific notice to the general contractor in the event you refuse to continue to perform work at the project for non-payment. Many times, you are required to serve a Seven Day Notice on the general contractor for non-payment. If payment is not received after the seven-day period, you have the right to terminate the contract and walk off the project.

In a recent decision, a subcontractor who claimed to be owed money for work performed decided to leave the project and pursue a claim. No proper notice was served upon the general contractor.

In response to the lawsuit, the general contractor interposed a counterclaim alleging costs associated with completing the subcontractor's work.

The Court found that the provision in the contract to stop work after serving a Seven Day Written Notice was enforceable. Since there was no evidence that the subcontractor served the proper notice, the Court considered the actions of the subcontractor as abandoning the project and dismissed the complaint. As a result, any costs incurred by the general contractor to complete the work of the subcontractor were valid. Ultimately, the general contractor was successful in its counterclaim against the subcontractor.

The key aspect to this decision is that the subcontractor failed to abide by the terms and conditions of its contract. Had it properly served the notice and then terminated the contract, it may very well have been successful in its claim against the general contractor. Instead, the subcontractor ignored the provisions of the contract and the Court deemed the subcontractor's actions as an abandonment of the project. Rather than collecting an outstanding receivable, the subcontractor was held responsible for the general contractor's excess completion costs.

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Great Plains	Colorado, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, , Utah, Wyoming	Terry Phillips, NFSA 1829 Meadow Drive Cheyenne, Wyoming 82001 (914) 525-4396 FAX (307) 514-0406	Gene Postma Western States Fire Protection Company 7020 South Tucson Way, Unit A Centennial, Colorado 80112 (303) 792-0022 FAX (303) 790-3875
Southwest	Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada, New Mexico	Bruce Lecair, NFSA 25417 West Hyacinth Street Corona, CA 92883 (951) 277-3517 FAX (951) 277-3199	Todd Little RCI Systems, Inc. 252 South El Dorado Circle Mesa, Arizona 85202 (602) 894-8711 FAX (602) 894-8740
			Jack Thacker Allan Automatic Sprinkler Corporation 3233 Enterprise St. Brea, California 92821 (714) 993-9500 FAX (714) 993-5708
Northwest	Alaska, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington	TBA	James Boulanger Patriot Fire Protection, Inc. 2707 70th Avenue East Tacoma, Washington 98424 (253) 926-2290 FAX (253) 922-6150
		VICE PRESIDENT OF REGIONAL OPERATIONS Buddy Dewar, NFSA 200 West College Avenue Tallahassee, Florida 32301 (850) 222-2070 FAX (850) 222-1752	DIRECTOR AT LARGE Richard Ray Cybor Fire Protection Company 5123 Thatcher Road Downers Grove, Illinois 60515 (630) 810-1161 FAX (630) 810-0685

By Don Pamplin

I saw a sign that said

“Keep Calm and Carry On”

When I was in Palm Springs on a recent vacation, the sign was everywhere. It was on posters, tee-shirts, coffee cups and any other creative item for display. It has become a 21st century motivational marketing success. The original words were crafted and produced by the British government in 1939 during the beginning of World War II with the intention to raise the morale of the British public who were very worried about an impending German invasion. During that time, the poster successfully boosted their courage and was a rallying war-cry that brought out the best in everyone. It fit very successfully with what Winston Churchill was saying during that perilous time and it helped create a nostalgic “stiff-upper lip” type of determination, brewing tea as the bombs fell. With the help of the “allies”, Britain survived and Nazi Germany was eventually defeated.

In the world of community fire protection in America today, we need a “rallying war-cry” to help keep us focused on what we are trying to achieve in residential fire sprinkler protection. While we have made some significant gains in the past two years, we are now facing a critical situation that ultimately will equate to more fire deaths and fire related injuries, especially as the U.S. population continues to grow and continues to age.

On October 28, 2009 at the International Code Development Hearings in Baltimore, MD., a historic vote was made by the code council to require residential fire sprinkler protection in the 2012 In-

ternational Residential Code. I was there and it truly was historic and a wonderful event to be part of. But since then, there have been over 18 states that have subsequently passed “killer legislation” that prohibits local levels of government in those states from passing local ordinances requiring residential fire sprinkler protection. All of those legislative efforts have been strongly influenced by either the national and/or state home builders associations and one of their consistent arguments has been the fact that “you don’t need fire sprinklers because smoke alarms are all that’s necessary to save the occupants.”

How successful is smoke alarm protection in America? The overall, unwashed assumption is highly positive with the general public (and many fire officials) thinking that most homes in America have adequate smoke alarm protection and therefore those inhabitants are deemed to be reasonably protected from dying or being injured in a fire. That simply isn’t true!

The United States Fire Administration (USFA) is aware that there has been a growing controversy for many years about which type of smoke alarm is most appropriate to protect Americans in their homes. On August 27, 2008, the USFA issued a printed position of guidelines regarding home smoke alarms. They refer to a body of research that reflects the following:

■ There are two types of smoke alarms

in general use for residential smoke alarms: Photoelectric and ionization. These types of smoke alarms sense the presence of smoke differently;

- The type of smoke produced by a fire depends strongly on the type of fire. Flaming fires produce a different type of smoke than smoldering fires;
- Both types of smoke alarms will detect the smoke from either a smoldering fire or a flaming fire. It has been factually established and well known for many years that:
 - a) Ionization type smoke alarms tend to respond faster to the smoke produced by flaming fires than photoelectric type smoke alarms, and
 - b) Photoelectric type smoke alarms tend to respond faster to smoke produced by smoldering fires than ionization type smoke alarms.
- In some full-scale fire tests, the difference in the time to alarm between ion-

>> CONTINUED ON PAGE 14



Don Pamplin

As an NFSA Leadership in Public Safety Award recipient, Don is recognized throughout North America as a fire sprinkler advocate.

ization and photoelectric type smoke alarms has been found to be trivial. In other full-scale fire tests, the difference in response time has been found to be considerable.

Based on the above, the USFA provides the following guidance to the public and to state and local legislative bodies that may be grappling with the issue of the proper type of smoke alarm to select for use in a residence:

- It cannot be stated categorically that one type of smoke alarm is better than any other type of smoke alarm in every fire situation that could possibly arise in a residence;
- Because both ionization and photoelectric smoke alarms are better at detecting distinctly different yet potentially fatal fires, and because no one can predict what type of fire might start in a home, the USFA recommends that every residence and place where people sleep be equipped with either:
 - (a) both ionization and photoelectric smoke alarms, or
 - (b) dual sensor alarms which contains both ionization and photoelectric smoke sensors.
- The location of a smoke alarm within a home may be more important than the type of smoke alarm present, depending on the location of the fire. The USFA recommends that users follow the manufacturer's guidance on the recommended location of smoke alarms in the home.

Additional information on smoke alarms can be found on the USFA website. It's very interesting to properly note that when the U.S. Fire Service started pushing for legislative smoke alarm protection across the nation starting in

the 1980's, homebuilder associations all over America were loudly shouting that smoke alarm technology was controversial, you couldn't trust them to save any lives because of the above-noted "type of alarm controversy". They even referenced the never-officially published 1978 California-Chiefs Report that demonstrated the unreliable characteristics of the ionization-type smoke alarm in an attempt to bolster their anti-smoke alarm campaign and that (get this one) if it was mandated across the country or in any state, especially when hard-wired power and both type or dual-type sensors were starting to be required, it would make housing unaffordable!

So what's happening with smoke alarms out there now in all 50 states? Well it's not as good as you may think. As of May 3, 2010, the United States Fire Administration (USFA) compiled a state-by-state comparison of smoke alarm requirements for 46 states and the District of Columbia. It's called the State-by-State Residential Smoke Alarm Requirements and it can be obtained on the web under that title. At the time of publication, four states had not responded with the requested information. They were California, Indiana, Kentucky and Rhode Island. When I reviewed all the findings of this very detailed report, some interesting details became evident:

- 38 states have mandatory smoke alarm legislation in place;
- 9 states do not have mandatory smoke alarm legislation in place;
- 11 states recommend ionization, photoelectric or dual alarms;
- 24 states don't reference any type of alarm that is acceptable;
- 4 states say that only dual alarms are acceptable;

- 3 states reference ionization, photoelectric, dual and Co2 as acceptable;
- 4 states accept either ionization or photoelectric as acceptable;
- 14 states only require new homes to be protected with smoke alarms (oldest date of requirement is 1994);
- 2 states mandate only for multiple or lodging occupancies;

What the above observations reflect is a "dog's breakfast of protection." Now the national and state homebuilder associations are saying you don't need fire sprinklers in residential occupancies because smoke alarms will adequately protect unsuspecting and potential victims. Not only is that a huge lie, with the diversity of requirements across the nation, it will be absolutely impossible to achieve what they are deceptively saying. Better yet, it will be extremely difficult to monitor the actual facts of what is happening in a national comparison.

Why have they have reversed their 1980's original position where they proclaimed that smoke alarm technology was flawed and wouldn't save any lives when the American fire Service was heavily pushing for mandated legislation? You can't be right in both places, especially when we factually know that there are still millions of Americans who still don't have adequate smoke alarm protection in their residences and many millions more who don't have residential fire sprinkler protection either!

We need a new "war-cry" to start a process to stop the worst continuing fire death & injury record in the current world of developed nations!

Don Pamplin is the former NFSA Regional Manager for the Pacific Northwest and can be reached with comments and suggestions at firecon@shaw.ca



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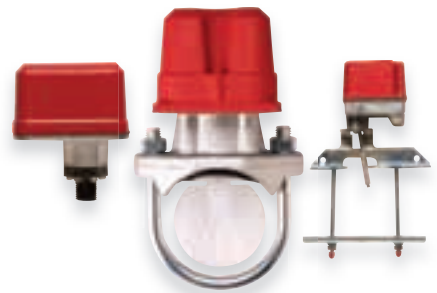
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NFSA Training and Education and NFSA.tv

The Virtual Classroom Opens New Learning Opportunities

By James D. Lake

Web-based training has been a part of the fire sprinkler training and education landscape since the late 1990s. At that time, NFSA pioneered web-based training for the sprinkler industry through the use of webinars on technical subjects prepared and presented by the NFSA Engineering Department staff. This web-based training complemented the on-going and successful in-class training that NFSA conducted, and continues to serve as a major component of the overall training and education strategy.

Other sprinkler and fire protection organizations followed NFSA into this format and began to conduct similar types of seminars in this media outlet.

The webinar format has been quite successful through the early 2000s with NFSA's Technical Tuesdays leading the way with new subjects and steady growth in income. Live NFSA webinars are recorded and placed on the NFSA Academy web page. This affords an individual with an ever-growing number of training opportunities. The only difference is that there is limited opportunity for direct interaction with the instructor during the presentation. Even with the advancing technologies for delivering presentations, this has been the model for almost all organizations up to this point. With the exception of some colleges and universities that have live cameras in a classroom, most organizations simply present webinars in the same format; Powerpoint slides, downloaded

handouts, typed in questions and a disembodied voice providing an oft-times scripted presentation.

Enter NFSA.tv. NFSA.tv is a web-based conveyance of information relating to the fire sprinkler industry in continuity with the NFSA Mission Statement to protect lives and property from fire through the widespread acceptance of the fire sprinkler concept.

NFSA.tv will provide a new means for accessing and interacting with information on fire sprinklers including live video training and education events, continuous running Public Service Announcements, video advertising, and news segments conveying both business and fire sprinkler related news headlines.

NFSA.tv serves our members by producing live-streaming video training and education events on fire sprinkler topics to general audiences. NFSA.tv has been created for the purpose of serving our members in three primary areas. First, it provides a platform for live video training and education events (the virtual classroom). Second, it provides an additional and technologically advanced advertising outlet for NFSA members. And third, it creates a resource for conveying information regarding fire sprinklers to the general public, legislators, and other interested parties.

For the purposes of the training and education component, NFSA.tv will be a totally new and advanced training format: live video training sessions. NFSA seminars, given by world-class NFSA instructors, are now

being delivered to the participant's 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 is provided and dynamic visuals make this learning experience the highest quality that the web can deliver.

As the concept develops to its full capacity, the NFSA staff is looking at ways by which learning content can be provided through specialized and focused channels such as a Contractors Channel, a Designers Channel, or one for the AHJ or Architect. This will allow our members, and those searching to learn more about sprinklers, an opportunity to access training within their specialized focus. Look for the channels to start appearing in January as the NFSA staff continues to develop the concept of NFSA.tv and work very hard to keep NFSA at the vanguard of organizations promoting fire sprinklers. ①



James D. Lake

Assistant Vice
President Training
and Education

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JANUARY 10, 2012

Introduction to Standpipes - Basic
- Karl Wiegand, E.I.T.

Standpipe systems are required in buildings that are four stories or more to fight fires in these larger structures. This seminar serves as an introduction to standpipe systems, NFPA 14, and this series of standpipe lessons. It covers the general types, classes, and components of these systems as well as typical layouts used for standpipe systems.

JANUARY 24, 2012

Class II Standpipe Systems - Basic
- Kevin J. Kelly, P.E.

NFPA 14 defines three different classes of standpipe systems. The Class II Standpipe System is the simplest of the three, being designed for trained personnel in the building that arrive before fire department apparatus. This seminar will discuss the purpose, design and calculation of Class II systems including how to determine where hose connections need to be located and pressure limitations on the water discharging from the system.

FEBRUARY 7, 2012

Class I and Class III Standpipe Systems - Basic
- Jeff Hugo, CBO

This seminar will cover the rules for installing Class I and Class III standpipe systems. These rules come from several sources and will explore topics such as outlet location, hydraulic calculations, and pressure rules. Several common scenarios involving Class I and Class III standpipes will be discussed. Examples of calculation procedures will also be demonstrated. Attending this seminar will increase the understanding of when and where these systems are installed, and how to calculate them.

FEBRUARY 21, 2012

Pressure Control in Buildings with Standpipe Systems
- Intermediate - Russell P. Fleming, P.E.

This seminar will begin with a review of the pressure requirements for standpipe systems, and will address the ways in which pressure is controlled for the use of standpipe systems by fire departments and, in some cases, the general public. The definitions of various terms like pressure reducing, pressure control, pressure restricting, direct acting and pilot operated will be provided, with the limitations of the corresponding devices clarified. The rules relating to configurations of zones, valves, pumps and drains will be explored, with examples provided of the arrangements allowed by the standards.

MARCH 6, 2012

Pumps and Standpipe Systems - Intermediate
- Kenneth E. Isman, P.E.

This seminar will focus on selecting fire pumps to match the flow and pressure demand requirements of the standpipe system without over pressurizing portions of the system. This will include tall buildings with significant elevation head to overcome and buildings in seismic zones with two or more water supplies at different pressures. Where high pressure is a concern, the option of splitting the building into multiple vertical zones will be explored by using multiple pumps and by using a single pump with the master pressure reducing assembly permitted by NFPA 14.

MARCH 20, 2012

NFPA 20 and NFPA 14 for High-Rise Buildings - Advanced
- James D. Lake

NFPA 20 and NFPA 14 each have different requirements for how to provide water supplies for standpipe systems in high-rise buildings. This seminar will show how the requirements of each of these standards can be put together to form a comprehensive standpipe system that meets both NFPA 20 and NFPA 14.

APRIL 3, 2012

Hanging, Bracing and Protection of Standpipe System Piping
- Basic/Intermediate - Victoria B. Valentine, P.E.

Protecting the piping for any fire protection system, including standpipe systems, is important. One aspect of this is proper hanging and gravitational support of the piping system. Another aspect is protection from environmental conditions such as freezing or earthquakes. In addition, protection from mechanical damage and fire scenarios will be discussed.

APRIL 17, 2012

Manual Standpipe Systems - Basic - Jeff Hugo, CBO

This seminar will cover the rules of installing and designing manual standpipe systems. It will cover the definitions of manual dry and wet systems and where these systems can be used, as well as some of the critical components of the system. There will also be a discussion of simple calculations and examination of the water supply for these systems from local fire department equipment.

MAY 8, 2012

Dry Standpipe Systems - Basic - Kevin J. Kelly, P.E.

There are three different types of dry standpipe systems: automatic-dry systems, semi-automatic-dry systems, and manual-dry systems. This seminar will define each of these systems, discuss how they work, when they should be selected, and cover the special design and hydraulic calculation requirements for each of the dry systems.

MAY 22, 2012

Horizontal Standpipes and Lateral Piping - Intermediate
- Kenneth E. Isman, P.E.

Horizontal standpipes are treated differently than lateral runs of pipe to standpipe outlets by NFPA 14. This seminar will cover the differences between these two situations for both layout considerations and hydraulic calculations. In addition, this presentation will cover the different protection rules for these different piping situations.

JUNE 5, 2012

Acceptance Testing of Standpipes - Intermediate
- Karl Wiegand, E.I.T.

System acceptance tests are important for making sure that a newly installed system is working correctly and establishing a baseline of performance for all future system tests. This seminar will serve as a walk through for acceptance test requirements of NFPA 14.

JUNE 19, 2012

Periodic Inspection, Testing and Maintenance of Standpipe Systems - Basic - Bernie Arends

Standpipes are often neglected in the periodic inspection, testing, and maintenance of fire sprinkler systems. However, this key component is crucial to the firefighting tactics in multi-story structures and can dramatically impede efforts if the standpipe system is not functioning properly. This seminar will review the requirements of NFPA 25, Chapter 6, that deal with the upkeep for standpipe systems to operate effectively.

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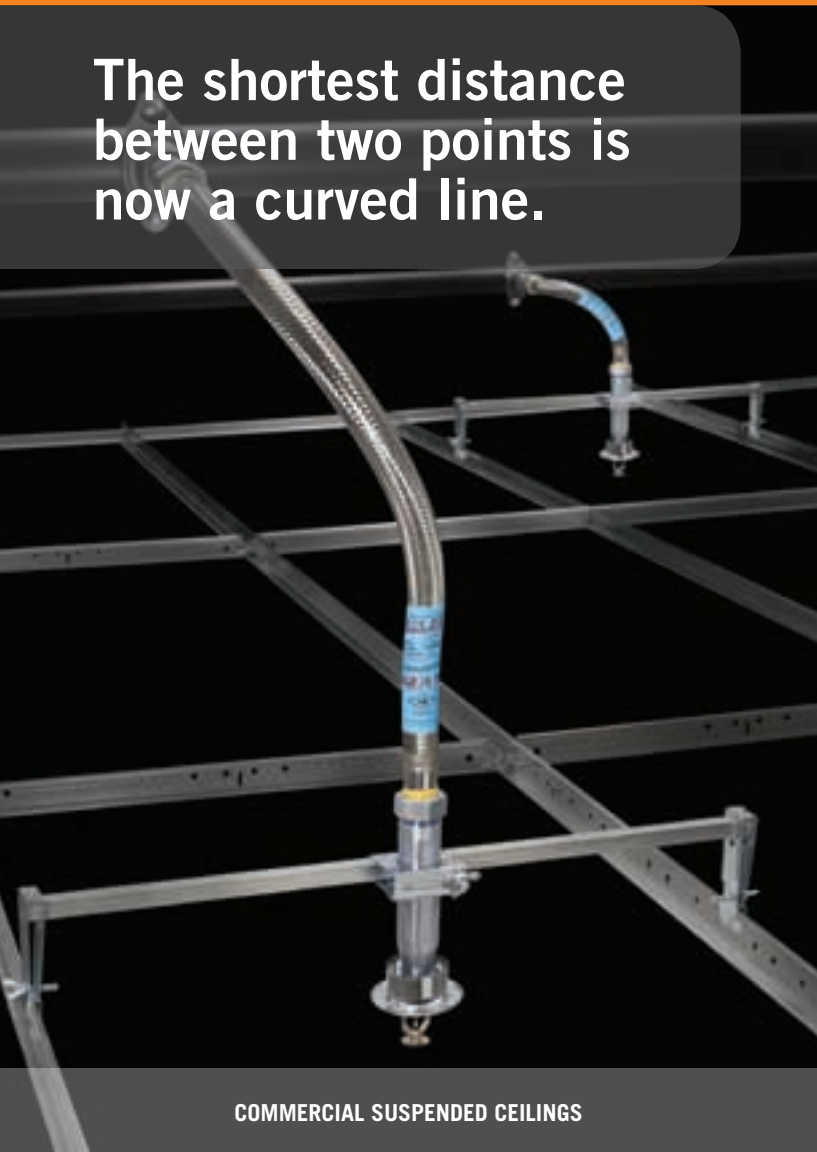
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Residential Sprinklers and Sloped and Beamed Ceilings

By Kenneth E. Isman, P.E.

Residential sprinklers were introduced in 1981 as a natural outgrowth of the development of NFPA 13D. Since that time, their use has been expanded to include NFPA 13 and NFPA 13R systems. The vast majority of fire testing that justifies the use of residential sprinklers has been performed under flat, smooth, horizontal ceilings. While there were some tests performed before 2009 under sloped and beamed ceilings, there was not a great deal of information for the user of residential sprinklers under these types of ceilings.

In most of the editions of NFPA 13D, up to and including the 2010 edition, section 8.1.2 has stated, "The number of design sprinklers under flat, smooth, horizontal ceilings shall include all sprinklers within a compartment, up to a maximum of two sprinklers, that require the greatest hydraulic demand." Since this section mentions "flat, smooth ceilings", it is frequently misunderstood. Some people consider it to be some kind of a limitation on the use of residential sprinklers; however, that was never the intent of this section.

The intent of section 8.1.2 in all editions of NFPA 13D up to and including the 2010 edition is to provide the user with a design area of two sprinklers under a flat, smooth, horizontal ceiling. Residential sprinklers can be used under other types of ceilings, like sloped ceilings, horizontal ceilings with beams and sloped ceilings with beams, but there had not been sufficient information on how many sprinklers might open if there was a fire to deter-

mine design criteria for all of the different possibilities that might exist. Manufacturers have helped by getting residential sprinklers listed for specific situations with certain numbers of sprinklers in the design area and/or certain higher flows, but these specially listed sprinklers did not include all possible situations. If a user of NFPA 13D encountered a sloped or beamed situation where there were no specially listed residential sprinklers that specifically covered the situation, NFPA 13D allowed the use of residential sprinklers, but the design area size and flow demand needed to be worked out with the local authorities.

In 2009, the Fire Protection Research Foundation (FPRF), an independent research organization based in Quincy, Massachusetts and heavily funded by the NFPA, undertook a research project to try and determine discharge criteria for fire sprinklers under sloped and beamed ceilings. The project consisted of a review of the research that had been done to date, and a series of additional fire tests to help answer some of the questions that previous research had left open. The results of the fire tests performed for the FPRF were made available to the NFPA Committee on Residential Sprinkler Systems as they were preparing the 2013 edition of NFPA 13D. The full research report is available from the FPRF for download (for free) from their website, which is accessible by going to www.nfpa.org and clicking on "Research".

Prior to the tests actually being performed, the hope was that multipliers

could be found for different situations that could be applied to all residential sprinklers. But the residential sprinklers that were used in this series of tests performed well enough that this approach didn't appear to be necessary. After reviewing the fire test results, the NFPA Committee on Residential Sprinkler Systems proposed a modification to section 8.1.2 of NFPA 13D to recognize that the two-sprinkler design would work for a number of ceiling configurations. The types of ceilings that will be able to use the two-sprinkler design are:

1. Flat, smooth, horizontal ceilings with no beams up to a maximum of 24 ft above the floor.
2. Smooth, flat, sloped ceilings with no beams up to a maximum slope of 8 in 12 with the highest portion of the ceiling not more than 24 ft above the floor and the highest sprinkler in the sloped portion of the ceiling above any openings into communicating spaces.
3. A sloped ceiling with beams up to 14 inches deep with pendent sprinklers under the beams. The compartment

>> CONTINUED ON PAGE 22



Vice President, Engineering for NFSA. Ken represents NFSA on the NFPA Technical Committee on Sprinkler System Discharge Criteria

Kenneth E. Isman, P.E.

containing the sloped ceiling shall not exceed 600 sq ft in area and the slope must be between 2 in 12 and 8 in 12. The highest portion of the ceiling must not be more than 24 ft above the floor and the highest sprinkler must be above any openings to communicating spaces.

- 4. Sloped ceilings with beams of any depth with sidewall or pendent sprinklers in each pocket formed by the beams. The compartment containing the sloped ceiling shall not exceed 600 sq ft in area and the slope must be between 2 in 12 and 8 in 12. The highest portion of the ceiling must not be more than 24 ft above the floor and the highest sprinkler must be above any openings to communicating spaces.

These four situations should handle the overwhelming majority of ceiling configurations in one and two-family homes. There will certainly be some specialty homes that have other ceiling configura-

tions, and residential sprinklers will still be appropriate for those situations, but the number of sprinklers in the design area will need to be determined from a special listing of the sprinkler or worked out with the local authority.

One of the obvious situations that is not covered by the four types of ceiling configurations discussed above is a flat, beamed ceiling. Fire tests have shown that this is one of the most difficult situations to protect. There are some manufacturers that have received special listings for this situation for beams of certain depths, but all flat, beamed situations are not covered by special listings. So, residential sprinklers can be used in these situations, but details need to be worked out with the local authorities.

Technically, this change is not guaranteed for the 2013 edition of NFPA 13D, however, it seems pretty sure that it will occur. Members of the general public have not challenged the language proposed in the Report on Proposals. When the committee meets during the fall of 2011, they may make some minor corrections to the language, but the general principles are bound to remain. The NFPA membership will vote on NFPA 13D in June of 2012, so we'll know for sure if this language survives for the 2013 edition by the middle of 2012.

Typically, there are more than 100 proposals to change NFPA 13D in each cycle where it is open for discussion. Almost all of the time, changes to the next edition only apply to the next edition, and the changes don't retroactively apply back to previous editions of the standard. But in a few cases, the NFPA determines that the issue is so important, that it needs to be retroactively applied to

previous editions of the standard. This is one of those cases.

Immediately after the meeting where the actions were taken on the proposals to the 2013 edition of NFPA 13D, a Tentative Interim Amendment (TIA) was proposed to the 2010 edition of NFPA 13D to adopt the same four statements regarding where the two-sprinkler design can be used as will be in the 2013 edition. This TIA was passed by the NFPA and issued with an effective date of August 31, 2011. This means that users of NFPA 13D now have more definitive design criteria for many different ceiling situations that they can use immediately, rather than waiting for the 2013 edition to be released.

If the user of NFPA 13D is working in a jurisdiction that has not yet adopted the 2010 edition, they can still use this new design information. As explained earlier in this article, the previous editions of NFPA 13D did not prohibit the use of residential sprinklers under sloped and beamed ceilings. The previous editions of NFPA 13D also did not prohibit the use of the two-sprinkler design with sloped and beamed ceilings. All that the previous editions of NFPA 13D said about sloped and beamed ceilings is that the design criteria needs to be worked out with the local authority. Given the extensive testing performed by the FPRF and the widespread availability of that report, all local authorities should be allowing the four types of ceilings discussed here to use the two-sprinkler design for all editions of NFPA 13D.

So far in this article, we have addressed the rules in NFPA 13D. But residential sprinklers are also allowed to be used in NFPA 13 and NFPA 13R systems. Proposals have been made to the 2013 editions of NFPA 13R to recognize the ceiling configurations that have been discussed here, but the number of design sprinklers will be increased to four sprinklers (assuming that the compartment has four or more sprinklers) based on the fact that it has stronger property protection objectives. Proposals are not necessary for NFPA 13 because that standard has always recognized a four sprinkler design for all ceiling configurations using residential sprinklers. ①

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Summary of Major 2012 ICC Code Changes Affecting the Sprinkler Industry

By Jeff Hugo, CBO

INTERNATIONAL BUILDING CODE

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These occupancies fall under the Use Group I-1 or I-2. In previous editions of the IBC, if the number of persons being cared for was five or fewer, then the structure could be built under the IRC, unsprinklered. In the 2012 IBC, Sections: 308.3.1, 308.3.2, 308.4.1 will still permit these occupancies with a limited amount of patients (up to 5 or 16) to be built according to the IRC, but fire sprinklers will have to be installed.

The occupancies that fall under the I-1 category (assisted living facilities, congregate care facilities, convalescent facilities, group homes, residential board, custodial care facilities, etc.) are permitted to be protected by a NFPA 13D system (903.2.6) with the following requirements:

1. A hydraulic design information sign is located on the system riser
2. Valves and water flow switches are supervised
3. Systems shall be maintained per NFPA 25

Draftstopping

The revised Sections 717.3.2 and 717.4.2 clarifies when NFPA 13R systems are installed in concealed spaces, then draftstopping can then be omitted. NFPA 13R does not require attics and interstitial floor/ceiling spaces to have sprinklers; therefore, draftstopping would still need

to be installed. This change is not new, but is designed to further clarify.

Metal Composite Materials (MCM)

Fire sprinklers allow MCM (panels) to exceed the 75 foot height threshold (1407.11.3) and increases exterior wall coverage by 100% (T1407.11.3.4)

Pump and Riser Rooms

New in the 2012 code, this change models equipment room requirements from the NEC and the IMC. Fire pump and automatic sprinkler system riser rooms shall be designed with adequate space for all equipment necessary with sufficient working room around the stationary equipment. Clearances around equipment to elements of permanent construction, including other installed equipment and appliances, shall be sufficient

to allow inspection, service, repair or replacement without removing such elements of permanent construction or disabling the function of a required fire-resistance-rated assembly. (901.8)

Group B Ambulatory Health Care Facilities

These specific occupancies were new in the 2009 IBC. The change in the 2012 IBC is to require sprinklers throughout the entire floor (instead of fire area) that contains this type of occupancy and all floors between and including the level of exit discharge. (903.2.2)

Use Group F-1

Where factories manufacture upholstered furniture and/or mattresses, the fire area

threshold for fire sprinklers is 2,500 sq ft. Previous editions of the IBC didn't specifically address this specific type of manufacturing and factories built had a sprinkler threshold of 12,000 sq ft. (903.2.4)

Use Group M

In the 2009 IBC, a mercantile building was required to have fire sprinklers installed where upholstered furniture was displayed or for sale, regardless of the size of the fire areas. The 2012 IBC is revised to require sprinklers where the fire area of upholstered furniture and/or mattresses exceeds 5,000 sq ft. (903.2.7)

Basements

When walls, partitions or other obstructions are installed in basements and if they restrict the application of water (hose streams) from exterior openings, a fire sprinkler system is required throughout the basement. (903.2.11.1.3)

Rubbish Chutes

Rubbish chute fire sprinklers shall be recessed, protected from freezing, and be accessible to service. Sprinklers are re-

>> CONTINUED ON PAGE 24



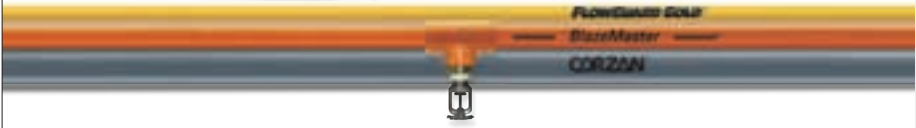
Jeff is NFSA's
Manager of Codes

Jeff Hugo, CBO

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NFSA Annual Seminar

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Mexico
May 3 - 5, 2012

NFSA Annual Seminar & Exhibition

Caesar's Palace
Las Vegas,
Nevada
April 4 - 6, 2013

NFSA Annual Seminar

Atlantis, Bahamas
May 8 - 10, 2014

NFSA Annual Seminar & Exhibition

Hilton Bonnet
Creek Resort
Orlando, Florida
April 30 -
May 2, 2015

>> CONTINUED FROM PAGE 23

quired to be installed on alternate floors, starting with the second floor. (903.2.11.2)

Secondary Water Supply for Seismic Design Category C, D, E or F

The 2012 IBC clarified that secondary water supply shall be automatic, but an additional fire pump (solely for the secondary water supply) is not required. (903.3.5.2) **Water Flow Alarm**

Previous editions of the IBC required water flow alarms, however, some interpreted this as throughout the building. In the 2012 IBC, only one audible alarm is required to be installed on the exterior of the building. (903.4.2)

Egress Width

The 2009 IBC eliminated the reduction in egress widths for sprinklered buildings. In the 2012, the .2 in. per occupant for stairways and .15 in. per occupant for corridors, doors, etc, returns for fully sprinklered buildings as long as an emergency voice alarm system is also installed. (1005.3.1 and 1005.3.2)

INTERNATIONAL RESIDENTIAL CODE

Floor Fire Protection

Floor assemblies over living spaces are required to have a minimum of a 1/2 in. drywall (or equivalent) installed on the ceiling portion or fire sprinklers installed throughout the dwelling unit according to NFPA 13D or IRC Section P2904. (501.3)

Partial Sprinkler Systems

Partial residential sprinkler systems are permitted to be installed in dwellings not required to be equipped with a residential sprinkler system. (P2904.1)

NFSA is constantly involved in the code change process. Proposals (Group A) for the IBC, IFGC (Fuel Gas Code), IMC (Mechanical Code) and IPC (Plumbing Code) are due by January 3, 2012. The Group A code proposals will be heard and voted on in 2012. Proposals for Group B codes, such as the IRC and IFC are due by January of 2013, and will be heard and voted on in that same year. ①



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Cabo San Lucas, A Little Bit of Everything and a Whole Lotta Fun

By Joanne Genadio

In case you've been in suspended animation aboard the Jupiter 2 for the past few months and haven't heard, the 2012 NFSA Annual Seminar will be held in Cabo San Lucas, Mexico on May 3rd-5th at the gorgeous Hilton Los Cabos Beach & Golf Resort.

If you're on the fence about going, or don't know much about the area, I thought I'd give you a little bit of history, a little bit of what to do, what to see, where to go and a few pieces of eye candy to help you decide.

Cabo San Lucas, or "Cabo", as it is affectionately called by those in the know, is located at the southern tip of the Baja Peninsula in the State of Baja California, 10 degrees below the Tropic of Cancer at a latitude of approximately 22 degrees. It is located at the very tip of the Baja California Peninsula and bordered by the Pacific Ocean and the Sea of Cortez.

A Little Bit of History

It is believed that Cabo San Lucas has been inhabited by humans for approximately 14,000 years. The coastline remained untouched until 1542, when Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo made the first contact with the native Pericúe people while exploring the Pacific for the Spanish monarchy. The Spanish forces remained because of the threat of English pirates in the area. The harbor at Cabo San Lucas was used by pirates until the mid-18th Century as a hiding place after attacks on



The Arch, a natural rock formation where the Sea of Cortez meets the Pacific Ocean, has become the symbol of Cabo San Lucas.

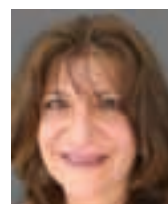
Spanish Galleons that were loaded with gold (you can see a ship similar to these in the harbor). The pirates also enjoyed the many coves and inlets, which served as perfect places for stashing loot. Treasure hunt, anyone?

When the pirating thing kind of fell by the wayside, the area was mostly ignored because of the lack of fresh water available. That is, until somebody cast a fishing line into the sea and started pulling out marlin.

Things to Do

After World War II, when leisure travel became a popular activity, Cabo was re-

>>CONTINUED ON PAGE 28



Joanne Genadio

NFSA's
Advertising and
Communications
Coordinator

discovered as a game-fish paradise. Word of mouth started a sport-fishing craze in the 1950s and Cabo became “the place” for catching prize-winning marlin and other billfish.

Great fishing is not the only thing that brings people to Cabo. World-class golfing attracts golfers from all over the world, while the beautiful beaches attract an abundance of sun worshippers each year. Scuba diving is also a popular activity for visitors; the beautiful waters that surround Cabo are great for getting up close and personal with all sorts of exotic marine life.

Looking for some outdoor adventure? The desert that surrounds Cabo offers unlimited riding possibilities and ATVs are readily available for rental. The desert and nearby mountains are just a short distance from town. Motorcycles and scooters are also available for rental.

Aside from a rich, colorful history, Cabo San Lucas has a very modern feel. It is far enough away from home to be a great getaway, but not so far that one feels out of place. American dollars are widely accepted, along with most major credit cards.

What to See, Where to Go

For the history buffs among you, be sure to check out the stone Iglesia de San Lucas (Church of San Lucas) on Calle Cabo San Lucas near the main plaza. Building of the church began in 1730 by a Spanish missionary by the name of Nicolás Tamaral. A large bell in a stone archway commemorates the completion of the church in 1746. The Pericúe Indians, who historians say resisted Tamaral’s demands that they practice monogamy, eventually killed him. Buildings on the streets facing the main plaza are being renovated to house boutique restaurants and quaint little shops, and the picturesque neighborhood exudes a Mexican ambience that should not be missed.

Watch a humane bullfight? Sounds like an oxymoron, no? Well, they say bullfighting in Cabo San Lucas is humane and no animals are harmed during the performances. These spectacular events usually take place every Wednesday and Saturday



The Hilton Los Cabos is situated on this pristine beach.



Sportsfishing for Black Marlin at Cabo



One of an endangered species, a baby Leatherback Sea Turtle is born on one of the beaches of Cabo San Lucas.

afternoon and always draw large crowds. The bullring itself is located within easy reach of the city center. Like to mix with the locals and other tourists as well? This is the place to do it.

Go see “The Arch”, located at “Land’s End,” where the Sea of Cortez meets the Pacific Ocean at the end of the Baja Peninsula. The Arch, which is a natural stone formation, has become the symbol of Cabo. Close by is a beautiful, pristine beach, reachable only by boat, called Lover’s Beach. Don’t worry, it’s muy fácil

(don’t be lazy, look it up) to find a boat to take you there.

Eye Candy

If you haven’t booked your reservations immediately after reading about the humane bullfights, maybe the photos will make up your mind for you. Sun, sea, sand, surf, a beautiful hotel property, great company, networking, educational opportunities and geez – *don’t forget those bullfights!* Go to the NFSA website at www.nfsa.org to find out more.📷



NFSA Chairman of the Board Gregg Huennekens (L) accepts a 25-year anniversary plaque for United States Alliance Fire Protection from North Central Regional Manager Bob Kleinheinz .



(l to r) George and Jim McHugh accept a 20-year NFSA Membership Anniversary Plaque on behalf of their company, AFG Manufacturing, from Mid-Atlantic Regional Manager Ray Lonabaugh.



President Bill Clinton stopped by the Tinicum Firehouse in Essington, Pennsylvania. This shot was taken by NFSA Regional Manager Ray Lonabaugh.



Mid-Atlantic Regional Manager Ray Lonabaugh shows grandson Jonah the ropes.

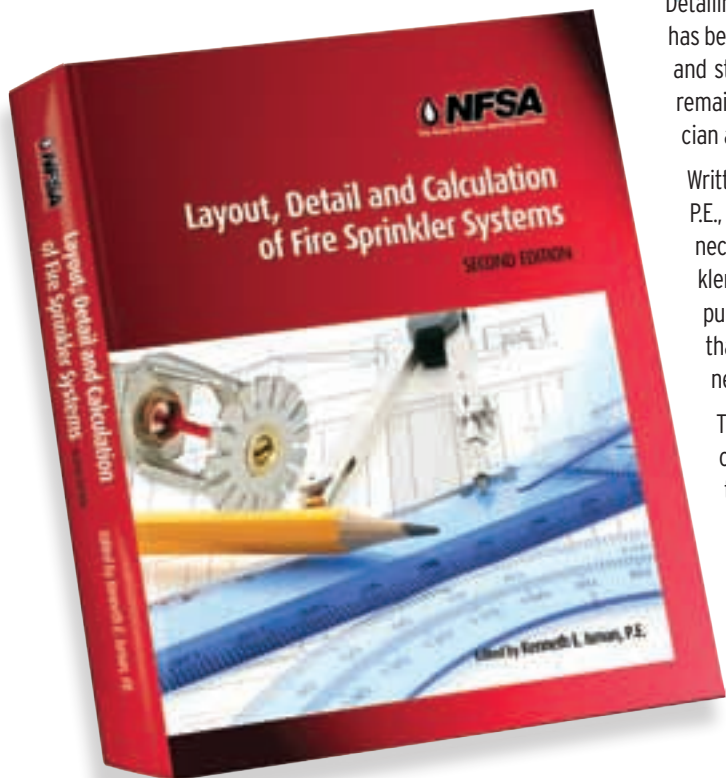


Paul DeCamera (l) accepts a 25-year anniversary plaque for Atlantic American Fire Equipment Company in Warrington, Pennsylvania from Mid-Atlantic Regional Manager Ray Lonabaugh.



NFSA Mid-Atlantic Regional Manager Ray Lonabaugh (l) presents Anthony Aven of Aven Fire Systems in New Castle, Pennsylvania with an NFSA 25 Year Anniversary Plaque.

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



The NFSA announces the publication of the 2nd Edition of its popular textbook, *Layout, Detailing 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). **However, as an extra added bonus, to reward the people that purchased the first edition of the book, if you clip Ken Isman's picture out of the 1st Edition back cover flap and send it back to us with your order (mail orders only, no fax orders for this offer), then you can take another \$10 off the price of a single book (\$70 + S&H for members and \$120 for non-members). To get your book, fill out the following form and return it with your payment.**

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New Elevator Machine Room Allowances

NFPA 13 requires that buildings be sprinklered throughout their entirety. Sections within the standard allow for sprinklers to be omitted from specific areas when certain requirements are met. From the results of the NFPA Technical Committee on Sprinkler System Installation Criteria Report on Comments meeting it appears that elevator machine rooms will be joining the list of areas where sprinklers are permitted to be omitted (unless the committee votes differently during the balloting process). If you are from any of the areas where this practice was already allowed, or, like in Massachusetts, required, then this news isn't really that big for you. However, this does represent a huge shift in the committee's view on these areas.

The reasoning put forth by the proponents of this proposal for allowing the omission of sprinklers in elevator machine rooms and associated areas is that sprinkler activation would be more detrimental to the elevator system than helpful. Upon sprinkler activation in an elevator machine room, a shunt trip will shut down the elevators. This will prevent water from being dispersed onto a live electrical system. However, it will also shut down the elevator system. At this point, elevators are only able to be moved by manual intervention. If people are in any of the elevators in the building when this occurs they will be stuck in the elevator and will have to be rescued. Since the elevators will be turned off, they cannot be used for evacuation of the building or for

firefighters to quickly get to where they need to be in the building.

If sprinklers aren't present in the elevator machine room the rest of the elevator bank can continue to operate if a fire starts in the machinery for one elevator. The machinery for the elevator that is on fire can also perform a recall on that elevator so that people are not stranded on the elevator. The elevators not affected by the fire will be able to be used for building evacuation and firefighters will also be able to use them as well. The use of sprinklers in elevator hoistways can also be dangerous. When a sprinkler activates it can reduce traction on the braking system of the elevator. This could cause a loss of control, which could cause the elevator to either rise or drop at a rapid rate.

One of the major concerns for removing sprinklers from elevator machine rooms has been the possibility of combustible storage in the machine rooms. The majority of traction control elevators are using MRL (Machine Room Less) control systems to run the elevator. These MRL systems are either in the hoistway or are part of the hoistway. They are small and sealed so there is really no opportunity to store extra combustible materials in them. Otis Elevator Company says that these new designs are "well received due to their higher efficiency and better ride quality than the geared systems they replaced."

In light of this information, this is the new allowance for the omission of sprinklers in elevator machinery rooms and

other associated rooms as it will read if it is accepted into the Report on Comments:

8.15.5.3 Automatic fire sprinklers shall be permitted to be omitted from elevator machine rooms and elevator machine machinery spaces, control spaces or hoistways of traction elevators installed in accordance with the applicable provisions in NFPA 101, or the applicable building code, where all of the following conditions are met:

- (1) The elevator machine room, machinery space, control room, control space or hoistway of traction elevator is dedicated to elevator equipment only.
- (2) The elevator machine room, machine room, machinery space, control room, control space or hoistway of traction elevators are protected by smoke detectors, or other automatic fire detection, installed in accordance with NFPA 72.
- (3) The elevator machinery space, control room, control space or hoistway

>> CONTINUED ON PAGE 32



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>> CONTINUED FROM PAGE 31

of traction elevators is separated from the remainder of the building by walls and floor/ceiling or roof/ceiling assemblies having a fire resistive rating of not less than that specified by the applicable building code.

- (4) No combustible materials are permitted to be stored in elevator machine rooms, machinery spaces, control rooms, control spaces or hoistways of traction elevators.
- (5) The elevator machinery is not of the hydraulic type

This new code section says that it is acceptable to omit sprinklers from elevator machine rooms and associated equipment areas so long as these rooms are used for the sole purpose of housing elevator equipment with no storage of combustible materials. The elevator machine rooms must also be separated from the other areas of the building by the appropriate fire separations as designated by the building code and protected by detection systems installed in accordance with NFPA 72. Sprinklers are not permitted to be omitted in hydraulic elevators. This is because the hydraulic fluid used in hydraulic elevators presents a significant fire load. There are noncombustible hydraulic fluids available on the market, but they are not often used because they are not as effective and tend to smell bad.

With the agreement of the Technical Committee on Sprinkler System Installation Criteria during balloting, sprinklers will be permitted to be omitted from elevator machine rooms and associated equipment areas in the 2013 edition of NFPA 13. The committee was, at first, reluctant to take this stance. There were many comments from the industry suggesting that the committee continue to require sprinklers in these areas and many members of the committee expressed the same sentiment. However, after listening to the material presented the committee decided in favor of the change. ①

NFSA Invites You to Become a Friend of the Industry Member

Do you have an interest in promoting the good works of the fire sprinkler industry, but are not directly involved? Here's your opportunity to show your support! Join NFSA as a Friend of the Industry member! Go to www.nfsa.org and join today!

Residential Sprinkler Message in AirTran In-Flight Magazine

The October 2011 edition of Air Tran Airways in-flight magazine "Go" features an ad placed by NFSA advocating for residential fire sprinkler requirements. The ad concept was aimed at educating the flying public about home fire sprinklers. It will reach about two million passengers during October, which is Fire Prevention Month. The ad is visible at the magazine's website, <http://www.ink-live.com/emagazines/go-magazine>. We have received overwhelmingly positive response to this impact ad on our social media sites and in an article featured on NFPA's Fire Sprinkler Initiative website.

NFSA Three-Day Class and Instructor John Corso Rate Excellent in Tampa Student Survey

NFSA National Training Manager John Corso completed a three-day seminar in Tampa, Florida on September 8th. He

and the classes he taught received high marks from the 76 students that attended the classes and completed an exit survey. Corso taught Hydraulics for Fire Protection, Plan Review Procedures and Policies and Fire Pumps for Fire Protection to the class, which was mostly comprised of AHJs. We are proud of the class content, materials and of John, whose teaching style and knowledge helps us to achieve and maintain the mark of excellence we strive for.

Residential Fire Sprinkler Installer Accreditation Enters Beta Phase

After a year working with our principle partners and other stakeholders on the development of an accreditation program for installers of one and two-family fire sprinkler systems, NFSA is happy to report that the program has entered the beta testing stage.

In August 2010, the National Fire Sprinkler Association, Center for Public Safety Excellence, American Fire Sprinkler As-

sociation, and the ICC signed an MOU creating a partnership to promote installation of residential dwelling sprinkler systems and to develop a new accreditation program for installers of residential dwelling fire sprinkler systems. CPSE, the accrediting organization, created a Technical Advisory Committee to develop and recommend to its Board of Directors the accreditation model to include competencies, application and review processes, and general guidelines for the new program. The TAC met in person in November of 2010 and July of 2011 and has held several web meetings resulting in the creation of the criteria and competencies, and draft documents and guidelines for the application and review process.

After review by the members of the TAC, the model has been moved to the beta phase for field testing and feedback from actual installers. Beta participants are being selected by the principal trade associations serving on the TAC. The beta phase will begin immediately and the TAC final recommendations are expected to be presented to the CPSE Board of Directors in December of 2011.

While teaching an Inspection & Testing Prep for NICET level I & II class at the Kennedy Space Center (KSC) in September, NFSA National Training Manager John Corso was invited, along with a few students, to a behind the scenes tour of KSC and the unique fire sprinkler systems. Always the instructor, John took full advantage of the tour to teach the students some "how and whys". Kennedy Space Center works closely with the Florida Fire Sprinkler Association, an NFSA chapter, and are working actively to plan many more classes in the near future.



REGIONAL ROUNDUP

NORTHEAST REGION

DOMINICK KASMAUSKAS

Associate Director of Regional Operations - North



NH Senate Overrides Fire Sprinkler Veto

The New Hampshire State Senate has overridden

Governor John Lynch's veto of a bill that blocks communities from regulating fire sprinklers in New Hampshire.

The Senate voted 17-6 to send the bill to the House, which also must pass the bill by a two-thirds margin for it to become law.

The bill would prohibit local governments from requiring the installation of sprinklers in proposed one and two-family homes as a condition for a local permit. It would preserve existing ordinances, but eliminate applying them to manufactured housing in mobile home parks.

Lynch said the bill limits fire suppression choices and removes local control. Supporters argued it adds thousands of dollars to construction costs, which hinders job growth.

"ITM for AHJ" a Hit in Albany

Jim Lake, Assitant Vice President of Training & Education, delivered the "ITM for the AHJ" seminar to a class of 40+ New York State certified Code Enforcement Officials.

This seven-hour interactive program was well received by all and from the interaction that was witnessed, everyone went home with a lot of new information.

The program is now scheduled for the Rochester, New York area on November 10, 2011.

This intense one-day seminar will focus on the two primary questions that all AHJs are concerned with when it comes to water-based fire protection systems, "will the system work?" and "how do I know". Through interactive discussion and activities this seminar will cover the administrative chapters (1-4) and the corrective chapters (14-15) of NFPA 25. Centering on documentation and processing, this seminar will provide the attendee with guidance on developing and continu-

ing a relevant enforcement program.

This seminar is a great opportunity for interaction between contractors and authorities having jurisdiction. It provides an open forum for discussion of the important issues that impact the continued success of automatic fire sprinkler systems.

Topics covered will be: Identifying the appropriate sections of NFPA 25 that apply to administrative and enforcement requirements, Key Definitions, the role and responsibilities building owners or their designated representatives, the difference between internal inspections and obstruction investigations and identify the need for each, impairment Procedures for systems, and the difference between provisions in NFPA 25 and those that are mandated by administrative code, such as tagging and licensing.

SPECIAL RATE OF \$40 PER PERSON!!

Includes lunch (*courtesy of Davis-Ulmer Fire Sprinkler*)

Registration: 7:30am

Seminar: 8am-4pm

Student should come to class prepared with a copy of NFPA25 (NY State uses the 2008 edition at present), notepaper and a pencil or a pen.

For full description and to register, visit www.nfsa.org.

Dominick Kasmauskas is the NFSA's Associate Director of Regional Operations-North. He can be reached at Kasmauskas@nfsa.org or 1436 Altamont Ave. Suite 147 Rotterdam, New York 12303, Phone 518.937.6589, Fax 518.836.0210.

MID-ATLANTIC

RAY LONABAUGH

Regional Manager



Carroll County, Maryland Times Sprinkler Save Editorial

An editorial appeared in the Carroll County Times newspaper on August 25th titled "Sprinklers Demonstrate Their Value." The editorial referred to a

dwelling fire that occurred on Thursday, August 18th in the 2100 block of Scarlet Way in the Town of Mount Airy. The fire is believed to have started from a lightning strike. One sprinkler controlled the fire and allowed a single mother, a nurse, and a special needs child to escape without injury. The sprinkler also saved the dwelling from heavy damage. Loss was thought to be less than \$15,000. There are some 400 - 500 homes in Mount Airy with residential sprinklers as a result of a sprinkler requirement that was enacted by the municipality back in 2003.

The article editorial mentioned the argument by a commissioner, who said she would prefer to see the homeowner making the decision to install the sprinkler system, rather than the government. The commissioner was making the familiar reference to the "too much government in my life claim". The editorial went on to dispute the commissioner's preference, citing many causes of fire and the unpredictability of a lightning strike causing a dwelling fire.

Raymond W. Lonabaugh is the NFSA Regional Manager for the Mid Atlantic Re-



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REGIONAL ROUNDUP

>> CONTINUED FROM PAGE 34

gion. He can be reached at: lonabaugh@nfsa.org or P.O. Box 126, Ridley Park, Pennsylvania, 19078. Phone: 610.521.4768

SOUTHEAST REGION

WAYNE WAGGONER
Regional Manager



Sprinkler Save at Nashville Rescue Mission

A fire broke out on September 11 in a laundry room

of the newly renovated Nashville Rescue Mission, a shelter for homeless women and children, forcing the temporary evacuation of 209 women and 30 children from the Family Life Center on Rosa L. Parks Boulevard in Nashville, Tennessee.

Nashville Rescue Mission spokesman Cliff Tredway said everyone was able to move back into the facility by the next afternoon. Tredway said the fire likely started in a stack of greasy towels from the kitchen that were run through the center's gas-powered dryers. The fire sprinkler system was able to extinguish the fire. No injuries were reported.

Wayne Waggoner is the NFSA Regional Manager for the Southeast Region. He can be reached at: Waggoner@nfsa.org or PO Box 9, Andersonville, Tennessee 27705, Phone 865.755.2956, Fax 865.381.0597.

FLORIDA & PUERTO RICO

DAVE BOWMAN
Associate Director of Regional Operations - South



Getting Ready for the 2012 Florida Legislative Session

NFSA Chapter,

The Florida Fire Sprinkler Association (FFSA), is again collaborating with other fire sprinkler stakeholders to discuss and prepare agendas ahead of Florida's 2012 Legislative Session. Both FFSA and the American Fire Sprinkler Association (AFSA) held meetings with their legisla-

tive committees and met August 17th in Ocala to develop a "joint legislative agenda".

Earlier in August, NFSA V.P. of Regional Operations Buddy Dewar and NFSA Associate Director of Regional Operations South Dave Bowman met with Jim Snyder, Florida AFSA's lobbyist, to prepare for the mid-August meeting. In-depth items that had been placed in front of both organizations, as well as the Florida Fire Marshal's (FFMIA) position paper, were reviewed.

Assisting the fire service is of critical importance. 2010 and 2011 were disappointing sessions and many of the issues raised in those sessions will surface again in 2012. Please visit the website at: <http://www.FloridaFireSprinkler.com> to see current information. It is more important than ever that everyone be engaged in the process. Much help is needed in seeing that our message is received in Tallahassee.

David Bowman is the NFSA's Associate Director of Regional Operations-South and Regional Manager for the Florida Region. He can be reached at Bowman@nfsa.org or 6572 SE 173rd, Court Ocklawaha, Florida 32179, Phone 845.519.7648, Fax 661.455.3968.

GREAT LAKES REGION

RON BROWN
Regional Manager



Congratulations to Brewer Fire Protection Local 669 and the Charleston, West Virginia Fire Department

Brewer Fire Pro-

tection, Local 669 and Captain Ken Tyree with the Charleston, West Virginia Fire Department joined hands to apply for a Home Fire Sprinkler Coalition Grant to install a residential fire sprinkler system in a Habitat for Humanity Home to be built in Charleston. The grant has been approved and the project is moving forward. Captain Tyree has been successful in negotiating with the Charleston Water Department

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REGIONAL ROUNDUP

>> CONTINUED FROM PAGE 35

to get the best arrangement possible under the current water purveyor fee schedule and installation requirements. It is cooperation and work like this that will lead to more extensive acceptance of the residential fire sprinkler movement.

Thanks to all of those involved including Fire Chief Charles Overstreet and the members of the Charleston Fire Department.

Ron Brown is the NFSA Regional Manager for the Great Lakes Region. He can be reached at Brown@nfsa.org or 1615 Cypress Spring Drive, Fort Wayne, Indiana 46814, Phone 845.661.6534; Fax 260.625.4478

NORTH CENTRAL REGION

BOB KLEINHEINZ
Regional Manager



News from Wisconsin

The following report is from the NFSA lobbyist's firm and is a review of the ongoing efforts that the Wisconsin Fire Service and the fire sprinkler industry have been working on over the past months:

Negotiations between the fire service and the builders' groups are continuing regarding the proposed "mini-max" legislation (SB 32). In recent days, several newspapers and television stations around Wisconsin have run stories regarding the proposed legislation. In each story, the bill's author (Sen. Terry Moulton, R - Eau Claire) has stated that he wants to work with fire service to try and alleviate their concerns with the legislation.

One of the largest areas of concern for the fire service is the lack of a grandfather clause to allow municipalities to keep current codes which are stricter than the state's. The Chair of the Senate committee handling this legislation (Sen. Rich Zipperer, R - Brookfield) has repeatedly said that he shares the fire service's concerns with the legislation and wants to see more compromise before he will allow it to move forward.

Because of the political make-up of the Wisconsin legislature, there is a good chance this legislation will move forward at some point. However, the fire service and fire protection industry are in a good position to help craft the legislation.

Bob Kleinheinz is the NFSA Regional Manager for the North Central Region. He can be reached at Kleinheinz@nfsa.org or 509 Dawes Street, Libertyville, Illinois 60048, Phone 914.671.1975.

SOUTH CENTRAL REGION

CHRIS GAUT
Regional Manager



Missouri Governor Refuses to Delay Sprinklers

Missouri Governor Jay Nixon

this summer vetoed a bill to add a two-year delay to a requirement that all residential care and assisted living facilities in Missouri install sprinkler systems, the governor's office said.

The governor said, "The protection of the elderly and individuals with disabilities who reside in those facilities was too important to push back, particularly since the original law requiring the sprinkler systems by the end of 2012 has been in place for four years already."

A November 2006 fire that killed 10 residents and a staff member at the Anderson Guest House, a group home for individuals with mental disabilities in Anderson, led to the passage of the law in 2007.

The law set Dec. 31, 2012 as the deadline for all long-term care facilities to install sprinklers, but the General Assembly this year passed Senate Bill 118, which would have delayed that requirement until Dec. 31, 2014, the governor's office said.

Missouri State Fire Marshal Randy Cole said that he was with the governor when he vetoed the legislation. Cole said the governor stressed it was too risky to have the vulnerable residents of such facilities continue to wait for sprinkler protection.

The governor's office said that, as of early July, 78 residential care facilities

(out of 426 total) and 18 assisted living facilities (out of 180 total) in the state did not have the type of fire sprinkler systems required by the law.

NFSA is researching whether there are any low-interest loan programs that the facilities could take advantage to install the sprinklers.

Bayou Fest Fire Sprinkler Demonstration in Texas

Jen Pierce, the new Emergency Management Coordinator and Fire Marshal in La Marque, Texas is working on a fire sprinkler safety program for the City of La Marque's Bayou Fest in October. This is a large event held in Highland Bayou Park. Jen recently assumed the Fire Marshal's position and is formerly a fire inspector for Lake Mary, Florida and is a very strong advocate for fire sprinklers.

The event starts Friday evening, October 14th and goes until Sunday evening, October 15th.

Chris Gaut is the NFSA Regional Manager for the Central Region. He can be reached at gaut@nfsa.org or NFSA Central Region Office, 237 E. Fifth St. #135, Eureka, MO 63025, Phone 845.803.6426, Fax 636.410.7700.

GREAT PLAINS REGION

TERRY PHILLIPS
Regional Manager



Sprinkler Save at Denver Restaurant

A Mexican restaurant in Larimer Square in Denver,

Colorado was closed for lunch on September 19th but able to open for dinner after a kitchen fire was extinguished by the fire sprinkler system.

"A kitchen fryer at Tamayo, 1400 Larimer St., sparked the fire, which was quickly put out by the restaurant's sprinkler system," said Lt. Phil Champagne, a Denver Fire Department spokesman.

Firefighters were called to the scene, but the fire was already out. No one was

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REGIONAL ROUNDUP

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injured.

Terry Phillips is the NFSA Regional Manager for the Great Plains Region. He can be reached at: Phillips@nfsa.org or Phone 914.525.4396, Fax 307.514.0406.

SOUTHWEST REGION

BRUCE LECAIR
Regional Manager



32nd Hawaii Fire Chiefs Association Conference
Oahu, Hawaii, December 6-10, 2011

The Hawaii Fire Chiefs Association (HAFC) will conduct its next meeting on the Island of Oahu at beautiful Ihilani Resort & Spa in Ko Olina, Hawaii on December 6-11, 2011. The 32nd Annual HAFC Conference will feature education and training seminars, presentations from the fire industry, a vendors day and meetings and events. This year's event will also feature the Third Annual Hawaii National Fallen Firefighters Foundation Golf Tournament. The event will feature local celebrities and members of the fire service and fire protection industry.

22nd Annual California Fire Prevention Institute Workshop **March 14-18, 2012**

The 22nd Annual California Fire Prevention Institute Workshop will be held at the Santa Ynez Marriot in Buellton, Ca. The week-long event will feature training classes, seminars, presentations, a vendors exhibit and the Fire Prevention Officers Installation Banquet.

Mesa, Arizona Sprinkler Save

In the 1990's, Mesa Fire Prevention staff spent hundreds of hours working to get the building owners to properly retrofit this facility with fire sprinklers, alarms

and other code issues. The results of their hard work was apparent when a single sprinkler contained a fire in a high-risk occupancy.

Residents of a Mesa assisted living facility were evacuated after a fire started in a room and smoke started coming from the fourth floor. Mesa and Gilbert, Arizona fire crews responded to the assisted living facility near Main Street and Mesa Drive.

The fire was contained by the fire sprinkler system, keeping the fire contained to the apartment where it started on the fourth floor of the multi-story building.

Bruce Lecair is the NFSA Regional Manager for the West Region. He can be reached at: lecair@nfsa.org or Phone: 951.277.3517, Fax: 951.277.3199.

NORTHWEST REGION

TBA
Regional Manager



Sprinkler Save in Oak Grove, Oregon School

At approximately 2 a.m. on September 12th, firefighters responded to a commercial fire alarm at the New Urban High School located in Oak Grove, Oregon. Upon arrival, crews requested assistance noting smoke and heat coming from the main structure. A fire located in the main hallway of the school was doused by a single fire sprinkler activation.

Damage from the fire and water was contained to the main entry hall, and did not prevent the school from opening the same day for regularly scheduled classes. The cause of the fire was not immediately known. No injuries were reported.

Dominick Kasmauskas is the NFSA's Associate Director of Regional Operations-North. He can be reached at Kasmauskas@nfsa.org or 1436 Altamont Ave. Suite 147 Rotterdam, New York 12303, Phone 518.937.6589, Fax 518.836.0210.

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■ Viking Announces New Mobile Web Site for CPVC Piping Systems

Viking Group has developed a new mobile web site to support its line of CPVC piping products. The new site provides a helpful field resource for installers, designers, inspectors, and others on the proper installation of CPVC piping systems. Included on Viking's new CPVC mobile web site is information such as cure time tables, application data, installation best practices, and material compatibility guidelines.

The site is designed to be accessed from any mobile device, such as a web-enabled smart phone or tablet computer. To launch the site, customers will first scan a special bar code. This QR code, which is included



below, will appear on Viking's printed CPVC literature. Smart phone users can download any number of free apps for scanning these codes

(such as ScanLife®, Tappinn®, I-Nigma®, etc.). After launching the app from their smart phone, the user is prompted to scan the code, often through the device's camera feature, and is then automatically directed to the mobile web site.

You can also access Viking's new CPVC mobile site on a desktop computer via the following link: <http://vikinggroup.mobi/p/33944>. Note that the content of Viking's new CPVC mobile web site is general in nature and does not constitute a complete installation guide. As always, installers should read, understand, and follow Viking's complete CPVC INSTALLATION AND DESIGN MANUAL, which can also be accessed from the new mobile site.

For more information please visit www.vikinggroupinc.com or call 800.968.9501.

■ Tyco Fire Protection Products Introduces Model DV-5 Deluge Valves with Remote-Resetting Trim and Remote-Resetting, Pressure-Reducing Trim and Model RV-1 Relief Valves

Tyco Fire Protection Products introduces the Model DV-5 Deluge Valve with Remote-Resetting Trim and the Model DV-5 Deluge Valve with Remote-Resetting,

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SPRINKLING OF NEWS

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Pressure-Reducing Trim. These valves are quick-opening, hydraulically operated, differential-type valves designed for fire protection system service.

UL Listed and VdS Approved, the Model DV-5 Deluge Valve with Remote-Resetting Trim provides the ability to reset the valve from one or more locations. The compact, space-saving design reduces the valve room footprint and construction costs. Electrical actuation is compatible with all types of automatic and manual release options. For technical details, refer to data sheet TFP1331 on www.tycofsbp.com.

UL Listed, the Model DV-5 Deluge Valve with Remote-Resetting, Pressure-Reducing Trim is used whenever a control room or panel is employed to monitor and control an area. This valve arrangement combines deluge and pressure-reducing technology in one valve. The valve can be remotely operated and deactivated. Pressure control is typically required in large systems where the fire pump must meet the capacity of several deluge systems. When only a portion of the deluge system is actuated, the delivery pressure to each system is reduced to prevent excess flow. When multiple deluge valves operate simultaneously, the pressure-reducing deluge valves ensure balancing of water pressure resources and efficient use of the overall capacity.

■ Reliable's New DDX Type F PrePaK

Reliable Automatic Sprinkler has expanded its PrePaK product line with the new DDX Type F PrePaK. The DDX Type F PrePaK utilizes the lightweight DDX deluge valve with Type F (Electric/Pneumatic Galvanized Trim). It is a completely self-contained, supervised preaction system that can be readily installed within a floor space of less than five square feet (0.46 square meters). Just three piping connections - water supply, sprinkler system and drain - are required. This new PrePaK has 10 psi - 26 psi (0,7 bar - 1,8 bar) of system supervising air pressure and is available with optional nitrogen installation kit, air compressor and tank, releasing control panel for a 120 VAC / 60Hz or a 220 VAC / 50 Hz power supply. A wide range of sizes are available - 2" (50mm), 2.5" (65mm),

3" (80mm), 4" (100mm) and 6" (150mm). Depending upon the size, two cabinet sizes are being offered. The DDX Type F PrePaK is cULus listed and FM approved.

For more information and a full list of custom options, please refer to Bulletin 747 on Reliable's website, www.reliable-sprinkler.com.

■ Viking's New Extended Coverage Concealed Sidewall Sprinkler

Viking Corporation introduces the industry's only commercial "flat plate concealed," extended coverage, horizontal sidewall sprinkler. The new model VK680 sprinkler provides all of the advantages of an extended coverage sprinkler along with the enhanced aesthetics of a flat concealed cover plate.

The VK680, which is cULus listed for light hazard occupancies, uses the same patented design platform as Viking's popular residential concealed sidewall sprinkler (model VK480), which was released in 2010. The VK680 sprinkler has a 3/4 in (20 mm) NPT thread size and a K factor of 8.0 (115). The sprinkler's cULus Listed coverage areas include 14' x 22' (4.3 m x 6.7 m), 16' x 20' (4.9 m x 6.2 m), and 18' x 18' (5.5 m x 5.5 m). It has a temperature rating of 165°F (74°C) and can be installed up to 12" (305 mm) below the ceiling to better accommodate potential installation obstructions, such as light fixtures and crown moldings. The VK680 also features a compact design, with a total length of only 2 inches (51 mm), allowing for easier installation in tight wall spaces.

The cover plate for the VK680 commercial sidewall sprinkler, which is the same cover plate used for the VK480 residential sprinkler, is offered in a standard white finish and has a temperature rating of 135°F (57°C). Through Viking's industry-leading custom paint program, Viking can apply virtually any brand and type of paint to the cover plate as well.

For more information, visit www.viking-groupinc.com



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Potter Electric Promotes Tim Freiner to Vice President of North American Sales

Potter Electric Signal Company is pleased to announce the promotion of **Tim Freiner** to the position of Vice President of North American Sales for the Fire Sprinkler division.

Tim has been with Potter for nearly 20 years. He began his career with the company as a Manufacturing Supervisor where he was able to gain in-depth and thorough knowledge of Potter's extensive line of life safety devices. With his new Vice President role, Tim will be responsible for all sales, customer service, and relationship activities in North America.

For more information about Potter Electric Signal Company, please call 866.572.3005, email sales@pottersignal.com or visit www.pottersignal.com

Chief Tonya Hoover Receives National Bringing Safety Home Award

The Home Fire Sprinkler Coalition (HFSC) and the National Fire Protection Association's (NFPA) Fire Sprinkler Initiative announced that Chief **Tonya Hoover**, Acting State Fire Marshal, CAL FIRE, is the recipient of the 2011 Bringing Safety Home Award. Chief Hoover was chosen because she led the charge to facilitate a successful adoption and implementation of the residential fire sprinkler requirement in California. The two nonprofits join forces to recognize the efforts of fire chiefs who use HFSC's educational materials and the resources of the Fire Sprinkler Initiative to ensure that decision makers have accurate information as new or updated residential fire sprinkler codes are considered.

Representatives of HFSC and NFPA presented the award to Chief Hoover at Fire Rescue International 2011, in Atlanta. The presentation will take place during the International Association of Fire Chiefs (IAFC) Fire and Life Safety Section meeting.

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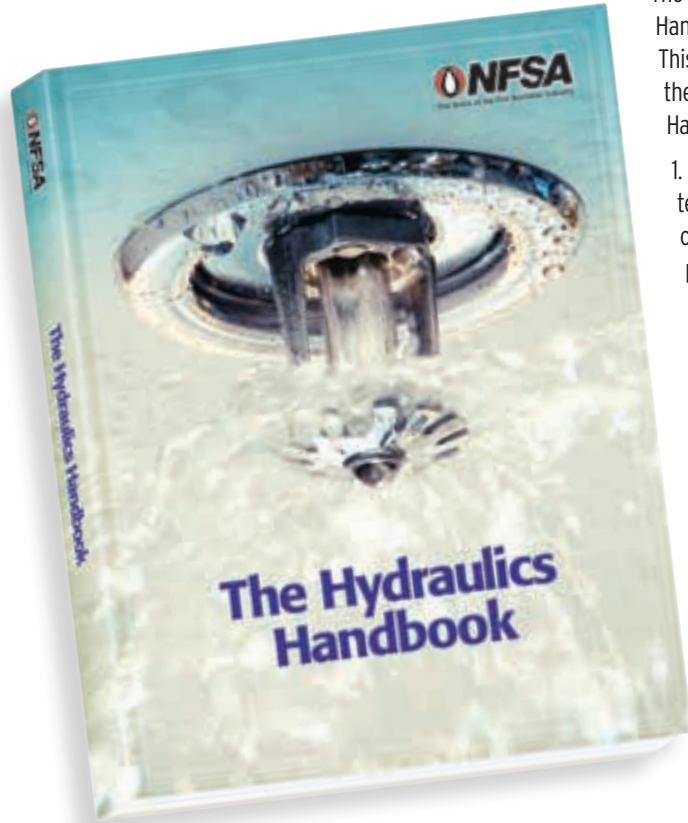
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April 4 - 6, 2013

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May 8 - 10, 2014

NFSA Annual Seminar & Exhibition
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April 30 -
May 2, 2015

NFSA's New Hydraulics Handbook is Here!

The National Fire Sprinkler Association is proud to announce the release of The Hydraulics Handbook, an overhaul and update of a publication originally put out in the early 1990's. This new updated edition is a comprehensive discussion of everything having to do with the hydraulic calculation of sprinkler systems. There are three distinct parts to the new Handbook:



1. Excerpts from the NFSA textbook Layout, Detail, and Calculation of Fire Sprinkler Systems that deal with hydraulics. These comprehensive chapters cover the methods and concepts involved with calculating a fire sprinkler system by hand or with a computer program. Each chapter ends with a series of questions to make sure that the user understood the concepts in the chapter.

2. A brief discussion of conducting hydraulic calculations from the perspective of a code enforcement official. This discussion is helpful for the plan review of calculations that have been submitted. A sprinkler technician can also use this information in spot checking the output from a computer program.

3. Friction loss tables. There are many different types of pipe and tube used in sprinkler systems. For each type of pipe, this book has a page with the friction loss per foot of pipe at a variety of different flows. Each page also contains the equivalent length of the fittings (tees, elbows, control valves, and check valves). These pages substitute for performing the Hazen-Williams friction loss calculation on a calculator and save time for people performing hydraulic calculations by hand or for people wanting to spot check calculations performed by a computer.

With almost 400 pages of text, this book is a "must have" for anybody that performs hydraulic calculations of fire sprinkler systems or performs plan review and approval of hydraulic calculations. **Order your copy at www.nfsa.org at the Resource Center or fill out and return the order form below.**

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