210500S01 COMMON WORK RESULTS FOR FIRE SUPPRESSION
Fire Protection Piping

1. Provide backflow protection for sprinkler systems.

2. The purpose of a fire department connection is to supplement the supply of water to a sprinkler system during an actual fire or to provide a means of suppression when maintenance is being done to the sprinkle alarm valve. Reference is made to the 2002 Edition of NFPA 13, Annex A - figure A.8.15.1.1 for the desired arrangement of the fire department connection.

3. Provide freeze protection where the system is subject to freezing by either a dry pipe system or dry pendant heads.

4. All piping for the fire suppression system is to be metal.

5. Provide stand pipes with 2 1/2 inch connections in a labeled cabinet with a glass breakout panel. Do not provide a 1 1/2 inch connection or fire hose.

6. Do not allow the water flow in the sprinkler pipes to exceed 32 Ft/sec at any point.

7. Provide an inspection test station at the furthest point on each zone. The test station must allow testing without a hose and discharge to a drain or away from the building without hazard or inconvenience.

8. Do not use automatic reset or self closing sprinkler heads.

9. All newly installed sprinkler systems must be flow tested by the contractor in the presence of the engineer, University Project Manager and the University Fire Marshall.

10. Do not use concealed sprinkler heads, use semi-recessed sprinkler heads (if desired).

11. Sprinkler heads are to be centered in ceiling tiles. If documented, this item may be considered as a cost reduction.

12. Provide guards where sprinkler heads are located in mechanical spaces, in work shops, in athletic spaces, below eight (8) Ft. AFF or where the heads may be subject to damage.
13. Provide labeling complying with LC-PPD Standard 220553 – Identification for Fire-Suppression Piping and Equipment