TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION

ISO/TS 12854

First edition 2009-03-15

Gaseous media fire-extinguishing systems — Physical properties and system design — Scaling factors for Class B fuels other than heptane

Matériel à gaz extincteurs — Propriétés physiques pour Classe B carburantes autrement que heptane



Reference number ISO/TS 12854:2009(E)

PDF disclaimer

This PDF file may contain embedded typefaces. In accordance with Adobe's licensing policy, this file may be printed or viewed but shall not be edited unless the typefaces which are embedded are licensed to and installed on the computer performing the editing. In downloading this file, parties accept therein the responsibility of not infringing Adobe's licensing policy. The ISO Central Secretariat accepts no liability in this area.

Adobe is a trademark of Adobe Systems Incorporated.

Details of the software products used to create this PDF file can be found in the General Info relative to the file; the PDF-creation parameters were optimized for printing. Every care has been taken to ensure that the file is suitable for use by ISO member bodies. In the unlikely event that a problem relating to it is found, please inform the Central Secretariat at the address given below



COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT

© ISO 2009

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and microfilm, without permission in writing from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20 Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11 Fax + 41 22 749 09 47 E-mail copyright@iso.org Web www.iso.org

Published in Switzerland

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

In other circumstances, particularly when there is an urgent market requirement for such documents, a technical committee may decide to publish other types of document:

- an ISO Publicly Available Specification (ISO/PAS) represents an agreement between technical experts in an ISO working group and is accepted for publication if it is approved by more than 50 % of the members of the parent committee casting a vote;
- an ISO Technical Specification (ISO/TS) represents an agreement between the members of a technical committee and is accepted for publication if it is approved by 2/3 of the members of the committee casting a vote.

An ISO/PAS or ISO/TS is reviewed after three years in order to decide whether it will be confirmed for a further three years, revised to become an International Standard, or withdrawn. If the ISO/PAS or ISO/TS is confirmed, it is reviewed again after a further three years, at which time it must either be transformed into an International Standard or be withdrawn.

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

ISO/TS 12854 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 21, Equipment for fire protection and fire fighting, Subcommittee SC 8, Gaseous media and firefighting systems using gas.

---,,---

ISO/TS 12854:2009(E)

Introduction

ISO 14520-1:2006, 7.5.1.2 and 7.5.1.3 set out requirements for determining gaseous extinguishant design concentrations for Class A and Class B (heptane) fuels. For Class B fuels other than heptane, fuel-specific cup burner and pan fire (room) tests are required. This Technical Specification details an alternative scaling factor method for determining design concentrations for Class B fuels other than heptane.

The purpose of this Technical Specification is to provide the user with a procedure for determining scaling factors, so that information and experience of its use in practice may be gathered and its requirements included in a future revision of ISO 14520-1.

Gaseous media fire-extinguishing systems — Physical properties and system design — Scaling factors for Class B fuels other than heptane

1 Scope

This Technical Specification establishes an alternative method to ISO 14520-1:2006, 7.5.1.2 for determining design concentrations applicable to various gaseous extinguishants for Class B fuels other than heptane.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 14520-1:2006, Gaseous fire-extinguishing systems — Physical properties and system design — Part 1: General requirements

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 14520-1 apply.

NOTE For the purposes of this Technical Specification, the term "bar" is taken to mean "gauge", unless otherwise indicated. Concentrations or quantities expressed as a percentage (%) are by volume, unless otherwise indicated.

4 Requirements in accordance with ISO 14520-1

The minimum Class B design concentration for each extinguishant shall be a demonstrated extinguishing concentration for each Class B fuel plus a safety factor of 1,3. The extinguishing concentration used shall be that demonstrated by the cup burner test, carried out in accordance with the method set out in Annex B, that has been verified with the heptane pan tests detailed in ISO 14520-1:2006, C.6.2. For hazards involving multiple fuels, the value for the fuel requiring the greatest design concentration shall be used. The extinguishing concentration shall be taken as the cup burner value or the heptane pan test value (see ISO 14520-1:2006, Annex C), whichever is greater.

5 Proposed scaling factor method

As an alternative to Clause 4, the design concentration for Class B fuels other than heptane may be established using the extinguishing concentration determined in accordance with ISO 14520-1:2006, Annex B, multiplied by the scaling factor specific for the extinguishant and then multiplied by a safety factor of 1.3.

--^.,^^^,,,,^*---

Procedure

The scaling factor, f_{SF} , for each extinguishant may be determined using the following procedure.

For the extinguishant, tests in accordance with ISO 14520-1:2006, Annex C (0,25 m² pan with flammable liquid, 100 m³ room) and ISO 14520-1:2006, Annex B, shall be carried out with heptane and at least two other Class B fuels (methyl alcohol and acetone). For each fuel of interest, the relation of the extinguishing concentrations from the two test methods shall be calculated as given by Equation (1):

$$f_{\mathsf{SF}} = \frac{c_{\mathsf{E1}}}{c_{\mathsf{F2}}} \tag{1}$$

where

is the extinguishing concentration in accordance with ISO 14520-1:2006, Annex C;

is the extinguishing concentration in accordance with ISO 14520-1:2006, Annex B.

The scaling factor, f_{SF} , for the extinguishant shall be the highest figure of these relations, but not less than 1.

For each extinguishant, the scaling factor can be included in ISO 14520-2, ISO 14520-3, ISO 14520-4, ISO 14520-5, ISO 14520-6, ISO 14520-8, ISO 14520-9, ISO 14520-10, ISO 14520-11, ISO 14520-12, ISO 14520-13, ISO 14520-14 and ISO 14520-15.

If a scaling factor is not available, a preliminary scaling factor of 1,15 shall be used.

Bibliography

- [1] ISO 14520-2, Gaseous fire-extinguishing systems Physical properties and system design Part 2: CF3I extinguishant
- [2] ISO 14520-3, Gaseous fire-extinguishing systems Physical properties and system design Part 3: FC-2-1-8 extinguishant
- [3] ISO 14520-4, Gaseous fire-extinguishing systems Physical properties and system design Part 4: FC-3-1-10 extinguishant
- [4] ISO 14520-5, Gaseous fire-extinguishing systems Physical properties and system design Part 5: FK-5-1-12 extinguishant
- [5] ISO 14520-6, Gaseous fire-extinguishing systems Physical properties and system design Part 6: HCFC Blend A extinguishant
- [6] ISO 14520-8, Gaseous fire-extinguishing systems Physical properties and system design Part 8: HFC 125 extinguishant
- [7] ISO 14520-9, Gaseous fire-extinguishing systems Physical properties and system design Part 9: HFC 227ea extinguishant
- [8] ISO 14520-10, Gaseous fire-extinguishing systems Physical properties and system design Part 10: HFC 23 extinguishant
- [9] ISO 14520-11, Gaseous fire-extinguishing systems Physical properties and system design Part 11: HFC 236fa extinguishant
- [10] ISO 14520-12, Gaseous fire-extinguishing systems Physical properties and system design Part 12: IG-01 extinguishant
- [11] ISO 14520-13, Gaseous fire-extinguishing systems Physical properties and system design Part 13: IG-100 extinguishant
- [12] ISO 14520-14 Gaseous fire-extinguishing systems Physical properties and system design Part 14: IG-55 extinguishant
- [13] ISO 14520-15, Gaseous fire-extinguishing systems Physical properties and system design Part 15: IG-541 extinguishant

ISO/TS 12854:2009(E)

Price based on 3 pages