Fire Alarm Systems 101

Presented By:

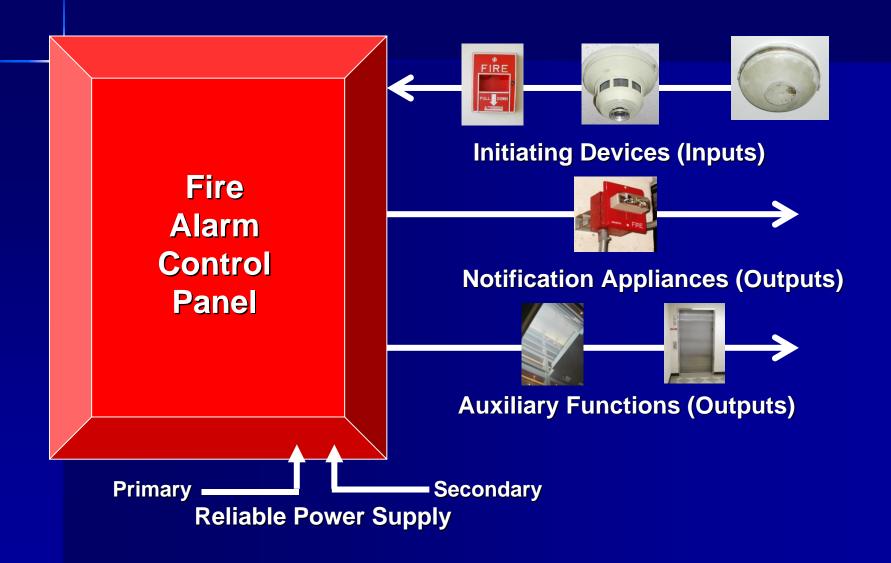
Tom Parrish, SET, PSP

OBJECTIVE

The students will be able to describe the basic components of fire alarm systems.

The students will be able to describe basic types of systems

SYSTEM ELEMENTS



MANUAL INITIATION

- Require human interaction
- Activated by pull station or from central point
- May be multi-hazard

AUTOMATIC INITIATION

- Require no human interaction
- Employ detection devices
- May set a sequence of events in motion

FIRE ALARM CONTROL PANEL

- Contains all electronic controls
- Processes signals
- Identifies alarm location
- Shows alarm status
- System's Brain

FIRE ALARM CONTROL PANEL

- Panel
- FACP
- Dialer
- Releasing Panel
- Red Box
- Edwards Panel
- Radionics panel
- Simplex Panel

FIRE ALARM CONTROL PANELS

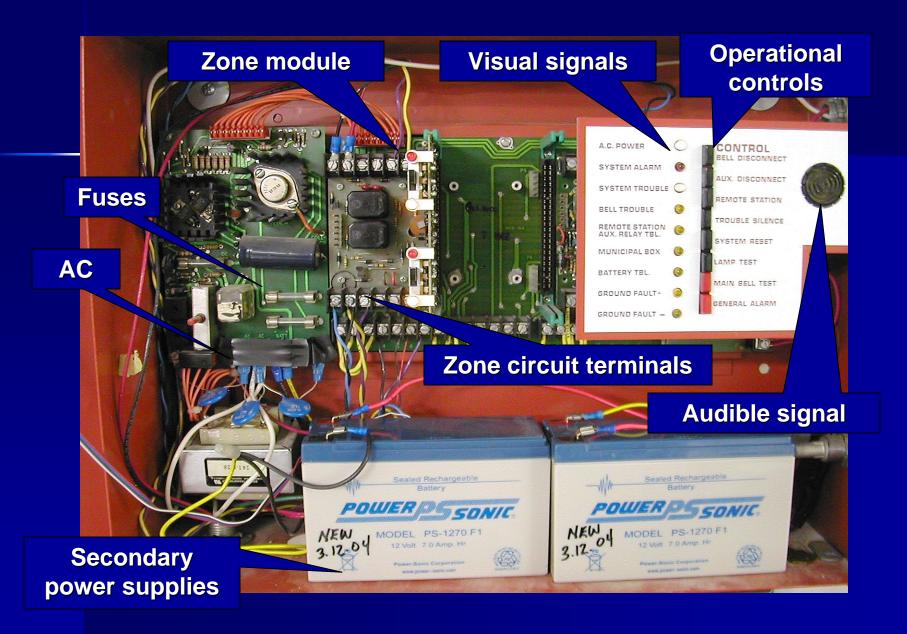












INTERPRETING SIGNALS

Red: Fire

Yellow:Supervisory/Trouble

Green: Normal



SIGNALS

- Red: Fire or emergency condition.
- Yellow: Trouble or supervisory.
 - Trouble: electrical problem.
 - Supervisory: tamper or mechanical problem.
- Visual signals are backed by audible.

POWER SUPPLIES

Primary:

Normal Building Power

Secondary:

- Batteries, uninterruptible power supply (UPS), and generators
- 24-hour supply (2002 NFPA72)
 - 5-minute alarm capacity

BATTERIES

Batteries

BAT / BATT/ BATTS

Standard Types

- Gel cell
- Lead Acid
- Sealed Lead Acid

Normal Sizes

12V 7AH / 12V 10 AH / 12V 18 AH

12V / 33 AH

AH / Ahrs / AHRS

FIRE ALARM SYSTEM TYPES

- Zoned systems:
- Addressable
- Analogue Addressable
- Combination Systems
- Burg Dialer systems

INITIATING DEVICES

- Manual or automatic devices that initiate an alarm:
 - Pull stations
 - Automatic detectors

MANUAL PULL STATIONS





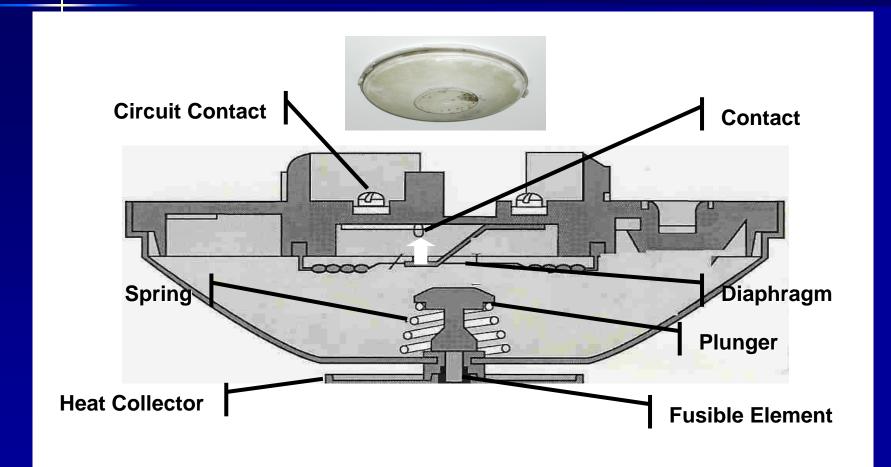
AUTOMATIC DETECTOR FEATURES

- Restorable:
 - Respond to heat rise/smoke
 - Reset when temperature drops or smoke clears
- Nonrestorable:
 - Single use
 - Must be replaced by qualified person

HEAT DETECTORS

- Fixed temperature
- Continuous line/Thermistor
- Fixed Temp.
- Rate-of-rise
- Pneumatic
- Heats / HD / H Det / FT
- FT / ROR
- Fire wire / Protectowire

FIXED TEMPERATURE HEAT DETECTOR



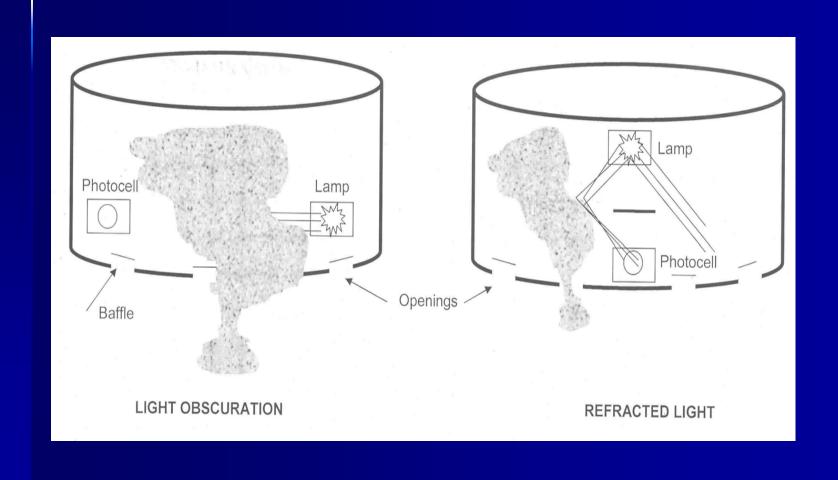
LINE DETECTOR--TWO WIRES



PHOTOELECTRIC SMOKE DEVICES



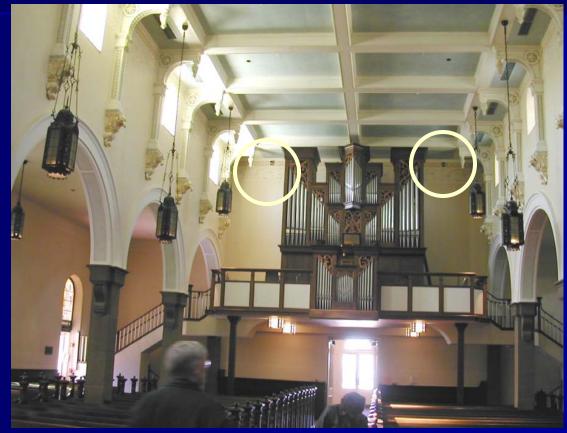
PHOTOELECTRIC SMOKE DETECTION PRINCIPLES



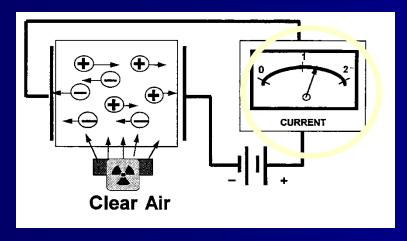
PROJECTED BEAM

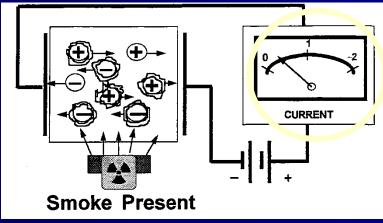






IONIZATION SMOKE DETECTION







DETECTOR PLACEMENT PROBLEMS

- Recess mounting
- Air velocity
- Mounting security
- Fluorescent lights
- Heating equipment
- Dust/Dirt/Insects
- Age/Sensitivity shifts





SMOKE DETECTORS

- Duct Detectors
 - Ducts / DD / D Det
- Spot Detectors
 - Photos / PSD / PHSD / SD-p
 - Ionization Detectors ISD / SD-i

INFRARED AND ULTRAVIOLET FLAME DETECTORS







WATER-BASED FLOW/PRESSURE SWITCHES







In-Line Vane

SUPERVISORY



NOTIFICATION APPLIANCES

- Location--inside/outside
- Signal--sound or light
- Alarms all or part of occupancy
- Tailored to local codes

NOTIFICATION APPLIANCES (cont'd)











REMOTE ANNUNCIATORS

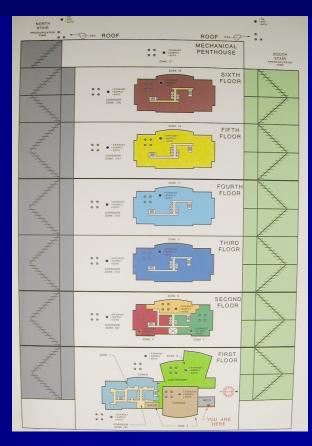
- Locations: indoors/outside
- Graphic layouts
- Mark on preincident plan





REMOTE ANNUNCIATORS (cont'd)





OCCUPANT ALERTING

- Immediate notification
- Selective evacuation/relocation
- Presignal
- Positive sequence

VOICE SYSTEM ONE-WAY

Public address system



VOICE SYSTEM TWO-WAY

Firefighter phones







HARDWIRE COMMUNICATION





REMOTE PHONE JACKS





SUMMARY

- Alarm types
- Initiation Differences
- Notification Differences
- Different terms mean the same thing
- If unsure "ask" to confirm you are both talking about the same thing.