

ASD 535 Application Report



Content

Application Drivers

- Early Detection
- Dilution
- Congestion
- Serviceability
- Stratification
- Risks, Cause & Damage
 Challenges
 Application Scenarios
 Regulations & Codes
 Benefits



Application Driver No. 1

Early Detection

Gain extra time for a staged response:

- Alert: Verify the alarm condition
- Action: Initiate precautious action
 - Data relocation of a data center
 - Call emergency team



- Evacuate the scene
 - Activate fire doors / dampers
- **Fire 2**: Initiate suppression



Buying more time for evacuation can be priceless in saving lives.







Rapid air circulation with **fresh air** added will dilute the smoke to a level way below the alarm level of a point detector.





Congestion

Congested spaces make use of point detectors impossible or expensive for maintenance.





Attractive ROI in Maintenance

Reduced number of test pointsTest points are easy accessible





Attractive ROI in Maintenance

Spot detectors

- 510 detectors
 - tested one by one
- 15 minutes per detector
- Rate: EUR 50 per hour
- Total cost: EUR 6'375

Aspirating system

- 510 sampling points but only
 - 30 test points (branches)
- 15 minutes per test point
- Rate: EUR 50 per hour
- Total cost: EUR 375

Repeated* Savings: EUR 6'375 – EUR 375 = **EUR 6'000**

*Not only at commissioning, but also at each and every maintenance testing.



The smaller a fire the lower the level of stratification.



OSECURITON

- 93 percent of companies that suffer a significant data loss are out of business within five years (U.S. Bureau of Labor)
 - 43 percent of U.S. businesses never reopen after a disaster, and 29 percent (more) close within two years (University of Wisconsin)
 - Two out of five companies that experience a catastrophe or an extended system outage never resume operations, and of those that do, one third goes out of business within two years (Gartner Group)



Protecting mission critical assets is not simply for protecting the building or equipment – it is for *protecting the business*.

The leading cause of fires involves electrical distribution equipment (e.g. wiring, cables, cord, plugs, outlets, overcurrent protection devices), but not electronic equipment.

Primary **damage to electronic equipment** is caused by smoke that contains *corrosive chloride* and *sulfur* combustion by-products.



Airflow Pattern

Performance due to Smoke Dilution





Challenges





Congested Spaces

- Performance
- Serviceability
 - Difficult access





Hidden / Covered Spaces

- Performance
- Serviceability
 - Difficult access





Large Open Spaces

- Stratification
- Serviceability





Application Scenarios

Cold aisle containment system

1 Area Monitoring

- Void above suspended ceiling
- Below suspended ceiling

2 Return Air Monitoring

- Within hot aisle containment / collar
- At the CRAC air intake grille

3 Supply Air Monitoring

- At the CRAC air outlet
- Below the raised floor

4 Cabinet Detection

- On the cabinet
- Within the cabinet (capillary)

Hot aisle containment system





SECURITON

Regulations & Codes

EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN 54-20

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

June 2006

ICS 13.220.20

English Version

Fire detection and fire alarm systems - Part 20: Aspirating smoke detectors

Systèmes de détection et d'alarme incendie - Partie 20 : Détecteurs de fumée par aspiration Brandmeldeanlagen - Teil 20: Ansaugrauchmelder

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 18 May 2006.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Central Secretariat or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

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EN 54-20

European Standard for

"Aspirating Smoke Detectors"

This is a standard for assuring

the quality of an ASD equipment

• the *performance criteria* of system

It is the only product standard for ASD existing.

There's a separate presentation available covering EN 54-20.



Regulations & Codes



Code of Practice for Design, Installation, Commissioning & Maintenance of Aspirating Smoke Detector (ASD) Systems

FIA Code of Practice

It is the only Code of Practice for ASD application reflecting EN54-20.

It is the only Code getting specific regarding **SENSITIVITY** and **RESPONSE TIME** of an Aspirating System.

	FIA COP for ASD's	June , 2006
Issue 2		Page 1 of 72

Regulations & Codes

75	
	NFPA [®] 75
	Standard for the
	Fire Protection
-	of Information
_	Technology
	Equipment
	2013 Edition
_	
-	
	NEPA
	Batterymarch Park, PO Box 9101, Quincy, MA 02169-7471, USA An International Codes and Standards Organization
_	

US American Codes

Are talking about *Early Warning* or even *Very Early Warning* leaving it up to the engineer what it means in terms of sensitivity.

Consequence: To design an aspirating system according to standards means «according to manufacturer's instruction».



User Benefits

Claim	Benefit	Proof
Most reliable and very early detection	 Early or even Very Early Warning in high airflow environment 	Actively sampling the airAdjustable sensitivityAdjustable aspiration power
Most efficiently serviceable system	 High returns during maintenance 	Avoiding the need to test every sampling point with smoke has tremendous cost savings, especially in areas of difficult access.
Only way to a staged a incident control	• Earliest possible warning without the risk of unwanted release of extinguishing	Four sensitivity levels allowing for Alert, Action, Alarm and Extinguishing Release
Most efficient engineering support	You'll complete a design in minutes – not hours! All you need is drawing the pipe network and place the sampling points using the 3D drawing tool provided by PipeFlow.	PipeFlow is the only tool which is optimizing your design in a fully automated manner. Basically, You'll draw the tubes an place the sampling points – the rest is done by PipeFlow.



Thank you for your attention!



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