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USACE / NAVFAC / AFCESA / NASA UFGS-28 31 64.00 10 (November 2008)  
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Preparing Activity: USACE Superseding  
UFGS-28 31 64.00 10 (April 2006)

UNIFIED FACILITIES GUIDE SPECIFICATIONS

References are in agreement with UMRL dated April 2009

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DIVISION 28 - ELECTRONIC SAFETY AND SECURITY

SECTION 28 31 64.00 10

FIRE DETECTION AND ALARM SYSTEM, ADDRESSABLE

11/08

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SECTION 28 31 64.00 10

FIRE DETECTION AND ALARM SYSTEM, ADDRESSABLE  
11/08

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NOTE: This guide specification covers the requirements for fire detection and alarm systems, addressable systems.

Edit this guide specification for project specific requirements by adding, deleting, or revising text. For bracketed items, choose applicable items(s) or insert appropriate information.

Remove information and requirements not required in respective project, whether or not brackets are present.

Comments and suggestions on this guide specification are welcome and should be directed to the technical proponent of the specification. A listing of technical proponents, including their organization designation and telephone number, is on the Internet.

Recommended changes to a UFGS should be submitted as a Criteria Change Request (CCR).

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PART 1 GENERAL

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NOTE: A smoke detector should be shown on the drawings per NFPA 72, paragraph 1-5.6. The following information, should be on the project drawings:

1. On electrical floor plans, show location of control panel, batteries and charger, transmitter, annunciator, primary power supply, remote trouble device, remote annunciator, detectors, notification appliances, and each alarm initiating device including fire extinguishing system switches.
2. Show single-line fire alarm riser diagram, device and zone schedules. Each device on the riser

should be identified by type and location, with device number. Indicate connection of equipment by circuit runs, or conduit runs.

3. In larger facilities, or systems with multiple types of devices and interfacing to other systems, it is recommended that a fire alarm operating matrix be placed on the drawings. Show actions of input devices (detectors, manual initiators, water flow contacts, etc.) on one axis and output devices (bells, door releases, smoke control fans, elevator relays, etc.) on the other. Entries which require descriptions, explanation of processes, sequences, interfaces, etc. can be flagged by symbols keyed to supplementary notes. Alternately provide a zone-by-zone sequence of operation or a schedule identifying all initiators, outputs, and interfaces.

4. IDC should be provided for interfacing to existing IDC loops. IDC will be provided for special requirements. Normally all devices are addressable or will have an addressable interface device installed integrally with the device.

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## 1.1 REFERENCES

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**NOTE:** This paragraph is used to list the publications cited in the text of the guide specification. The publications are referred to in the text by basic designation only and listed in this paragraph by organization, designation, date, and title.

Use the Reference Wizard's Check Reference feature when you add a RID outside of the Section's Reference Article to automatically place the reference in the Reference Article. Also use the Reference Wizard's Check Reference feature to update the issue dates.

References not used in the text will automatically be deleted from this section of the project specification when you choose to reconcile references in the publish print process.

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The publications listed below form a part of this specification to the extent referenced. The publications are referred to within the text by the basic designation only.

ACOUSTICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA (ASA)

ASA S3.41

(1990; R 2008) Audible Emergency Evacuation Signal (ASA 96)

FM GLOBAL (FM)

FM P7825a (2005) Approval Guide Fire Protection

INSTITUTE OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERS (IEEE)

IEEE C62.41.1 (2002) IEEE Guide on the Surges Environment in Low-Voltage (1000 V and Less) AC Power Circuits

IEEE C62.41.2 (2002) IEEE Recommended Practice on Characterization of Surges in Low-Voltage (1000 V and Less) AC Power Circuits

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (NFPA)

NFPA 1221 (2006; Errata 2006) Installation, Maintenance and Use of Emergency Services Communications Systems

NFPA 70 (2007; AMD 1 2008) National Electrical Code - 2008 Edition

NFPA 72 (2006) National Fire Alarm Code

NFPA 90A (2008) Standard for the Installation of Air Conditioning and Ventilating Systems

U.S. NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION (NARA)

47 CFR 15 Radio Frequency Devices

UNDERWRITERS LABORATORIES (UL)

UL 1242 (2006; Rev thru Jul 2007) Standard for Electrical Intermediate Metal Conduit -- Steel

UL 1971 (2002; Rev thru Oct 2008) Signaling Devices for the Hearing Impaired

UL 228 (2006; Rev thru Nov 2008) Door Closers-Holders, With or Without Integral Smoke Detectors

UL 268 (2006) Standard for Smoke Detectors for Fire Alarm Signaling Systems

UL 268A (2008) Smoke Detectors for Duct Application

UL 38 (2008; Rev thru Dec 2008) Standard for Signaling Boxes for Fire Alarm Systems

UL 464 (2003; Rev thru Feb 2008) Standard for Audible Signal Appliances

UL 521 (1999; Rev thru Jul 2005) Heat Detectors for Fire Protective Signaling Systems

UL 6	(2007) Standard for Electrical Rigid Metal Conduit-Steel
UL 632	(2000) Electrically-Actuated Transmitters
UL 797	(2007) Standard for Electrical Metallic Tubing -- Steel
UL 864	(2003; Rev thru May 2007) Control Units and Accessories for Fire Alarm Systems

## 1.2 SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

The fire detection and alarm system and the central reporting system shall be a complete, supervised fire alarm reporting system configured in accordance with **NFPA 72**; exceptions are acceptable as directed by the Contracting Officer. Furnish equipment compatible and UL listed, FM approved, or approved or listed by a nationally recognized testing laboratory in accordance with the applicable NFPA standards. Locks shall be keyed alike. Provide four keys for the system. Furnish tags with stamped identification number for keys and locks.

### 1.2.1 Operation

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**NOTE: If a small fire alarm system is required, the specification writer should consider utilizing Section 28 31 00.00 10 FIRE DETECTION AND ALARM SYSTEM, DIRECT CURRENT LOOP.**

**If an addition to an existing system is required, provide the make, model number, and other pertinent information on existing components that are to operate with the new equipment. Since new interfaces will have to be compatible with the existing system or to the central fire alarm reporting system, it may be necessary to edit major items out of this specification. If a new fire alarm panel is required, it has to be compatible with the existing central fire alarm reporting system.**

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Activate the system into the alarm mode by actuation of any alarm initiating device. The system will remain in the alarm mode until the initiating device is reset and the fire alarm control panel is reset and restored to normal. Alarm initiating devices shall be connected [to initiating device circuits (IDC)], [Style B] [or] [Style D], to signal line circuits (SLC), Style [5] [6], in accordance with **NFPA 72**. Connect alarm notification appliances to notification appliance circuits (NAC), Style Z in accordance with **NFPA 72**. Provide a looped conduit system so that if the conduit and all conductors within are severed at any point, all IDC, NAC and SLC will remain functional. The conduit loop requirement is not applicable to the signal transmission link from the local panels (at the protected premises) to the Supervising Station (fire station, fire alarm central communication center). Textual, audible, and visual appliances and systems shall comply with **NFPA 72**. Fire alarm system components requiring power, except for the control panel power supply, shall operate on 24 Volts dc. Addressable system shall be microcomputer (microprocessor or

microcontroller) based with a minimum word size of eight bits and shall provide the following features:

- a. Sufficient memory to perform as specified and as shown for addressable system.
- b. Individual identity of each addressable device for the following conditions: alarm; trouble; open; short; and appliances missing/failed remote detector - sensitivity adjustment from the panel for smoke detectors.
- c. Capability of each addressable device being individually disabled or enabled from the panel.
- d. Size each SLC to provide 40 percent addressable expansion without hardware modifications to the panel.

### 1.2.2 Operational Features

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**NOTE: For zoned fire alarm and detection systems, the systems should be zoned by type of device and by floor.**

**The designer will list zones and indicate the exact wording of the descriptive zone labeling.**

**Remove item j. below when elevators are not involved.**

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The system shall have the following operating features:

- a. Monitor electrical supervision of [IDC,] [SLC,] and [NAC]. [Smoke detectors [shall] [shall not] have combined alarm initiating and power circuits.]
- b. Monitor electrical supervision of the primary power (ac) supply, battery voltage, placement of alarm zone module (card, PC board) within the control panel, and transmitter tripping circuit integrity.
- c. A trouble buzzer and trouble LED/LCD (light emitting diode/liquid crystal diode) to activate upon a single break, open, or ground fault condition which prevents the required normal operation of the system. The trouble signal shall also operate upon loss of primary power (ac) supply, **low battery voltage**, removal of alarm zone module (card, PC board), and disconnection of the circuit used for transmitting alarm signals off-premises. A trouble alarm silence switch shall be provided which will silence the trouble buzzer, but will not extinguish the trouble indicator LED/LCD. Subsequent trouble and supervisory alarms shall sound the trouble signal until silenced. After the system returns to normal operating conditions, the trouble buzzer shall again sound until the silencing switch returns to normal position, unless automatic trouble reset is provided.
- d. A one person test mode. Activating an initiating device in this mode will activate an alarm for a short period of time, then automatically reset the alarm, without activating the transmitter during the entire process.



e. A transmitter disconnect switch to allow testing and maintenance of the system without activating the transmitter but providing a trouble signal when disconnected and a restoration signal when reconnected.

f. Evacuation alarm silencing switch which, when activated, will silence alarm devices, but will not affect the zone indicating LED/LCD nor the operation of the transmitter. This switch shall be over-ridden upon activation of a subsequent alarm from an unalarmed device and the NAC devices will be activated.

g. Electrical supervision for circuits used for supervisory signal services (i.e., sprinkler systems, valves, etc.). Supervision shall detect any open, short, or ground.

h. Confirmation or verification of all smoke detectors. The control panel shall interrupt the transmission of an alarm signal to the system control panel for a factory preset period. This interruption period shall be adjustable from 1 to 60 seconds and be factory set at [20] [\_\_\_\_\_] seconds. Immediately following the interruption period, a confirmation period shall be in effect during which time an alarm signal, if present, will be sent immediately to the control panel. Fire alarm devices other than smoke detectors shall be programmed without confirmation or verification.

i. The fire alarm control panel shall provide supervised addressable relays for HVAC shutdown. An override at the HVAC panel shall not be provided.

j. Provide one person test mode - Activating an initiating device in this mode will activate an alarm for a short period of time, then automatically reset the alarm, without activating the transmitter during the entire process.

k. The fire alarm control panel shall provide the required monitoring and supervised control outputs needed to accomplish elevator recall.

l. The fire alarm control panel shall monitor [and control] the fire sprinkler system, or other fire protection extinguishing system.

m. The control panel and field panels shall be software reprogrammable to enable expansion or modification of the system without replacement of hardware or firmware. Examples of required changes are: adding or deleting devices or zones; changing system responses to particular input signals; programming certain input signals to activate auxiliary devices.

n. Zones for [IDC] [and] [NAC] shall be [arranged as indicated on the contract drawings] [as follows: [\_\_\_\_\_] ].

### 1.2.3 Alarm Functions

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**NOTE: Check with the local fire department to determine which signal or signals are to be transmitted. For zoned fire alarm reporting, the transmitter should be zoned as required by the Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ).**

**The designer will list zones and indicate the exact**

wording of the descriptive zone labeling.

Functions e., g., and h. below are optional depending on the job conditions.

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An alarm condition on a circuit shall automatically initiate the following functions:

- a. Transmission of [a signal] [signals] over the station [telephonic] [telegraphic] [radio] fire reporting system. [The signal shall be common for any device] [The signals shall be as follows: [\_\_\_\_\_] ].
- b. Visual indications of the alarmed devices on the fire alarm control panel display [and on the remote audible/visual display].
- c. Continuous sounding or operation of alarm notification appliances [only in designated areas] [throughout the building] as required by [ASA S3.41](#).
- d. Closure of doors held open by electromagnetic devices.
- e. Operation of the smoke control system.
- f. Deactivation of the air handling units [serving the alarmed area] [throughout the building].
- g. Shutdown of power to the data processing equipment in the alarmed area.
- h. Automatic discharge of the designated fire suppression systems. A [\_\_\_\_\_] [15] second maximum delay shall be provided for the deluge system, a [\_\_\_\_\_] [30] second delay for the wet pipe system.

#### 1.2.4 Primary Power

Operating power shall be provided as required by paragraph Power Supply for the System. Transfer from normal to emergency power or restoration from emergency to normal power shall be fully automatic and not cause transmission of a false alarm. Loss of ac power shall not prevent transmission of a signal via the fire reporting system upon operation of any initiating circuit.

#### 1.2.5 Battery Backup Power

Battery backup power shall be through use of rechargeable, sealed-type storage batteries and battery charger.

#### 1.2.6 Interface With Existing Fire Alarm Equipment

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**NOTE: If an addition to an existing system is required, provide the make, model number, and other pertinent information on existing components that are to operate with the new equipment. Since new interfaces will have to be compatible with the existing system or to the central fire alarm reporting system, it may be necessary to edit major items out of this specification. If a new fire**

alarm panel is required, it has to be compatible with the existing central fire alarm reporting system.

The existing Fire Alarm equipment must be clearly identified by the fire alarm system designer in the specification and on the drawings.

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The equipment specified herein shall operate as an extension to an existing configuration. The new equipment shall be connected to [an existing control panel in the existing part of the building] [existing monitoring equipment at the Supervising Station (Building [\_\_\_\_])]. Existing [control] [monitoring] equipment shall be expanded, modified, or supplemented as necessary to extend the existing [control] [monitoring] functions to the new points or zones. New components shall be capable of merging with the existing configuration without degrading the performance of either system. The scope of the acceptance tests of paragraph Testing shall include aspects of operation that involve combined use of both new and existing portions of the final configuration.

#### 1.2.7 Interface With other Equipment

Interfacing components shall be furnished as required to connect to subsystems or devices which interact with the fire alarm system, such as supervisory or alarm contacts in suppression systems, operating interfaces for smoke control systems, door releases, etc.

#### 1.3 SUBMITTALS

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**NOTE:** Review submittal description (SD) definitions in Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES and edit the following list to reflect only the submittals required for the project. Submittals should be kept to the minimum required for adequate quality control.

A "G" following a submittal item indicates that the submittal requires Government approval. Some submittals are already marked with a "G". Only delete an existing "G" if the submittal item is not complex and can be reviewed through the Contractor's Quality Control system. Only add a "G" if the submittal is sufficiently important or complex in context of the project.

For submittals requiring Government approval on Army projects, a code of up to three characters within the submittal tags may be used following the "G" designation to indicate the approving authority. Codes for Army projects using the Resident Management System (RMS) are: "AE" for Architect-Engineer; "DO" for District Office (Engineering Division or other organization in the District Office); "AO" for Area Office; "RO" for Resident Office; and "PO" for Project Office. Codes following the "G" typically are not used for Navy, Air Force, and NASA projects.

**Choose the first bracketed item for Navy, Air Force  
and NASA projects, or choose the second bracketed  
item for Army projects.**

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Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" designation; submittals not having a "G" designation are for [Contractor Quality Control approval.][information only. When used, a designation following the "G" designation identifies the office that will review the submittal for the Government.] Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

**SD-02 Shop Drawings**

**Detail Drawings**

Detail drawings, prepared and signed by a Registered Professional Engineer or a NICET Level [3] [4] Fire Alarm Technician, as specified.

**SD-03 Product Data**

**Storage Batteries**

Substantiating battery calculations for supervisory and alarm power requirements. Ampere-hour requirements for each system component and each panel component, and the battery recharging period shall be included.

**Low Battery Voltage**

Voltage drop calculations for notification appliance circuits to indicate that sufficient voltage is available for proper appliance operation.

**Special Tools and Spare Parts**

Spare parts data for each different item of material and equipment specified, not later than [3] [\_\_\_\_\_] months prior to the date of beneficial occupancy. Data shall include a complete list of parts and supplies with the current unit prices and source of supply and a list of the parts recommended by the manufacturer to be replaced after [1] [\_\_\_\_\_] year of service.

**Technical Data and Computer Software[; G][; G, [\_\_\_\_\_] ]**

Technical data which relates to computer software.

**Training**

Lesson plans, operating instructions, maintenance procedures, and training data, furnished in manual format, for the training courses. The operations training shall familiarize designated government personnel with proper operation of the fire alarm system. The maintenance training course shall provide the designated government personnel adequate knowledge required to diagnose, repair, maintain, and expand functions inherent to the system.

Testing

Detailed test procedures, prepared and signed by a Registered Professional Engineer or a NICET Level [3] [4] Fire Alarm Technician, for the fire detection and alarm system [60] [\_\_\_\_\_] days prior to performing system tests.

SD-06 Test Reports

Testing

Test reports, in booklet form, showing field tests performed to prove compliance with the specified performance criteria, upon completion and testing of the installed system. Each test report shall document readings, test results and indicate the final position of controls. Include the NFPA 72 Certificate of Completion and NFPA 72 Inspection and Testing Form, with the appropriate test reports.

SD-07 Certificates

Equipment

Certified copies of current approvals or listings issued by an independent test lab if not listed by UL, FM or other nationally recognized testing laboratory, showing compliance with specified NFPA standards.

Qualifications

Proof of qualifications for required personnel. The installer shall submit proof of experience for the Professional Engineer, fire alarm technician, and the installing company.

SD-10 Operation and Maintenance Data

Operating and Maintenance Instructions[; G][; G, [\_\_\_\_\_] ]

[Six] [\_\_\_\_\_] copies of operating manual outlining step-by-step procedures required for system startup, operation, and shutdown. The manual shall include the manufacturer's name, model number, service manual, parts list, and complete description of equipment and their basic operating features. [Six] [\_\_\_\_\_] copies of maintenance manual listing routine maintenance procedures, possible breakdowns and repairs, and troubleshooting guide. The manuals shall include conduit layout, equipment layout and simplified wiring, and control diagrams of the system as installed. The manuals shall include complete procedures for system revision and expansion, detailing both equipment and software requirements. Original and backup copies of all software delivered for this project shall be provided, on each type of media utilized. Manuals shall be approved prior to training.

1.4 QUALITY ASSURANCE

1.4.1 Qualifications

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**NOTE: Since some states require that persons**

**performing the installation of Fire Alarm Systems be  
NICET certified, the number of certified NICET Fire  
Alarm technicians will vary from state to state.  
The actual number of NICET certified technicians  
should be checked with the state fire marshal. If  
the availability of NICET technicians is a problem,  
delete all references to NICET.**

**NICET level 4 Fire Alarm Technicians should be  
required for hospitals and large complex systems.**

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1.4.2 Engineer and Technician

- a. Registered Professional Engineer with verification of experience and at least 4 years of current experience in the design of the fire protection and detection systems.
- b. National Institute for Certification in Engineering Technologies (NICET) qualifications as an engineering technician in fire alarm systems program with verification of experience and current NICET certificate.
- c. The Registered Professional Engineer may perform all required items under this specification. The NICET Fire Alarm Technician shall perform only the items allowed by the specific category of certification held.

1.4.3 Installer

The installing Contractor shall provide the following: [NICET Fire Alarm Technicians to perform the installation of the system. A NICET Level [3] [4] Fire Alarm Technician shall supervise the installation of the fire alarm system. NICET Level 2 or higher Fire Alarm Technician shall install and terminate fire alarm devices, cabinets and panels. An electrician or NICET Level 1 Fire Alarm Technician shall install conduit for the fire alarm system.] [Fire Alarm Technicians to perform the installation of the system. A Fire Alarm Technician with a minimum of 4 years of experience shall perform/supervise the installation of the fire alarm system. Fire Alarm Technicians with a minimum of 2 years of experience shall be utilized to assist in the installation and terminate fire alarm devices, cabinets and panels. An electrician shall be allowed to install wire or cable and to install conduit for the fire alarm system.] The Fire Alarm technicians installing the equipment shall be factory trained in the installation, adjustment, testing, and operation of the equipment specified herein and on the drawings.

1.4.4 Fire Protection Engineer

Installations needing designs or modifications of fire detection, fire alarm, or fire suppression systems require the services and review of a qualified fire protection engineer. For the purposes of meeting this requirement, a qualified fire protection engineer is defined as an individual meeting one of the following conditions:

- a. An engineer having a Bachelor of Science or Masters of Science Degree in Fire Protection Engineering from an accredited university engineering program, plus a minimum of 2 years' work experience in fire protection engineering.

- b. A registered professional engineer (P.E.) in fire protection engineering.
- c. A registered PE in a related engineering discipline and member grade status in the National Society of Fire Protection Engineers.
- d. An engineer with a minimum of 10 years' experience in fire protection engineering and member grade status in the National Society of Fire Protection Engineers.

1.4.5 [Detail Drawings](#)

Submit detail drawings consisting of a complete list of equipment and material, including manufacturer's descriptive and technical literature, catalog cuts, and installation instructions. Note that the contract drawings show layouts based on typical detectors. Check the layout based on the actual detectors to be installed and make any necessary revisions in the detail drawings. The detail drawings shall also contain complete wiring and schematic diagrams for the equipment furnished, equipment layout, and any other details required to demonstrate that the system has been coordinated and will properly function as a unit. Detailed point-to-point wiring diagram shall be prepared and signed by a Registered Professional Engineer or a NICET Level [3] [4] Fire Alarm Technician showing points of connection. Diagram shall include connections between system devices, appliances, control panels, supervised devices, and equipment that is activated or controlled by the panel.

1.5 [TECHNICAL DATA AND COMPUTER SOFTWARE](#)

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**NOTE: The acquisition of all technical data, data bases and computer software items that are identified herein will be accomplished strictly in accordance with the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) and the Department of Defense Acquisition Regulation Supplement (DOD FARS). Those regulations, as well as the Army and Corps of Engineers implementations thereof, should also be consulted to ensure that a delivery of critical items of technical data is not inadvertently lost. Specifically, the Rights in Technical Data and Computer Software Clause, DOD FAR 52.227-7013, and the Data Requirements Clause, DOD FAR 52.227-7031, as well as any requisite software licensing agreements will be made a part of the CONTRACT CLAUSES or SPECIAL CONTRACT REQUIREMENTS. In addition, the appropriate DD Form 1423 Contract Data Requirements List, will be filled out for each distinct deliverable data item and made a part of the contract. Where necessary, a DD Form 1664, Data Item Description, will be used to explain and more fully identify the data items listed on the DD Form 1423. It is to be noted that all of these clauses and forms are required to ensure the delivery of the data in question and that such data is obtained with the requisite rights to use by the Government.**

**Include with the request for proposals a completed**

**DD Form 1423, Contract Data Requirements List. This form is essential to obtain delivery of all documentation. Each deliverable will be clearly specified, both description and quantity being required.**

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Technical data and computer software (meaning technical data which relates to computer software) which is specifically identified in this project, and which may be defined/required in other specifications, shall be delivered, strictly in accordance with the CONTRACT CLAUSES, and in accordance with the Contract Data Requirements List, DD Form 1423. Data delivered shall be identified by reference to the particular specification paragraph against which it is furnished. Data to be submitted shall include complete system, equipment, and software descriptions. Descriptions shall show how the equipment will operate as a system to meet the performance requirements of this contract. The data package shall also include the following:

- a. Identification of programmable portions of system equipment and capabilities.
- b. Description of system revision and expansion capabilities and methods of implementation detailing both equipment and software requirements.
- c. Provision of operational software data on all modes of programmable portions of the fire alarm and detection system.
- d. Description of Fire Alarm Control Panel equipment operation.
- e. Description of auxiliary and remote equipment operations.
- f. Library of application software.
- g. Operation and maintenance manuals as specified in SD-19 of the Submittals paragraph.

1.6 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

Protect equipment delivered and placed in storage from the weather, humidity and temperature variation, dirt, dust, and any other contaminants.

1.7 SPECIAL TOOLS AND SPARE PARTS

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**NOTE: Remove last sentence when not required.**

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Furnish to the Contracting Officer software, connecting cables, proprietary equipment and two spare fuses of each type and size required, necessary for the maintenance, testing, and reprogramming of the equipment. Two percent of the total number of each different type of detector, but no less than two each, shall be furnished. Mount spare fuses in the fire alarm panel.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 STANDARD PRODUCTS

Provide material and equipment which are the standard products of a



manufacturer regularly engaged in the manufacture of the products for at least [2] [\_\_\_\_\_] years prior to bid opening. Equipment shall be supported by a service organization that can provide service within 24 hours of notification.

## 2.2 NAMEPLATES

Major components of equipment shall have the manufacturer's name, address, type or style, voltage and current rating, and catalog number on a noncorrosive and nonheat-sensitive plate which is securely attached to the equipment.

## 2.3 CONTROL PANEL

Control Panel shall comply with the applicable requirements of **UL 864**. Panel shall be modular, installed in a [flush] [surface] [semi-flush] mounted steel cabinet with hinged door and cylinder lock. Control panel shall be a clean, uncluttered, and orderly assembled panel containing components and equipment required to provide the specified operating and supervisory functions of the system. The panel shall have prominent rigid plastic, phenolic or metal identification plates for LED/LCDs, zones, SLC, controls, meters, fuses, and switches.

a. Nameplates for fuses shall also include ampere rating. The LED/LCD displays shall be located on the exterior of the cabinet door or be visible through the cabinet door. Control panel switches shall be within the locked cabinet. A suitable means (single operation) shall be provided for testing the control panel visual indicating devices (meters or LEDs/LCDs). Meters and LEDs shall be plainly visible when the cabinet door is closed. Signals and LEDs/LCDs shall be provided to indicate by zone any alarm, supervisory or trouble condition on the system.

b. [Each IDC shall be powered and supervised so that a signal on one zone does not prevent the receipt of signals from other devices.] Loss of power, including batteries, shall not require the manual reloading of a program. Upon restoration of power, startup shall be automatic, and shall not require any manual operation. The loss of primary power or the sequence of applying primary or emergency power shall not affect the transmission of alarm, supervisory or trouble signals.

c. Visual annunciation shall be provided for LED/LCD visual display as an integral part of the control panel and shall identify with a word description and id number each device. Cabinets shall be provided with ample gutter space to allow proper clearance between the cabinet and live parts of the panel equipment. If more than one modular unit is required to form a control panel, the units shall be installed in a single cabinet large enough to accommodate units. Cabinets shall be painted [red] [beige].

### 2.3.1 Remote System Audible/Visual Display

\*\*\*\*\*  
**NOTE: Provide a remote audible/visual display when the control panel is located in an area where the control panel integral signaling normally cannot be heard or seen.**  
\*\*\*\*\*

Audible appliance shall have a minimum sound level output rating of [85] [\_\_\_\_\_] dBA at 3.05 m 10 feet and operate in conjunction with the panel integral display. The audible device shall be silenced by a system silence switch on the remote system. The audible device shall be silenced by the system silence switch located at the remote location, but shall not extinguish the visual indication. The remote LED/LCD visual display shall provide identification, consisting of the word description and id number for each device as displayed on the control panel. A rigid plastic, phenolic or metal identification sign which reads "Fire Alarm System Remote Display" shall be provided at the remote audible/visual display. The remote visual appliance located with the audible appliance shall not be extinguished until the trouble or alarm has been cleared.

### 2.3.2 Circuit Connections

Connect circuit conductors entering or leaving the panel to screw-type terminals with each conductor and terminal marked for identification.

### 2.3.3 System Expansion and Modification Capabilities

Provide, as part of this contract, any equipment and software needed by qualified technicians to implement future changes to the fire alarm system.

### 2.3.4 Addressable Control Module

\*\*\*\*\*  
**NOTE: Remove this paragraph when not required.**  
\*\*\*\*\*

The control module shall be capable of operating as a relay (dry contact form C) for interfacing the control panel with other systems, and to control door holders or initiate elevator fire service. The module shall be UL listed as compatible with the control panel. The indicating device or the external load being controlled shall be configured as a Style Y notification appliance circuits. The system shall be capable of supervising, audible, visual and dry contact circuits. The control module shall have both an input and output address. The supervision shall detect a short on the supervised circuit and shall prevent power from being applied to the circuit. The control model shall provide address setting means compatible with the control panel's SLC supervision and store an internal identifying code. The control module shall contain an integral LED that flashes each time the control module is polled. [Existing fire alarm system notification appliance circuits shall be connected to a single module to power and supervise the circuit.]

### 2.3.5 Addressable Initiating Device Circuits Module

\*\*\*\*\*  
**NOTE: Remove this paragraph when not required.**  
\*\*\*\*\*

Configure the initiating device being monitored as a [Style D] [Style B] initiating device circuits. The system shall be capable of defining any module as an alarm module and report alarm trouble, loss of polling, or as a supervisory module, and reporting supervisory short, supervisory open or loss of polling. The module shall be UL listed as compatible with the control panel. The monitor module shall provide address setting means compatible with the control panel's SLC supervision and store an internal identifying code. Monitor module shall contain an integral LED that

flashes each time the monitor module is polled. Pull stations with a monitor module in a common backbox are not required to have an LED. [Existing fire alarm system initiating device circuits shall be connected to a single module to power and supervise the circuit.]

#### 2.4 STORAGE BATTERIES

\*\*\*\*\*  
**NOTE: The fire alarm system may interface with auxiliary systems or subsystems; ensure that adequate battery backup is available, if the fire alarm system provides the power.**  
\*\*\*\*\*

Provide storage batteries which are 24 Vdc sealed, lead-calcium type requiring no additional water with ample capacity, with primary power disconnected, to operate the fire alarm system for a period of 72 hours. Following this period of battery operation, the batteries shall have ample capacity to operate all components of the system, including all alarm signaling devices in the total alarm mode for a minimum period of 15 minutes. Locate batteries [at the bottom of the panel] [in a separate battery cabinet]. Provide batteries with overcurrent protection in accordance with NFPA 72. Separate battery cabinets shall have a lockable, hinged cover similar to the fire alarm panel. The lock shall be keyed the same as the fire alarm control panel. Paint the cabinets to match the fire alarm control panel.

#### 2.5 BATTERY CHARGER

Battery charger shall be completely automatic, 24 Vdc with high/low charging rate, capable of restoring the batteries from full discharge (18 Volts dc) to full charge within 48 hours. A pilot light indicating when batteries are manually placed on a high rate of charge shall be provided as part of the unit assembly, if a high rate switch is provided. Locate charger in control panel cabinet or in a separate battery cabinet.

#### 2.6 ADDRESSABLE MANUAL FIRE ALARM STATIONS

\*\*\*\*\*  
**NOTE: American Disabilities Act (ADA) requires that manual alarm stations be mounted at a maximum of 1.2 m (48 inches) above finished floor (AFF) for forward reach and 1.4 m (54 inches) AFF for side reach.**  
\*\*\*\*\*

Addressable manual fire alarm stations shall conform to the applicable requirements of UL 38. Manual stations shall be connected into signal line circuits. Stations shall be installed on [surface] [semi-flush] [flush] mounted outlet boxes. Manual stations shall be mounted at [1220] [1370] [\_\_\_\_\_] mm [48] [54] [\_\_\_\_\_] inches. Stations shall be [single] [double] action type. Stations shall be finished in red, with raised letter operating instructions of contrasting color. Stations requiring the breaking of glass or plastic panels for operation are not acceptable. Stations employing glass rods [are] [are not] acceptable. The use of a key or wrench shall be required to reset the station. Gravity or mercury switches are not acceptable. Switches and contacts shall be rated for the voltage and current upon which they operate. Addressable pull stations shall be capable of being field programmed, shall latch upon operation and remain latched until manually reset. Stations shall have a separate screw

terminal for each conductor. Surface mounted boxes shall be matched and painted the same color as the [fire alarm manual stations] [mounting surface].

## 2.7 FIRE DETECTING DEVICES

\*\*\*\*\*  
**NOTE: Remove last sentence when not applicable.**  
\*\*\*\*\*

Fire detecting devices shall comply with the applicable requirements of **NFPA 72**, **NFPA 90A**, **UL 268**, **UL 268A**, and **UL 521**. The detectors shall be provided as indicated. Detector base shall have screw terminals for making connections. No solder connections will be allowed. Detectors located in concealed locations (above ceiling, raised floors, etc.) shall have a remote visible indicator LED/LCD. Addressable fire detecting devices, except flame detectors, shall be dynamically supervised and uniquely identified in the control panel. All fire alarm initiating devices shall be individually addressable, except where indicated. Installed devices shall conform to **NFPA 70** hazard classification of the area where devices are to be installed.

### 2.7.1 Heat Detectors

Design heat detectors for detection of fire by [fixed temperature] [combination fixed temperature and rate-of-rise principle] [rate-compensating principle]. Heat detector spacing shall be rated in accordance with **UL 521**. Detectors located in areas subject to moisture, exterior atmospheric conditions, or hazardous locations [as defined by **NFPA 70**] [and] [as shown on drawings], shall be types approved for such locations. Heat detectors located in attic spaces or similar concealed spaces below the roof shall be intermediate temperature rated.

#### 2.7.1.1 Combination Fixed-Temperature and Rate-of-Rise Detectors

Detectors shall be designed for [surface] [semi-flush] outlet box mounting and supported independently of wiring connections. Contacts shall be self-resetting after response to rate-of-rise principle. Under fixed temperature actuation, the detector shall have a permanent external indication which is readily visible. Detector units located in boiler rooms, showers, or other areas subject to abnormal temperature changes shall operate on fixed temperature principle only. The **UL 521** test rating for the fixed temperature portion shall be [[57.2] [\_\_\_\_\_] degrees C [135] [\_\_\_\_\_] degrees F] [as shown]. The **UL 521** test rating for the Rate-of-Rise detectors shall be rated for **15 by 15 m 50 by 50 ft**.

#### 2.7.1.2 Rate Compensating Detectors

Detectors shall be [surface] [flush] mounted [vertical] [horizontal] type, with outlet box supported independently of wiring connections. Detectors shall be hermetically sealed and automatically resetting. Rate Compensated detectors shall be rated for **15 by 15 m 50 by 50 ft**.

#### 2.7.1.3 Fixed Temperature Detectors

Detectors shall be designed for [surface] [semi-flush] outlet box mounting and supported independently of wiring connections. Detectors shall be designed to detect high heat. The detectors shall have a specific temperature setting of [[57.2] [\_\_\_\_\_] degrees C [135] [\_\_\_\_\_] degrees F]

[as shown]. The UL 521 test rating for the fixed temperature detectors shall be rated for 4.57 by 4.57 m 15 by 15 ft.

2.7.2 Smoke Detectors

\*\*\*\*\*  
**NOTE: Choose the type of smoke detector most suited for application or design.**  
\*\*\*\*\*

Design smoke detectors for detection of abnormal smoke densities. Smoke detectors shall be [ionization] [photoelectric] [or] [projected beam] type. Detectors shall contain a visible indicator LED/LCD that shows when the unit is in alarm condition. Detectors shall not be adversely affected by vibration or pressure. Detectors shall be the plug-in type in which the detector base contains terminals for making wiring connections. Detectors that are to be installed in concealed (above false ceilings, etc.) locations shall be provided with a remote indicator LED/LCD suitable for mounting in a finished, visible location.

2.7.2.1 Ionization Detectors

Ionization detectors with a dual chamber shall be responsive to both invisible and visible particles of combustion. One chamber shall be a reference chamber and the second a sampling chamber. Detectors containing radium shall not be provided. Detectors shall not cause an alarm condition due to anticipated fluctuations in relative humidity. The sensitivity of the detector shall be field adjustable to compensate for operating conditions. Detector shall require no replacement or readjustment to restore it to normal operation after an alarm condition. Each detector shall be capable of withstanding ambient air velocity up to [1.5] [\_\_\_\_\_] meters/second [300] [\_\_\_\_\_] fpm in accordance with UL 268. Addressable smoke detectors shall be capable of having the sensitivity being remotely adjusted by the control panel.

2.7.2.2 Photoelectric Detectors

Detectors shall operate on a light scattering concept using an LED light source. Failure of the LED shall not cause an alarm condition. Detectors shall be factory set for sensitivity and shall require no field adjustments of any kind. Detectors shall have an obscuration rating in accordance with UL 268. Addressable smoke detectors shall be capable of having the sensitivity being remotely adjusted by the control panel.

2.7.2.3 Projected Beam Smoke Detectors

Detectors shall be designed for detection of abnormal smoke densities. Detectors shall consist of separate transmitter and receiver units. The transmitter unit shall emit an infrared beam to the receiver unit. When the signal at the receiver falls below a preset sensitivity, the detector shall initiate an alarm. The receiver shall contain an LED which is powered upon an alarm condition. Long-term changes to the received signal caused by environmental variations shall be automatically compensated. Detectors shall incorporate features to assure that they are operational; a trouble signal shall be initiated if the beam is obstructed, the limits of the compensation circuit are reached, or the housing cover is removed. Detectors shall have multiple sensitivity settings in order to meet UL listings for the different distances covered by the beam. In the event of beam interference for more than three seconds a trouble alarm shall be

transmitted.

#### 2.7.2.4 Duct Detectors

\*\*\*\*\*  
**NOTE: The requirements for Duct Detectors will be coordinated with the HVAC requirements and Section 23 09 23 DIRECT DIGITAL CONTROL FOR HVAC AND OTHER LOCAL BUILDING SYSTEMS. All required duct detectors will be shown on the contract drawings.**  
\*\*\*\*\*

Duct-mounted photoelectric smoke detectors shall be furnished and installed where indicated and in accordance with NFPA 90A. Units shall consist of a smoke detector as specified in paragraph Photoelectric Detectors, mounted in a special housing fitted with duct sampling tubes. Detector circuitry shall be mounted in a metallic enclosure exterior to the duct. Detectors shall have a manual reset. Detectors shall be rated for air velocities that include air flows between [2.5 and 20] [[\_\_\_\_\_] and [\_\_\_\_\_] m/s [500 and 4000] [[\_\_\_\_\_] and [\_\_\_\_\_] fpm. Detectors shall be powered from the fire alarm panel. Sampling tubes shall run the full width of the duct. The duct detector package shall conform to the requirements of NFPA 90A, UL 268A, and shall be UL listed for use in air-handling systems. The control functions, operation, reset, and bypass shall be controlled from the fire alarm control panel. Lights to indicate the operation and alarm condition; and the test and reset buttons shall be visible and accessible with the unit installed and the cover in place. Detectors mounted above 1.83 m 6 feet and those mounted below 1.83 m 6 feet that cannot be easily accessed while standing on the floor, shall be provided with a remote detector indicator panel containing test and reset switches. Remote lamps and switches as well as the affected fan units shall be properly identified in etched plastic placards. Detectors shall have auxiliary contacts to provide control, interlock, and shutdown functions specified in Section 23 09 23 DIRECT DIGITAL CONTROL FOR HVAC AND OTHER LOCAL BUILDING SYSTEMS. The detectors shall be supplied by the fire alarm system manufacturer to ensure complete system compatibility.

#### 2.7.3 Combination Smoke and Heat Detectors

Combination smoke and heat detectors shall have an audible device (self-contained) and be designed for detection of abnormal smoke densities by the photoelectric principle and abnormal heat by a fixed temperature sensor. Smoke detectors shall be provided with an LED light source. Failure of the LED shall not cause an alarm condition and the sensitivity shall be factory set at a nominal [3] [\_\_\_\_\_] percent and require no field adjustments of any kind. Heat detector portion shall be fixed temperature sensor rated at 57 degrees C 135 degrees F. The audible appliances shall have a minimum sound output of at least [85] [\_\_\_\_\_] dBA at 3.05 m 10 feet. Detectors shall contain a visible indicator LED that shows when the unit is in alarm condition. Detectors shall not be adversely affected by vibration or pressure. Heat detectors shall connect to a control panel [SLC] [IDC] and shall be [non-restorable] [self restorable].

#### 2.7.4 Flame Detectors

\*\*\*\*\*  
**NOTE: Modify these paragraphs as necessary to indicate that detectors placed in an explosive environment will be approved for use in the**

appropriate class, division, and group environment  
as defined in NFPA 70 and as shown on drawings.

\*\*\*\*\*

The detectors shall comply with FM P7825a. The detectors shall be sensitive to the micron range best suited for their intended use. The detectors shall operate over electrically supervised wiring circuits and the loss of power to the detector shall result in a trouble signal. A self-test feature shall be provided for each detector to be individually tested.

#### 2.7.4.1 Infrared (IR) Single Frequency Flame Detector

\*\*\*\*\*

**NOTE: The single frequency IR flame detector has the advantage of a fast response and is moderately sensitive. Its disadvantages are being affected by temperature extremes and being subject to false alarms from a myriad of IR sources.**

\*\*\*\*\*

The detector shall be sensitive in the range of [\_\_\_\_\_] to [\_\_\_\_\_] micrometers only.

#### 2.7.4.2 Infrared (IR) Dual Frequency Flame Detector

\*\*\*\*\*

**NOTE: The IR dual frequency flame detector has the advantages of a moderately fast response, moderate sensitivity, and a lower false alarm rate. Its disadvantage is being affected by temperature extremes.**

\*\*\*\*\*

The IR detector shall consist of two or more IR sensors, each selected for a different IR frequency. The primary sensor shall be sensitive in the range of [\_\_\_\_\_] to [\_\_\_\_\_] micrometers only. Secondary sensors are tuned to different IR wavelengths to null out the effect of black body radiation to the primary sensor.

#### 2.7.4.3 Ultraviolet (UV) Flame Detectors

\*\*\*\*\*

**NOTE: Ultraviolet (UV) flame detectors can be set to respond accurately to UV wavelength light produced by flame from both indoors and outdoors. UV flame detectors operate on the Geiger-Muller principle. These gas-filled vacuum tubes respond in the UV portion of the spectrum but can ignore UV radiation from the sun because the upper response range of the detector falls below the range of UV radiation that reaches the earth.**

**Solid-state UV detectors are available, but their spectral response extends into the sun's UV range and are not recommended for external use.**

**UV detectors have an 80 to 90 degree cone of vision. The UV detector has a fast response time**

and usually is not affected by rain, wind, snow, high humidity, or temperature and pressure extremes. UV units will produce false alarms if they are exposed to arc welding or X-ray and gamma radiation. They can also be blinded by oil film or smoke. UV flame detectors that are used in dirty and dusty environments should be equipped with automatic self-test and self-cleaning devices. The cleaning device uses a stream of clean air across the lens surface to minimize the build-up of contaminants.

\*\*\*\*\*

UV flame detector shall be of the narrow band response type which operates on radiated ultraviolet energy and shall be sensitive in the range of [\_\_\_\_\_] to [\_\_\_\_\_] micrometers only. The cone of vision shall be 80 degrees or greater. Each detector shall be completely insensitive to light sources in the visible frequency range.

#### 2.7.4.4 Combination UV/IR Flame Detector

\*\*\*\*\*

**NOTE: Combination UV/IR flame detectors have been used both inside and outside to detect fires, but are slower to react than individual units.**

\*\*\*\*\*

The UV/IR detector shall provide discrimination against false alarms by requiring both UV and IR flame detection before an alarm is sent. The UV sensor shall be sensitive in the range of 0.185 to 0.265 micrometers only. The IR sensor shall be sensitive in the range of [\_\_\_\_\_] to [\_\_\_\_\_] micrometers only. Detectors shall be completely insensitive to light sources in the visible frequency range.

### 2.8 NOTIFICATION APPLIANCES

\*\*\*\*\*

**NOTE: If provided, electrically powered internally illuminated emergency exit signs shall flash as a visual emergency alarm in conjunction with audible emergency alarms. EXCEPTION: Visual alarms devices that are mounted adjacent to emergency exit signs can be used in lieu of flashing exit signs.**

\*\*\*\*\*

Audible appliances shall conform to the applicable requirements of [UL 464](#). Devices shall be connected into notification appliance circuits. Devices shall have a separate screw terminal for each conductor. Audible appliances shall generate a unique audible sound from other devices provided in the building and surrounding area. Surface mounted audible appliances shall be painted [red] [white] [\_\_\_\_\_]. Recessed audible appliances shall be installed with a grill that is painted [red] [white] [\_\_\_\_\_] [with a factory finish to match the surface to which it is mounted].

#### 2.8.1 Alarm Bells

Bells shall be surface mounted with the matching mounting back box [surface mounted] [recessed]. Bells shall be suitable for use in an electrically supervised circuit. Bells shall be the underdome type producing a minimum



output rating of [85] [\_\_\_\_\_] dBA at 3.1 m 10 feet. Bells used in exterior locations shall be specifically listed or approved for outdoor use and be provided with metal housing and protective grilles. Single stroke, electrically operated, supervised, solenoid bells shall be used for coded applications.

#### 2.8.2 Alarm Horns

Horns shall be surface mounted, with the matching mounting back box [surface mounted] [recessed] [[single] [double] projector,] [grille and] vibrating type suitable for use in an electrically supervised circuit. Horns shall produce a sound rating of at least [85] [\_\_\_\_\_] dBA at 3.05 m 10 feet. Horns used in exterior locations shall be specifically listed or approved for outdoor use and be provided with metal housing and protective grilles.

#### 2.8.3 Chimes

\*\*\*\*\*  
**NOTE: Chimes are normally only used in hospitals to alert the staff about a fire emergency without arousing the patients. Sound output is low and prevents them from being used in areas having even moderately low noise levels.**  
\*\*\*\*\*

Chimes shall be electrically operated, supervised, electronic type, with an adjustable frequency of 800 to 1200 Hertz. Chimes shall have a minimum sound rating of [80] [\_\_\_\_\_] dBA at 3.05 m 10 feet. [Chimes shall ring the bell codes, as indicated.]

#### 2.8.4 Visual Notification Appliances

\*\*\*\*\*  
**NOTE: ADA requires that Visual Notification Appliances be provided in buildings and facilities in each of the following areas: restrooms, and any general usage area (e.g., meeting rooms), hallways, lobbies, and any other area for common use. The Visual Notification Appliance shall be mounted at 2 m (80 inches) AFF or 150 mm (6 inches) below the ceiling, whichever is lower. In general, ADA requires no place in any space or room to be greater than 15 m (50 feet) horizontally from a Visual Notification Appliance. In large rooms and open spaces, without obstructions over 1.8 m (6 feet) AFF, the designer should not suspend Visual Notification Appliances from the ceiling.**  
**Drawings will indicate location, dimensions, content, details, and other required information to indicate extent of complying with ADA requirements.**  
\*\*\*\*\*

Visual notification appliances shall conform to the applicable requirements of UL 1971 and the contract drawings. Appliances shall have clear high intensity optic lens, xenon flash tubes, and output white light. Strobe flash rate shall be between 1 to 3 flashes per second and a minimum of 75 candela. Strobe shall be [surface] [semi-flush] mounted.

### 2.8.5 Combination Audible/Visual Notification Appliances

Combination audible/visual notification appliances shall provide the same requirements as individual units except they shall mount as a unit in standard backboxes. Units shall be factory assembled. Any other audible notification appliance employed in the fire alarm systems shall be approved by the Contracting Officer.

### 2.8.6 Voice Evacuation System

The voice evacuation system shall provide for [one-way] [two-way] voice communications, routing and pre-amplification of digital alarm tones and voice (digital and analog) messages. The system shall be zoned for messages (Custom and prerecorded) and tones as indicated on the drawings. The following electronic tones shall be available from the amplifier: Slow Whoop, High/Low, Horn, Chime, Beep, Stutter, Wail and Bell. The system shall have a microphone and allow for general paging within the space. Operation shall be either manually from a control switch or automatically from the fire alarm control panel. Reset shall be accomplished by the fire alarm control panel during panel reset.

## 2.9 FIRE DETECTION AND ALARM SYSTEM PERIPHERAL EQUIPMENT

### 2.9.1 Electromagnetic Door Hold-Open Devices

Devices shall be attached to the walls unless otherwise indicated. Devices shall comply with the appropriate requirements of **UL 228**. Devices shall operate on 24 Volt dc power. Compatible magnetic component shall be attached to the door. Under normal conditions, the magnets shall attract and hold the doors open. When magnets are de-energized, they shall release the doors. Magnets shall have a holding force of **111.2 N 25 pounds**. Devices shall be UL or FM approved. Housing for devices shall be brushed aluminum or stainless steel. Operation shall be fail safe with no moving parts. Electromagnetic door hold-open devices shall not be required to be held open during building power failure.

### 2.9.2 Conduit

Conduit and fittings shall comply with **NFPA 70**, **UL 6**, **UL 1242**, and **UL 797**.

### 2.9.3 Wiring

\*\*\*\*\*  
**NOTE: Do not penetrate SCIF perimeters with copper signal line circuits. SCIF penetrations should be either fiber optic cable or IDC. IDC circuits penetrating the SCIF shall be filtered.**  
\*\*\*\*\*

Wiring shall conform to **NFPA 70**. Wiring for 120 Vac power shall be No. 12 AWG minimum. The SLC wiring shall be [fiber optic] [or] [copper] cable in accordance with the manufacturers requirements. Wiring for fire alarm dc circuits shall be No. [16] [14] AWG minimum. Voltages shall not be mixed in any junction box, housing, or device, except those containing power supplies and control relays. Wiring shall conform to **NFPA 70**. System field wiring shall be solid copper and installed in metallic conduit or electrical metallic tubing, except that rigid plastic conduit may be used under slab-on-grade. Conductors shall be color coded. Conductors used for

the same functions shall be similarly color coded. Wiring code color shall remain uniform throughout the circuit. Pigtail or T-tap connections to initiating device circuits, supervisory alarm circuits, and notification appliance circuits are prohibited. T-tapping using screw terminal blocks is allowed for style 5 addressable systems.

## 2.10 TRANSMITTERS

\*\*\*\*\*

**NOTE: State the make and model number of existing proprietary supervising station receiving equipment.**

**The choice of code transmitter, or radio transmitter depends upon the type of existing fire reporting system at the activity. When telegraphic systems exist, use code transmitter. Determine the type of activity reporting system (i.e., positive non interfering or shunt). In most cases a local energy-tripping device will be required.**

**The facility Fire Dept. or Engineering office should be contacted to determine the type and amount of data to be supervised (monitored), i.e. -type: separate or common transmission of alarm, supervisory, and trouble type signals; -amount: all points, all zones, or the combined premises. Verify that existing monitoring equipment has sufficient capacity to support the additional premises or that it can be expanded as necessary to accommodate the new fire alarm system. Identify existing components.**

\*\*\*\*\*

### 2.10.1 Radio Alarm Transmitters

Transmitters shall be compatible with proprietary supervising station receiving equipment. Each radio alarm transmitter shall be the manufacturer's recognized commercial product, completely assembled, wired, factory tested, and delivered ready for installation and operation. Transmitters shall be provided in accordance with applicable portions of **NFPA 72, NFPA 1221, and 47 CFR 15**. Transmitter electronics module shall be contained within the physical housing as an integral, removable assembly. The proprietary supervising station receiving equipment is [\_\_\_\_\_] and the transceiver shall be fully compatible with this equipment. At the Contractors option, and if UL listed, the transmitter may be housed in the same panel as the fire alarm control panel.

#### 2.10.1.1 Transmitter Power Supply

Each radio alarm transmitter shall be powered by a combination of locally available 120-volt ac power and a sealed, lead-calcium battery.

- a. Operation: Each transmitter shall operate from 120-volt ac power. In the event of 120-volt ac power loss, the transmitter shall automatically switch to battery operation. Switchover shall be accomplished with no interruption of protective service, and shall automatically transmit a trouble message. Upon restoration of ac power, transfer back to normal ac power supply shall also be automatic. Each transmitter shall meet the following requirements: [\_\_\_\_\_].

b. Battery Power: Transmitter standby battery capacity shall provide sufficient power to operate the transmitter in a normal standby status for a minimum of 72 hours and be capable of transmitting alarms during that period.

#### 2.10.1.2 Radio Alarm Transmitter Housing

Transmitter housing shall be NEMA Type 1. The housing shall contain a lock that is keyed [identical to the fire alarm system for the building.] [identical to radio alarm transmitter housings on the base.] Radio alarm transmitter housing shall be factory painted with a suitable priming coat and not less than two coats of a hard, durable weatherproof enamel.

#### 2.10.1.3 Antenna

Provide [omnidirectional, coaxial, halfwave dipole antennas] [\_\_\_\_\_] for radio alarm transmitters with a driving point impedance to match transmitter output. The antenna and antenna mounts shall be corrosion resistant and designed to withstand wind velocities of 161 km/h 100 mph. Antennas shall not be mounted to any portion of the building roofing system.

#### 2.10.2 Master Fire Alarm Boxes

Master fire alarm boxes shall be of the coded, [shunt] [positive] noninterfering type with succession features having a [shunt] [local energy] type auxiliary tripping device, and of the prewound, open-door, pull-lever type. Mechanism shall be housed in a weatherproof cottage shell type of housing with metallic or rigid plastic code number plate mounted on the exterior face of the cottage shell.

a. Operation of the actuating pull lever shall cause the box to transmit four complete rounds of code to gongs, recorders, and other devices on the same circuit. Driving springs shall have the capability to transmit not less than eight complete four-round groups of code before being rewound.

b. Boxes shall be designed for operation of 100 milliamperes dc, but with capability of full operation of 70 milliamperes and up to 120 milliamperes. Activation of box when a single open fault is present on exterior fire alarm circuit shall have box to idle for one complete round only, then immediately transmit four complete code rounds via the box earth ground connection.

c. Each box shall be equipped with manual signaling key, telephone jack, silent test device, and box shunt device. Box shall be [[wall-] [pole-] [pedestal-] mounted] [as indicated] with center of box 1525 mm 61 inches above grade, and provided with lighting fixture. Mounting bolts, brackets, fastenings, and conduit shall be copper alloy, cadmium, or zinc-coated steel. Code wheel shall be metallic and box code shall be as directed. Electrically powered master fire alarm boxes shall have standby sealed, lead calcium battery capacity for a minimum of 72 hours and be capable of transmitting alarms during that period.

#### 2.10.3 Telephonic Reporting System

Transmitters shall be compatible with existing receiving equipment at the Supervising Station and shall comply with applicable requirements of UL 632.

Transmitter shall respond to the actuation of the fire alarm control panel and shall be of the electric motor-driven or prewound spring mechanism type; it shall transmit not less than four rounds of code. When motor-driven transmitters are provided, the motor shall be connected to a supervised circuit in a control panel. Metallic or rigid plastic code number plates on the exterior face of transmitters shall be provided. Transmitters shall be designed to provide the same features as the fire alarm boxes for electrically-supervised, coded [positive] [shunt] noninterfering type and shall have the ability to transmit signals on grounded or open circuits. Activation of box when a single open fault is present on exterior fire alarm circuit shall have box to idle for one complete round only, then immediately transmit four complete code rounds via the box earth ground connection. Transmitter shall have a [shunt] [local energy] type auxiliary tripping device. Code wheel shall be metallic and box code shall be as directed. Wiring shall be extended to the indicated telephone terminating location [for future connection by other] [and connected to specific twisted pair cable identified by the COR in the field]. [One new [\_\_\_\_\_] -pair [shielded] [non-shielded] twisted-pair cable shall be extended to the Supervising Station and connected to existing terminating equipment.]

### PART 3 EXECUTION

#### 3.1 EXAMINATION

After becoming familiar with details of the work, verify dimensions in the field and advise the Contracting Officer of any discrepancy before performing the work.

#### 3.2 INSTALLATION

Instal all work as shown, in accordance with **NFPA 70** and **NFPA 72**, and in accordance with the manufacturer's diagrams and recommendations, unless otherwise specified. Smoke detectors shall not be installed until construction is essentially complete and the building has been thoroughly cleaned.

##### 3.2.1 Power Supply for the System

\*\*\*\*\*  
**NOTE: It is the responsibility of the designer to ensure that the source of power for the fire alarm system is shown on the drawings.**  
\*\*\*\*\*

Provide a single dedicated circuit connection for supplying power from a branch circuit to each building fire alarm system. The power shall be supplied as shown on the drawings. The power supply shall be equipped with a locking mechanism and marked in red with the words "FIRE ALARM CIRCUIT CONTROL".

##### 3.2.2 Wiring

Conduit size for wiring shall be in accordance with **NFPA 70**. Wiring for the fire alarm system shall not be installed in conduits, junction boxes, or outlet boxes with conductors of lighting and power systems. Not more than two conductors shall be installed under any device screw terminal. The wires under the screw terminal shall be straight when placed under the terminal then clamped in place under the screw terminal. The wires shall

be broken and not twisted around the terminal. Circuit conductors entering or leaving any mounting box, outlet box enclosure, or cabinet shall be connected to screw terminals with each terminal and conductor marked in accordance with the wiring diagram. Connections and splices shall be made using screw terminal blocks. The use of wire nut type connectors in the system is prohibited. Wiring within any control equipment shall be readily accessible without removing any component parts. The fire alarm equipment manufacturer's representative shall be present for the connection of wiring to the control panel.

### 3.2.3 Control Panel

The control panel and its assorted components shall be mounted so that no part of the enclosing cabinet is less than 300 mm 12 inches nor more than 2000 mm 78 inches above the finished floor. Manually operable controls shall be between 900 and 1100 mm 36 and 42 inches above the finished floor. Panel shall be installed to comply with the requirements of UL 864.

### 3.2.4 Detectors

Detectors shall be located and installed in accordance with NFPA 72. Detectors shall be connected into signal line circuits or initiating device circuits as indicated on the drawings. Detectors shall be at least 300 mm 12 inches from any part of any lighting fixture. Detectors shall be located at least 900 mm 3 feet from diffusers of air handling systems. Each detector shall be provided with appropriate mounting hardware as required by its mounting location. Detectors which mount in open space shall be mounted directly to the end of the stubbed down rigid conduit drop. Conduit drops shall be firmly secured to minimize detector sway. Where length of conduit drop from ceiling or wall surface exceeds 900 mm 3 feet, sway bracing shall be provided. Detectors installed in concealed locations (above ceiling, raised floors, etc.) shall have a remote visible indicator LED/LCD [in a finished, visible location] [as indicated] [\_\_\_\_\_].

### 3.2.5 Notification Appliances

Notification appliances shall be mounted 2003 mm 80 inches above the finished floor or 150 mm 6 inches below the ceiling, whichever is lower.

### 3.2.6 Annunciator Equipment

Annunciator equipment shall be mounted where indicated on the drawings.

### 3.2.7 Addressable Initiating Device Circuits Module

\*\*\*\*\*  
**NOTE: Remove this paragraph when not required.**  
\*\*\*\*\*

The initiating device circuits module shall be used to connect supervised conventional initiating devices (water flow switches, water pressure switches, manual fire alarm stations, high/low air pressure switches, and tamper switches). The module shall mount in an electrical box adjacent to or connected to the device it is monitoring and shall be capable of Style B supervised wiring to the initiating device. In order to maintain proper supervision, there shall be no T-taps allowed on style B lines. Addressable initiating device circuits modules shall monitor only one initiating device each. Contacts in suppression systems and other fire protection subsystems shall be connected to the fire alarm system to

perform supervisory and alarm functions as specified in [Section [ 21 13 13.00 10 WET PIPE SPRINKLER SYSTEM, FIRE PROTECTION] [21 13 17.00 10 DRY PIPE SPRINKLER SYSTEM, FIRE PROTECTION] [21 13 18.00 10 PREACTION AND DELUGE SPRINKLER SYSTEMS, FIRE PROTECTION]] [\_\_\_\_\_] [NFPA 72], as indicated on the drawings and as specified herein.

### 3.2.8 Addressable Control Module

\*\*\*\*\*  
**NOTE: Remove this paragraph when not required.**  
\*\*\*\*\*

Addressable and control modules shall be installed in the outlet box or adjacent to the device they are controlling. If a supplementary suppression releasing panel is provided, then the monitor modules shall be mounted in a common enclosure adjacent to the suppression releasing panel and both this enclosure and the suppression releasing panel shall be in the same room as the releasing devices. All interconnecting wires shall be supervised unless an open circuit or short circuit abnormal condition does not affect the required operation of the fire alarm system. If control modules are used as interfaces to other systems, such as HVAC or elevator control, they shall be within the control panel or immediately adjacent to it. Control modules that control a group of notification appliances shall be adjacent to the first notification appliance in the notification appliance circuits. Control modules that connect to devices shall supervise the notification appliance circuits. Control modules that connect to auxiliary systems or interface with other systems (non-life safety systems) and where not required by NFPA 72, shall not require the secondary circuits to be supervised. Contacts in suppression systems and other fire protection subsystems shall be connected to the fire alarm system to perform required alarm functions as specified in [Section [ 21 13 13.00 10 WET PIPE SPRINKLER SYSTEM, FIRE PROTECTION] [21 13 17.00 10 DRY PIPE SPRINKLER SYSTEM, FIRE PROTECTION] [21 13 18.00 10 PREACTION AND DELUGE SPRINKLER SYSTEMS, FIRE PROTECTION]] [\_\_\_\_\_] [NFPA 72], as indicated on the drawings and as specified herein.

### 3.3 OVERVOLTAGE AND SURGE PROTECTION

#### 3.3.1 Power Line Surge Protection

All equipment connected to alternating current circuits shall be protected from surges in accordance with IEEE C62.41.1/IEEE C62.41.2 B3 combination waveform and NFPA 70. Fuses shall not be used for surge protection. The surge protector shall be rated for a maximum let thru voltage of 350 Volts ac (line-to-neutral) and 350 Volt ac (neutral-to-ground).

#### 3.3.2 Low Voltage DC Circuits Surge Protection

All [IDC] [IDC, NAC, and communication cables/conductors], except fiber optics, shall have surge protection installed at each point where it exits or enters a building. Equipment shall be protected from surges in accordance with IEEE C62.41.1/IEEE C62.41.2 B3 combination waveform and NFPA 70. The surge protector shall be rated to protect the 24 Volt dc equipment. The maximum dc clamping voltages shall be 36 V (line-to-ground) and 72 Volt dc (line-to-line).

#### 3.3.3 Signal Line Circuit Surge Protection

All SLC cables/conductors, except fiber optics, shall have surge

protection/isolation circuits installed at each point where it exits or enters a building. The circuit shall be protected from surges in accordance with [IEEE C62.41.1/IEEE C62.41.2](#) B3 combination waveform and [NFPA 70](#). The surge protector/isolator shall be rated to protect the equipment.

### 3.4 GROUNDING

Grounding shall be provided by connecting to building ground system.

### 3.5 SUPERVISING STATION PROVISIONS

[The proprietary type Supervising Station (PSS) is located [in building [\_\_\_\_]] [\_\_\_\_]] [The supervising equipment is existing and consists of the following brands and models: [supervising station control panel [\_\_\_\_]] [\_\_\_\_], [signal reporting components [\_\_\_\_]], [annunciator [\_\_\_\_]] [\_\_\_\_]].

#### 3.5.1 Revisions to Existing Facilities

Existing supervising components shall be modified as indicated on the drawings and programming shall be updated if required to accommodate the revised configuration. Acceptance testing shall include procedures that would demonstrate that operation of existing equipment has not been degraded and that the revised configuration plus interfacing components operates compatibly with the new fire alarm system at the protected premises. Work on existing equipment shall be performed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions or under supervision of the manufacturer's representative.

#### 3.5.2 Additions to Existing Facilities

Supplemental components shall be added to the existing supervising equipment [as required to accommodate the new fire alarm system to be installed at the protected premises] [as indicated on the drawings]. All present functions shall be extended, including recording and storage in memory, and programming shall be updated if required to accommodate the revised configuration. Acceptance testing shall include procedures that would demonstrate that operation of existing equipment has not been degraded and that the expanded configuration operates compatibly with the new fire alarm system.

### 3.6 TRAINING

Provide training course for the operations and maintenance staff. Conduct the course in the building where the system is installed or as designated by the Contracting Officer. The training period for systems operation shall consist of [1] [\_\_\_\_] training days (8 hours per day) and shall start after the system is functionally completed but prior to final acceptance tests. The training period for systems maintenance shall consist of [2] [\_\_\_\_] training days (8 hours per day) and shall start after the system is functionally completed but prior to final acceptance tests. The instructions shall cover items contained in the [operating and maintenance instructions](#). In addition, training shall be provided on performance of expansions or modifications to the fire detection and alarm system. The training period for system expansions and modifications shall consist of at least [1] [\_\_\_\_] training days (8 hours per day) and shall start after the system is functionally completed but prior to final acceptance tests.



### 3.7 TESTING

Notify the Contracting Officer at least 10 days before the preliminary and acceptance tests are to be conducted. Perform the tests in accordance with the approved test procedures in the presence of the Contracting Officer. The control panel manufacturer's representative shall be present to supervise tests. Furnish instruments and personnel required for the tests.

#### 3.7.1 Preliminary Tests

Upon completion of the installation, subject the system to functional and operational performance tests including tests of each installed initiating and notification appliance, when required. Tests shall include the meggering of system conductors to determine that the system is free from grounded, shorted, or open circuits. Conduct the megger test prior to the installation of fire alarm equipment. If deficiencies are found, corrections shall be made and the system shall be retested to assure that it is functional. After completing the preliminary testing complete and submit the NFPA 72, Certificate of Completion and Testing Form.

#### 3.7.2 Acceptance Test

\*\*\*\*\*  
**NOTE: Listed tests are minimum required. If additional tests are required, such tests must be added to the list.**  
\*\*\*\*\*

Acceptance testing shall not be performed until the Contractor has completed and submitted the Certificate of Completion. Testing shall be in accordance with NFPA 72. The recommended tests in NFPA 72 shall be considered mandatory and shall verify that previous deficiencies have been corrected. The test shall include all requirements of NFPA 72 and the following:

- a. Test of each function of the control panel.
- b. Test of each circuit in both trouble and normal modes.
- c. Tests of each alarm initiating devices in both normal and trouble conditions.
- d. Tests of each control circuit and device.
- e. Tests of each alarm notification appliance.
- f. Tests of the battery charger and batteries.
- g. Complete operational tests under emergency power supply.
- h. Visual inspection of wiring connections.
- i. Opening the circuit at each alarm initiating device and notification appliance to test the wiring supervisory feature.
- j. Ground fault.
- k. Short circuit faults.

l. Stray voltage.

m. Loop resistance.

-- End of Section --