

FULL FLOW PREACTION PROTOCOL

Pre Test	<p>Contact alarm company and fire department. Inform them of the test. Record name or dispatcher badge number and time on inspection report. Walk protected area.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Look for corrosion, foreign materials, paint or physical damage on sprinkler heads.2) Check age of sprinkler heads.3) Look for obstructions that could affect spray patterns.4) Check for a supply of spare sprinkler heads.5) Check hangers and braces to see if damaged or loose.6) Check pipe and fittings for leakage, corrosion or any external load, resting or attached to pipe.7) Check gauges. Must be in good condition and not more than 5 years old.8) Check to determine if Hydraulic Nameplate is provided.9) Check to determine if all systems are in service.10) Check to determine if there is proper drainage and the areas by the main drain and test valves are free of people and property.11) Check to determine when backflow prevention assemblies were last tested and record date.12) Check to determine when the alarm valve had its last internal maintenance and record date.13) Check to determine when the last obstruction investigation was performed.14) Check valve room heating equipment's ability to maintain a minimum temperature of 40 degrees. If low temperature alarm is installed, verify its operation.
Test	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Test priming water level (supervised preaction systems). Open the priming level test valve; if water flows, drain it.2) Perform water flow test from main drain. Record pressure before test, during test and after test.3) Open and close all control valves. Lubricate OS and Y valves.<ol style="list-style-type: none">a) All valves should be properly sealed, locked or supervised. b) They should be accessible and free from external leaks.4) Test all supervisory switches. A distinctive signal shall indicate movement from the valve's normal position during either the first two revolutions of a hand wheel or when the stem of the valve has moved one fifth of the distance from its normal position.5) Inspect fire department connection to verify it is visible and accessible; couplings or swivels are not damaged and rotate smoothly; plugs or caps are in place and undamaged; gaskets are in place and in good condition; the check valve is not leaking and the automatic drain valve is in place.6) Perform a full trip test on the valve with control valve open.7) Inspect the interior of the valve. Clean thoroughly, drain and reset valve.8) Externally inspect valve for physical damage and leakage.9) Test air supervision of system, if provided.
Alarm Pre Test	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Check that control panel fuses, lamps and primary power breaker are marked and locked.2) Check batteries for proper connectors, corrosion and overall appearance.3) Check remote annunciators. Zone locations should be listed.4) Check transmitters and phone lines.5) Walk the protected area. Check smoke detectors, heat detectors and fire alarm pull stations.
Test	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Test control equipment.<ol style="list-style-type: none">a) Check lamps to see that they all light.b) Remove secondary power. Operate system alarms under full load. All alarm appliances (bells, horns and strobes)c) Batteries are to be tested by removing all primary power. Operate system under full load for 5 minutes.d) Test trouble signals on any disconnect switch, alarm silence switch or any isolating switch. All should indicate trouble when activated.e) Test system ground fault detection.f) Test transmission of signals to off-premises location for trouble and alarm.g) Test panel supervision by removing any circuit monitored for integrity.2) Test all initiating devices.<ol style="list-style-type: none">a) Test all restorable heat detectors with a heat source per the manufacturer's recommendation. Heat for no more than 20 seconds-should alarm within one minute.b) Check the date of non restorable detectors. They should be replaced after 15 years. Record date.c) Manual pull fire alarm boxes shall be tested by operating them.d) Test smoke detectors in place with listed aerosol to ensure smoke entry into the sensing chamber.3) Test all notification devices.<ol style="list-style-type: none">a) All alarms shall be sounded and a sound pressure level shall be measured and recorded.b) All visible appliances shall be tested.4) Test transmission equipment. Send signals to the receiving party. Verify all signals received.5) Test that annunciator is working properly and reporting accurately.6) Test supervised circuits by removing a wire from a device. The panel should go into trouble.7) Test that smoke doors close on alarm.
Final	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Assure that all control valves are in proper position.2) Contact alarm company and record signals they received.3) Contact fire department to inform them the test is complete and the system is on line. Record dispatcher name or badge #.4) Inform responsible party of test completion. Show them the system is back on line. <p>As per NFPA25 standard for the inspection, testing and maintenance of water-based fire protection systems.</p>



**CITY FIRE
EQUIPMENT CO. INC.**
Family owned and operated since 1952

www.cityfire.com
973.560.1600