

STANDPIPE FULL FLOW TEST PROTOCOL

Pre Test Contact alarm company and fire department. Inform them of the test. Record name or dispatcher badge number and time on inspection report.

Walk entire building. Inspect visible pipe hangers from the floor level.

- 1) Check hose valves for leaks, missing caps, visible obstruction and missing or deteriorated cap gasket.
- 2) Check fire hose, if supplied, for mildew, cuts, abrasions or deterioration and hose nozzle.
- 3) Check hose couplings for damage on valve or hose.
- 4) Check hose storage device, such as hose racks, to see if they are difficult to operate, damaged or obstructed.
- 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 all 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 check valve had its last internal maintenance and record date.
- 13) Check to determine when the last hydrostatic test was performed on the dry portions of the system. (5 years) Record date.
- 14) Check to determine when the last full flow test was performed and record date. (5 years) Record date.
- 15) Check to determine when the last pressure reducing valve test was performed. (5 years) Record date.

- Test**
- 1) Test alarm devices electric water flow switch, pressure and mechanical water motor gongs by opening the inspector test connection or hose valve. Record time for alarm to ring.
 - 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 screw and yoke valves.
 - 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. 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 flow test from the hydraulically most remote hose connection. Record results.

- Final**
- 1) All control valves must be 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.

Note: 3-3.1.1 A flow test shall be conducted at the hydraulically most remote hose connection of each zone of a standpipe system to verify the water supply still adequately provides the design pressure at the required flow. Where a flow test of the hydraulically most remote outlet is not practical, the authority having jurisdiction shall be consulted for the appropriate location for the test.

As per NFPA25 standard for the inspection, testing and maintenance of water-based fire protection systems.



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