

AS 4214.1—1995

Australian Standard[®]

Gaseous fire extinguishing systems

Part 1: General requirements

This Australian Standard was prepared by Committee FP/11, Fire Extinguishing Systems. It was approved on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 12 December 1994 and published on 5 March 1995.

The following interests are represented on Committee FP/11:

Australian Chamber of Commerce and Industry
Australian Construction Services—Department of the Arts and Administrative Services
Australian Fire Authorities Council
Australian Fire Protection Association
Commonwealth Fire Board
Department of Defence, Australia
Fire Protection Industry Association of Australia
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PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Joint Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand Committee FP/11 on Gaseous Fire Extinguishing Systems.

This Standard is the result of consensus among representatives on the joint committee to provide it as an Australian Standard.

In order to maintain a combatible format in each part of this Standard, the Section numbers have been maintained throughout the suite whether or not they are applicable to the particular Part.

This Standard will be converted to a joint Australian/New Zealand Standard by amendment or revision on receipt of information covering the requirements for its use in New Zealand.

The object of this Standard is to provide to the users of fire extinguishing systems specific requirements for systems using different gases that have acceptable ozone depletion factors.

It provides requirements for installation, design, testing and commissioning of gaseous systems. This Standard does not cover the design of explosion suppression systems.

It is essential that fire extinguishing equipment be carefully maintained to ensure instant readiness when required. The importance of maintenance cannot be too highly emphasised. The maintenance requirements for gaseous systems are detailed by another Standard.

Gas containers manufactured for use in Australia are required to meet the design parameters as set out in AS 2030.1, *The approval, filling, inspection, testing and maintenance of cylinders for the storage and transport of compressed gases (known as the SAA Gas Cylinders Code)*. Part 1: *Containers for compressed gases other than acetylene*.

Attention is drawn to AS 2030.1, as it requires containers to be designed for a pressure developed at the nominated maximum service temperature of 65°C. This is some 10°C higher than that nominated in overseas codes. Accordingly, this aspect should be kept in mind for any imported containers.

It is a basic assumption in all technical standards work that each Standard be used only by persons competent in the field of application. This is of particular importance in fire protection work. Accordingly, it is emphasised that the design requirements in this Standard are to be interpreted only by trained and experienced designers.

This Standard does not include specific requirements for gaseous systems for marine or mobile applications. However, the method of calculation in this Standard may be of some assistance in the design of such systems.

The term 'normative' has been used in this Standard to define the application of the appendix to which it applies. A 'normative' appendix is an integral part of a Standard.

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CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
FOREWORD	5
 SECTION 1 SCOPE AND GENERAL	
1.1 SCOPE	6
1.2 APPLICATION	6
1.3 NEW DESIGNS AND INNOVATIONS	6
1.4 REFERENCED DOCUMENTS	6
1.5 DEFINITIONS	7
1.6 INTERPRETATION OF SPECIFIED LIMITING VALUES	9
1.7 USES FOR AND LIMITATIONS OF GASEOUS SYSTEMS	9
 SECTION 2 SAFETY REQUIREMENTS	
2.1 SAFETY OF PERSONNEL	11
2.2 SAFETY PRECAUTIONS	11
2.3 PROTECTION OF OCCUPANTS	12
2.4 SAFETY REQUIREMENTS	12
 SECTION 3 SYSTEM DESIGN	
3.1 SPECIFICATIONS, PLANS AND APPROVALS	16
3.2 APPROVAL OF INSTALLATIONS	16
3.3 APPROVAL OF COMPONENTS	16
3.4 CONCENTRATIONS REQUIREMENTS	17
3.5 APPLICATION RATE AND DURATION OF DISCHARGE	17
3.6 EXTENDED APPLICATION	17
3.7 CONCENTRATION, DISTRIBUTION AND HOLDING	17
3.8 FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS AND GASES	17
3.9 DEEP-SEATED FIRES	18
3.10 QUANTITY REQUIREMENTS	18
3.11 SPECIAL CONDITIONS	19
3.12 TOTAL FLOODING QUANTITY	19
3.13 LOCAL APPLICATION SYSTEMS	19
3.14 COMPATIBILITY	19
 SECTION 4 PROTECTED ENCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS	
4.1 UNCLOSABLE OPENINGS	20
4.2 VENTILATION AND SERVICES	20
4.3 PRESSURE RELIEF VENTING	20
4.4 ENCLOSURE STRENGTH AND ALLOWABLE PRESSURE	20
 SECTION 5 SUPPLY	
5.1 QUALITY	22
5.2 STORAGE CONTAINERS	22
5.3 VALVES	22
5.4 STORAGE CONTAINER ARRANGEMENT	22

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