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Fm global approval guide fire protection

Micropack (Engineering) Ltd supplied non-compliant Micropack (Engineering) Ltd Models FDS300 and FDS301 Optical Flame Detectors, Consilium Marine and Safety AB Models CD-F 300 and CD-F 301 Optical Flame Detectors, Dreiger Security UK Ltd Models Flame 3000 and Flame 5000 Optical Flame Detectors, Micropack (Engineering) Ltd Model FS301 Flame Simulator, Consilium Marine and Safety AB Model CD-FS 301 Flame Simulator, and Dreger Safety UK Model FS5000 Simulator Flames is produced between July 2012 and July 2019. Read more alerts PMV Automation AB notified FM Allegations of potential security issues related to their series D3E Digital Valve Positioners sent to customers in the U.S. between January 1, 2010 and June 30, 2019. Read more Of the ALERT FM Allegations was aware of a product problem in some mechanical heat detectors that can cause the detector to not work as intended as they age. More See all alerts No matter where you do business, the higher your standards of loss protection, the more losses you can prevent. The FM Approvals Product Testing and Certification Program gives your company quality standards to require suppliers, contractors and builders because we have made these standards universally available. When you see a product or service with an FM APPROVED certification sign, you will know that it meets the highest standards of testing and certification of products to prevent loss of property. This certification is recognized by the world's leading regulators and can be applied to an entire product or system, or to a single performance characteristic. Products that we test and evaluate include: Equipment Fire Protection Electrical Equipment Construction Materials Roof Assembling Dangerous Location Detection Equipment and Signal Materials Wall Assemblage Smoke Detection Materials If You Manufacturer, Your Product Can Often Be Tested to Global Standards and, at the same time, FM Standards Approval through FM Approval Global Certification Program. This makes it easier and more cost effective, and gets your products to market faster than your competitors. No matter where you do business, the higher your loss protection standards, the more losses you can prevent. The FM Approvals Product Testing and Certification Program gives your company quality standards to require suppliers, contractors and builders because we have made these standards universally available. When you see a product or service with an FM APPROVED certification sign, you will know that it meets the highest standards of testing and certification of products to prevent loss of property. This certification is recognized by the world's leading regulators and can be applied to the entire product or system, or to one performance characteristic. Products that we test and evaluate include: Fire Equipment Electrical Equipment Construction Materials Blood Assembling Dangerous Equipment Location Fire Detection and Alarm Alarm Wall Build Smoke Detection Materials If you are a manufacturer, your product can often be tested to global standards and, at the same time, is tested on FM Standards Approval through FM Approval Global Certification Program. This simplifies and makes your products more efficient and you get to market faster than your competitors. Welcome to the Guide to Approval When you need the right materials to address the impact and protection of your facilities, only FM Approved Products will do. The approval guide, innovative product FM Approvals, contains real-time information about tens of thousands of products and services tested and FM Approved, as well as basic engineering data and technical information about the application and use of these products. Please enter your account information below to log in: Step 2: Issue of the offer and authorization of the FM Global manufacturer will go through your application and issue an email with an offer. The letter will contain testing requirements such as the amount of work and the required samples. The document will also include a schedule, related costs and other information that the manufacturer must provide. You will need to sign a contract or General Agreement if you are applying for the first time for a certification program. Next, we'll help you authorize a written offer in accordance with FM Global rules. We will also collect and provide all materials and information requested in the letter with the offer. Step 3: Review, testing and initial audit of FM Global will now develop blueprints or specifications for product comparison. The organization will continue to test your product after receiving all the necessary documents and items. FM Global will create a testing schedule based on its convenience and process. You don't have to do anything about it. As part of the testing, FM Global Investigator will visit your facility for verification. This is applicable to new manufacturers or customers who have changed their production location. The investigator will check your quality control procedures to give permission for your product. We can help you get past FM Global inspections so you know about everything you need to do and comply. Our team will inform you about FM Global standards and the factors you need to meet the inspection needs. How can you be sure that your facilities are built to last, or that the loss prevention products you have installed have been tested to test their intended performance? We set global standards for contractors, builders and manufacturers so that you know that they meet the highest levels of safety and sustainability. For example, our FM @ testing service instantly tells you if the industry a commercial product or service to these high standards. If a product has an FM APPROVED sign, it means that it has passed the certification testing process to test its function as intended. Supposed, required for all major components of the system, but the adoption of specific approvals - UL listed, FM approved, or otherwise - is determined by local code officials UL listed and FM approvals - along with their less-mentioned cousin, certified - are terms that circulate freely in the world of fire protection. Fire pumps, fire sprinklers, pipes, fire extinguishers and a wide range of other products regularly undergo rigorous, third-party testing to the standards of groups such as FM Global and UL (formerly known as Underwriters Laboratories). But for many consumers it remains unclear which certificates to use and when they are needed. In this article we bring some clarity to the topic of lists and statements. We explain what these terms mean and who decides when a particular organization, whether IT's UL, FM Global/Approvals or another group, has the trust needed to certify specific types of fire protection products. Finally, we provide readers with a review of the products requiring these certificates in NFPA 13: A Standard for installing sprinkler systems. UL-listed and/or FM-approved residential and commercial fire sprinkler heads, check valves, hose angular valves, CPVC pipes, pipe hangers, and fire extinguishers are just part of our extensive catalog of certified equipment- just look. UL listed and FM approvals act as industry synonyms for listed or certified, but different terms have different definitions according to NFPA codes and standards. Manufacturers, retailers and consumers often describe fire protection products as UL-listed, FM approval, and even UL and FM approved. But as Bruce Rose of CUI Insights points out, there really is no such thing as approved UL and for good reason. If you look at their website, the only mention of statements is examples of incorrect terms. UL avoids this word as a way of pointing out that it is indeed the manufacturer's responsibility for safety and that UL acts only as an auditor. While this abbreviation is popular (including, from time to time, in our own products), there is another good reason to understand the difference between listed and approved: NFPA draws a stark distinction between those products or installations that are listed and those that are approved. From 2019, the NFPA 13 3.2.1 version has been approved. Acceptable to the body, jurisdiction, 3.2.3 On the list. Equipment, materials or services included in the list published by an organization acceptable to a body subject to and associated with the evaluation of products or services that conducts periodic inspection of the production of listed equipment or materials or periodic evaluation of services, and whose list states that either materials or services meet the appropriate standards, or have been tested and deemed fit for a purpose. A.3.2.3 Listed. Funds to identify the listed equipment can vary for each organization involved Product assessment some organizations do not recognize the equipment as listed unless it is also not tagged. The authority, if it has jurisdiction, must use the system used by the listed organization to identify the product listed. Code officials decide what is approved, but in order to make the product listed, a third-party assessment is required. Based on tests that evaluate durability, durability, and proper function, along with auditing manufacturers' processes, lists from organizations such as UL and FM Approvals provide stakeholders with a measure of product performance confidence that is otherwise impossible. And that's where it gets even more confusing: FM Approval (the name of the independent branch of FM's Testing Global Insurance Company) spurs the description of FM Approved. This is not an endorsement according to the NFPA definitions above, since only a body with jurisdiction can approve something (more on who that body is in a second). So when you see either UL listed or FM approved, it essentially means that it has been tested by security organizations for a specific application and listed, aka certified. UL services increase consumer confidence and help create a safer world. Source: UL All lists are equal? Only if the AHJ speaks so broad range of organizations test and testify to the suitability of firefighting equipment. But even the listed equipment should be acceptable to the body of jurisdiction, or AHJ (NFPA 13 2019, 3.2.3). But is anyone or something AHJ? From 2019, NFPA 13 3.2.2 Is the Jurisdiction Authority (AHJ). The organization, office or individual responsible for complying with the code or standard, or for approving equipment, materials, installation or procedure. According to NFPA 13, THE AHJ is often a fire marshal or construction code official. However, the term may cover various public and private individuals or organizations charged with enforcing standards. In some cases, even an insurance company or corporate security officer may be AHJ. Applied haphazardly, AHJs have the power to decide which lists are acceptable and which are not- can lead to some rather arbitrary problems. However, while some contractors claim to have encountered this exact problem, Michael Johnston's Electrical Contractor suggests that AHJs in the world of electrical works, for example, often rely on lists of test labs published by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) - for the sake of consistency. These lists are presented as part of the OSHA Nationally Recognized Test Laboratory (NRTL) program. NRTL means private sector organizations that evaluate products to meet different standards. In fact, federal require some products to have a permit from the NRTL, including: Automatic Fire Suppression Systems Portable Fire extinguishers Fire Doors (self-breaking instead) Fixed Fire Suppression Systems Automatic Fire Detection Device and Equipment B Fire protection is fortunately a body with jurisdiction often your local or state firefighter or state inspector, and they tend to put a large stock in items that are checked and listed by UL, FM, and other companies recognized by the nationally recognized lab testing program. A handful of nationally recognized test labs, including UL and FM, are responsible for a wide range of listed OSHA fire protection products on the NRTLs list, something that is a likely starting point for local firefighters. The short guide below contains the current list of laboratories that test fire equipment ranging from fire sprinklers and amplifiers to fire alarms. Although our list is extensive, it is not comprehensive - one laboratory can be recognized for working with hundreds of standards. For additional options, check out the current nrtls list available on OSHA. Otherwise, review this list of choices: CSA Group Testing and Certification Source: Wikipedia Fire Pumps and Electrical Accessories Office units, cables and amplifiers for fire alarm and protection systems FM Allegations Source: New Pig Automatic and ESFR Fire Sprinklers Plastic Pipes and Fittings for Fire Service Foam, Dry Chemical, and Carbon Gas Fire Extinguishers, and products detection Intertek Testing Services NA, Inc. Source: OSHA NRTL Thermoplastic pipes and joint pads for fire service foam and carbon dioxide fire extinguishers Fire doors Fire door alarm valves for fire protection detectors, boxes, and accessories for the fire alarm systems Pen fire extinguishers Fire extinguishers Fire pumps and controllers NSF International Source: Wikipedia PVC and thermoplastic pipes, LTD Source: SOUTH West Research Institute Source: Wikipedia Plastic Pipe for Fire Service Fire Doors fire doors and fire-breakers Flames Underwriters Laboratories Inc. Source: Supplied : UL Fire sprinklers, including residential and ESFR Sprinkler pipe systems (metal, thermoplastic, and underground), flexible fittings, and adjustable nipples signaling, pressure reduction, inspection, and fire pump valves fire alarm alarm, power, dry chemical amplification, and carbon dioxide fire extinguishers Fire doors Fire pumps and accessories indicating pressure sensors Components of the fire sprinkler system need to be listed, and those that do not have to meet other standards : Lists are essential for any product that affects the sprinkler system's ability to control fires. From 2019, NFPA 13 7.1.1.2 If the requirements of 7.1.1.1.3, 7.1.1.4, or 7.1.1.5, all materials and devices are not met, all materials and devices are not met for the successful operation of the will be listed. 7.1.1.2.1 Valve components (including valve finish, interior parts, pads and the lid) should not Listed. 7.1.1.3 Equipment, as permitted in Table 7.3.1.1 and Table 7.4.1 (the selection of overhead pipes and fittings discussed below), is not required to list. 7.1.1.3.1 Non-metallic pipes and fittings included in table 7.3.1.1 and table 7.4.1 are listed. 7.1.1.4 Materials meet the requirements of 17.1.2, 17.1.6.2, 17.1.6.3 and 17.1.7.3 should not be listed. 7.1.1.5 Components that do not affect system performance should not be listed. The NFPA 13 makes it clear that system performance only refers to the sprinkler system's ability to discharge water according to the project. Thus, signs, drains and pressure sensors should not be listed, but fire sprinklers and pipe hangers do. However, the NFPA and local governments also prescribe specific requirements for signs, drains and pressure sensors; thus, any component used in the system must comply with these standards, and local requirements (specified in fire codes) dominate. Because this fire sprinkler points downwards, the spur-shaped deflector should be convex, not concave. This is a signal that it is a vertical fire sprinkler that is not specified for this use. Source: Fire protection flaws Before we get to NFPA 13 on the requirements list, it's worth remembering that these products only remain on the list when properly installed. In the example above, a fire sprinkler that might otherwise be perfectly in order is not specified for use in a hanging (hanging) orientation. The deflector, which distributes water as it flows out of the pipes, will not give the water a proper shape, putting the area nearby at risk. Regardless of whether they are UL listed, they have FM approval, or they are built in NFPA specifications, pipes must meet strict standards in NFPA 13 Underground pipes and fittings (private fire service) Underground pipes for the fire service are a good example or scenario. These underground pipes must either meet one of several production standards listed in section 6.1.1.1, or they must be listed. If it does not meet specific production standards of 6.1.1.1, a pipe specified specifically for fire service use may be used instead, even though it is installed in accordance with its lists (6.1.1.2, 6.1.1.2.1). Similarly, the underground fittings listed in section 6.2 may meet either specific guidelines for the production of cast iron, duct iron or plinth iron, or be specifically listed for this use. FM Global offers permits for both underground fittings and pipes, including iron, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) and polyethylene. Overhead pipes and fittings All overhead pipes and pipes must fit or exceed standards for metal piping or, in the case of CPVC, non-metallic pipelines. The CPVC pipe, however, should also be specified for installation in sprinkler systems (7.3.2.1), as well as other types of non-metallic tubes (7.3.2.1.1). Choose types of steel, brass and copper pipe pipes sprinkler systems do not require the inclusion of sprinkler systems if they are made in accordance with table 7.3.1.1 standards. However, all non-compliant metal pipes presented in table 7.3.1.1 must be listed (7.3.3.1). Above-ground metal pipes are listed either in UL 852 or, in the case of a steel pipe, in FM 1630. Similarly, thermoplastic tubes, including CPVC, are listed in UL 1821 or in FM 1635. Thermoplastic CPVC compounds are one of many fittings that require lists under NFPA 13. Devices connected to these pipes also require transfers under NFPA 13, including: non-metallic pipe fittings (7.4.3) fittings connecting threaded steel pipes when these pipes have a wall thickness less than Schedule 30 or Schedule 40 (7.5.1.2) Welding fittings, not meeting the standards, (7.5.2.3.1) Accession Methods not specifically described in NFPA 13 (7.5.5.1) One notable exception to these listing requirements is the grooved connection, which must be dimensionally compatible with pipes, valves or fittings (7.5.3.1). However, lists are required when these connections do not meet the standard measurements provided in ANSI/UL 213 (7.5.3.1.1). Finally, fluted compounds should always be listed when used with dry pipe systems (7.5.3.2). The reason: Due to reduced fire endurance and increased exposure to extreme temperatures, fluted compounds serving dry pipe systems tend to degrade faster than their counterparts on wet pipe systems. Many other parts require lists, including fire sprinklers, accessories and valves Fire Sprinklers Standard for most UL 199 fire sprinklers, Automatic sprinklers for the fire service. But sprinklers can be approved for more specific uses, including: the control regime of sprinklers that produce large droplets at low pressure. They are often approved (listed) under FM 2000 residential sprinkler (UL 1626, FM 2030), used in conditions Starting from apartment complexes for family homes early rapid response suppression (ESFR) executives listed under UL 1767 and/or FM 2008 The following accessories sprinkler fire also require lists: Non-metallic openings covering plates or escutcheons for fire sprinklers (2019 edition of NFPA 13: 7.2.6) Escutcheons for drowning, flush, or Hidden Sprinklers (7.2.6.2) Fire sprinkler lid plates (7.2.6.3) It is worth noting that metal escutcheons do not require lists for uns approved hanging or horizontal sidewall sprinklers, but all other types do. Valves Valves, which allow contractors to test the system or drain water during repairs, should not be listed (16.9.1.1). However, valves designed to manage water supply do (16.9.3.1.1 - 16.9.3.1.2). According to the article these valves, called valve-listed valves, always require third-party lists, with one exception: outdoor valves, controlled by a wrench, installed under the road drawer. Other types of valves requiring listing include: Anxiety (check) valves Dry valves Pipe Pressure Reducing Flood Flood Valves Preaction valves So many lists, so little time We barely scratched the surface of the lists required by the various NFPA standards, say nothing about the range of certificates offered by third-party organizations. Organizations such as FM Approval and UL have had more than a century to determine what makes some products more reliable, efficient and safe than others, and their impact can be felt throughout the fire protection industry. If you doubt what is appropriate, contact your local authority with jurisdiction and a professional fire protection officer. If you are looking for listed and approved fire protection products, take a look at the choice of CRFS. We carry a variety of products tested to strict standards, including: Victaulic V3405 is just one of many UL-listed and FM approved fire sprinklers in stock at present. Check out our selection of fire safety and life safety equipment. The questions about the listing, the approvals or something else? Looking for a listed product you haven't seen here? Call us at 1 (888) 361-6662 or by email (email is protected). This blog was originally posted on QRFS.com/blog. If this article helped you get a handle on the listings, check us out on Facebook.com/QuickResponseFireSupply or on Twitter @QuickResponseFS. 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