

CENTRIFUGAL FIRE PUMPS 1976



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See Inside Back Cover for Official NFPA Definitions

SC-AM-76

Standard for the Installation of Centrifugal Fire Pumps

NFPA 20 — 1976

1976 Edition of NFPA 20

This 1976 edition of the Standard for the Installation of Centrifugal Fire Pumps incorporates amendments prepared by the Committee on Fire Pumps and adopted by the National Fire Protection Association at the 1976 Annual Meeting. It supersedes the 1974 edition.

Changes other than editorial are denoted by a vertical line in the margin of the pages in which they appear.

Origin and Development of NFPA 20

The first National Fire Protection Association standard for automatic sprinklers was published in 1896 and contained paragraphs on steam and rotary fire pumps.

The Committee on Fire Pumps was organized in 1899 with five members from underwriter associations. Today the committee membership includes representatives of Underwriters' Laboratories of both the United States and Canada, Insurance Service Offices, Factory Mutuals, Factory Insurance Association, national trade associations, federal and state government, engineering organizations, and private individuals.

Early fire pumps were only secondary supplies for sprinklers, standpipes and hydrants, and were started manually. Today fire pumps have greatly increased in number and in applications; many are the major or only water supply, and almost all are started automatically. Early pumps usually took suction by lift from standing or flowing water supplies because the famed National Standard Steam Fire Pump and rotary types suited that service. Ascendancy of the centrifugal pump resulted in positive head supply to horizontal shaft pumps from public water supplies and aboveground tanks. Later vertical shaft turbine-type pumps were lowered into wells or into wet pits supplied from ponds or other belowground sources of water.

Gasoline engine driven pumps first appeared in this standard in 1913. From an early status of relative unreliability and of supplementary use only, first spark ignited gasoline engines and then compression ignition diesels have steadily developed engine driven pumps to a place alongside electric driven units for total reliability.

Fire protection now calls for larger pumps, higher pressures, and more varied units for a wide range of systems protecting both life and property. Hydraulically calculated and designed sprinkler and special fire protection systems have changed concepts of water supply completely.

Since the formation of this Committee each edition of NFPA 20 has incorporated appropriate provisions to cover new developments and has omitted obsolete provisions. NFPA action on successive editions has been taken in the following years: 1907, 1910-13, 1915, 1918-21, 1923-29, 1931-33, 1937, 1939, 1943, 1944, 1946-48, 1951, 1953, 1955, 1957, 1959-72, 1974 and 1976.

The 1972 edition of this standard was approved by the American National Standards Institute as an American National Standard and designated Z277.1-1974. The 1976 edition will also be submitted for similar approval.

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Since that time, changes in the membership may have occurred.*

Interpretation Procedure of the Committee on Fire Pumps

Those desiring an interpretation shall supply the Chairman with five identical copies of a statement in which shall appear specific reference to a single problem, paragraph, or section. Such a statement shall be on the business stationery of the inquirer and shall be duly signed.

When applications involve actual field situations they shall so state and all parties involved shall be named:

The Interpretations Committee will reserve the prerogative to refuse consideration of any application that refers specifically to proprietary items of equipment or devices. Generally inquiries should be confined to interpretation of the literal text or the intent thereof.

Requests for interpretations should be addressed to the National Fire Protection Association, 470 Atlantic Avenue, Boston, MA 02210.

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Standard for the Installation of Centrifugal Fire Pumps

NFPA No. 20 — 1976

NOTICE: An asterisk (*) preceding the number designating a section, subsection, or sub-subsection is a reference to recommended practices and explanatory material in Appendix A. Sections, subsections, and sub-subsections in Appendix A bear the same number as in the standard but are preceded by the letter A (as A-1-1).

Chapter 1 Introduction

1-1 Scope This standard deals with the selection and installation of pumps supplying water for private fire protection, including water supplies, suction, discharge and auxiliary equipment; power supplies, electric drive and control; internal combustion engine drive and control; steam turbine drive and control; acceptance tests, operation and maintenance.

1-2 Purpose This standard contains, in general, the minimum requirements for centrifugal fire pumps, including single stage and multistage pumps of horizontal or vertical shaft design and the design, installation and maintenance of these pumps, pump drivers and associated equipment.

1-3 Other Pumps Pumps other than those specified in this standard; and having different design features, may be installed when such pumps are listed by a nationally recognized testing laboratory. They shall be limited to capacities of less than 500 gpm (1892 lpm).

1-4 Approval Required

1-4.1 Centrifugal fire pumps shall not be purchased until conditions under which they are to be installed and used have been determined. Each pump, driver, controlling equipment, power supply and arrangement, and water supply shall be approved for the specific field conditions encountered.

1-4.2 The pump manufacturer shall be given complete information concerning the water and power supply characteristics.

1-5 Unit Purchase

1-5.1 The pump, driver, and controller shall be purchased under unit contract stipulating compliance with this standard and satisfactory performance of the entire unit when installed.

1-5.2 The pump manufacturer shall be responsible for the proper operation of the complete unit assembly, as indicated by field tests. (*See 12-1.*)

1-6 Complete Plans and Data

1-6.1 Prior to shipment of new equipment or alteration of existing equipment, a complete plan and detailed data describing pump, driver, controller, power supply, fittings, suction and discharge connections, and water supply conditions shall be prepared by the engineer or contractor for approval.

1-6.2 Certified shop test characteristic curves showing head-capacity, efficiency, and brake horsepower shall be furnished by the pump manufacturer.

1-7 Existing Installations Where existing pump installations meet the provisions of the standard in effect at the time of purchase, they may be continued in use provided they do not constitute a distinct hazard to life or adjoining property.

1-8 Definitions

1-8.1 Controllers

1-8.1.1 Controller means the cabinet, motor starter, circuit breaker and disconnect switch, and other control devices for the control of electric motors and internal combustion engine driven pumps.

1-8.1.2 Isolating Switch means a switch intended for isolating an electric circuit from its source of power. It has no interrupting rating and is intended to be operated only after the circuit has been opened by some other means.

1-8.1.3 Disconnecting Means means a device, group of devices, or other means (such as a circuit breaker or disconnecting switches) whereby the conductors of a circuit can be disconnected from their source of supply.

1-8.2 Electric Motors are classified according to mechanical protection and methods of cooling, by NEMA Standard MG1 Part 1. (*See Ref. Pg. 6, P. 84.*)

1-8.2.1 Open Drip Proof means a general-purpose motor to meet the needs of most installations where operating conditions are relatively clean and dry.

1-8.2.2 Splash Proof means a motor to provide protection where plants must be washed down. It keeps out all falling or splashing liquids — rain, snow, sleet, etc.

1-8.2.3 Totally Enclosed Fan Cooled means a motor to protect against dusts, mist, oil, fog. Inner frame protects vital parts of the motor, seals out harmful matter.

1-8.2.4 Wound Rotor Open Construction means a motor ideal for applications requiring low starting current with high starting torque, reversing or adjusting speed.

1-8.2.5 Wound Rotor Splash Proof means a motor having the same electrical characteristics as immediately above, and in addition giving adequate protection against falling and splashing liquids.

1-8.3 Electric Supply

1-8.3.1 Fire Pump Branch Circuit means that portion of the wiring system between the final overcurrent device protecting the circuit and the motor.

1-8.3.2 Feeder means the circuit conductors between the service equipment, or the generator switchboard of an isolated plant, and the branch-circuit overcurrent device.

1-8.3.3 Service means the conductors and equipment for delivering energy from the electricity supply system to the wiring system of the premises served.

1-8.3.4 Service Equipment means the necessary equipment, usually consisting of a circuit breaker or switch and fuses, and their accessories, located near the point of entrance of supply conductors to a building or other structure, or an otherwise defined area, and intended to constitute the main control and means of cutoff of the supply.

1-8.4 Engines

1-8.4.1 Internal Combustion Engine means any engine in which the working medium consists of the products of combustion of the air and fuel supplied. This combustion is usually effected within the working cylinder but may take place in an external chamber.

1-8.4.2 Diesel Engine means an internal combustion engine in which the fuel is ignited entirely by the heat resulting from the compression of the air supplied for combustion. Oil-diesel engines, which operate on fuel oil injected after compression is practically completed, are the type usually used as fire-pump drivers.

1-8.4.3 Spark Ignited Engine means an internal combustion engine in which the fuel-air mixture is ignited by an electric discharge from a spark plug.

1-8.5 Head and Velocity

1-8.5.1 Total Head means for a horizontal split-case fire pump the algebraic difference between the total discharge head and the total suction head. Total head, as determined on a test when suction lift exists, is the sum of the total discharge head and total suction lift; and when positive suction head exists, the total head is the total discharge head minus the total suction head.

1-8.5.2 Total Head for a vertical shaft turbine-type pump is the distance from the water level in the well or the wet pit, when pumping, to the center of the discharge gage (measured in feet and converted to pounds per square inch, or in meters and converted to bars) plus the discharge pressure gage reading measured just beyond the discharge elbow of the pump plus the velocity head at the discharge.

1-8.5.3 Total Rated Head means for either a horizontal split-case or a vertical shaft turbine-type pump the total head, defined above, developed at rated capacity of the pump.

1-8.5.4. Velocity Head means the energy that the pump delivers to the liquid being pumped in achieving a certain rate of flow of the liquid ($V^2/2g$). For a given pumping condition, it is computed by measuring the flow and then choosing the value of velocity head from a curve or table according to the size of the inlet and outlet piping. For a horizontal shaft pump the difference between the velocity head at the inlet and the velocity head at the outlet is added to the discharge gage reading to find the total discharge head of the pump. For a vertical shaft pump the velocity head is computed for the discharge piping only and added to the discharge gage reading to find the total discharge head of the pump.

1-8.5.5 Net Positive Suction Head (NPSH) means the total suction head in feet (meters) of liquid absolute determined at the suction flange and referred to datum, less the vapor pressure of the liquid in feet (meters) absolute.

1-8.6 Pumps.

1-8.6.1 Centrifugal Pump means a pump in which the pressure is developed principally by the action of centrifugal force.

1-8.6.2 End Suction Pump means a pump having its suction nozzle on the opposite side of the casing from the stuffing box and having the face of the suction nozzle perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the shaft.

1-8.6.3 Fire Pump Unit means an assembled unit consisting of a fire pump, driver, controller and accessories.

1-8.6.4 Horizontal Pump means a pump with the shaft normally in a horizontal position.

1-8.6.5 Horizontal Split-case Pump means a centrifugal pump characterized by a housing which is split parallel to the shaft.

1-8.6.6 Vertical Shaft Turbine Pump means a centrifugal pump with one or more impellers discharging into one or more bowls and a vertical eductor or column pipe used to connect the bowl(s) to the discharge head on which the pump driver is mounted.

1-8.6.7 Maximum Pump Brake Horsepower means the maximum brake horsepower required to drive the pump at rated speed. The pump manufacturer determines this by shop test under expected suction and discharge conditions. Actual field conditions may vary from shop conditions.

1-8.7 Suction

1-8.7.1 Suction Head means a pressure at the pump inlet flange which is above atmospheric pressure.

1-8.7.2 Suction Lift means a pressure at the pump inlet flange which is below atmospheric pressure.

1-8.7.3 Operating Suction Lift means the vertical distance in feet between the pump center line and the pumping water level plus the velocity head and friction loss in the suction pipe and fittings.

1-8.7.4 Flooded Suction means water flowing from an atmospheric vented source to the pump without the average pressure at the pump inlet flange dropping below atmospheric pressure with the pump operating at 150 percent of its rated capacity.

1-8.8 Water Supply for Vertical Shaft Turbine-type Pump.

1-8.8.1 Aquifer means an underground formation that contains sufficient saturated permeable material to yield significant quantities of water.

1-8.8.2 Aquifer Performance Analysis means a test designed to determine how much underground water is available in a given field and proper well spacing to avoid interference in the field. Basic determinations of the test are transmissibility and storage coefficient (available volume of water) of the aquifer.

1-8.8.3 Wet Pit means a timber, concrete or masonry enclosure having a screened inlet kept partially filled with water by an open body of water such as a pond, lake, or stream.

1-8.8.4 Ground Water means that water which is available from a well driven into water-bearing subsurface strata (aquifer).

1-8.8.5 Static Water Level means the level, with respect to the pump, of the body of water from which the pump is taking suction, when the pump is not in operation. For vertical shaft turbine-type pumps the distance to the water level is measured vertically from the horizontal center line of the discharge head or tee.

1-8.8.6 Pumping Water Level is the level, with respect to the pump, of the body of water from which the pump is taking suction, when the pump is in operation. Measurements are made the same as in 1-8.8.5.

1-8.8.7 Draw-Down is the vertical difference between the pumping water level and the static water level.

1-9 Metrication Metric units of measurement in this standard are in accordance with the modernized metric system known as the International System of Units (SI). They include base units, derived units, and two units (liter and bar) which are outside of but recognized by SI are commonly used in international fire protection. These units are listed in Table 1-9, with conversion factors from U. S. customary units to metric, and also with comparison to units used in some related fields.

Table 1-9
Metric Units of Measurement

Quantity	Name of Unit	Unit Symbol	Conversion Factors — U.S. Customary to Metric	
length	meter	m	1 ft =	0.3048 m
	decimeter	dm	1 ft =	3.048 dm
	centimeter	cm	1 ft =	30.48 cm
	millimeter	mm	1 in. =	25.4 mm
volume	liter	l	1 gal =	3.785 l
	cu. meter	m ³	1 m ³ =	264 gals.
	cu. decimeter	dm ³	1 l =	1.0 dm ³
pressure	bar	bar	1 psi =	0.068 95 bar
	pascal	P	1 bar =	100,000 Pa
mass	kilogram	kg	1 lb =	0.4536 kg
temperature	deg. Celsius	°C	°C = °F — 32 x 5/9	
	kelvin	K	K = C	
	Centigrade	°C	°Celsius = °Centigrade	

Chapter 2 General

2-1 Water Supplies

***2-1.1** The adequacy and dependability of the source of water are of primary importance and shall be fully determined prior to the time of purchase of pumping equipment, with due allowance for its reliability in the future.

2-1.2 The minimum water level of a well or wet pit shall be determined by pumping at not less than 150 percent of the fire pump rated capacity.

***2-1.3** A stored supply shall be sufficient to meet the demand placed upon it for the expected duration, and a reliable method of replenishing the supply shall be provided.

2-2 Listed Pumps Centrifugal fire pumps shall be listed for fire protection service.

2-3 Rated Pump Capacities.

2-3.1 Fire pumps have the following rated capacities in gallons per minute and liters per minute, or larger, and are rated at net pressures of 40 pounds per square inch (2.7 bars) or more.

GPM	l/min	GPM	l/min	GPM	l/min
25	95	400	1514	2000	7570
50	189	450	1703	2500	9462
100	379	500	1892	3000	11 355
150	568	750	2839	3500	13 247
200	757	1000	3785	4000	15 140
250	946	1250	4731	4500	17 032
300	1136	1500	5677		

2-3.2 Special fire service pumps have rated capacities of 150, 200, 300 or 450 gallons per minute (568, 757, 1135 or 1703 liters per minute) limited to 130 percent capacity maximum, and are rated at various pressures. The maximum power required shall not exceed the limitations of a 30 horsepower (22.4 KW) electric motor.

***2-4 Pressure Maintenance (Jockey or Make-up) Pumps**

2-4.1 Pressure maintenance pumps shall have rated capacities not less than any normal leakage rate. They shall have discharge pressure sufficient to maintain the desired fire protection system pressure.

2-4.2 A check valve shall be installed in the discharge pipe.

***2-4.3** Indicating gate valves shall be installed in such places as needed to make the pump, check valve, and other miscellaneous fittings accessible for repair. (See Fig. A-2-4.3.)

***2-4.4** Where a centrifugal type pressure maintenance pump has a shutoff pressure exceeding the working pressure rating of the fire protection equipment, or where a turbine vane (peripheral) or a positive displacement (reciprocating or rotary) type of pump is used, a suitable relief valve shall be installed on the pump discharge to prevent damage to the fire protection system.

2-4.5 A fire pump shall not be used as a pressure maintenance pump.

2-5 Name Plate. Pumps shall be provided with a name plate.

2-6 Pressure Gages

2-6.1 A pressure gage having a dial not less than $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches (89 mm) in diameter shall be connected near the discharge casting with a $\frac{1}{4}$ inch (6 mm) gage valve. The dial shall indicate pressure to at least twice the rated working pressure of the pump but not less than 200 psi (13.6 bars). The face of the dial shall read in pounds per square inch or bars or both with the manufacturer's standard graduations.

2-6.2 A compound pressure and vacuum gage having a dial not less than $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches (89 mm) in diameter shall be connected to the suction pipe near the pump with a $\frac{1}{4}$ inch (6 mm) gage valve.

Exception: This rule shall not apply to vertical shaft turbine-type pumps.

The face of the dial shall read in inches (mm) of mercury (Hg) or pounds per square inch (Psi) (bars) for the suction range and have a pressure range of at least twice the rated working pressure of the pump but not less than 200 psi (13.6 bars).

2-7 Circulation Relief Valve. Each pump shall be provided with an automatic relief valve set below the shut off pressure at minimum expected suction pressure. It shall provide circulation of sufficient water to prevent the pump from overheating when operating with no discharge. A $\frac{3}{4}$ inch (19 mm) automatic relief valve shall be used for pumps with a rated capacity not to exceed 2500 gpm (9462 l/min); a 1 inch (25 mm) automatic relief valve shall be used for pumps with a rated capacity of 3000 to 4500 gpm (11 355 to 17 032 l/min). Provision shall be made for a discharge to a drain.

Exception: This rule shall not apply to engine driven pumps for which engine cooling water is taken from the pump discharge.

2-8 Equipment Protection

***2-8.1** The fire pump, driver, and controller shall be protected against possible interruption of service through damage caused by explosion, fire, flood, earthquake, rodents, insects, windstorm, freezing, vandalism, and other adverse conditions.

***2-8.2** Suitable means shall be provided for maintaining the temperature of a pump room or pump house, where required, above 40°F (5°C).

Exception: See 8-6.5 for higher temperature requirements for internal combustion engines.

2-8.3 Artificial light shall be provided in a pump room or pump house.

2-8.4 Emergency lighting shall be provided by fixed or portable battery operated lights, including flashlights. Emergency lights shall not be connected to an engine starting battery.

2-8.5 Provision shall be made for drainage and ventilation of a pump room or pump house.

***2-8.6** Floors shall be pitched for adequate drainage of escaping water or fuel away from critical equipment such as the pump, driver, controller, fuel tank, etc.

2-8.7 Coupling Guards. Coupling guards shall be provided to prevent injury to personnel by rotating elements.

2-9 Discharge Pipe and Fittings

2-9.1 The discharge assembly shall consist of pipe, valves, and fittings extending from the pump discharge flange to the system side of the discharge valve.

***2-9.2** The pressure rating of the discharge piping shall be adequate for the maximum working pressure but not less than the rating of the fire protection system. Steel pipe with flanges (flanges welded to the pipe are preferred) screwed, or mechanical grooved joints shall be used in the pump room or pump house. All pump discharge pipe shall be hydrostatically tested in accordance with NFPA No. 13, *Sprinkler Systems — 1975* and NFPA No. 24, *Outside Protection — 1973*.

2-9.3 The size of pump discharge pipe and fittings shall be not less than that given in Table 2-16.

***2-9.4** A listed check valve shall be installed in the pump discharge assembly.

2-9.5 A listed indicating gate or indicating butterfly valve shall be installed on the fire protection system side of the check valve. A listed indicating gate valve shall be installed on the inlet side of the pump to make the check valve and pump accessible for repair.

2-9.6 Relief Valve

2-9.6.1 Pumps connected to adjustable-speed drivers shall be equipped with a listed relief valve. Where pumps are driven by constant-speed motors and the pump shutoff pressure plus the static suction pressure exceeds the pressure for which the system components are rated, relief valves are required.

Exception: Pumps supplying only standpipe systems do not generally require relief valves.

2-9.6.2 The relief valve shall be set to prevent pressure on the fire protection system in excess of that pressure which the system is capable of withstanding.

2-9.6.3 The relief valve size shall not be less than that given in Table 2-16. Refer also to 2-9.6.9 and A-2-9.6.9 for conditions affecting size.

2-9.6.4 The relief valve shall be located between the pump and the pump discharge check valve.

2-9.6.5 The relief valve shall be so attached that it can be readily removed for repairs without disturbing the piping.

***2-9.6.6** The relief valve shall discharge into an open pipe or into a cone or funnel secured to the outlet of the valve. Water discharge from the relief valve shall be readily visible or easily detectable by the pump operator. Splashing of water into the pump room shall be avoided. If a closed-type cone is used, it shall be provided with means for detecting motion of water through the cone.

2-9.6.7 The relief valve shall not be piped to the pump suction or supply connection.

Exception: If no other adequate or acceptable means of water disposal is available, this arrangement shall be acceptable.

2-9.6.8 The relief valve discharge pipe from an open cone shall be of a size not less than that given in Table 2-16. If the pipe employs more than one elbow, the next larger pipe size shall be used.

***2-9.6.9** When the relief valve must be piped back to the source of supply, the relief valve and piping shall have sufficient capacity to prevent pressure from exceeding that for which system components are rated.

2-9.6.10 When the supply of water to the pump is taken from a suction reservoir of limited capacity, the drain pipe shall discharge into the reservoir at a point as far from the pump suction as is necessary to prevent the pump from drafting air introduced by the drain pipe discharge. If this discharge enters the reservoir below minimum water level, there is not likely to be an air problem. If it enters over the top of the reservoir, the air problem is reduced by extending the discharge to below the normal water level.

***2-9.7 Protection of Piping Against Damage Due to Movement**

***2-9.7.1** A clearance of not less than one inch (25.4 mm) shall be provided around pipes which pass through walls or floors.

2-10 Water Measuring Devices

2-10.1 A water measuring device shall be provided to test the pump.

2-10.2 Meters

***2-10.2.1** Metering devices or fixed nozzles for pump testing shall be listed. They shall be capable of water flow of not less than 175 percent of pump rated capacity.

2-10.2.2 All of the meter system piping shall be sized not less than the meter size.

2-10.2.3 The minimum size meter for a given pump capacity may be used where the meter system piping does not exceed 100 feet (30 m) equivalent length. Where meter system piping exceeds 100 feet (30 m) (length of straight pipe plus equivalent length in fittings, elevation, and loss through meter) the next larger size of meter and piping for the pump capacity shall be used. (See Table 2-16.)

2-10.3 Hose Valves

***2-10.3.1** Hose valves for pump testing shall be listed. They shall be $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches (63 mm) size. The number of hose valves shall be as specified in Table 2-16.

Exception: When the pipe between the detachable hose header and connection to the pump discharge pipe is over 15 feet (4.5 m) in length, the next larger pipe size shall be used.

2-10.3.2 Hose valves shall be threaded to conform to the American Standard as specified in the Standard for Screw Threads and Gaskets for Fire Hose Connections, NFPA No. 194, 1974. If local fire hose threads are not American Standard, an adapter coupling to the local standard shall be provided for each outlet and securely attached to it.

2-10.3.3 Where the hose valve header is located outside, or at a distance from the pump, and there is danger of freezing, a listed indicating gate valve and drain valve or ball drip shall be located in the pipe line to the hose header. The valve shall be at a point in the line close to the pump.

(See Fig. A-3-4.1.)

2-11 Power Supply Careful consideration shall be given in each case to the dependability of the power supply. This shall include the possible effect of fire on transmission lines either in the property or in adjoining buildings which might threaten the property.

2-12 Shop Tests

2-12.1 Each individual pump shall be tested at the factory to provide detailed performance data and to demonstrate its compliance with specifications.

2-12.2 Before shipment from the factory the pump manufacturer shall test each pump hydrostatically for a period of not less than five minutes. The test pressure shall be not less than one and one-half times the maximum design working pressure of the pump, but in no case less than 250 psi (17 bars). Pump casings shall be essentially tight at the test pressure. During the test, no objectionable leakage shall occur at any joint. In the case of vertical turbine-type pumps, both the discharge casting and pump bowl assembly shall be tested.

***2-13 Pump Shaft Rotation.** Pump shaft rotation shall be determined and correctly specified when ordering fire pumps and equipment involving that rotation.

***2-14 Alarms.** Various sections of this standard specify alarms to call attention to improper conditions that may exist in the complete fire pump equipment.

| **2-15 Gear Drive.** All gear drives shall be rated by the manufacturer at a load equal to the maximum horsepower of the pump for which the gear drive is intended. The gear drive shall operate without objectionable noise, vibration or excessive heating during the test.

| **2-16 Summary of Pump Data.** (*See Table 2-16.*)

Table 2-16. Summary of Pump Data

Minimum Pipe Sizes (Nominal)											
Pump Rating GPM (l/min)	Suction In. (mm)	Discharge In. (mm)	Relief Valve In. (mm)	Relief Valve Discharge In. (mm)	Meter Device In. (mm)	Number and Size of Hose Valves In. (mm)	Hose Header Supply In. (mm)				
25 (95)	1 (25)	1 (25)	¾ (19)	1 (25)	1¼ (32)	1 — 1½ (38)	1 (25)				
50 (189)	1½ (38)	1¼ (32)	1¼ (32)	1½ (38)	2 (51)	1 — 1½ (38)	1¼ (32)				
100 (378)	2 (51)	2 (51)	1½ (38)	2 (51)	2½ (63)	2 — 1½ (38)	2 (38)				
150 (568)	2½ (63)	2½ (63)	2 (51)	2½ (63)	3 (76)	1 — 2½ (63)	2½ (63)				
200 (757)	3 (76)	3 (76)	2 (51)	2½ (63)	3 (76)	1 — 2½ (63)	2½ (63)				
250 (946)	3½ (89)	3 (76)	2 (51)	2½ (63)	3½ (89)	1 — 2½ (63)	3 (76)				
300 (1135)	4 (102)	4 (102)	2½ (63)	3½ (89)	3½ (89)	1 — 2½ (63)	3 (76)				
400 (1514)	4 (102)	4 (102)	3 (76)	5 (127)	4 (102)	2 — 2½ (63)	4 (102)				
450 (1703)	5 (127)	5 (127)	3 (76)	5 (127)	4 (102)	2 — 2½ (63)	4 (102)				
500 (1892)	5 (127)	5 (127)	3 (76)	5 (127)	5 (127)	2 — 2½ (63)	4 (102)				
750 (2839)	6 (152)	6 (152)	4 (102)	6 (152)	5 (127)	3 — 2½ (63)	6 (152)				
1000 (3785)	8 (203)	6 (152)	4 (102)	8 (203)	6 (152)	4 — 2½ (63)	6 (152)				
1250 (4731)	8 (203)	8 (203)	6 (152)	8 (203)	6 (152)	6 — 2½ (63)	8 (203)				
1500 (5677)	8 (203)	8 (203)	6 (152)	8 (203)	8 (203)	6 — 2½ (63)	8 (203)				
2000 (7570)	10 (254)	10 (254)	6 (152)	10 (254)	8 (203)	6 — 2½ (63)	8 (203)				
2500 (9462)	10 (254)	10 (254)	6 (152)	10 (254)	8 (203)	8 — 2½ (63)	10 (254)				
3000 (11 355)	12 (305)	12 (305)	8 (203)	12 (305)	8 (203)	12 — 2½ (63)	10 (254)				
3500 (13 247)	12 (305)	12 (305)	8 (203)	12 (305)	10 (254)	12 — 2½ (63)	12 (305)				
4000 (15 140)	14 (356)	12 (305)	8 (203)	14 (356)	10 (254)	16 — 2½ (63)	12 (305)				
4500 (17 032)	16 (406)	14 (356)	8 (203)	14 (356)	10 (254)	16 — 2½ (63)	12 (305)				

Chapter 3 Horizontal Pumps

3-1 General.

3-1.1 Types. Horizontal pumps shall be of Split-Case or End Suction design, which are especially adaptable to fire service, where a water supply is obtainable under a positive head. End Suction pumps shall be single stage, centerline discharge design manufactured to American National Standards Institute, Inc., Standard B 73.1-1974 with capacities under 500 gallons per minute (1892 l/min).

3-1.2 Application. The horizontal centrifugal pump in horizontal or vertical position shall not be used where a suction lift is involved.

3-2 Factory and Field Performance.

***3-2.1 Characteristics.** Pumps shall furnish not less than 150 percent of rated capacity at not less than 65 percent of total rated head. The shutoff head shall not exceed 120 percent of rated head for Split-Case pumps, nor 140 percent for End Suction pumps. (See Fig. A-3-2.1.)

3-3 Suction.

***3-3.1 Sources.** Any source of water that is adequate in quality and quantity may provide the inlet supply for horizontal fire pumps. Where the suction supply is from a public service main, pump operation shall not produce a negative suction pressure at the pump or reduce the residual pressure in the public service main below 20 psi (1.4 bars) or below the minimum pressure set by the local regulatory authority.

3-3.2 Inlet Pressure. The inlet pressure available from a suction water supply shall be figured on the basis of a flow of 150 percent of rated capacity of the pump. This pressure shall be as indicated by a flow test.

3-3.3 Positive Head. Horizontal pumps shall be provided with water under a positive head.

3-3.4 Conditions. Including allowance for velocity and friction loss through all suction pipe and fittings, operating suction conditions shall not exceed the equivalent of 15 feet (4.6 m) at sea level. The equivalent lift shall be reduced one foot for each 1,000 feet (305 m) of altitude at the pump installation.

3-3.5 Connections.

3-3.5.1 Piping Materials.

(a) Suction pipe shall have a pressure rating not less than that of the yard piping. It shall be installed in accordance with the *Standard for Outside Protection*, NFPA No. 24 - 1973.

*(b) When steel pipe having flanged or screwed joints (flanged joints with flanges welded to the pipe are preferred) is used aboveground in the pump room, it shall be galvanized or painted on the inside, prior to installation, with a paint recommended for submerged surfaces. Thick bituminous linings shall not be used.

(c) Cement asbestos suction pipe shall be acceptable when the pump takes suction under a positive head at all times.

3-3.5.2 Multiple Pumps. Where a single suction pipe supplies more than one pump under head, the suction piping layout at the pumps shall be symmetrical so that each pump will receive its proportional supply.

3-3.5.3 Suction Size. The size of the suction pipe shall be such that with all pumps operating at 150 percent of rated capacity, the total equivalent operating suction lift will not exceed 15 feet (4.6 m) but in no case less than shown in Table 2-16.

***3-3.5.4 Pumps in Bypass.** When the suction supply is under sufficient pressure to be of material value without the pump, the pump shall be installed with a bypass. (*See Fig. A-3-3.5.4.*)

*3-3.5.5 Installation.

(a) Suction pipes shall be carefully laid to avoid air leaks and air pockets, either of which may seriously affect the operation of the pumps. (*See Fig. A-3-3.5.5.*)

(b) Suction pipes shall be installed below the frost line or in frost-proof casing. Special attention shall be given where piping enters streams, ponds, or reservoirs to prevent freezing either underground or under water.

(c) Elbows with a centerline plane parallel to the pump shaft shall be avoided.

(d) When the suction pipe and pump suction flange are not of the same size, they shall be connected with an eccentric tapered reducer in such a way as to avoid air pockets.

(e) All pump suction pipes, except short lengths between suction tanks and pumps, shall be hydrostatically tested in accord-

ance with tests for yard mains given in the *Standard for Outside Protection*, NFPA No. 24-1973, Section 9903.

(f) When the pump and its suction supply are on separate foundations with rigid interconnecting piping, the piping shall be provided with strain relief. (See Fig. A-3-4.1.)

***3-3.5.6 Control Valve.** A listed O.S. & Y. indicator-type gate valve shall be installed in the suction pipe.

3-3.5.7 Suction Screening. Where the suction supply comes under a positive head from an open source such as a pond or wet pit, protection shall be provided against the passage of materials which might clog the pump. Double removable intake screens shall be provided at the suction intake. These screens shall have below minimum water level an effective net area of openings of one square inch (645 mm²) for each gallon per minute (3.785 liter per minute) of 150 percent of rated pump capacity. Screens shall be so arranged that they can be cleaned or repaired without disturbing the suction pipe. A brass or copper wire screen of one-half inch (12.7 mm) mesh and No. 10 B. & S. gage wire shall be secured to a metal frame sliding vertically at the entrance to the intake. The overall area of this particular screen is 1.6 times the net screen opening area. [See screen details in Fig. A-4-2.2.2(a).]

3-3.5.8 Devices in Suction Piping.

(a) No device which will restrict the starting, stopping, or discharge of a fire pump or pump driver shall be installed in the suction piping.

| *Exception: Except as specified in 3-3.5.6.*

(b) Suitable devices may be installed in the suction supply piping and arranged to activate an alarm if the pump suction pressure falls below a predetermined minimum.

3-4 Fittings.

***3-4.1** Where necessary, the following fittings for the pump shall be provided by pump manufacturer or his authorized representative. (See Fig. A-3-4.1.)

- (a) Automatic air release. (Split-Case pumps only.)
- (b) Circulation relief valve.
- (c) Eccentric tapered reducer at suction inlet.
- (d) Hose valve manifold with hose valves.

- (e) Flow measuring device.
- (f) Pressure gages.
- (g) Relief valve and discharge cone.
- (h) Splash shield between pump and motor.

3-4.2 Automatic Air Release. Split-Case pumps which are automatically controlled shall be provided with a reliable float-operated air release or equivalent valve not less than one-half inch (13 mm) in size, to automatically release air from the pump.

3-5 Foundation and Setting.

3-5.1 The pump and driver shall be mounted on a common base plate and connected by a flexible coupling.

3-5.2 The base plate shall be securely attached to a solid foundation in such a way that proper pump and driver shaft alignment will be assured.

***3-5.3** The foundation shall be sufficiently substantial to form a permanent and rigid support for the base plate.

3-5.4 The base plate, with pump and driver mounted on it, shall be set level on the foundation.

***3-6 Alignment.** Pumps and drivers shall be aligned in accordance with the latest edition of Hydraulic Institute Standards for Centrifugal, Rotary and Reciprocating Pumps. (See A-3-6.)

Chapter 4 Vertical Shaft Turbine-Type Pumps

*4-1 General

***4-1.1 Suitability** The deep-well, turbine-type pump is particularly suitable for fire pump service when the source of water is located below the surface of the ground and it would be difficult to install any other type of pump below the minimum water level. It is a vertical shaft centrifugal pump with rotating impellers suspended from the pump head by a column pipe which also serves as a support for the shaft and bearings. It was originally designed for installation in drilled wells, but may also be used to lift water from lakes, streams, open sumps, and other subsurface sources. Both oil-lubricated enclosed line shaft and water-lubricated open line shaft pumps are used. Some health departments object to the use of oil-lubricated pumps so such authorities should be consulted before proceeding with oil-lubricated design.

4-1.2 Maximum Depth Fire pumps shall not be installed in a well when the pumping water level exceeds 200 feet (61 m) from the surface of the ground when pumping at 150 percent of rated capacity. In all applications the authority having jurisdiction shall be supplied with data on the draw-down characteristics of the well and the pump performance to determine the available discharge pressure at the discharge flange of the vertical pump. (*See Section 1-8 for definitions.*)

4-1.3 Pump Drives Electric motors shall be of the vertical hollow-shaft type. Diesel engine or steam turbine drivers shall have a vertical hollowshaft right angle gear mounted on the pump head.

4-1.4 Characteristics Pumps shall furnish not less than 150 percent of rated capacity at a total head of not less than 65 percent of the total rated head. The total shutoff head shall not exceed 140 percent of total rated head on vertical turbine pumps. (*See Fig. A-3-2.1.*)

4-2 Water Supply

4-2.1 Source

***4-2.1.1** The water supply shall be adequate, dependable and acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction.

***4-2.1.2** The acceptance of a well as a source of water supply shall be dependent upon satisfactory development of the well and establishment of satisfactory aquifer characteristics. (*See Section 1-8 for definitions.*)

4-2.2 Pump Submergence

***4-2.2.1 Well Installations** Proper submergence of the pump bowls shall be provided for reliability of operation of the fire-pump unit. Submergence of the second impeller from the bottom of the pump bowl assembly shall be not less than 10 feet (3 m) below the pumping water level at 150 percent of rated capacity. (See Fig. A-4-2.2.1.) The submergence shall be increased by one foot (0.3 m) for each 1,000 feet (305 m) of elevation above sea level.

***4-2.2.2 Wet Pit Installations** Submergence of the second impeller from the bottom of the pump bowl assembly shall be such that it is below the lowest pumping water level in the open body of water supplying the pit. (See Fig. A4-2.2.2.(a).) The submergence shall be increased by one foot (0.3 m) for each 1,000 feet (305 m) of elevation above sea level.

4-2.3 Well Construction

4-2.3.1 It shall be the responsibility of the groundwater supply contractor to perform the necessary groundwater investigation to establish the reliability of the supply, develop a well to produce the required supply, to perform all work and install all equipment in a thorough and workmanlike manner.

4-2.3.2 The vertical turbine-type pump is designed to operate in a vertical position with all parts in correct alignment. The well therefore shall be of ample diameter and sufficiently plumb to receive the pump.

4-2.4 Unconsolidated Formations (Sands and Gravels)

4-2.4.1 All casings shall be of steel of such diameter and installed to such depths as the formation may justify, and in the contractor's opinion best meet the conditions. Both inner and outer casing shall have a minimum wall thickness of .375 inches (9.5 mm). Inner casing diameter shall be not less than two inches (51 mm) larger than the pump bowls.

4-2.4.2 Outer casing shall extend down to approximately the top of the water-bearing formation. The inner casing of lesser diameter and the well screen shall extend into the water-bearing formation as the water-bearing stratum may justify and, in the contractor's opinion, best meet the conditions.

4-2.4.3 The well screen is a vital part of the well construction and careful attention shall be given to its selection. It shall be

the same diameter as the inner casing and of the proper length and percent open area to provide an entrance velocity not exceeding .15 foot (46 mm) per second. The screen shall be made of a corrosion- and acid-resistant material, such as stainless steel, monel or fiberglass, except that fiberglass or monel shall be used where it is anticipated that the chloride content of the well water will exceed 1,000 parts per million. The screen shall have adequate strength to resist the external forces that will be applied after it is installed, and to minimize the likelihood of damage during the installation.

4-2.4.4 The bottom of the well screen shall be sealed properly with a plate of the same material as the screen. The sides of the outer casing shall be sealed by the introduction of neat cement placed under pressure from the bottom to the top. Cement shall be allowed to set for a minimum of 48 hours before drilling operations are continued.

4-2.4.5 The immediate area for not less than six inches (152 mm) surrounding the well screen shall be filled with clean and well-rounded gravel of such size and quality as will create a gravel filter to insure sand-free production and a low velocity of water leaving the formation and entering the well.

***4-2.5 Consolidated Formations** Where the drilling penetrates unconsolidated formations above the rock, surface casing shall be installed, seated in solid rock and cemented in place.

4-2.6 Developing a Well Developing a new well and cleaning it of sand or rock particles (not to exceed five parts per million) shall be the responsibility of the groundwater supply contractor and shall be performed with a test pump and not the new fire pump. Freedom from sand shall be determined when the test pump is operated at 150 percent of rated capacity of the fire pump for which the well is being prepared.

***4-2.7 Test and Inspection of Well** A test to determine the water production of the well shall be made with an acceptable type of water measuring device such as an orifice, a venturi meter or a calibrated pitot tube, and shall be witnessed by a representative of the customer, contractor and authority having jurisdiction, as required. The test shall be continuous for a period of at least eight hours at 150 percent of the rated capacity of the fire pump, with 15-minute interval readings over the period of the test. The test shall be evaluated in the light of the effect of other wells in the vicinity and any possible seasonal variation in the water table at the well site. Test data shall describe the static water level and the pumping water level at 100 and 150 percent of the rated capacity

of the fire pump for which the well is being prepared. All existing wells within a 1,000 foot (305 m) radius of the fire well shall be monitored throughout the test period.

4-3 Pump

4-3.1 Head The pump head shall be either the aboveground or belowground discharge type. It shall be designed to support the driver, pump column, and the oil tube tension nut or packing container.

4-3.2 Column

4-3.2.1 The pump column shall be furnished in sections not exceeding a nominal length of 10 feet (3 m), shall be not less than the weight specified in Table 4-3.2, and shall be connected by threaded sleeve type couplings or flanges. The ends of each section of threaded pipe shall be faced parallel and machined with threads to permit the ends to butt so as to form accurate alignment of the pump column. All column flange faces shall be parallel and machined for rabbet fit to permit accurate alignment.

4-3.2.2 When the static water level exceeds 50 feet (15 m) belowground, open line shaft water-lubricated pumps shall be automatically pre-lubricated. (*See Fig. A-4-1.1.*)

4-3.2.3 When the pump is of the enclosed line shaft oil-lubricated type, the shaft enclosing tube shall be furnished in interchangeable sections not over 10 feet (3 m) in length, of extra strong pipe. An automatic sight feed oiler shall be provided, on a suitable mounting bracket, with connection to the shaft tube for oil-lubricated pumps. (*See Fig. A-4-1.1.*)

4-3.3. Bowl Assembly

4-3.3.1 The pump bowl shall be of close-grained cast iron, bronze, or other suitable material in accordance with the chemical analysis of the water and experience in the area.

4-3.3.2 Impellers shall be of the enclosed or semi-open type and shall be bronze or other suitable material in accordance with the chemical analysis of the water and experience in the area.

4-3.4 Suction Strainer

4-3.4.1 A cast or heavy fabricated type of nonferrous cone or basket type strainer shall be attached to the suction manifold of

Table 4-3.2

Pump Column Pipe Weights

Nominal Size (ID) (In.) (mm)		Outside Diameter (In.) (mm)		Weight per foot (plain ends) (pounds)*	Nominal Size (ID) (In.) (mm)		Outside Diameter (In.) (mm)		Weight per foot (plain ends) (pounds)*
6	152	6.625	168.3	18.97	10	168	10.75	273.0	31.20
7	178	7.625	193.7	22.26	12	305	12.75	323.8	43.77
8	203	8.625	219.1	24.70	14 OD	356	14.00	355.6	54.57
9	229	9.625	244.5	28.33					

*Metric weights in kilograms per meter — 28.230, 33.126, 36.758, 42.159, 46.431, 65.137 and 81.209.

the pump. The suction strainer shall have a free area of at least four times the area of the suction connections and the openings shall be sized to restrict the passage of a one-half inch (12.7 mm) sphere.

4-3.4.2 For installations in a wet pit this suction strainer shall be required in addition to the intake screen which is *illustrated in Fig. A-4-2.2.2(a)*.

4-3.5 Fittings

4-3.5.1 The following fittings shall be required for attachment to the pump:

Automatic air release valve *as specified in 4-3.5.2.*

Water level detector *as specified in 4-3.5.3.*

Discharge pressure gage *as specified in 2-6.1.*

Relief valve and discharge cone *when required by 2-9.6.1.*

Hose Valve Head and Hose Valves *as specified in 2-10.3*
or metering devices as specified in 2-10.2.

4-3.5.2 A 1 1/2 inch (38 mm) or larger automatic air release valve shall be provided to vent air from the column and the discharge head upon the starting of the pump, and also to admit air to the column to dissipate the vacuum there, upon stopping of the pump. This valve shall be located at the highest point in the discharge line between the fire pump and the discharge check valve.

***4-3.5.3** Each well installation shall be equipped with a suitable water level detector.

***4-4 Installation**

4-4.1 Pump House When a pump house is required it shall be of such character as will offer the least obstruction to the convenient handling and hoisting of vertical pump parts. Otherwise the *requirements of Section 2-8 and Section 8-3 shall apply.*

4-4.2 Outdoor Setting If in special cases the authority having jurisdiction does not require a pump room and the unit is installed outdoors, the driver shall be screened or enclosed and adequately protected against tampering. The screen or enclosure shall be easily removable and have provision for ample ventilation.

4-4.3 Foundation

4-4.3.1 Certified dimension prints shall be obtained from the manufacturer.

4-4.3.2 The foundation for vertical pumps shall be substantially built to carry the entire weight of the pump and driver plus the weight of the water contained in it. Foundation bolts shall be provided to firmly anchor the pump to the foundation.

4-4.3.3 The foundation shall be of sufficient area and strength that the load per square inch on concrete does not exceed design standards.

4-4.3.4 The top of the foundation shall be carefully leveled to permit the pump to hang free in the well or wet pit.

4-4.3.5 Where the pump is mounted over a sump or pit, I beams may be used. When using a right angle gear the driver shall be installed parallel to the beams.

4-5 Driver

4-5.1 Method of Drive

4-5.1.1 The pump shall be driven by a vertical hollow shaft electric motor or vertical hollow shaft right angle gear drive with diesel engine or steam turbine. The driver provided shall be so constructed that the total thrust of the pump (which includes the weight of the shaft, impellers, and hydraulic thrust) can be carried on a thrust bearing of ample capacity so that it will have an average life rating of five-year continuous operation. All drivers shall be so constructed that axial adjustment of impellers can be made to permit proper installation and operation of the equipment.

4-5.1.2 Motors shall be of the vertical hollow shaft type, drip proof, normal starting torque, low starting current, squirrel cage induction type. The motor shall be equipped with a non-reverse ratchet.

4-5.1.3 Gear drives shall be acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction. Gear drives shall be of the vertical hollow shaft type, permitting adjustment of the impellers for proper installation and operation of the equipment. The gear drive shall be equipped with a nonreverse ratchet.

4-5.1.4 Where diesel engines are used, it shall be the responsibility of the pump manufacturer to furnish a universal joint coupling of suitable design which will prevent undue strain on either the engine or the pump.

4-5.2 Controls. The controllers for the motor, diesel engine or steam turbine shall *comply with specifications for either Electric Drive Controllers in Chapter 7 of this standard or Engine Drive Controllers in Chapter 9.*

4-6 Tests

4-6.1 Field Acceptance and Subsequent Tests

4-6.1.1 When the installation is completed, an operating test shall be made in the presence of the customer, representative of the pump manufacturer, and the authority having jurisdiction. *Requirements in Chapter 12, Field Acceptance Tests* shall be followed insofar as they apply, and for well installations the test shall also include a continuous run, long enough to satisfy the authority having jurisdiction that the pump performs as required. In no event shall the test be for less than one hour.

4-6.1.2 At annual test-time both static and pumping water level shall be determined.

4.7 Operation and Maintenance

4-7.1 Operation

***4-7.1.1** Before starting the unit for the first time after installation all electrical connections to the motor and also the discharge piping from the pump shall be checked. With the top drive coupling removed, momentarily operate the motor to see that it rotates in the proper direction. Then the impellers shall be set for proper clearance, and the top drive coupling reinstalled.

***4-7.1.2** With the above precautions taken the pump shall be started and allowed to run. Observe the operation for vibration while running and also for any malfunctioning of the driver.

4-7.2 Maintenance

4-7.2.1 Manufacturer's instructions shall be carefully followed in making repairs, taking apart, and reassembling pumps.

4-7.2.2 In ordering spare or replacement parts the pump serial number stamped on the name plate fastened to the pump head shall be included in the order to make sure the proper parts are provided.

4-7.2.3 Ample head room and access for removal of pump shall be maintained.

Chapter 5 Special Fire Service Pumps

5-1 General

5-1.1 Application Special fire service pumps are intended for installation in situations where the available supply of water is limited and draft of water in excess of the maximum delivery of the pump would be likely to reduce the supply pressure to an undue extent. It is not usually advisable to reduce the pressure in public mains below 20 pounds per square inch (1.4 bars) while the pump is operating at its rated capacity. Special fire service pumps are also used in situations where there is no deficiency in the volume of water available but the pressure is inadequate to supply the quantity of water necessary for efficient discharge from the highest sprinklers. The authority having jurisdiction may permit the use of these pumps for other special situations where such use is acceptable to said authority. They are for use only where the conditions are not such as to justify installation of a standard fire pump.

5-1.2 Use Special fire service pumps shall be installed instead of standard fire pumps only when their installation is approved by the authority having jurisdiction.

5-2 Capacity of Water Supplies Installation of special fire service pumps shall *conform to the applicable provisions of Section 2-1 Water Supplies and Section 3-3.3 Positive Head.*

5-3 Pump

5-3.1 Performance Special fire service pumps have rated capacities of 150, 200, 300 and 450 gallons per minute (568, 757, 1135 and 1703 liters per minute) and are rated at net pressures between 40 and 100 pounds per square inch (2.7 and 6.8 bars). The pumps shall have such performance characteristics that the power required of the driving motor will not exceed 30 horsepower (22 KW) at any rate of water delivery within the delivery range shown by the head-capacity curve of the pump and, at zero operating lift, the maximum capacity will not exceed 130 percent of the rated capacity.

5-3.2 Selection of Pump Selection of a pump for a given condition shall be based on the capacity and pressure conditions in the supply mains as determined by test, and the capacity and pressure requirements of the installation. The pump chosen shall be one which has a capacity and pressure rating not less than required without exceeding the capacity limit of the supply main. Where a characteristic curve is not available it shall be assumed that the pump may have a maximum suction demand of 130 percent of its rated capacity.

***5-3.3 Pump Requirements** Pumps shall be listed for fire protection service. They shall have such performance characteristics that, at zero lift, the maximum capacity will not exceed 130 percent of the rated capacity.

***5-4 Equipment Protection** Special fire service pumps shall be protected against possible interruption of service *as specified in Section 2-8 Equipment Protection.*

5-5 Foundation and Setting Special fire service pumps shall be mounted on a common base plate, attached to a solid foundation, and set *as specified in Section 3-5 Foundation and Setting.*

5-6 Alignment Special fire service pumps shall be aligned *as described in Section 3-6 Alignment.*

5-7 Pressure Gages A discharge pressure gage and a compound pressure and vacuum suction gage shall be connected *as specified in Section 2-6 Pressure Gages.*

5-8 Hose Valve for Testing. A discharge fitting with valved outlet for attachment of 2½ inch (65 mm) hose or metering devices shall be provided for testing purposes.

5-9 Automatic Air Release Pumps which are automatically controlled shall be provided with a reliable float-operated air release or equivalent valve not less than ½ inch (12 mm) in size, to automatically release air from the pump.

5-10 Circulation Relief Valve to Prevent Overheating Pumps shall be provided with a ¾ inch (19 mm) relief valve set slightly below the shutoff pressure and arranged to permit circulation of sufficient water to prevent the pump from overheating when operating with no discharge. Provision shall be made for discharge to a drain.

5-11 Driver

5-11.1 Motors shall be of such capacity that, at rated voltage (and on a-c motors at rated frequency), their full-load ampere rating will not be exceeded (except as allowed by the service factor stamped on the name plate) under any conditions of pump load. It shall be the pump manufacturer's responsibility to provide a motor of ample size to drive the pump, taking into consideration the suction pressure.

5-11.2 Motors used at altitudes above 3300 feet (1000 m) shall be operated or derated *according to the current NEMA Standard MG1-part 14.*

5-11.3 Installation of motors and their power supply shall conform to *Section 6-5 Motors*.

5-12 Shop Tests Each special fire service pump shall be tested in the factory *as specified in Section 2-12*.

5-13 Unit Purchase Required The special fire service pump, driver, and controller shall be purchased as a complete unit assembly *as specified in Section 1-5 Unit Purchase*.

Chapter 6 Electric Drive for Pumps

***6-1 Electrical Equipment** Electrical equipment shall comply with the *provisions of the National Electrical Code, NFPA No. 70, 1975.*

6-2 Power Station

6-2.1 Single Power Station. When current is taken from a single power station, the station shall be of noncombustible construction, so located or protected as to be free from chances of serious damage by exposure from fire. The design and arrangement of apparatus within it shall be such that there will be but little chance of interruption of service.

6-2.2 Power Sub Station When current is taken through a substation, the substation shall *meet the requirements of 6-2.1 above.* In addition the number and arrangement of cables between the station and the substation shall be such as to practically guarantee continuous power at the substation.

***6-2.3 Other Power Sources** Where service cannot be obtained from a power station or substation *meeting the requirements of 6-2.1 and 6-2.2,* it shall be obtained from two or more stations or substations so located and so equipped that an accident or fire at one will not cause an interruption of the service supplied by the other(s).

*6-3 Power Supply Lines

***6-3.1 Type of Lines.** The lines between the power plant(s) and the pump room shall be of such number, so arranged and so located that there will be small chance of an interruption of service to the motor(s), due to accident to the lines.

6-3.2 Pump Room Wiring. All wiring in the pump room shall be in rigid metal conduit, electrical metallic tubing or liquid-tight flexible metal conduit.

Exception: For 600 volts or less, mineral insulated metal sheathed cable (type MI) is acceptable.

6-3.3 Capacity of Lines

6-3.3.1 Each line between the power plant(s) and the pump room shall be sized *in accordance with the National Electrical Code, NFPA No. 70, 1975, Article 430, part B Motor Circuit Conductors; Section 230-2, exception 1; Section 230-44; Section 230-82 exception 5; and Section 230-90 (a) exception 5.*

***6-3.3.2** The voltage at the motor shall not drop more than five percent below the voltage rating of the motors when the pumps are being driven at rated output, pressure, and speed, and when the lines between power station(s) and motors are carrying their peak loads.

6-3.3.3 Where squirrel-cage motors are used, the capacity of the generating station(s), the connecting lines, and the transformers shall be ample to keep the voltage from dropping more than 15 percent below normal voltage under motor starting conditions.

6-3.4 Power Supply Protective Devices

6-3.4.1 When power supply protective devices (fuses or circuit breakers) are installed in the power supply circuits at utility plants, substations, or plant load distribution centers ahead of the fire pump feeder circuits, such devices shall not open at the sum of the locked rotor currents of the fire pump motor(s) and the maximum plant load currents.

6-3.4.2 When power supply protective devices (fuses or circuit breakers) are installed in the fire pump feeder circuit, such devices shall not open at the sum of the locked rotor currents of the fire pump motor(s) and the necessary associated fire pump installation electrical accessory currents.

6-4 Transformers

***6-4.1 Installation.** Transformers shall be installed in accordance with the requirements of the National Electrical Code, NFPA No. 70, 1975.

6-4.2 Isolation When transformers supplying current to the lights and motors in the building(s) served by the fire pump also supply the pump motor, arrangements shall be made so that all loads except the pump motor load can be quickly cut off when necessary. Switches for doing this shall be in the pump room.

Exception: If the transformer room is near the pump room, the switches may be in the transformer room.

6-4.3 Location A room containing transformers installed solely to supply current to a pump motor shall be dry and heated in cold weather.

Exception: This shall not be necessary if the transformers are normally left connected to the supply lines.

6-5 Motors

***6.5.1 Types 600 Volts or Less** Electric motors are an accepted dependable source of power for operation of centrifugal fire pumps. All motors shall be rated for continuous duty and shall not be used at voltages exceeding 110 percent of rated voltage. It is the responsibility of the pump manufacturer to provide a motor of ample size *as specified in 6-5.3*. Direct-current or alternating-current motors shall comply with the following requirements:

6-5.1.1 Direct-current motors shall be of either the stabilized shunt-type or the cumulative compound-wound type. The speed of the motor at no load hot shall not exceed the speed at full load hot by more than 10 percent.

6-5.1.2 Squirrel-cage induction motors shall have normal starting and breakdown torque. The locked rotor current of three-phase, constant speed, induction motors, measured with rated voltage and frequency impressed with rotor locked shall not exceed the values in Table 6-5.1.2.

***6-5.2 Types in Excess of 600 Volts** All fire pump motors shall be rated for continuous duty and shall not be used at voltages in excess of 110 percent of rated voltage.

6-5.3 Current Limits

6-5.3.1 All motors shall be of such capacity that at rated voltage (and on a-c motors at rated frequency) their full load ampere rating will not be exceeded under any conditions of pump load.

Exception: For motors having a service factor stamped on the nameplate, the full load ampere rating is considered increased as permitted by the service factor.

6-5.3.2 Motors used at altitudes above 3,300 feet (1,000m) shall be operated or derated *according to NEMA Standard MG1-Part 14*.

6-5.4 Marking

6-5.4.1 Marking of motor terminals shall be *in accordance with NEMA Standard MG1 - Part 2*.

6-5.4.2 A nameplate shall be provided showing the following information:

Direct-Current Motors

Manufacturer's type and frame designation.
Rated horsepower output.

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Table 6-5.1.2
Horsepower, Locked Rotor Current, Motor Designation

Rated Horsepower†	Locked Rotor Current Three-Phase 230 Volts‡ (Amps)	Motor Designation (NEC Code Letter) 230 Volts A to and Including§
5	92	J
7½	127	H
10	162	H
15	232	G
20	290	G
25	365	G
30	435	G
40	580	G
50	725	G
60	870	G
75	1,085	G
100	1,450	G
125	1,815	G
150	2,170	G
200	2,900	G
250	3,650	G
300	4,400	G
350	5,100	G
400	5,800	G
450	6,500	G
500	7,250	G

†For motors of larger horsepower, refer to the manufacturer for locked rotor current.

‡The locked rotor currents for 230 volt motors are approximately six times the full load current. The corresponding values of locked rotor current for motors rated at other voltages shall be determined by multiplication of the values shown by the following factors:

Rated Voltage	Factor
200	1.15
208	1.1
460	0.5
575	0.4
Any other voltage	Ratio of 230 volts to the rated voltage

Example: A 15 horsepower, 460 volt motor would have a value of 116 amperes.

§ Code letters of motors rated for all other voltages shall conform with those shown for 230 volts.

Direct-Current Motors (*cont.*)

Time rating.

Voltage.

Temperature rise or class of insulation.

Ambient temperature.

RPM at full load.

Full load amperes.

Shunt or compound wound.

Alternating-Current Motors**Squirrel-cage Motors —**

Manufacturer's type and frame designation.

Rated Horsepower output.

Time rating.

Voltage.

Frequency.

Number of phases.

Temperature rise or class of insulation.

Ambient temperature.

RPM at full load.

Full load amperes.

Code Letter.

Service factor, if other than 1.0.

Wound Rotor Induction Motors —

Same as squirrel-cage motors but also secondary amperes at full load, and secondary voltage.

6-5.5 Water Protection

6-5.5.1 Where subject to possible splash of water from hose connections close to the pump, open motors shall be protected against such splashing by a noncombustible, moisture-resisting partition or equivalent, furnished by the pump manufacturer and installed between the pump and the motor.

6-5.5.2 Open drip-proof motors shall be protected the same as open motors if hose valves are located inside the pump room. (*See 7-8.2 for definitions.*)

6-5.5.3 Open splash-proof motors with ventilating inlet and discharge located so as to prevent impact of dripping or splashing water on windings or other energized mechanisms, shall not require the splash partition described above.

6-5.5.4 Totally enclosed, fan-cooled motors shall not require a splash partition but they shall be sealed at the joints and have conduit fittings arranged to prevent the entrance of water.

6-5.5.5 Current carrying parts of electric motors shall be at least 12 inches (305 mm) above the floor.

6-5.6 Other Features

6-5.6.1 Motors shall be equipped with antifriction ball bearings or roller type bearings mounted so as to be effectively sealed against dirt and moisture.

6-5.6.2 The motor terminal box shall be a type to which conduit can be attached at sides, top or bottom. Totally enclosed fan-cooled motors shall be provided with watertight conduit boxes.

6-5.6.3 Where unusual moisture or abrasive dust conditions are anticipated, motors shall be a special type or especially insulated to withstand such conditions. Under such conditions motors rated in excess of 600 volts shall be totally enclosed type.

6-5.6.4 Instructions for the care and lubrication of motor bearings shall accompany each motor.

Chapter 7 Electric Drive Controllers

***7-1 Specifications for All Controllers** The specifications in this Chapter cover all controllers, both automatic and nonautomatic, for electric motors driving fire pumps.

7-1.1 General

7-1.1.1. All controllers shall be specifically listed for electric motor driven fire pump service.

7-1.1.2 All controllers shall be completely assembled, wired, and tested by the manufacturer before shipment from the factory.

7-1.1.3 All controllers shall be marked "Fire Pump Controller" and shall show plainly the name of the manufacturer, the identifying designation, and the complete electrical rating.

7-1.1.4 It shall be the responsibility of the pump manufacturer or his representative to make necessary arrangements for the services of a manufacturer's representative when needed for service and adjustment of the equipment during the installation, testing, and warranty periods.

7-2 Location

7-2.1 Controllers shall be located as close as is practical to the motors they control and shall be within sight of the motors.

7-2.2 Controllers shall be so located or so protected that they will not be injured by water escaping from pumps or pump connections. Current carrying parts of controllers shall be not less than 12 inches (305 mm) above the floor level.

7-2.3 A clearance of not less than $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet (1.1 m) shall be provided at the rear of controller enclosures designed to be inspected and serviced from the rear.

7-3 Construction

7-3.1 Equipment All equipment shall be suitable for use in locations subject to a moderate degree of moisture such as a damp basement.

7-3.2 Mounting All equipment shall be mounted in a substantial manner on a single noncombustible supporting structure.

7-3.3 Enclosure The structure or panel shall be securely mounted in an enclosure(s) which will protect the equipment against mechanical injury and falling drops of water striking the enclosure from the downward vertical.

7-3.4 Connections and Wiring

7-3.4.1 All bus bars and connections shall be readily accessible for maintenance work after installation of the controller, without disconnecting the external circuit conductors.

7-3.4.2 Test Connections Provisions shall be made to allow the use of test meters by one of the methods outlined in paragraphs (a) or (b) below.

(a) Terminals shall be so located and arranged that a clamp-on or similar type meter can be safely and conveniently used, or

(b) There shall be provided as part of the controller a readily accessible test link or equivalent means for connecting a current measuring instrument in one of the motor circuit conductors without the necessity for disconnecting any conductor which runs outside the equipment enclosures. The test link shall be connected between the isolating switch and the circuit breaker.

7-3.4.3 Bus bars and other wiring elements of the controller shall be designed on a continuous duty basis.

Exception: Conductors which are in a circuit only during the motor starting period may be designed accordingly.

7-3.5 Protection of Auxiliary Circuits Circuits which are depended upon for proper operation of the controller shall not have overcurrent protective devices connected in them.

7-3.6 External Operation All switching equipment for manual use in connecting or disconnecting, or starting or stopping the motor shall be externally operable *as defined in the National Electrical Code, NFPA No. 70, 1975*. The isolating switch shall *meet the requirements of 7-4 below*.

7-3.7 Wiring Diagrams and Instructions

7-3.7.1 A wiring diagram shall be provided and permanently attached to the inside of the controller enclosure.

7-3.7.2 All the field wiring terminals shall be plainly marked to correspond with the wiring diagram furnished.

7-3.8 Marking Each motor control device and each switch and circuit breaker shall be marked to plainly indicate the name of the manufacturer, his designated identifying number and the electrical rating in volts, horsepower, amperes, frequency, phases, etc., as may be appropriate. The markings shall be so located as to be visible after installation.

***7-3.9 Instructions** Complete instructions covering the operation of the controller shall be provided and conspicuously mounted on the controller.

7-4 Components

7-4.1 Isolating Means. The isolating means shall be a motor circuit switch of horsepower rating equal to horsepower of motor, or a non-automatic circuit breaker of the same current rating as the circuit breaker (see 7-4.2).

Exception: This isolating means is not required on limited service controllers.

7-4.1.1 The isolating means shall be externally operable (see 7-3.6).

7-4.1.2 The ampere rating of the switch shall be at least 115 percent of the nameplate current rating of the motor.

7-4.1.3 The following warning shall appear on or immediately adjacent to the isolating means:

WARNING—DO NOT OPEN OR CLOSE THIS SWITCH WHILE THE CIRCUIT BREAKER (DISCONNECTING MEANS) IS IN CLOSED POSITION.

7-4.1.4 The isolating means operating handle shall be provided with a spring latch which shall be so arranged that it requires the use of the other hand to hold the latch released in order to permit opening or closing of the switch.

Exception: Where the isolating means and the circuit breaker are so interlocked that the isolating means can neither be opened nor closed while the circuit breaker is closed, this latch is not required.

7-4.2 Circuit Breaker (Disconnecting Means). The motor branch circuit shall be protected by a suitable magnetic trip-type circuit breaker, connected directly to the load side of the isolating means and conforming with the following requirements:

Exception: The circuit breaker for a limited service controller need not be a magnetic trip type. See 7-7.4.

7-4.2.1 No other overcurrent protective devices shall be in the motor circuit on the load side of the circuit breaker. (*See 6-3.4 for rating and setting of overcurrent devices in the circuit on the line side of the circuit breaker. See the National Electrical Code, NFPA No. 70, 1975, Sections 430-37 and 240-20(a) for the number of overcurrents unit required for circuit protection devices.*)

7-4.2.2 The circuit breaker shall have one pole for each ungrounded branch circuit conductor.

7-4.2.3 The circuit breaker shall be externally operable.

7-4.2.4 The circuit breaker shall trip free of the handle.

7-4.2.5 The circuit breaker rating shall be not less than 115 percent of the rated full load current of the motor.

7-4.2.6 The circuit breaker shall permit normal starting of the motor without tripping.

7-4.2.7 The circuit breaker shall provide locked rotor and instantaneous short circuit protection.

(a) For a squirrel cage induction motor, the circuit breaker shall be of the time delay type and have a time delay of not over 20 seconds at locked rotor current (this is approximately 600 percent of rated full load motor current for squirrel cage induction motors), and shall be calibrated up to and set at 300 percent of the motor full load current.

(b) For a direct-current or a wound rotor alternating-current motor, the circuit breaker shall be of the instantaneous type calibrated up to and set at 400 percent of the motor full load current.

***7-4.2.8** The short-circuit rating of the circuit breaker shall be equal to or greater than the available short-circuit current for the circuit in which it is used. When the available short-circuit current at the line terminals of the controller exceeds the short-circuit current rating of the largest available breaker, the circuit breaker used shall be protected with current limiting fuses (bolted type Class J or L) coordinated with the circuit breaker so that the short-circuit currents within the circuit breaker rating are interrupted by the circuit breaker only. These fuses shall hold locked rotor current of the motor continuously (*for further detail see ANSI C37.27, 1972*). Coordinated in this sense means that the characteristics of 7-2.4.7 shall be provided by the circuit breaker alone, and the fuse shall not permit peak let-through current in excess of 2.3 times the 240 volt rms symmetrical short-circuit current rating of the circuit breaker. The

crossover point of the fuse curve shall be to the left of the intersection of the short-circuit current rating of the circuit breaker on the instantaneous trip clearing time curve of the circuit breaker. The current limiting fuses shall be mounted in the controller panel and connected between the isolating switch and the circuit breaker. (See Fig. A-7-4.2.8.)

7-4.2.9 The circuit breaker short-circuit current rating shall be selected by using Table 7-4.2.9 when the installation meets the criteria established in the notes to the Table. Otherwise, a short-circuit study must be made to establish the available short-circuit current at the controller in accordance with *IEEE No. 141 Electric Power Distribution for Industrial Plants* or *IEEE No. 241 Electric Systems for Commercial Buildings*.

7-4.2.10 A nameplate with the legend **CIRCUIT BREAKER — DISCONNECTING MEANS** in letters not less than $\frac{3}{8}$ inch (10 mm) high shall be located on the outside of the controller enclosure adjacent to the means for tripping the circuit breaker.

7-4.3 Motor Starter

7-4.3.1 The motor starter shall be of the magnetic type with a contact in each ungrounded conductor.

7-4.3.2 For electrical operation of reduced voltage starters, timed automatic acceleration of the motor shall be provided. The period of motor acceleration shall not exceed 10 seconds.

7-4.3.3 Starting resistors shall be designed to permit one five second starting operation in each 80 seconds for a period of not less than one hour.

7-4.3.4 The operating coil for the main contactor shall be supplied directly from the main power voltage and not through a transformer (for controllers of 600 volts or less).

***7-4.4 Alarm and Signal Devices on Controller.** A pilot lamp (6w or 7w, 115-125 volt, candelabra base) shall be connected to a pair of power supply conductors directly on the line side of the motor starter (load side of the circuit breaker) to indicate that the circuit breaker and test link are closed and that power is available at the controller for starting. The lamp shall be accessible for replacement.

Table 7-4.2.9
Short-Circuit Current Rating of Circuit Breakers of Fire Pump
Controllers When Supplied Through Transformers

Transformer KVA	Transformer Secondary Volts	Circuit Breaker Short-Circuit Current Rating Amperes Symmetrical	Minimum Length of Cable Between Transformer and Circuit Breaker† Feet												AWG‡		
			750	600	500	MCM‡	400	350	300	250	4/0	3/0	2/0	1/0	1	2	4
750	600	14,000	52	50	48	45	42	39	36	34	33	31	30	27	25	17	
	480	22,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	240	25,000	40	39	38	36	35	32	30	28	26	23	20	15	25	10	
1,000	600	14,000	161	155	153	140	134	130	124	119	107	94	83	71	60	42	
	480	22,000	50	45	39	35	32	31	30	28	26	24	22	20	19	12	
	240	25,000	58	55	53	50	47	45	42	39	35	31	27	23	19	13	
1,500	600	14,000	272	260	250	234	225	213	196	185	164	143	123	103	87	58	
	480	22,000	110	106	102	96	92	88	82	77	69	61	53	45	38	26	
	240	25,000	74	71	68	64	61	57	53	49	44	37	32	27	22	15	
	600	22,000	93	89	86	83	81	77	73	69	63	56	49	42	36	26	
	480	30,000	43	41	40	38	37	36	34	32	30	27	24	21	18	13	
	240	42,000	33	31	30	28	26	24	23	21	19	17	15	13	11	8	
2,000	600	14,000	325	310	298	280	265	252	231	216	190	164	140	117	97	65	
	480	22,000	145	138	125	125	119	114	105	98	87	76	66	55	46	31	
	240	25,000	83	79	76	71	67	63	58	54	47	41	35	29	24	16	
	600	22,000	150	145	138	130	124	119	111	104	93	82	71	60	51	34	
	480	30,000	79	76	74	70	67	64	60	56	50	44	38	33	28	19	

Table 7-4.2.9 (cont.)

Transformer KVA	Transformer Secondary Volts	Circuit Breaker Short-Circuit Current Rating Amperes Symmetrical	Minimum Length of Cable Between Transformer and Circuit Breaker†													
			MCM‡							Feet						
			750	600	500	400	350	300	250	4/0	3/0	2/0	1/0	1	2	4
2,500	240	42,000	41	39	38	35	34	32	30	27	25	21	18	16	13	9
	600	42,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	480	50,000	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	2	2
	240	65,000	17	17	16	15	14	13	12	12	11	10	9	8	6	4
	600	14,000	355	348	325	303	287	274	250	232	203	175	149	124	103	68
	480	22,000	165	157	151	142	135	129	118	109	97	83	72	60	50	33
	240	25,000	88	83	80	74	71	67	61	56	49	42	36	30	25	16
	600	22,000	180	173	167	158	151	143	131	123	109	95	82	68	57	39
	480	30,000	99	95	92	87	83	79	73	69	60	53	46	39	33	22
	240	42,000	44	42	41	38	37	34	32	30	27	23	19	16	13	9
	600	42,000	33	32	31	29	28	26	25	24	23	21	18	16	14	10
	480	50,000	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	19	18	16	15	13	11	8
	240	65,000	22	21	21	19	18	17	16	15	14	12	11	9	8	5

Notes to Table 7-4.2.9

†Cable lengths are based on:

(a) Transformer impedance of 5.75 percent. If a higher impedance transformer is used, the cable length may be decreased for the same circuit breaker short-circuit rating.

(b) Copper cables with three single conductors in a magnetic duct.

(c) 100 percent total connected motor load with motor contribution equal to four times transformer full load current.

‡Cable sizes listed are based on Temperature Rating of Conductors from 60°C to 90°C, as listed in the *National Electrical Code, NFPA No. 70, 1975, Table 310-16*, and they provide proper cable sizing (125 percent motor full load current) for motors up to 125 horsepower at 240 volts, 250 horsepower at 480 volts, and 350 horsepower at 600 volts.

7-4.5 Alarm and Signal Devices Remote from Controller

When the pump room is not constantly attended, audible or visual alarms powered by a source, not exceeding 125 volts, shall be provided at a point of constant attendance. These alarms shall indicate the following:

(a) Controller has operated into a motor running condition. This alarm circuit shall be energized by a separate reliable supervised power source, or from the pump motor power, reduced to not more than 125 volts.

*(b) Loss of line power on line side of motor starter, in any phase. This alarm circuit shall be energized by a separate reliable supervised power source.

7-4.6 Controller Alarm Contacts for Remote Indication

Controllers shall be equipped with contacts (open or closed) to operate circuits for the conditions covered in 7-4.5.

7-5 Starting and Control

***7-5.1 Automatic and Nonautomatic**

7-5.1.1 An automatic controller shall be operable also as a nonautomatic controller.

7-5.1.2 A nonautomatic controller shall be actuated by manually initiated electrical means and by manually initiated mechanical means.

7-5.2 Automatic Controller

***7-5.2.1 Water Pressure Control.** In the controller circuit there shall be provided a pressure-actuated switch having high and low calibrated adjustments, and responsive to water pressure in the fire protection system. Suitable provision shall be made for relieving pressure to the pressure-actuated switch, to test the operation of the controller and the pumping unit. (*See Fig. A-7-5.2.1.*)

7-5.2.2 Fire Protection Equipment Control When the pump supplies special water control equipment (deluge valves, dry pipe valves, etc.) and it is desired to start the motor before the pressure-actuated switch(es) would do so, the controller shall be equipped to start the motor upon operation of the fire protection equipment. This equipment shall be a relay of the drop-out type. The relay shall be actuated from a normally closed contact on the fire protection equipment.

7-5.2.3 Sequence Starting of Pumps Operating in Parallel. The controller for each unit of multiple pump units shall incorporate a sequential timing device to prevent any one motor

from starting simultaneously with any other motor. If water requirements call for more than one pumping unit to operate, the units shall start at intervals of five to ten seconds. Failure of a leading motor to start shall not prevent subsequent pumping units from starting.

7-5.2.4 With pumping units operating singly or in parallel, the control circuits leaving or entering the fire pump controller shall be so arranged that breakage, disconnecting, shorting of the wires or loss of power to these circuits cannot prevent the operation of the fire pump controller that would have been possible without these circuits.

7-5.2.5 Sole Supply Pumps For sprinkler or standpipe systems where an automatically controlled pumping unit constitutes the sole supply, or where required by the authority having jurisdiction, the controller shall be wired for manual shutdown.

7-5.3 Nonautomatic Controller

7-5.3.1 Manual Electric Control at Controller There shall be a manually operated switch on the control panel so arranged that when the motor is started manually, its operation cannot be affected by the pressure-actuated switch. The arrangement shall also provide that the unit will remain in operation until manually shut down.

Exception: An autotransformer reduced-voltage type of starter need not have electrical control means for starting the motor.

7-5.3.2 Manual Electric Control at Remote Station When additional control stations for causing nonautomatic continuous operation of the pumping unit, independent of the pressure-actuated switch, are provided at locations remote from the controller, such stations shall not be operable to stop the motor.

7-5.3.3 Manual Mechanical Control at Controller

(a) The controller shall be equipped with a handle or lever which operates to close the motor-circuit switching mechanism mechanically. This handle or lever shall provide for nonautomatic continuous running operation of the motor(s) independent of any electric control circuits, magnets or equivalent devices, and independent of the pressure-activated control switch. Means shall be incorporated for mechanically latching or holding of the handle or lever for manual operation in the actuated position. The mechanical latching shall not be automatic, but at the option of the operator.

(b) The handle or lever shall be arranged to move in one direction only from "off" to final position.

Exception: This does not apply to the auto-transformer reduced-voltage type starter.

(c) The motor starter shall return automatically to the "off" position in case the operator releases the starter handle in any but the full running position.

7-5.4 Methods of Stopping Shutdown shall be accomplished by the following methods:

1. Manual — operation of reset pushbutton on outside of controller enclosure which, in the case of automatic controllers, shall return the controller to full automatic position.
2. Automatic shutdown after automatic start (optional) — if controller is set up for automatic shutdown after starting causes have returned to normal, a running period timer set for at least one minute running time for each ten horsepower of motor rating (but which need not exceed seven minutes) shall be used.

7-6 Controllers for Voltages in Excess of 600

***7-6.1 Control Equipment** Where equipment rated in excess of 600 volts is accepted, the control equipment shall comply with the requirements of 7-1 through 7-5.4.

Exceptions: 7-6.2 through 7-6.8 below detail respects in which controllers of voltages in excess of 600 do not comply with the referenced sections.

7-6.2 Provisions for Testing The provisions of 7-3.4.2 shall not apply. An ammeter shall be provided on the controller with a suitable transfer switch arranged for reading the current in each phase. An indicating voltmeter shall also be provided on the controller with scale calibrated to the high voltage supply and deriving its source of power from the control transformer secondary.

7-6.3 Disconnecting Under Load Provision shall be made to prevent opening the isolating switch under load.

7-6.4 Pressure-Actuated Switch Location Special precautions shall be taken in locating the pressure-actuated switch, called for in 7-5.2.1, to prevent any water leakage from coming in contact with high-voltage components.

7-6.5 Low-Voltage Control Circuit The low-voltage control circuit shall be supplied from the high-voltage source through a step-down control circuit transformer protected by suitable high-voltage fuses. Its current supply shall be interrupted when the isolating switch is in the open position.

7-6.6 Alarm and Signal Devices on Controller For these controllers, specifications differ from 7-4.4. A pilot lamp shall be provided to indicate that power is available. The lamp operating voltage shall be less than the lamp voltage rating, to insure long life. The current supply for the lamp shall come from the secondary of the control circuit transformer through resistors, if found necessary, or from a small capacity step-down transformer to reduce the control transformer secondary voltage to that required for the pilot lamp.

7-6.7 Protection of Personnel from High Voltage Necessary provisions shall be made, including such interlocks as may be needed, to protect personnel from accidental contact with high voltage.

7-6.8 Short-Circuit Current Rating The circuit breaker, or the contactor where it also performs the function of the circuit breaker, shall have adequate short-circuit current rating for the intended service.

7-7 Controllers for Limited Service Pumps

7-7.1 Application The following specifications cover automatic controllers for across-the-line type squirrel cage motors of 30 horsepower or less, 600 volts or less, where such use is acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction (*see 5-1.1 Application, Special Fire Service Pumps*). All requirements preceding in this Chapter 7 shall apply except as indicated in the following.

7-7.2 Marking Each controller shall be marked "Limited Service Controller" and shall show plainly the name of the manufacturer, the identifying designation, and the complete electrical rating.

7-7.3 Isolating Means. The manually operated isolating means specified in 7-4.1 is not required.

***7-7.4 Circuit Breaker.** The circuit breaker shall comply with requirements in 7-4.2 with the following changes:

7-7.4.1 The calibration shall be of the fixed type to discourage adjusting and tampering by unauthorized persons.

7-7.4.2 The short-circuit current rating of the circuit breaker shall be not less than 10,000 amperes.

Chapter 8 Diesel Engine Drive

8-1 General

8-1.1 Selection Selection of diesel engine driven fire pump equipment for each situation shall be based on careful consideration of factors of the most reliable type of control, fuel supply, installation, and the starting and running operation of the diesel engine.

8-1.2 Experience Record The compression ignition diesel engine has proved to be the most dependable of the internal combustion engines for driving fire pumps. Except for installations made prior to adoption of the 1974 edition of this standard, spark-ignited internal combustion engines shall not be used. This restriction shall not be interpreted to exclude gas turbine engines as future pump drivers.

8-2 Engines

***8-2.1 Listing.** Engines shall be specifically listed for fire pump service by a nationally recognized testing laboratory. (Exception — *See A-8-2.1*)

8-2.2 Engine Ratings

8-2.2.1 Engines listed for fire pump service by a nationally recognized testing laboratory shall be acceptable for horsepower ratings established by the laboratory for sea level conditions.

8-2.2.2 A deduction of three percent from engine horsepower rating as corrected to sea-level conditions (29.92 in. or 0.76 m Hg and 60°F or 15.5°C) shall be made for diesel engines for each 1,000 feet (305 m) altitude above sea level.

8-2.2.3 A deduction of one percent from engine horsepower rating as corrected to sea-level conditions (same as in 8-2.2.2 above) shall be made for diesel engines for every 10°F (5.6°C) above 60°F (15.5°C) ambient temperature.

8-2.2.4 When gear drives (*see 8-2.3.1 below*) are used between the pump and its driver, the horsepower requirement of the pump shall be increased to allow for power loss in the gear drive.

8-2.3 Engine Connection to Pump

8-2.3.1 Engines shall be connected to horizontal shaft pumps by means of a flexible coupling of a design that has been successfully proven in such service. They shall be connected to vertical shaft pumps by means of a right angle gear drive with suitable universal

joints. The service factor used shall be conservatively selected for the maximum horsepower rating of the pumping unit being equal to or greater than the coupling manufacturer's recommended factor for the intended service.

8-2.3.2 Except for installations made prior to adoption of the 1974 edition of this standard, dual drive pump units shall not be used.

8-2.4 Instrumentation and Control

8-2.4.1 Governor Engines shall be provided with an adjustable governor capable of regulating engine speed within a range of 10 percent between shutoff and maximum-load conditions of the pump. The governor shall be set to maintain rated pump speed at maximum pump load.

8-2.4.2 Overspeed Shut-Down Device Engines shall be provided with an overspeed shut-down device. It shall be arranged to shut down the engine at a speed approximately 20 percent above rated engine speed, and for manual reset. The position of the overspeed shut-down device shall be so supervised that the automatic engine controller will continue to show an overspeed trouble signal until the device is manually reset to normal operating position.

8-2.4.3 Tachometer A tachometer shall be provided to indicate revolutions per minute of the engine. The tachometer shall be the totalizing type or an hour meter shall be provided to record total time of engine operation.

8-2.4.4 Oil Pressure Gage Engines shall be provided with an oil pressure gage to indicate lubricating oil pressure.

8-2.4.5 Temperature Gage Engines shall be provided with a temperature gage to indicate cooling water temperature.

8-2.4.6 Instrument Panel All engine instruments shall be placed on a suitable panel secured to the engine at a suitable point.

8-2.4.7 Automatic Controller Wiring in Factory All connecting wires for automatic controllers shall be harnessed or flexibly enclosed, mounted on the engine and connected in an engine junction box to terminals numbered to correspond with numbered terminals in the controller, for ready wiring in the field between the two sets of terminals.

***8-2.4.8 Main Battery Contactors.** The main battery contactors supplying current to the starting motor shall be capable of manual mechanical operation in the event of control circuit failure.

8-2.4.9 Signal for Engine Running and Crank Termination Engines shall be provided with a speed-sensitive switch to signal engine running and crank termination. Power for this signal shall be taken from a source other than the engine generator or alternator.

8-2.5 Starting Methods

8-2.5.1 Starting Device Engine shall be equipped with a reliable starting device.

8-2.5.2 Electric Starting When electric starting is used, the electric starting device shall take current from a storage battery(ies).

***8-2.5.3 Air Starting** When air starting is used and air pressure exceeds 100 pounds (7 bars) gage, air supply tanks shall be so located or so guarded that they are not subject to mechanical injury. There shall be not less than two air supply containers, each sufficient for six consecutive starts without recharging. There shall be a separate, suitably powered air compressor or means of obtaining air from some other system, independent of any compressor driven by the fire pump engine. Suitable supervisory service shall be maintained to indicate high and low air pressure conditions.

8-2.6 Storage Battery

8-2.6.1 Number and Capacity of Batteries Each engine shall be provided with two storage battery units.

Exception: This does not apply to installations made prior to adoption of this standard.

Each battery unit shall have capacity, at 40°F (4.5°C), sufficient to maintain cranking speed recommended by the engine manufacturer through a 6 minute cycle (15 seconds cranking and 15 seconds rest, in 12 consecutive cycles). The fire pump manufacturer shall provide a certification that the battery furnished complies with this requirement.

***8-2.6.2 Dry Charge Battery** Batteries shall be furnished in a dry charge condition, with electrolyte liquid in a separate container. Electrolyte shall be added at the time the engine is put in service, and the battery given a conditioning charge.

***8-2.6.3 Battery Recharging** Two means for recharging storage batteries shall be provided. One shall be the generator or alternator furnished with the engine. The other shall be an automatically controlled charger taking power from an alternating current power source. Another reliable charging method shall be specified if an alternating current power source is not available or is not reliable.

8-2.6.4 Battery Chargers

- (a) Chargers shall be specifically listed for fire pump service.
- (b) The rectifier shall be a semiconductor type.
- (c) The charger for a lead acid battery shall be a type which automatically reduces the charging rate to less than 500 milliamperes when the battery reaches a full charge condition.
- (d) The control equipment incorporated in an "off-on" type of charger for a lead acid battery shall start the rectifier hourly. It shall shut off automatically when the battery has been fully charged.
- (e) The battery charger at its rated voltage shall be capable of so delivering energy into a fully discharged battery in such a manner that it will not damage the battery. It shall restore to the battery 100 percent of the battery's ampere hour rating within 24 hours.
- (f) An ammeter with an accuracy of five percent of the normal charging rate shall be furnished to indicate the operation of the charger.
- (g) The charger shall be designed so that it will not be damaged or blow fuses during the cranking cycle of the engine when operated by an automatic or manual controller.
- (h) A manual charge switch with indicator light shall be provided or, in lieu thereof, the charger shall automatically charge at the maximum rate whenever required by the state of charge of the battery.
- (i) When not connected through a control panel it shall be arranged to indicate loss of current output on the load side of the d-c overcurrent protective device. (See 9-1.4.2 (c).)

***8-2.6.5 Battery Location** Storage batteries shall be substantially supported, secured against displacement, and located where they will not be subject to excessive temperature, vibration, mechanical injury, or flooding with water. They shall be readily accessible for servicing.

8-2.7 Engine Cooling

8-2.7.1 Coolant Circulation The engine cooling system shall be the closed-circuit type, including a circulating-pump driven by the engine, a heat exchanger, and a reliable engine jacket temperature regulating device. An opening shall be provided in the circuit for filling the system, checking coolant level, and adding make-up coolant when required. The coolant shall comply with recommendation of the engine manufacturer.

***8-2.7.2 Exchanger Water Supply** The cooling water supply for the heat exchanger shall be from the discharge of the pump, taken off prior to the pump discharge valve. Threaded rigid piping shall be used for this connection. The pipe connection shall include a manual shut-off valve, an approved flushing type strainer in addition to the one that may be part of the pressure regulating valve, a pressure regulating valve, an automatic electric solenoid valve, and a second manual shut-off valve in the order *shown in Fig. A-8-2.7.2*. A pressure gage shall be installed in the cooling water supply system on the engine side of the last manual valve.

Exception: The electric solenoid valve is not required on a vertical shaft turbine-type pump or any other pump when there is no pressure in the discharge when the pump is idle.

***8-2.7.3 By-pass.** A by-pass line with manual valves and a flush type strainer shall be installed around the manual shut-off valve, strainer, pressure regulator and solenoid valve as shown in Fig. A-8-2.7.2.

8-2.7.4 Waste Outlet. An outlet shall be provided for the waste water line from the heat exchanger, and the discharge line shall not be less than one size larger than the inlet line. The outlet line shall be short, shall provide discharge into a visible open waste cone, and shall have no valves in it.

8-2.7.5 Exhaust Manifold. A water jacketed (cooled) exhaust manifold shall be used to dissipate heat and to avoid hazard to operator or to flammable material adjacent to the engine.

***8-3 Pump and Engine Protection**

8-3.1 Pump Room Drainage The floor or surface around the pump and engine shall be pitched for adequate drainage of escaping water or fuel away from critical equipment such as pump, engine, controller, fuel tank, etc.

8-3.2 Ventilation Means for thorough ventilation shall be provided and shall be adequate for engine air supply and for removal of hazardous vapors.

8-4 Fuel Supply Arrangement

8-4.1 Plan Review Before any fuel system is installed, plans shall be prepared and submitted to the authority having jurisdiction for agreement on suitability of the system for conditions prevailing.

8-4.2 Guards A guard or protecting pipe shall be provided for all exposed fuel lines.

***8-4.3 Fuel Capacity.** Fuel supply tank(s) shall have the capacity to operate the pump engine for not less than eight hours. Larger capacity may be required and shall be determined by prevailing conditions and be subject to special consideration in each case.

8-4.4 Multiple Pumps. There shall be a separate fuel line and separate fuel supply tank for each engine. The fuel lines shall be interconnected and valved so that all engines may continue to operate even though one or more fuel tanks may be out of service or empty.

***8-4.5 Fuel Supply Location.** Diesel fuel supply tanks shall be located above ground in accordance with municipal or other ordinances and in accordance with requirements of the authority having jurisdiction. Tanks shall not be buried and shall be arranged in accordance with Fig. A-8-4.6. In zones where freezing may be encountered, the fuel tanks shall be located in the pump room. Means shall be provided for determining the amount of fuel in each storage tank. Each tank shall have suitable fill, drain, and vent connections.

***8-4.6 Fuel Piping** A suitable flexible connection of metallic type shall be provided in the fuel supply line where it connects to the engine fuel piping. There shall not be a shutoff valve in the fuel return line to the tank. (*Fig. A-8-4.6 shows a suggested fuel system.*)

8-5 Engine Exhaust

8-5.1 Independent Exhaust Each pump engine shall have an independent exhaust system.

8-5.2 Exhaust Discharge Location. Exhaust from the engine shall be piped to a safe point outside the pump room and arranged to exclude water. Exhaust gases shall not be discharged where they will affect persons or endanger buildings.

8-5.3 Exhaust Piping. A seamless or welded corrugated (not interlocked) flexible connection shall be made between the engine exhaust outlet and the exhaust pipe. This exhaust pipe shall be as short as possible and shall not exceed 15 feet (4.5 m) in length, unless the exhaust pipe size is increased not less than one pipe size for each five feet (1.5 m) in excess length. The exhaust pipe shall be properly insulated from combustible material.

***8-6 Operation and Maintenance**

8-6.1 Weekly Run Engines shall be started not less than once a week and run for not less than 30 minutes, to bring up to normal running temperature. They shall run smoothly at rated speed.

8-6.3 Battery Maintenance

8-6.3.1 Storage batteries shall be kept charged at all times. They shall be tested frequently to determine the condition of the battery cells, and the amount of charge in the battery.

8-6.3.2 Only distilled water shall be used in battery cells. The plates shall be kept submerged at all times.

8-6.3.3 The automatic feature of a battery charger is not a substitute for proper maintenance of the battery and the charger. Periodic inspection of the battery and charger shall be made. This inspection shall determine that the charger is operating correctly, the water level in the battery is correct, and the battery is holding its proper charge.

8-6.4 Fuel Supply Maintenance. The fuel storage tanks shall be full at all times. They shall always be filled by means that will insure removal of all water and foreign material.

***8-6.5 Temperature Maintenance.** Temperature of the pump room, pump house or area where engines are installed, shall never be less than the minimum recommended by the engine manufacturer. This minimum is generally 70°F (21°C) for diesel engines. If this is not practicable, automatic heaters shall be installed on the engine to maintain the jacket water temperature of liquid cooled engines at or near operating temperature, not less than 120°F (54°C).

Chapter 9 Engine Drive Controllers

***9-1 Specifications for All Controllers.** The specifications in this chapter cover automatic controllers for diesel engines driving fire pumps.

9-1.1 General.

9-1.1.1 All controllers shall be specifically listed for diesel engine driven fire pump service.

9-1.1.2 All controllers shall be completely assembled, wired, and tested by the manufacturer before shipment from the factory.

9-1.1.3 All controllers shall be marked "Fire Pump Controller" and shall show plainly the name of the manufacturer, the identifying designation, and the complete electrical rating.

9-1.1.4 It shall be the responsibility of the pump manufacturer or his representative to make necessary arrangements for the services of a controller manufacturer's representative, when needed, for services and adjustment of the equipment during the installation, testing, and warranty periods.

9-2 Location.

9-2.1 Controllers shall be located as close as is practical to the engines they control and shall be within sight of the engines.

9-2.2 Controllers shall be so located or so protected that they will not be injured by water escaping from pumps or pump connections.

9-2.3 A clearance of not less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet (0.75 m) shall be provided at the rear of controller enclosures designed to be inspected and serviced from the rear.

9-3 Construction.

***9-3.1 Equipment.** All equipment shall be suitable for use in locations subject to a moderate degree of moisture such as a damp basement. Reliability of operation shall not be adversely affected by normal dust accumulations.

9-3.2 Mounting. All equipment not mounted on the engine shall be mounted in a substantial manner on a single noncombustible supporting structure.

9-3.3 Enclosure. The structure or panel shall be securely mounted in an enclosure(s) which will protect the equipment against

mechanical injury and falling drops of water striking the enclosure from the downward vertical.

9-3.4 Locked Cabinet. All switches required to keep the controller in the "automatic" position shall be within locked cabinets having break glass panels.

9-3.5 Connections and Wiring.

9-3.5.1 Field Wiring. All wiring leading from the panel to the engine and to the batteries shall have adequate carrying capacity. Such wiring shall be protected against mechanical injury. Controller manufacturer's specifications for distance and wire size shall be followed.

9-3.5.2 Wiring Elements. Wiring elements of the controller shall be designed on a continuous duty basis.

Exception: Conductors which are in a circuit only during the engine starting period may be designed accordingly.

9-3.6 Wiring Diagrams and Instructions.

9-3.6.1 A wiring diagram shall be provided and permanently attached to the inside of the controller enclosure. It shall show exact wiring for the controller, including a legend of identifying numbers of individual components.

9-3.6.2 All the field wiring terminals shall be plainly marked to correspond with the wiring diagram furnished.

9-3.7 Marking. Each operating component of the controller shall be marked to plainly indicate an identifying number referenced to the wiring diagram. The markings shall be located so as to be visible after installation.

***9-3.8 Instructions.** Complete instructions covering the operation of the controller shall be provided and conspicuously mounted on the controller.

9-4 Components.

9-4.1 Alarm and Signal Devices on Controller.

***9-4.1.1** A pilot lamp(s) shall be provided to indicate that the controller is in the "automatic" position. The lamp shall be accessible for replacement.

9-4.1.2 Separate pilot lamps and a common bell shall be provided to indicate trouble caused by:

(a) Low oil pressure in the lubrication system. The controller shall provide means for testing the position of the pressure switch contacts without causing trouble alarms.

(b) High engine jacket coolant temperature.

(c) Failure of engine to start automatically.

(d) Shutdown from overspeed.

(e) Battery failure. Each battery shall be provided with separate lamps which shall be lighted or extinguished on battery failure on attempt to start.

9-4.2 Alarm and Signal Devices Remote from Controller.

When the pump room is not constantly attended, audible or visible alarms powered by a source other than the engine starting batteries, and not exceeding 125 volts, shall be provided at a point of constant attendance. These alarms shall indicate the following:

9-4.2.1 That controller has operated into an engine running condition (separate signal).

9-4.2.2 That controller main switch has been turned to "off" or "manual" position (separate signal).

***9-4.2.3** Trouble on the controller or engine.

9-4.2.4 A common signal may be used for these trouble indications: items in 9-4.1.2 (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) above, loss of current output of battery charger on the load side of the D.C. over-current protective device.

9-4.3 Controller Alarm Contacts for Remote Indication.

Controllers shall be equipped with contacts (open or closed) to operate circuits for the conditions covered in 9-4.2.

***9-5 Starting and Control.**

9-5.1 Automatic and Nonautomatic.

9-5.1.1 An automatic controller shall be operable also as a nonautomatic controller.

9-5.2 Automatic Operation of Controller.

9-5.2.1 Water Pressure Control. In the controller circuit there shall be provided a pressure-actuated switch having high and low calibrated adjustments, and responsive to water pressure in the fire protection system. Suitable provisions shall be made for relieving

pressure to the pressure actuated switch, to test the operation of the controller and the pumping unit. (See Fig. A-7-5.2.1.)

9-5.2.2 Fire Protection Equipment Control. When the pump supplies special water control equipment (deluge valves, dry pipe valves, etc.) and it is desired to start the engine before the pressure actuated switch(es) would do so, the controller shall be equipped to start the engine upon operation of the fire protection equipment. This equipment shall be a relay of the drop-out type. The relay shall be actuated from a normally closed contact on the fire protection equipment, with this circuit supplied by the batteries.

9-5.2.3 Sequence Starting of Pumps Operating in Parallel. The controller for each unit of multiple pump units shall incorporate a sequential timing device to prevent any one engine from starting simultaneously with any other engine. If water requirements call for more than one pumping unit to operate, the units shall start at intervals of five to ten seconds. Failure of a leading engine to start shall not prevent subsequent engines from starting.

9-5.2.4 With pumping units operating singly, or in parallel, the control circuits leaving or entering the fire pump controller shall be so arranged that breakage, disconnecting, shorting of the wires, or loss of power to these circuits cannot prevent the operation of the fire pump controller that would have been possible without these circuits.

9-5.2.5 Sole Supply Pumps. For sprinkler or standpipe systems where an automatically controlled pumping unit constitutes the sole supply, or where required by the authority having jurisdiction, the controller shall be wired for manual shutdown.

***9-5.2.6 Weekly Program Timer.** To assure dependable operation of the engine and its controller, the controlling equipment shall be arranged to automatically start the engine at least once a week. A solenoid valve drain on the pressure control line shall be the initiating means.

9-5.3 Nonautomatic Operation of Controller.

9-5.3.1 Manual Electric Control at Controller. There shall be a manually operated switch on the controller panel. This switch shall be so arranged that when the engine is started manually, its operation cannot be affected by the pressure-actuated switch. The arrangement shall also provide that the unit will remain in operation until manually shut down.

9-5.3.2 Manual Electric Control at Remote Station. Additional control stations for causing nonautomatic, continuous operation of the pumping unit, independent of the pressure-

actuated control switch, may be provided at locations remote from the controller. Such stations shall not be operable to stop the unit except through the established operation of the running period timer circuit when the controller is arranged for automatic shutdown. [See 9-5.4.2 (a).]

9-5.3.3 Starting Equipment Arrangement.

(a) Two storage battery units, each complying with the requirements of 8-2.6 Storage Battery, shall be provided and so arranged that manual and automatic starting of the engine can be accomplished with either battery unit. The starting current shall be furnished by first one battery and then the other on successive operations of the starter. The changeover shall be made automatically, except for manual start.

(b) In the event that the engine does not start after completion of its "attempt to start" cycle, the controller shall stop all further cranking and operate the trouble lamp and bell (audible alarm). The "attempt to start" cycle shall consist of six crank periods of approximately 15 seconds duration separated by five rest periods of approximately 15 seconds duration.

(c) In the event that one battery unit is inoperative, the control shall lock-in on the remaining battery unit during the cranking sequence.

9-5.4 Methods of Stopping.

9-5.4.1 Manual Electric Shutdown. Manual shutdown shall be accomplished by:

(a) Operation of the selector switch on the controller panel.

(b) Operation of a stop button on the outside of the controller enclosure that will cause engine shutdown through the automatic circuits only after starting causes have been returned to normal. This action shall return the controller to full automatic position.

9-5.4.2 Automatic Shutdown After Automatic Start.

(a) If the controller is set up for automatic engine shutdown (optional) after starting causes have been returned to normal, a running period time set for at least 30 minutes shall be used.

(b) When the emergency overspeed governor operates, the controller shall cause the engine to shut down without time delay, and lock out until manually reset.

9-5.5 Emergency Control. Automatic control circuits, the failure of which could prevent engine starting, shall be completely by-passed for manual control.

Chapter 10 Steam Turbine Drive

10-1 General

10-1.1 Acceptability.

10-1.1.1 Steam turbines of adequate power are acceptable prime movers for driving fire pumps. The turbines shall be those whose reliability has been proved in commercial work.

10-1.1.2 When gear drives or other power transmission devices are used between the pump and the turbine, the horsepower requirement of the turbine shall be increased to allow for power losses in these transmission devices.

10-1.2 Turbine Capacity.

10-1.2.1 For steam boiler pressures not exceeding 120 psi (8 bars) gage, the turbine shall be capable of driving the pump at its rated speed and maximum pump load with a pressure as low as 80 psi (5.5 bars) gage at the turbine throttle, when exhausting against atmospheric back pressure, with the hand valve open.

10-1.2.2 For steam boiler pressures exceeding 120 psi (8 bars) gage, where steam is continuously maintained, a pressure 70 percent of the usual boiler pressure shall take the place of the 80 psi (5.5 bars) in 10-1.2.1.

10-1.2.3 In ordering turbines for centrifugal fire pumps, the purchaser shall specify the rated and maximum pump loads at rated speed, the rated speed, the boiler pressure, the steam pressure at the turbine throttle (if possible), and the steam superheat.

***10-1.3 Steam Consumption.** Prime consideration shall be given to the selection of a turbine having a total steam consumption commensurate with the steam supply available. When multistage turbines are used, they shall be so designed that the pump can be brought up to speed without a "warm up" time requirement.

*10-2 Turbine.

10-2.1 Casing and Other Parts

***10-2.1.1** The casing shall be designed to permit access with the least possible removal of parts or piping.

10-2.1.2 A safety valve shall be connected directly to the turbine casing to relieve high steam pressure in the casing.

10-2.1.3 The main throttle valve shall be located in a horizontal run of pipe connected directly to the turbine. There shall be a water leg on the supply side of the throttle valve. This leg shall be connected to a suitable steam trap to drain automatically all condensate from the line supplying steam to the turbine. Steam and exhaust chambers shall be equipped with suitable condensate drains. When the turbine is automatically controlled, these drains shall discharge through adequate traps. In addition, if the exhaust pipe discharges vertically, there shall be an open drain at the bottom elbow. This drain shall not be valved but shall discharge to a safe location.

10-2.1.4 The nozzle chamber, governor-valve body, pressure regulator, and other parts through which steam passes, shall be made of a suitable metal to withstand the maximum temperatures involved.

10-2.2 Speed Governor

10-2.2.1 The steam turbine shall be equipped with a speed governor set to maintain rated speed at maximum pump load. The governor shall be capable of maintaining, at all loads, the rated speed within a total range of approximately eight percent from no turbine load to full rated turbine load:

(a) with normal steam pressure and with hand valve closed, or

(b) with steam pressures down to 80 psi (5.5 bars) gage (or down to 70 percent of full pressure where this is in excess of 120 psi (8 bars) and with hand valve open.

10-2.2.2 While the turbine is running at rated pump load, the speed governor shall be capable of adjustment to secure speeds approximately five percent above and five percent below the rated speed of the pump.

10-2.2.3 There shall also be provided an independent emergency governing device arranged to shut off the steam supply at a turbine speed approximately 20 percent higher than the rated pump speed.

10-2.3 Gage and Gage Connections

10-2.3.1 A listed steam pressure gage shall be provided on the entrance side of the speed governor. A $\frac{1}{4}$ inch (6 mm) pipe tap for a gage connection shall be provided on the nozzle chamber of the turbine.

10-2.3.2 The gage shall indicate pressures not less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the boiler pressure, and in no case less than 240 psi (16 bars), and shall be marked STEAM.

10-2.4 Rotor. The rotor of the turbine shall be of suitable material. The first unit of a rotor design shall be type tested in the manufacturer's shop at a speed 40 percent above rated speed. All subsequent units of the same design shall be tested at a speed 25 percent above rated speed.

10-2.5 Shaft

10-2.5.1 The shaft of the turbine shall be of high-grade steel, such as open-hearth carbon steel or nickel steel.

10-2.5.2 Where the pump and turbine are assembled as independent units, a flexible coupling shall be provided between the two units.

10-2.5.3 Where an overhung rotor is adopted, the shaft for the combined unit shall be in one piece, with only two bearings.

10-2.5.4 The critical speed of the shaft shall be well above the highest speed of the turbine so that the turbine will operate at all speeds up to 120 percent of rated speed without objectionable vibration.

10-2.6 Bearings. Turbines having sleeve bearings shall have their bearing shells and caps of the split type.

Exception: Turbines having ball bearings may be accepted after they have established a satisfactory record in the commercial field. Means shall be provided to give visual indication of the oil level.

***10-3 Installation** Details of steam supply, exhaust and boiler feed need to be carefully planned to provide reliability and effective operation of a steam turbine driven fire pump.

Chapter 11 Fire Pumps for High-Rise Buildings

11-1 General.

11-1.1 Application. Fire pumps may be necessary for fire control and extinguishing systems in a high-rise building, as determined by an evaluation of the water supply requirements and systems design conditions for the particular structure.

11-1.2 Use. Fire pumps may be used for automatic sprinkler systems, standpipe and hose systems, and combined systems (automatic sprinkler systems having standpipe-type hose outlets for fire department use). For requirements of each of these systems refer to the *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems, NFPA No. 13, 1975, Chapter 2, Water Supplies, Chapter 8, High-Rise Buildings and to the Standard for the Installation of Standpipe and Hose Systems, NFPA No. 14, 1976, Section 1-7, Combined Systems, and Chapter 5, Water Supplies.*

11-1.3 Scope. This chapter requires compliance with all other chapters of this standard except as otherwise specified herein.

11-2 Pump.

11-2.1 Pumps. Pumps shall be specifically listed for fire service. They shall be used in accordance with their design limitations, to serve specially zoned fire protection systems in high-rise buildings. Where the design conditions of the fire protection system exceed the design limitations of a listed fire pump, the pump shall be specially designed to meet the special requirements of its duty, in accordance with the approval of the authority having jurisdiction.

11-2.2 Unit Assembly Required. The pumping equipment shall be furnished *in accordance with the provisions of 1-5 of this standard.*

11-2.3 Pump Construction Feature. Where a nonlisted pump must be used for high pressure service, its pressure containing parts shall be so designed as to be capable of withstanding, without rupture, *the hydrostatic test requirements of 2-12.2.*

11-3 Installation. The pump installation shall *conform to the applicable provisions of 2-6, 2-7, 2-8, 2-9, 2-10, 3-3.5, 3-5, and 3-6.*

11-4 Driver.

11-4.1 General. Diesel engines or electric motors are acceptable for driving fire pumps in high-rise buildings.

11-4.2 Power Supply.

11-4.2.1 Power for driving fire pumps in high-rise buildings shall be selected on the basis of adequacy, reliability, and safety.

***11-4.2.2** Where electric motors are used and the height of the structure is beyond the pumping capability of the fire department apparatus, a reliable emergency source of power shall be provided for the fire pump installation.

11-4.2.3 This emergency source of power may be provided either by standby engine-driven fire pumps or by part of other established requirements for emergency power sources for services essential to the safety and welfare of high-rise building occupants.

11-5 Controllers for Drivers

11-5.1 General. Pumps shall be arranged to operate either automatically or manually, depending on the type of fire protection systems served, the character of the water supplies, and the vertical zoning established for the fire protection systems in the high-rise building. (*See 11-1.2.*)

***11-5.2 Listed Controllers.** Listed fire pump controllers shall be used in accordance with their design limitations and they shall comply with the applicable sections of this standard that prescribe these controls.

11-6 Tests

11-6.1 Shop Test. Each pump shall be shop tested *in accordance with 2-12.*

11-6.2 Field Acceptance Tests

11-6.2.1 Upon completion of the entire fire pump installation, an operating test shall be made in the presence of the purchaser, local fire officials, pump and controller representatives, and representative of the authority having jurisdiction. *All applicable provisions of 12-1 shall be followed.*

11-6.2.2 It shall be the responsibility of the installing contractor to make the necessary arrangements for the services of manufacturers' representatives when needed for installation and adjustments of the equipment. In addition, the supplier of the fire pumps and controls shall provide the services of their representatives to instruct owner's operating and maintenance personnel about the systems.

11-7 Unit Purchase Pumps, drivers, controllers and all necessary attachments shall be purchased under unit contracts, stipulating compliance with this standard and satisfactory performance of the entire unit when installed.

Chapter 12 Acceptance, Operation and Maintenance

*12-1 Field Acceptance Tests

12-1.1 Those Present. The pump manufacturer shall have an engineer present at the field acceptance tests when requested by the installing contractor.

12-1.2 The field acceptance test results shall be as good as the manufacturer's certified shop test characteristic curve for the pump being tested within the accuracy limits of the test equipment. (See Fig. A-3-2.1.)

Exception: Refer to 12-1.4.1.

12-1.3 Overheating. As installed, at operating speed, the pump shall be able to operate at peak load conditions without objectionable heating of the bearings or of the prime mover. The operating pump speed shall be the speed at which the pumping unit would be expected to operate during a fire.

Example:

(a) A squirrel cage electric motor has no speed control and would normally drive the pump slightly in excess of rated pump speed at all loads.

(b) Internal combustion engines and steam turbines under manual control (and automatic control where speed adjustment is easily obtained) and have their speed adjusted to rated pump speed at maximum (peak) pump load.

12-1.4 Operating Conditions

12-1.4.1 By varying the number and size of the discharge outlets in connection with tests (12-1.2), the operating conditions under minimum to peak loads shall be determined. Where the suction supply is from public service mains, pump operation at any point on its characteristic curve shall not draw the residual suction pressure at the pump below 20 psi (1.4 bars).

12-1.4.2 During such test:

(a) For electric motors at rated voltage (and on a.c. motors at rated frequency), the full load ampere rating shall not be exceeded (except as allowed by the service factor stamped on the nameplate) under any conditions of pump load.

(b) For electric motors under conditions of acceptable high or low voltage, the product of the rated voltage (and on a.c. motors at rated frequency) and rated full load current shall not be exceeded (except as allowed by the service factor stamped on the nameplate). The voltage at the motor should not vary more than five percent below or 10 percent above rated (nameplate) voltage during test. (See 6-3.3.2.)

(c) An internal combustion engine shall not show signs of overload or stress and its governor shall properly regulate the speed. (See 8-2.4.1.)

(d) A steam turbine shall maintain its speed within the limits specified in 10-2.2.

12-1.4.3 With discharge outlets open (corresponding to the outlets used in test at peak load) pump shall be started and brought up to rated speed without interruption due to opening of circuit breaker or other cause.

12-1.5 Controllers

12-1.5.1 Manual controllers for pumps shall be put through not less than ten complete operations.

12-1.5.2 Automatic controllers shall be put through not less than ten automatic and ten manual operations.

12-1.5.3 A running interval of at least five minutes at full speed shall be allowed before repeating the starting cycle.

12-1.5.4 Automatic operation of the controller shall start the pump from all the provided starting features, such as pressure switches, deluge valves, etc.

12-1.5.5 Electric motor shall attain rated speed within ten seconds.

12-1.6 Emergency Governor. On turbines for pumps the emergency governor valve shall be tripped. (Hand tripping will be accepted.)

12-1.7 Length of Test. The pump shall be in operation not less than one hour (total time) during the foregoing tests.

12-2 Operating Instructions for Centrifugal Fire Pumps

12-2.1 At the Alarm.

12-2.1.1 When an alarm is given, do not wait to see how serious the fire may be, but get pump started as soon as possible and maintain its rated speed, pumping into sprinkler and hydrant systems.

12-2.1.2 Do not be afraid to run a centrifugal fire pump at its full rated speed, even if the demand for water is small. The characteristic curve or the relief valve will usually keep pressures within reasonable limits.

NOTE: The best way to prevent a small fire from becoming a large one is to give the sprinklers a liberal high pressure water supply at the start. Fifty open sprinklers may take the full capacity of a 750-gpm (2839 l/min) pump. Even with a good public water supply the opening of a large number of sprinklers often materially reduces the pressure so that the pumps are needed to reinforce the public supply and insure ample water at good pressure.

***12-2.2 To Start a Centrifugal Pump.**

12-2.2.1 Never start or run a centrifugal pump before priming or first filling casing with water; otherwise the interior wearing rings that depend on water for lubrication may be damaged and the pump made inoperative.

12-2.2.2 If pump is primed from a tank or other gravity supply, the pump may be started as soon as water shows at vent cocks. If primed by an exhaustor, action of the device will indicate when casing is filled with water.

12-2.2.3 Close attention shall be given to the bearings and stuffing boxes during the first few minutes of running to see that there is no heating up or need of adjustment. With water seal supplied with water, a small leak at stuffing box glands is necessary to seal, lubricate and cool the packing. The suction inlet gage as well as the discharge pressure gage shall be read occasionally to see that inlet is not obstructed by a choked screen or foot valve.

12-2.3 Replacement storage batteries shall comply with the performance requirements of 8-2.6.

12-3 Care of Pump

***12-3.1 Yearly Test.** A yearly test shall be made at full capacity and over to make sure that neither pump nor suction pipe is obstructed. Where the suction supply is from public service mains, the test shall not draw the residual suction pressure at the pump below 20 psi (1.4 bars).

12-3.2 Keeping of Pump Room. Pump rooms shall be kept clean, orderly, free from miscellaneous storage, well lighted and heated.

12-3.3 Readiness. The pump shall always be kept ready to start at a moment's notice.

REFERENCE PUBLICATIONS

The following is not part of this NFPA Standard but is included for information purposes only.

1 NFPA Standards. This standard makes reference to the following NFPA codes and standards and the year dates shown indicate the latest editions available at the time of preparation of this standard.

- (a) *NFPA No. 13 - 1975, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems*
- (b) *NFPA No. 14 - 1976, Standard for the Installation of Standpipe and Hose Systems*
- (c) *NFPA No. 15 - 1973, Standard for Water Spray Fixed Systems for Fire Protection*
- (d) *NFPA No. 16 - 1974, Standard for the Installation of Foam-Water Sprinkler Systems and Foam-Water Spray Systems*
- (e) *NFPA No. 24 - 1973, Standard for Outside Protection*
- (f) *NFPA No. 31 - 1974, Standard for the Installation of Oil Burning Equipment*
- (g) *NFPA No. 70 - 1975, National Electrical Code*
- (h) *NFPA No. 194 - 1974, Standard for Screw Threads and Gaskets for Fire Hose Connections*

2 Other Codes and Standards. This standard makes reference to the following codes and standards and the year dates shown indicate the latest editions available at the time of preparation of this standard.

- (a) *ANSI C37.27 - 1972, IEEE Application Guide for Low Voltage Non-Integrated Fused Power Circuit Breakers (using separately mounted current limiting fuses)* American National Standards Institute, 1430 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10018.
- (b) *Hydraulic Institute Standards for Centrifugal, Rotary and Reciprocating Pumps*, Thirteenth Edition-1975 Hydraulic Institute, 1230 Keith Building, Cleveland, OH 44115
- (c) *ANSI Z210.1-1973, Metric Practice Guide (ASTM E 380-72)* available from American National Standards Institute, 1430 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10018.
- (d) *IEEE No. 141, Electric Power Distribution for Industrial Plants*, Institute of Electronic and Electrical Engineers, 345 East 47th Street, New York, N. Y. 10017.
- (e) *IEEE No. 241, Electric Systems for Commercial Buildings*, Institute of Electronic and Electrical Engineers, 345 East 47th Street, New York, N. Y. 10017.
- (f) *NEMA Standard MG1 — Parts 1, 2, and 14*, National Electrical Manufacturers Association, 155 East 44th Street, New York, N. Y. 12305:

Appendix A

This Appendix contains recommended practices and explanatory material. It is to be considered as information supplementary to the standard text. For convenience, the section, subsection, and sub-subsection identification numbers are the same as those in the standard text to which they pertain, with the letter "A" to refer to this Appendix.

This Appendix is not a part of this NFPA Standard for the Installation of Centrifugal Fire Pumps but is included for information purposes only.

A-2-1.1 For water supply capacity and pressure requirements, refer to:

(a) *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems, NFPA No. 13, 1975, Chapter 2.*

(b) *Standard for the Installation of Standpipe and Hose Systems, NFPA No. 14, 1976, Chapter 5.*

(c) *Standard for Water Spray Fixed Systems for Fire Protection, NFPA No. 15, 1973, Chapter 3.*

(d) *Standard for the Installation of Foam-Water Sprinkler Systems and Foam-Water Spray Systems, NFPA No. 16, 1974, Section 3.*

(e) *Standard for Outside Protection, NFPA No. 24, 1973, Chapter 2.*

A-2.1.3 Water sources containing salt or other materials deleterious to the fire protection systems should be avoided.

A-2-4 Pressure maintenance (jockey or make-up) pumps should be used when it is desirable to maintain a uniform or relatively high pressure on the fire protection system. A jockey pump should be sized to make up the allowable leakage rate within ten minutes, or one gpm (3.8 l/min), whichever is larger.

A-2-4.4 A centrifugal-type pressure maintenance pump is preferable.

A-2-8.1 Impairment A fire pump which is inoperative for any reason at any time, constitutes an impairment to the fire protection system. It should be returned to service without delay.

A-2-8.2 Some locations or installations may not require a pump house. When a pump room or pump house is required, it should be of ample size and located to permit short and properly arranged piping. The suction piping should receive first consideration. The pump house should preferably be a detached building of noncombustible construction. A one-story pump room with a combustible roof, either detached or well cut off from an adjoining one-story building, is acceptable if sprinklered. When a detached building is not feasible, the pump room should be so located and constructed as to protect the pump unit and controls from falling floors or

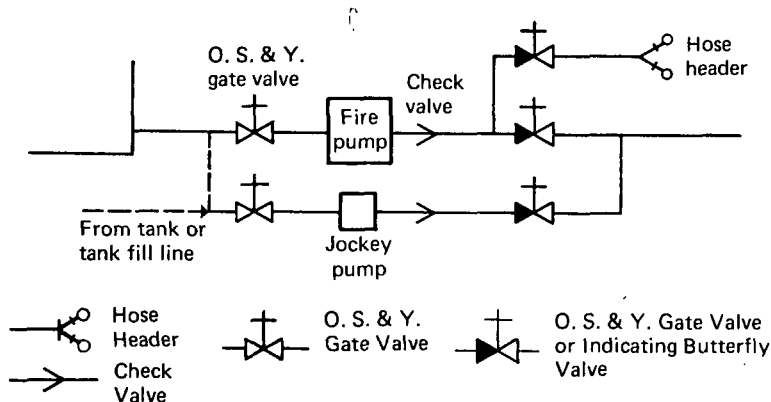


Fig. A-2-4.3 Jockey Pump Installation with Fire Pump.

NOTE (a): A jockey pump is usually required with automatically controlled pumps.

NOTE (b): Jockey pump suction may come from the tank filling supply line. This would allow high pressure to be maintained on the fire protection system even when the supply tank may be empty for repairs.

machinery, and from fire that might drive away the pump operator or damage the pump unit or controls. Access to the pump room should be provided from outside the building. Where the use of brick or reinforced concrete is not feasible, metal lath and plaster is recommended for the construction of the pump room. The pump room or pump house should not be used for storage purposes. Vertical shaft turbine-type pumps may require a removable panel in the pump house roof to permit the pump to be removed for inspection or repair.

A-2-8.6 Pump rooms and pump houses should be dry and free of condensate. Some heat may be required to accomplish this. The pump room or pump house should be provided with a floor drain which will discharge to a frost-free location.

A-2-9.2 The exterior of steel piping should be kept painted. Buried piping should be protected in the same manner as specified for suction and yard piping. Buried pipe may be of the cement-asbestos type.

A-2-9.4 Large fire protection systems sometimes experience severe water hammer caused by back flow when the automatic control shuts down the fire pump. Where conditions may be expected to cause objectionable water hammer, a listed anti-water-hammer

check valve should be installed in the discharge line of the fire pump. Automatically controlled pumps in high buildings might give trouble from water hammer as the pump is shutting down.

A-2-9.6.6 The relief valve cone should be piped to a point where water can be freely discharged, preferably outside the building. If the relief valve discharge pipe is connected to an underground drain, care should be taken that no steam drains enter near enough to work back through the cone and into the pump room.

A-2-9.6.9 When the relief valve discharges back to the source of supply, the back pressure capabilities and limitations of the valve to be used should be determined. It may be necessary to increase the size of the relief valve and piping over the minimum, to obtain adequate relief capacity due to back pressure restriction.

A-2-9.7 Breakage of piping caused by movement can be greatly lessened, and in many cases prevented, by increasing flexibility between major parts of the piping. One part of the piping should never be held rigidly and another be free to move, without provisions for relieving the strain. Flexibility can be provided by the use of flexible couplings at critical points, and by allowing clearances at walls and floors. Fire pump suction and discharge pipes should be treated the same as sprinkler risers for whatever portion is within a building. (See *NFPA No. 13, A-3.9.3.*)

A-2-9.7.1 Holes through pump room fire walls should be packed with mineral wool or other suitable material held in place by pipe collars on each side of the wall. Pipes passing through foundation walls or pit walls into ground should have clearance from these walls but holes should be watertight. Space around pipes passing through pump room walls or pump house floors may be filled with asphalt mastic.

A-2-10.2.1 Metering devices should discharge to drain.

Exception: In the case of a limited water supply, the discharge should be back to the water source (suction tank, small pond, etc.). If this discharge enters the source below minimum water level, it is not likely to create an air problem for the pump suction. If it enters over the top of the source, the air problem is reduced by extending the discharge to below the normal water level. Piping the metering device discharge back to the pump suction is not recommended as this arrangement does not test water flow in the suction supply and in piping upstream of the connection to the pump suction.

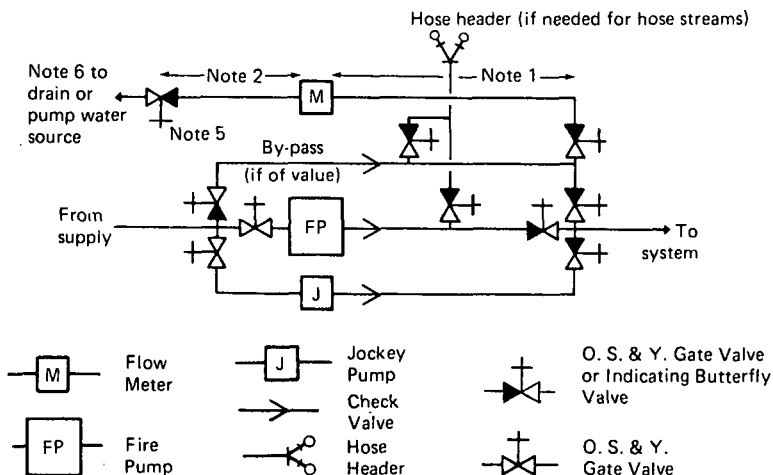


Fig. A-2-10.2.1 (a) Diagram of Preferred Arrangement for Measuring Fire Pump Water Flow with Meter. Water Discharge to Drain or to Pump Water Source.

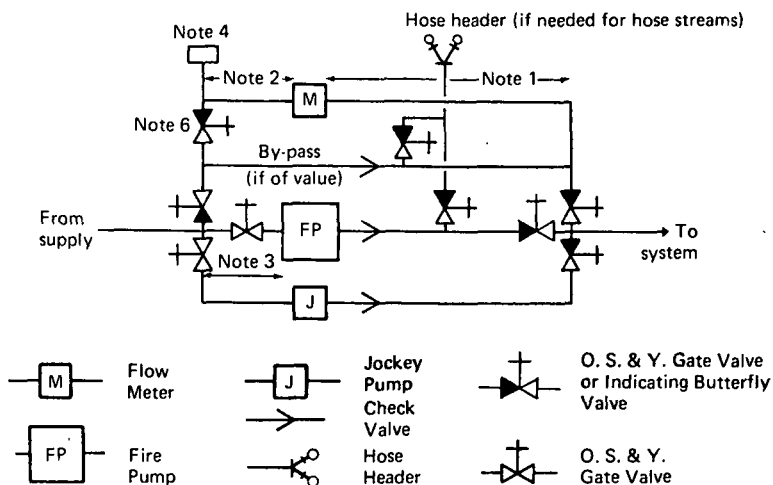


Fig. A-2-10.2.1 (b) Diagram of Arrangement for Measuring Fire Pump Water Flow with Meter. Discharge Water Return to Pump Suction. (Not Recommended)

NOTE 1 — Distance as recommended by the meter manufacturer.

NOTE 2 — Distance as recommended by the meter manufacturer.

NOTE 3 — Distance not less than five diameters of suction pipe for top or bottom suction connection. Distance not less than 10 diameters of suction pipe for side connection (not recommended).

NOTE 4 — Automatic air release if piping forms an inverted "U", trapping air.

NOTE 5 — Valve needed if piping discharges to water supply under pressure.

NOTE 6 — The arrangement shown in Fig. A-2-10.2.1 (b) is not recommended because the following problems may arise:

- (a) It does not test the condition of the suction supply, valves, piping, etc.
- (b) Return piping should be so arranged that no air can be trapped that would eventually end up in the eye of the pump impeller.
- (c) Turbulence in the water entering the pump must be avoided to eliminate cavitation that would reduce pump discharge and damage the pump impeller. For this reason, side connection is not recommended.
- (d) Prolonged recirculation can cause damaging heat build, unless some water is wasted.

NOTE 7 — Flow meter must be installed according to manufacturer's instructions.

A-2-10.3.1 The hose valves should be attached to a header or manifold and connected by suitable piping to the pump discharge piping, at a point between the discharge check valve and the discharge gate valve. The hose valves shall be located to avoid any possible water damage to the pump driver or controller, and they should be outside the pump room or pump house. If there are other adequate pump testing facilities, the hose valve header may be omitted when its main function is to provide a method of pump testing. When the hose header also serves as the equivalent of a yard hydrant, this omission should not reduce the number of hose valves to less than two.

A-2-13 (a) Rotation of Pumps. Pumps are designating as having right-hand or clockwise (CW) rotation, or left-hand or counter-clockwise (CCW) rotation. Diesel engines are commonly stocked and supplied with clockwise rotation.

(b) Horizontal Pump Shaft Rotation. To determine the rotation of a horizontal pump, stand at the driver end facing the pump. If the top of the shaft revolves from the left to the right, the rotation is right-hand or clockwise (CW). If the top of the shaft revolves from right to left, the rotation is left-hand or counter-clockwise (CCW).

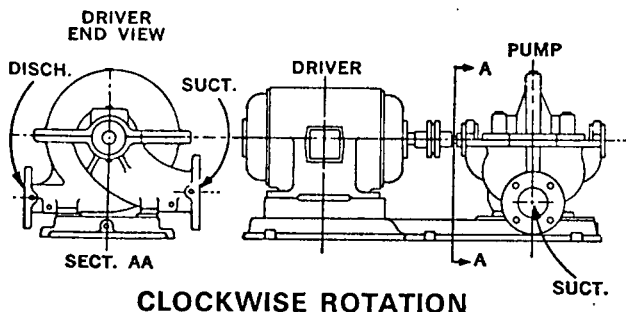


Fig. A-2-13(b) Horizontal Pump Shaft Rotation¹

¹Diagram reprinted from *Hydraulic Institute Standards for Centrifugal Rotary and Reciprocating Pumps*; Thirteenth Edition. Copyright by the Hydraulic Institute, 1230 Keith Building, Cleveland, OH 44115.

(c) **Vertical Pump Shaft Rotation.** To determine the rotation of a vertical pump, look down upon the top of the pump. If the point of the shaft directly opposite revolves from left to right, the rotation is right-hand or clockwise (CW). If the point of the shaft directly opposite revolves from right to left, the rotation is left-hand or counter-clockwise (CCW).

A-2-14 In addition to those conditions which require alarm signals for pump controllers and engines, there are other conditions for which they might be recommended, depending upon local conditions. Some of these supervisory alarm conditions are:

- (a) Pump Room Temperature.
- (b) Relief Valve Discharge.
- (c) Flow Meter Left "On," Bypassing the Pump.
- (d) Water Level in Suction Supply Below Normal.
- (e) Water Level in Suction Supply Near Depletion.
- (f) Diesel Fuel Supply Below Normal.
- (g) Steam Pressure Below Normal.

Such additional alarms may be incorporated with the trouble alarms already provided on the controller, or they may be independent.

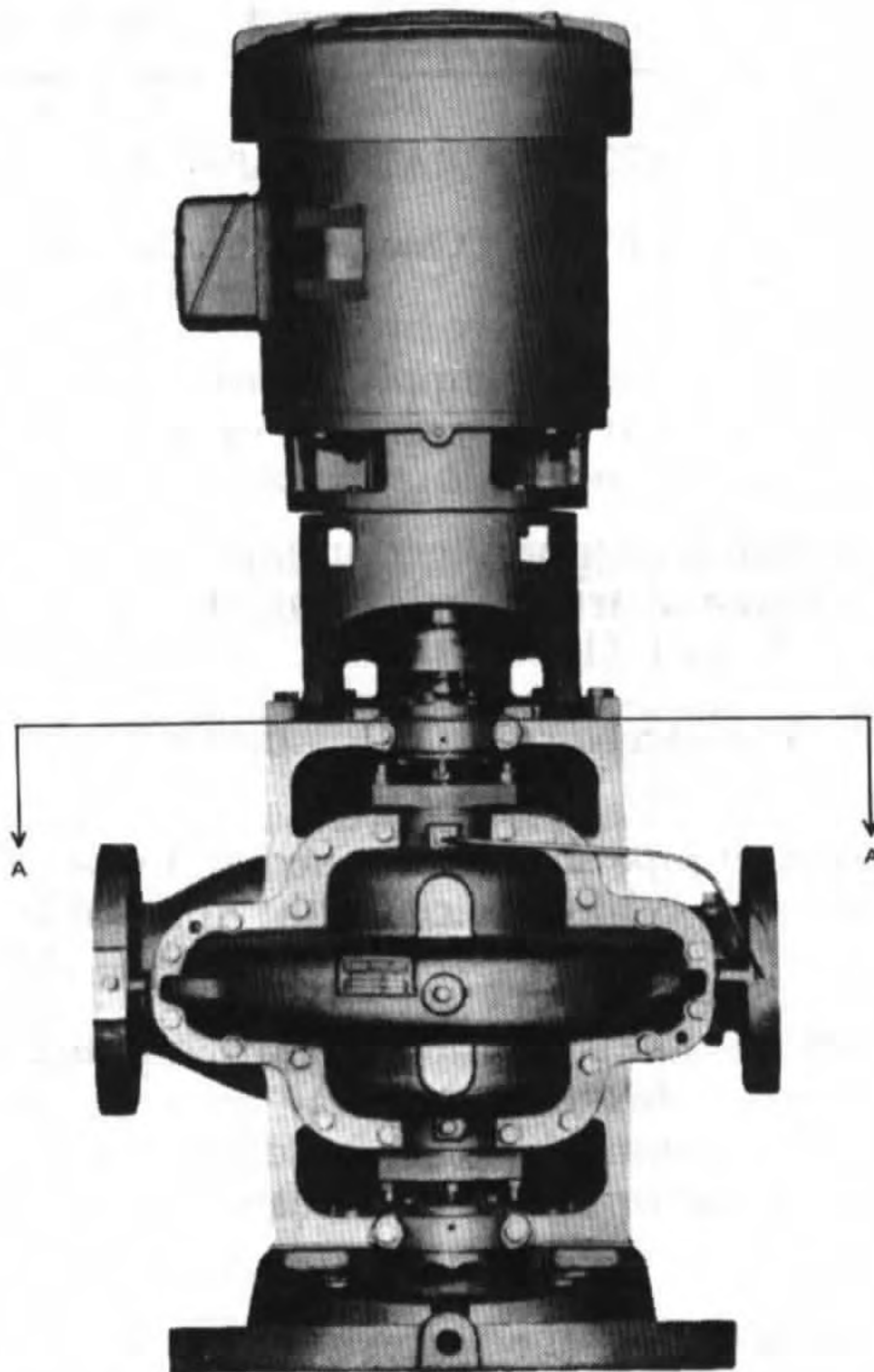
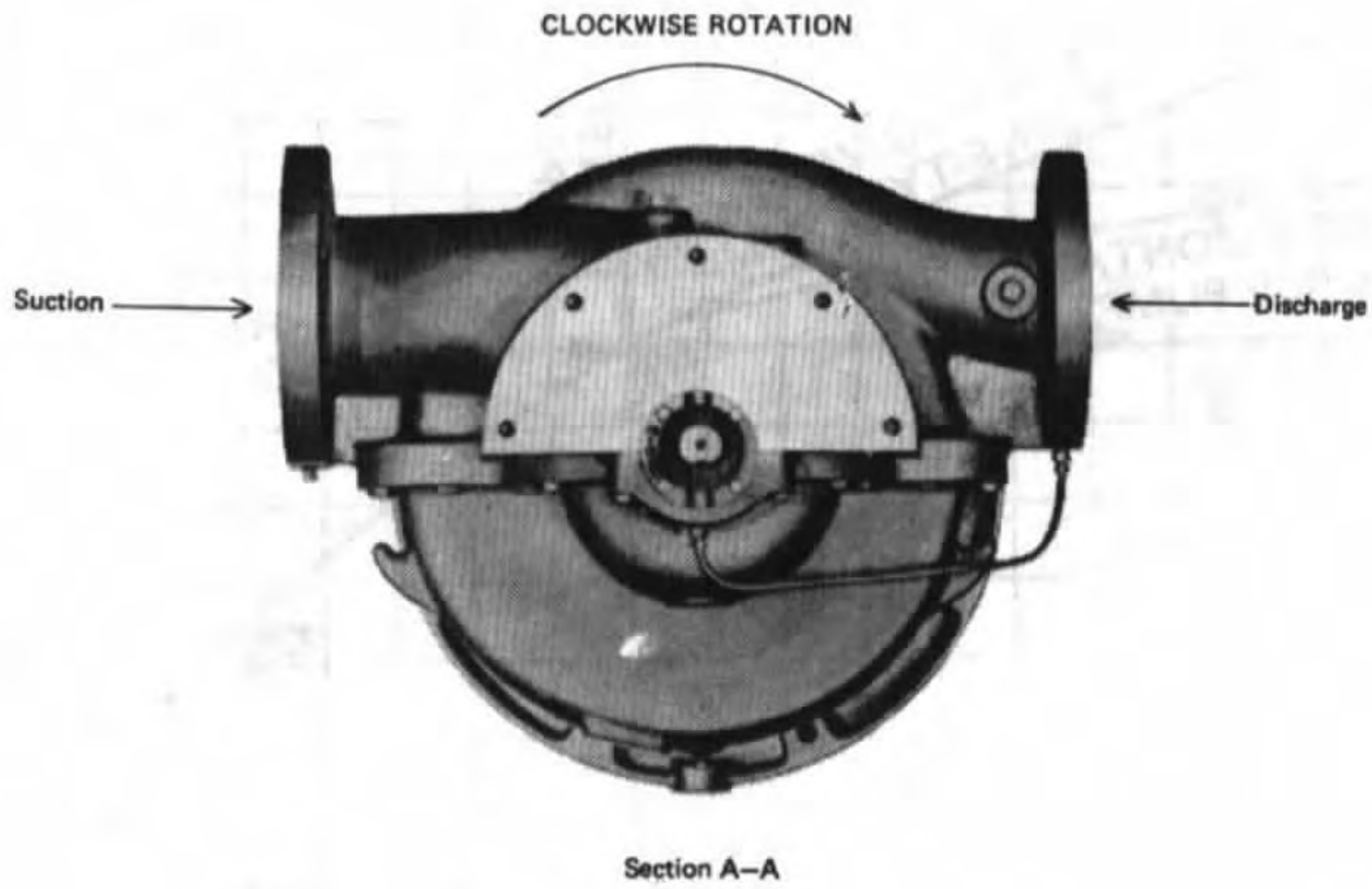


Fig. A-2-13(c) Vertical Pump Shaft Rotation.

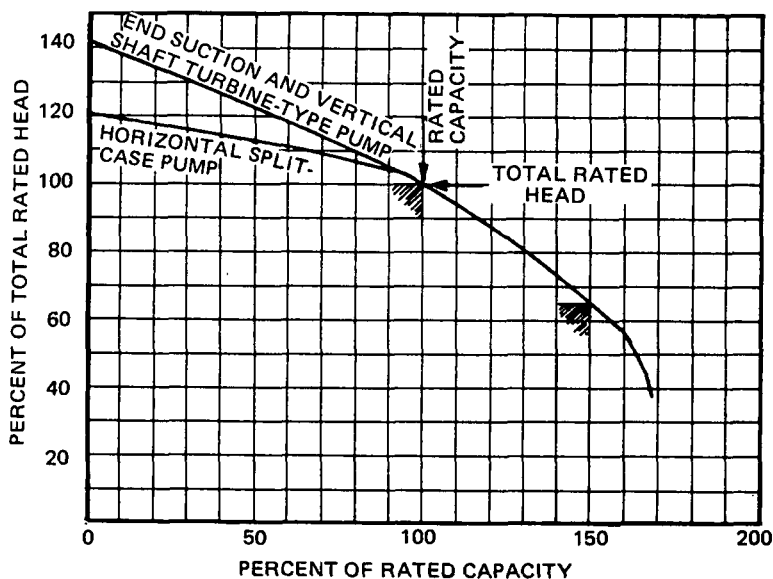


Fig. A-3-2.1 Pump Characteristic Curves.

A-3-3.1 Where the suction supply is from a factory use water system, pump operation at 150 percent of rated capacity should not create hazardous process upsets due to low water pressure.

Where an oversize pump has been installed, the pump should at least satisfy the demand without drawing the residual pressure at the pumps below 20 p.s.i. (1.4 bars).

A-3-3.5.1 (b) The exterior of steel suction piping should be kept painted.

Buried iron or steel pipe should be lined and coated or protected against corrosion in conformance with applicable AWWA or equivalent standards (AWWA-C104-71 and ANSI A21. 4-1974).

A-3-3.5.6 Where the suction supply is from public water mains, the gate valve should be located as far as is practical from the suction flange on the pump. Where it comes from a stored water container, the gate valve should be located at the outlet of the container.

A-3-5.3 A substantial foundation is important in maintaining alignment. The foundation should preferably be made of reinforced concrete.

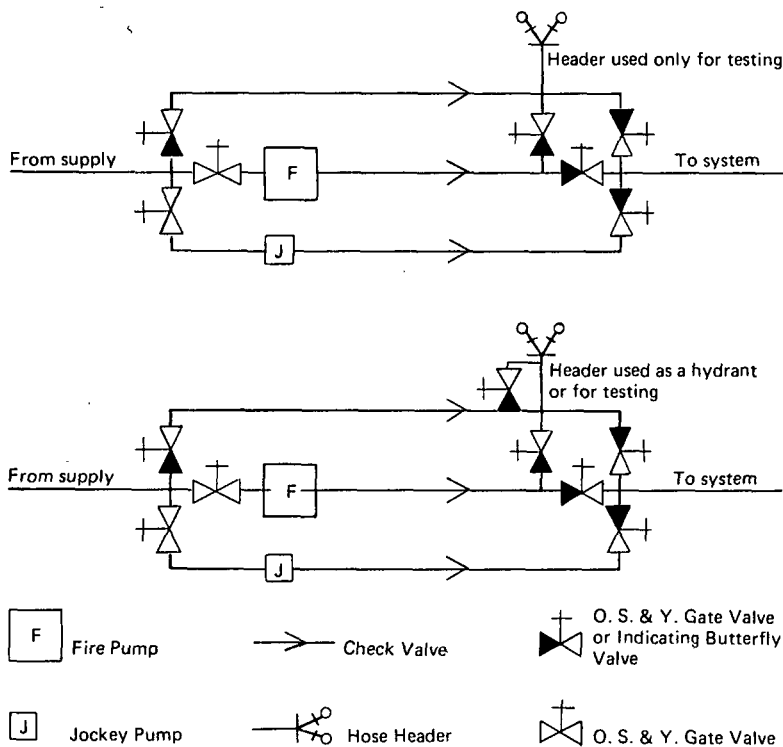


Fig. A-3-3.5.4 Schematic Diagram of Suggested Arrangements for a Fire Pump with a By-Pass, Taking Suction from Public Mains.

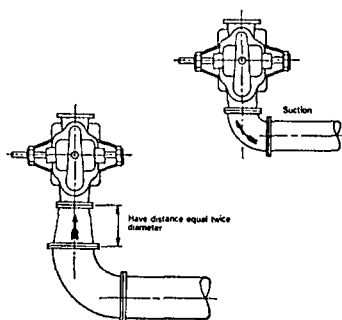
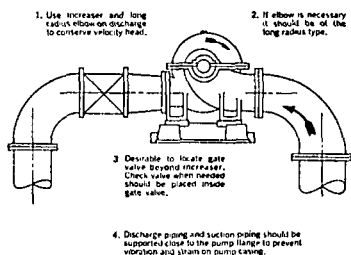
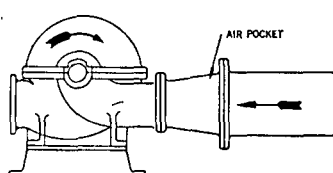
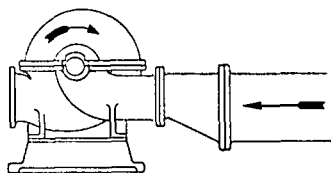
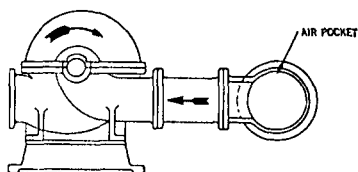
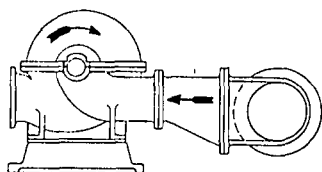
NOTE 1 — A jockey pump is usually required with automatically controlled pumps.

NOTE 2 — If testing facilities are to be provided, also refer to Figs. A-2-10.2.1 (a) and A-2-10.2.1 (b).

A-3-6 Pumps and drivers that were shipped from the factory with both machines mounted on a common base plate, were accurately aligned before shipment. All base plates are flexible to some extent and, therefore, must not be relied upon to maintain the factory alignment. Realignment is necessary after the complete unit has been leveled on the foundation and again after the grout has set and foundation bolts have been tightened. The alignment should be checked after the unit is piped and re-checked periodically. To facilitate accurate field alignment, most manufacturers either do not

RIGHT

WRONG

Fig. A-3-3.5.5 Right and Wrong Pump Suctions³

³Diagram reprinted from *Hydraulic Institute Standards for Centrifugal, Rotary and Reciprocating Pumps*; thirteenth edition — 1975. Copyright by the Hydraulic Institute, 1230 Keith Building, Cleveland, OH 44115.

dowel the pumps or drivers on the base plates before shipment, or at most dowel the pump only.

After the pump and driver unit has been placed on the foundation the coupling halves should be disconnected. The coupling should not be reconnected until the alignment operations have been completed.

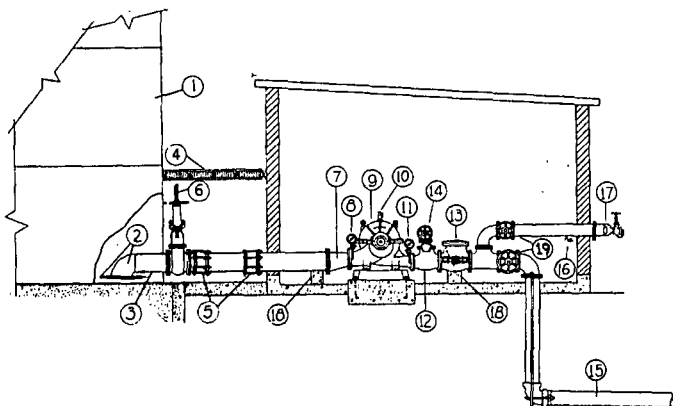


Fig. A-3-4.1 Horizontal Split-Case Fire Pump Installation with Water Supply under a Positive Head.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Above-Ground Suction Tank. | 9. Horizontal Split-Case Fire Pump. |
| 2. Entrance Elbow and 4 ft. x 4 ft. (1.2 m x 1.2 m) square vortex plate. Distance above bottom of tank—one-half diameter of suction pipe with a minimum of 6 in. (152 mm). | 10. Automatic Air Release. |
| 3. Suction Pipe. | 11. Discharge Gage. |
| 4. Frostproof Casing. | 12. Reducing Discharge Tee. |
| 5. Flexible Couplings for strain relief. | 13. Discharge Check Valve. |
| 6. O.S. & Y. Gate Valve (see 3-3.4.6 and A-3-3.4.6). | 14. Relief Valve (if required). |
| 7. Eccentric Reducer. | 15. Discharge Pipe. |
| 8. Suction Gage. | 16. Drain Valve or Ball Drip. |
| | 17. Hose Valve Manifold with Hose Valves. |
| | 18. Pipe Supports. |
| | 19. Indicating Gate or Indicating Butterfly Valve. |

A flexible coupling should not be used to compensate for misalignment of the pump and driver shafts. The purpose of the flexible coupling is to compensate for temperature changes and to permit end movement of the shafts without interference with each other while transmitting power from the driver to the pump.

There are two forms of misalignment between the pump shaft and the driver shaft, as follows:

(a) Angular misalignment — shafts with axes concentric but not parallel.

(b) Parallel misalignment — shafts with axes parallel but not concentric.

The faces of the coupling halves should be spaced far enough apart so that they cannot strike each other when the driver rotor is moved hard over toward the pump. Due allowance should be made for wear of the thrust bearings. The necessary tools for approximately checking the alignment of a flexible coupling are a straight edge and a taper gage or a set of feeler gages.

A check for angular alignment is made by inserting the taper gage or feelers at four points between the coupling faces and comparing the distance between the faces at four points spaced at 90-degree intervals around the coupling. The unit will be in angular alignment when the measurements show that the coupling faces are the same distance apart at all points.

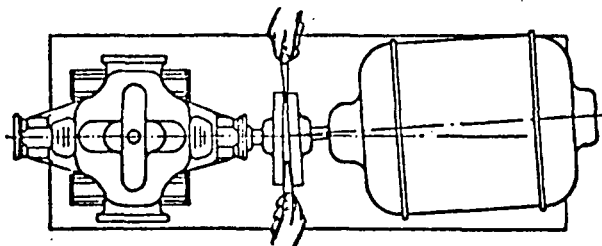
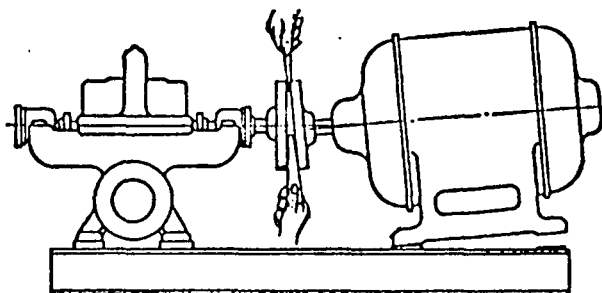
A check for parallel alignment is made by placing a straight edge across both coupling rims at the top, bottom and at both sides. The unit will be in parallel alignment when the straight edge rests evenly on the coupling rim at all positions. Allowance may be necessary for temperature changes and for coupling halves that are not of the same outside diameter. Care must be taken to have the straight edge parallel to the axis of the shafts.

Angular and parallel misalignment are corrected by means of shims under the motor mounting feet. After each change, it is necessary to recheck the alignment of the coupling halves. Adjustment in one direction may disturb adjustments already made in another direction. It should not be necessary to adjust the shims under the pump.

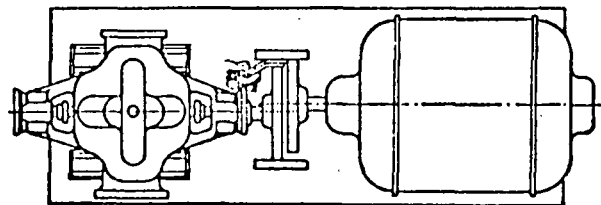
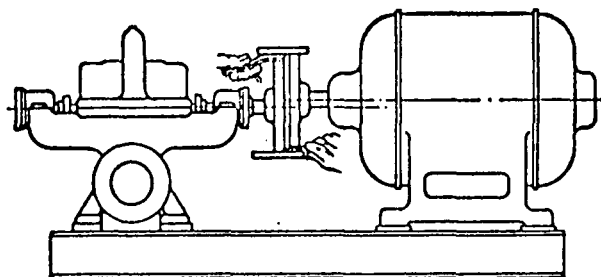
The permissible amount of misalignment will vary with the type of pump and driver.

The best method for putting the coupling halves in final accurate alignment is by the use of a dial indicator.

When the alignment is correct, the foundation bolts should be tightened evenly but not too firmly. The unit can then be grouted to the foundation. The base plate should be completely filled with grout, and it is desirable to grout the leveling pieces, shims or wedges in place. Foundation bolts should not be fully tightened until the grout is hardened, usually about 48 hours after pouring.



Checking Angular Alignment⁴



Checking Parallel Alignment

⁴Diagram reprinted from *Hydraulic Institute Standards for Centrifugal, Rotary and Reciprocating Pumps*; thirteenth edition — 1975. Copyright by the Hydraulic Institute, 1230 Keith Building, Cleveland, OH 44115.

After the grout has set and the foundation bolts have been properly tightened, the unit should be checked for parallel and angular alignment and, if necessary, corrective measures taken. After the piping of the unit has been connected, the alignment should be again checked.

The direction of rotation of the driver should be checked to make certain that it matches that of the pump. The corresponding direction of rotation of the pump is indicated by a direction arrow on the pump casing.

The coupling halves can then be reconnected. With the pump properly primed, the unit then should be operated under normal operating conditions until temperatures have stabilized. It then should be shut down and immediately checked again for alignment of the coupling. All alignment checks must be made with the coupling halves disconnected and again after they are connected.

After the unit has been in operation for about 10 hours or three months, the coupling halves should be given a final check for misalignment caused by pipe strains or temperature strains. If the alignment is correct, both pump and driver should be dowelled to the base plate. The location of the dowels is very important and the manufacturer's instructions should be obtained, especially if the unit is subjected to temperature changes.

The unit should be checked periodically for alignment. If the unit does not stay in line after being properly installed, the following are possible causes:

(a) Settling, seasoning or springing of the foundation. Pipe strains distorting or shifting the machine.

(b) Wear of the bearings.

(c) Springing of the base plate by heat from an adjacent steam pipe or from a steam turbine.

(d) Shifting of the building structure due to variable loading or other causes.

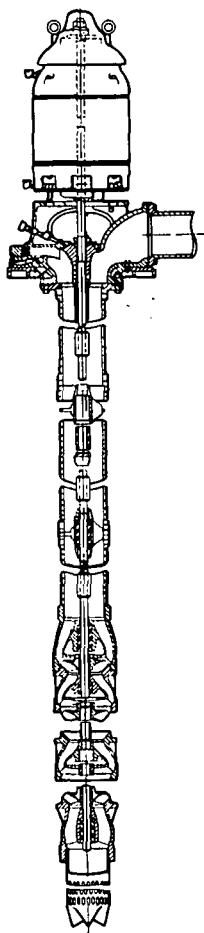
It may be necessary to slightly readjust the alignment, from time to time, while the unit and foundation are new.

A-4-1 Supervision of Installation. Satisfactory operation of vertical turbine-type pumps is dependent to a large extent upon careful and correct installation of the unit; therefore, it is recommended that this work be done under the direction of a representative of the pump manufacturer.

A-4-2.1.1 Water Supply Source. Stored water supplies from reservoirs or tanks supplying wet pits are preferable. Lakes, streams and groundwater supplies are acceptable where investigation shows that they can be expected to provide a suitable and reliable supply.

Water Lubricated

Open line shaft pump
Surface discharge
Threaded column and bowls



Oil Lubricated

Enclosed line shaft pump
Underground discharge
Flanged column and bowls

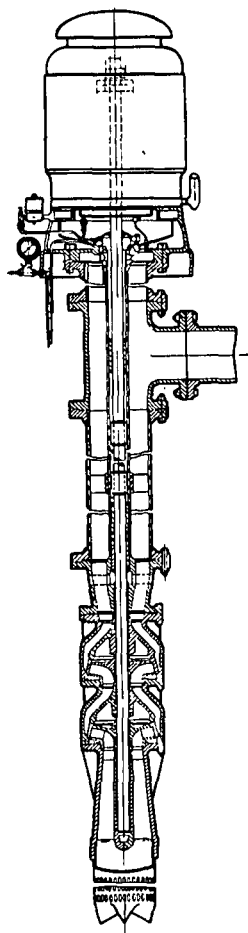


Fig. A-4-1.1 Illustration of Water Lubricated and Oil Lubricated Shaft Pumps.

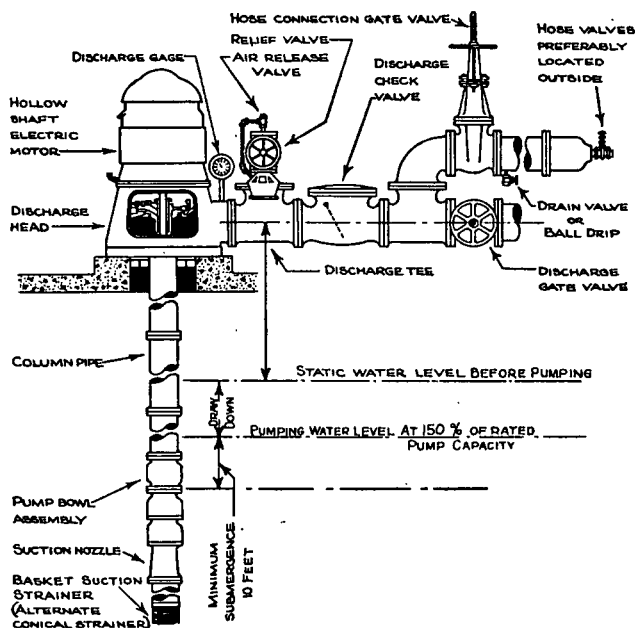


Fig. A-4-2.2.1 Vertical Shaft Turbine-Type Pump Installation in a Well.

A-4-2.1.2 Aquifer Performance Analysis. The authority having jurisdiction may require an aquifer performance analysis. The history of the water table should be carefully investigated. The number of wells already in use in the area and the probable number that may be in use should be considered in relation to the total amount of water available for fire protection purposes.

A-4-2.5 Consolidated Formations. Where wells take their supply from consolidated formations, such as rock, the specifications for the well should be decided upon by the authority having jurisdiction upon consultation with a recognized groundwater consultant in the area.

A-4-2.7 Test and Inspection of Well. Before the permanent pump is ordered, the water from the well should be analyzed for corrosiveness including such items as pH, salts such as chlorides, harmful gases such as carbon dioxide (CO_2) or hydrogen sulfide (H_2S). If the water is corrosive, the pumps should be constructed

(Continued on page 20-91)

