

STN	Elektrická požiarňa signalizácia. Časť 30: Viacsnímačové požiarne hlásiče. Bodové hlásiče s kombinovaným snímačom oxidu uhoľnatého a tepelným snímačom.	STN EN 54-30 92 0404
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Fire detection and fire alarm systems - Part 30: Multi-sensor fire detectors - Point detectors using a combination of carbon monoxide and heat sensors

Táto norma obsahuje anglickú verziu európskej normy.
This standard includes the English version of the European Standard.

Táto norma bola oznámená vo Vestníku ÚNMS SR č. 10/15

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Úrad pre normalizáciu, metrológiu a skúšobníctvo SR, 2015
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English Version

Fire detection and fire alarm systems - Part 30: Multi-sensor fire detectors - Point detectors using a combination of carbon monoxide and heat sensors

Système de détection et d'alarme incendie - Partie 30:
DéTECTEURS d'incendie multicapteur - DéTECTEURS ponctuels
utilisant une combinaison de capteurs de monoxyde de
carbone et de température

Brandmeldeanlagen - Teil 30: Mehrfachsensor-
Brandmelder - Punktförmige Melder mit kombinierten CO-
und Wärmesensoren

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 25 January 2015.

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Foreword

This document (EN 54-30:2015) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 72 “Fire detection and fire alarm systems”, the secretariat of which is held by BSI.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by October 2015, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by April 2019.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association, and supports essential requirements of Regulation (EU) 305/2011.

For relationship with EU Regulations see informative Annex ZA, which is an integral part of this document.

EN 54, *Fire detection and fire alarm systems*, consists of the following parts:

- *Part 1: Introduction;*
- *Part 2: Control and indicating equipment;*
- *Part 3: Fire alarm devices — Sounders;*
- *Part 4: Power supply equipment;*
- *Part 5: Heat detectors — Point detectors;*
- *Part 7: Smoke detectors — Point detectors using scattered light, transmitted light or ionization;*
- *Part 10: Flame detectors — Point detectors;*
- *Part 11: Manual call points;*
- *Part 12: Smoke detectors — Line detectors using an optical light beam;*
- *Part 13: Compatibility assessment of system components;*
- *Part 14: Guidelines for planning, design, installation, commissioning, use and maintenance [CEN Technical Specification];*
- *Part 16: Voice alarm control and indicating equipment;*
- *Part 17: Short circuit isolators;*
- *Part 18: Input/output devices;*
- *Part 20: Aspirating smoke detectors;*
- *Part 21: Alarm transmission and fault warning routing equipment;*
- *Part 22: Resettable line-type heat detectors [currently at acceptance stage];*
- *Part 23: Fire alarm devices — Visual alarms devices;*

- *Part 24: Components of voice alarm systems — Loudspeakers;*
- *Part 25: Components using radio links;*
- *Part 26: Carbon monoxide detectors — Point detectors;*
- *Part 27: Duct smoke detectors;*
- *Part 28: Non-resettable line type heat detectors [currently at drafting stage];*
- *Part 29: Multi-sensor fire detectors — Point detectors using a combination of smoke and heat sensors;*
- *Part 30: Multi-sensor fire detectors — Point detectors using a combination of carbon monoxide and heat sensors [the present document];*
- *Part 31: Multi-sensor fire detectors — Point detectors using a combination of smoke, carbon monoxide and optionally heat sensors;*
- *Part 32: Planning, design, installation, commissioning, use and maintenance of voice alarm systems [currently at acceptance stage].*

NOTE This list includes standards that are in preparation and other standards may be added. For current status of published standards refer to www.cen.eu.

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

Introduction

Carbon monoxide (CO) is a product of the incomplete combustion of carbon-based materials. CO fire detectors can react promptly to smouldering fires involving carbonaceous materials because CO does not depend solely on convection, but also moves by diffusion. CO fire detectors might be better suited to applications where other fire detection techniques are prone to false alarms, for example due to dust, steam and cooking vapours. Detectors based on the use of CO sensors alone, are covered by EN 54-26.

Some fires may not produce a sufficient amount of CO to trigger an alarm condition from a detector conforming to EN 54-26. These are typically free-burning, open, well-ventilated fires. The inclusion of heat sensing combined with CO sensing can increase the sensitivity of such a detector to these types of fires.

A number of different methods for sensing CO are suitable. However, most sensors will also be influenced by other gases and phenomena. Tests have therefore been included in the test schedule to assess cross-sensitivity to substances normally present in the service environment that may affect the performance of the detector.

Test Fires TF2, TF3, TF4 and TF5 from EN 54-7 have been included to verify the detection performance. TF4 and TF5 specifically demonstrate the influence of the heat sensor(s). For these Test Fires, the CO level and, where applicable, the temperature is used as test validity criteria.

Detectors may have modes of operation, in which only one fire phenomenon is evaluated. This standard does not include tests for additional alarm outputs corresponding to the sensing of only one fire phenomenon. Reference should be made to other parts of EN 54, which may cover such modes of operation or outputs.

1 Scope

This European Standard specifies requirements, test methods and performance criteria for point-type multi-sensor fire detectors for use in fire detection systems installed in and around buildings (see EN 54-1:2011), incorporating in one mechanical enclosure at least one carbon monoxide sensor and at least one heat sensor and where the overall fire detection performance is determined utilizing the combination of the detected phenomena.

This European Standard provides for the assessment and verification of consistency of performance (AVCP) of multi-sensor fire detectors using a combination of carbon monoxide and heat sensors to this EN.

Multi-sensor fire detectors using carbon monoxide and heat sensors having special characteristics suitable for the detection of specific fire risks are not covered by this European Standard. The performance requirements for any additional functions are beyond the scope of this standard (e.g. additional features or enhanced functionality for which this European Standard does not define a test or assessment method).

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN 54-1:2011, *Fire detection and fire alarm systems — Part 1: Introduction*

EN 54-5:2000¹⁾, *Fire detection and fire alarm systems — Part 5: Heat detectors - Point detectors*

EN 54-7:2000²⁾, *Fire detection and fire alarm systems — Part 7: Smoke detectors — Point detectors using scattered light, transmitted light or ionization*

EN 50130-4:2011, *Alarm systems — Part 4: Electromagnetic compatibility — Product family standard: Immunity requirements for components of fire, intruder, hold up, CCTV, access control and social alarm systems*

EN 60068-1:2014, *Environmental testing — Part 1: General and guidance (IEC 60068-1:2013)*

EN 60068-2-1:2007, *Environmental testing — Part 2-1: Tests — Test A: Cold (IEC 60068-2-1:2007)*

EN 60068-2-2:2007, *Environmental testing — Part 2-2: Tests — Test B: Dry heat (IEC 60068-2-2:2007)*

EN 60068-2-6:2008, *Environmental testing — Part 2-6: Tests — Test Fc: Vibration (sinusoidal) (IEC 60068-2-6:2007)*

EN 60068-2-27:2009, *Environmental testing — Part 2-27: Tests — Test Ea and guidance: Shock (IEC 60068-2-27:2008)*

EN 60068-2-30:2005, *Environmental testing — Part 2-30: Tests — Test Db: Damp heat, cyclic (12 h + 12 h cycle) (IEC 60068-2-30:2005)*

1) This document is currently impacted by the stand-alone amendment EN 54-5:2000/A1:2002.

2) This document is currently impacted by the stand-alone amendments EN 54-7:2000/A1:2002 and EN 54-7:2000/A2:2006.

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EN 60068-2-42:2003, *Environmental testing — Part 2-42: Tests — Test Kc: Sulphur dioxide test for contacts and connections (IEC 60068-2-42:2003)*

EN 60068-2-78:2013, *Environmental testing — Part 2-78: Tests — Test Cab: Damp heat, steady state (IEC 60068-2-78:2012)*

ISO 209:2007, *Wrought aluminium and aluminium alloys — Chemical composition and forms of products — Part 1: Chemical composition*

koniec náhľadu – text ďalej pokračuje v platenej verzii STN