



Programa Integral de Capacitación en Gestión de Riesgos 2025



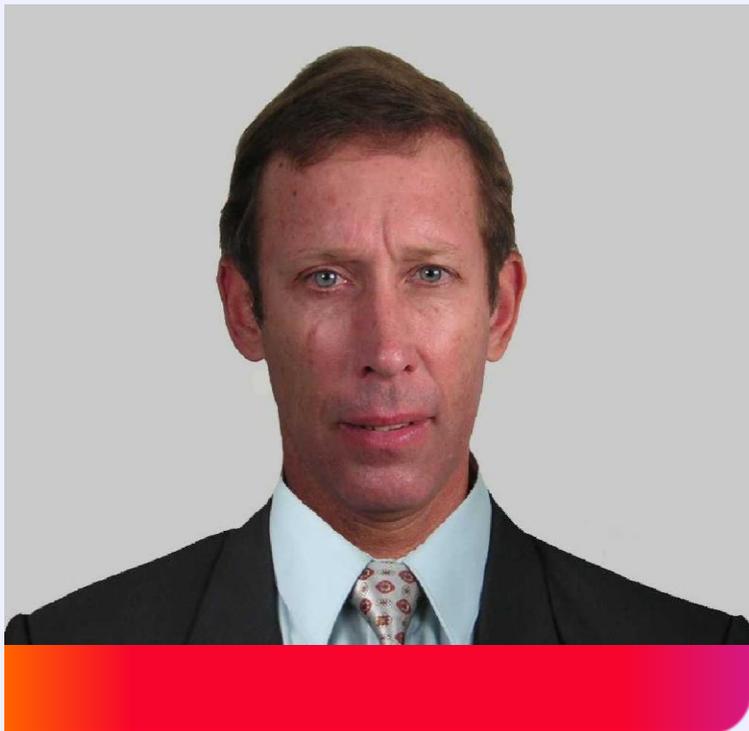
Ciclo V

Prevención ante Situaciones de Emergencia y
Desastres

**Tema: Inspección, Pruebas y Mantenimiento (IPM) de
Sistemas contra incendios.**

En RIMAC las personas van primero

Hemos propuesto construir relaciones a largo plazo con las personas que se acercan a nosotros.



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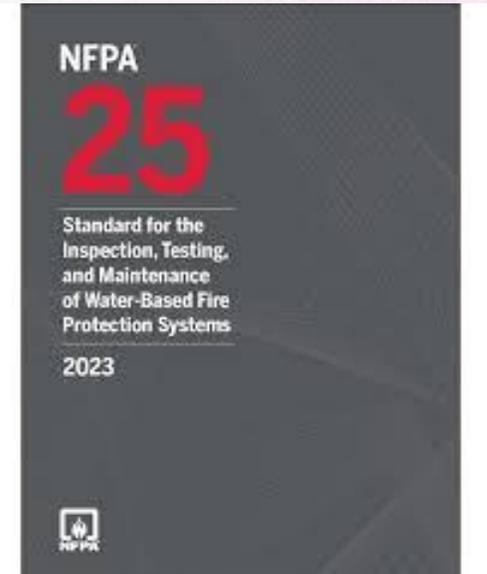


Programa Integral
de Capacitación

TEMA:

Sistemas de protección contra incendios (SPCI)

NFPA 25: Inspección, pruebas y mantenimiento (IPM)



SPCI: fases de la vida útil

Diseño



Instalación



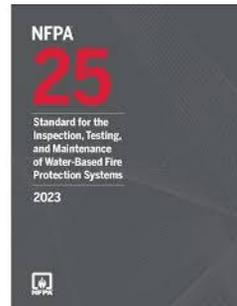
Operación



Inspección

Pruebas

Mantenimiento



SPCI: IPM

La falta de IPMs son las principales causas de pérdidas humanas y materiales:

- Sistemas de **alarma** inoperativos o averiados
- Válvulas de control cerradas.
- Bombas inoperativas
- Suministro de agua insuficiente



**Sistemas de
agua contra
incendios
(SACI)**

SPCI – IPM: Contenido del curso

1. Sistemas de Alarma contra incendio (**SALCI**)
2. Sistemas de Agua contra incendios (**SACI**)
 - 2.1 Prueba anual de desempeño bci (Q/P)
 - 2.2 Pruebas de arranque y parada
 - 2.3 Válvulas y componentes
 - 2.4 Gabinetes

1. SALCI : Normativa IPMs

Sector industria: plantas

Reglamento de Seguridad
Industrial
DS 42 F

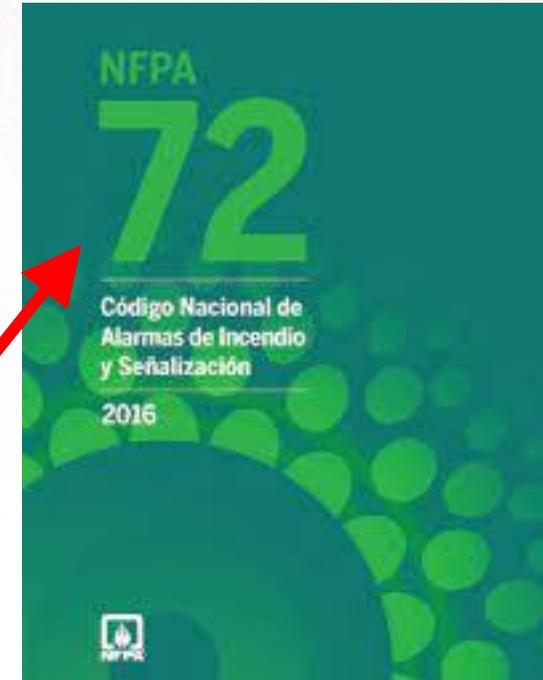
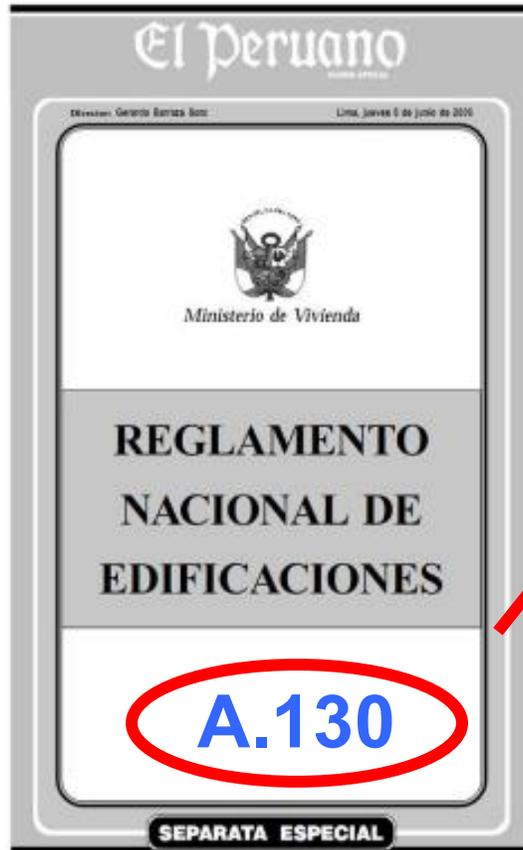
Art. 169: Todos los locales de alto riesgo y de riesgo moderado estarán equipados con sistemas de alarma contra incendios, con una cantidad suficiente de señales claramente audibles a todas las personas que se encuentren en el edificio, aunque el equipo de alarma esté instalado en una parte del mismo. Dicha alarma será de tono distinto al de cualquier otro aparato resonante usado en el establecimiento y en lo posible alimentado por una fuente de energía independiente de la empleada para el alumbrado o funcionamiento de máquinas.

1. SALCI : Normativa IPMs

Otros sectores

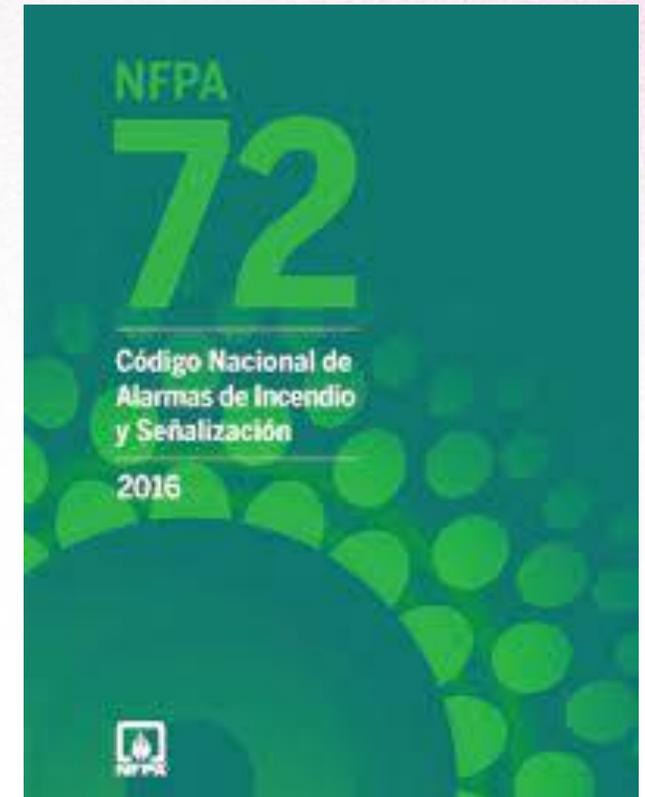
A.130 y NFPA 72:

***“edificaciones con
SALCI deben cumplir
IPM”.***



1. SALCI : NFPA 72, IPM

Objetivo: protección a la vida y/o propiedad, alertando la existencia de calor, fuego, humo, monóxido de carbono (CO) y otros.



1.1 SALCI : componentes (dispositivos)

ENTRADA (iniciación)



PANEL



SALIDA



1.1.1 SALCI: dispositivos de iniciación (inventario)

8. INITIATING DEVICES

Type	Quantity	Addressable or Conventional	Alarm or Supervisory	Sensing Technology
● Manual Pull Stations	12	Addressable	Alarm	
● Smoke Detectors	8	Addressable	Alarm	Photoelectric
Duct Smoke Detectors				
● Heat Detectors				
Gas Detectors	1	Conventional	Supervisory	
Carbon Monoxide Detectors				
● Waterflow Switches	2	Conventional	Alarm	
● Tamper Switches	4	Conventional	Supervisory	

NFPA 72 (p. 2 of 3)

FIGURE A.7.8.2(1)(a) Continued

1.1.1 SALCI: dispositivos de iniciación

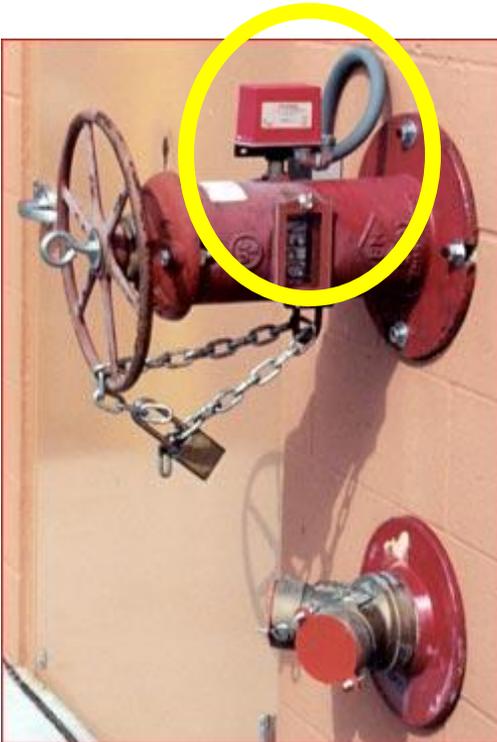
1. Condición alarma / fuego:

estaciones manuales, detectores, sensores de flujo.



1.1.1 SALCI: dispositivos de iniciación

2. Condición de supervisión de válvulas (fuera de posición normal):
“tamper” (color ambar)



1.1.1 SALCI: colores de señales de condición

1. Alarma / Fuego (rojo)
2. Supervisión (ambar)
3. Falla o avería (ambar)



1.1.2 SALCI: dispositivos de salida (notificadores)

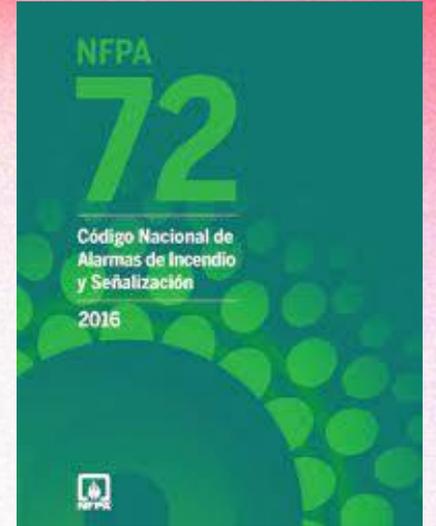


1.1.2 SALCI: RNE, A.130 (“Requisitos de Seguridad”)

Art.56.- Los SALCI deberán interconectarse para controlar, monitorear o supervisar:

- a) Dispositivos de detección y notificación de incendios.
- b) Válvulas de control del SACI.
- c) Bomba de agua c/i: interruptor fuera de automático
- d) Control y desactivación de ascensores para uso de bomberos
- e) Sistemas de presurización de escaleras.
- f) Sistemas de administración de humos
- g) Liberación de puertas de evacuación

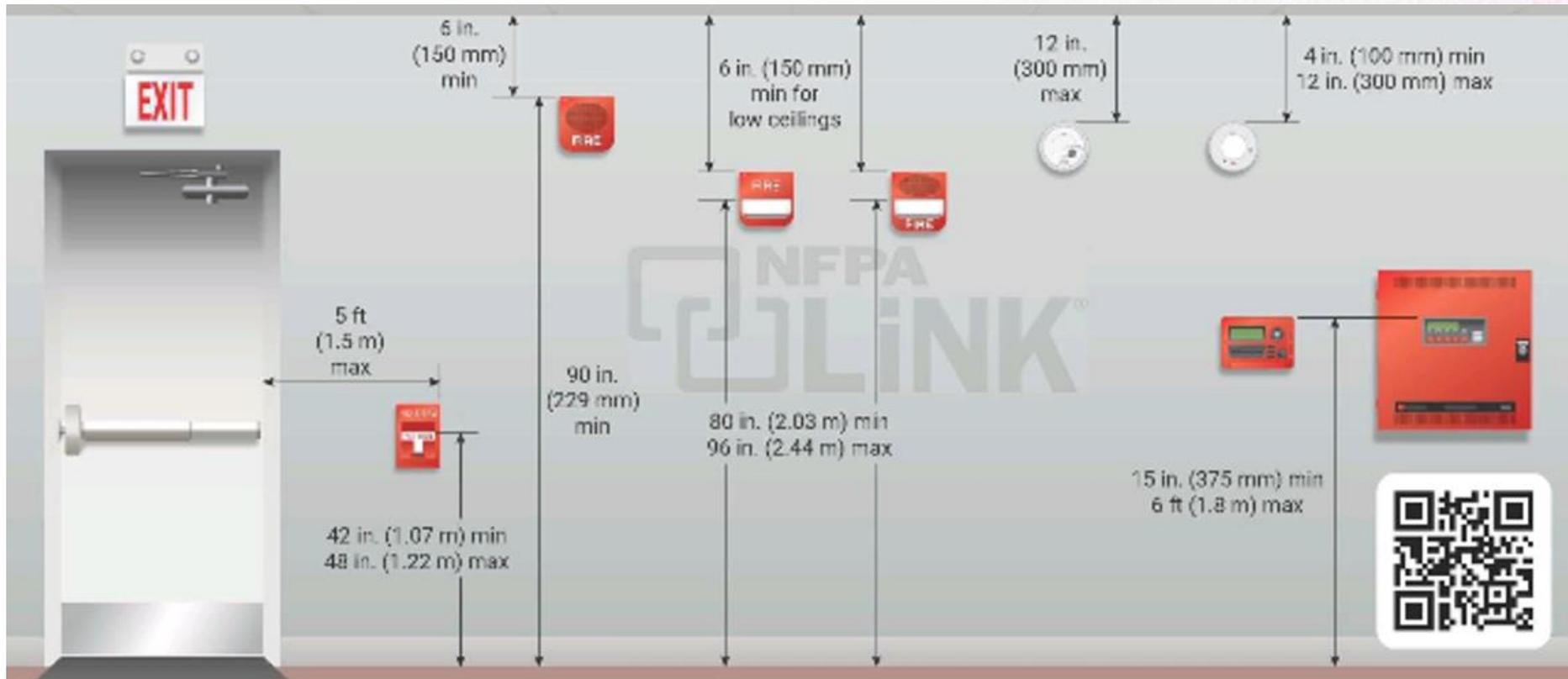
1. SALCI : NFPA 72, IPMs



Chapter 14	Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance	72– 92
14.1	Application.	72– 92
14.2	General.	72– 92
14.3	Inspection.	72– 93
14.4	Testing.	72– 93
14.5	Maintenance.	72– 109
14.6	Records.	72– 109

1.2.1 NFPA 72, 14.3: Inspecciones, Tabla 14.3.10

a. **Ubicación de iniciadores,** según planos y configuración en panel.



1.2.1 NFPA 72, 14.3: Inspecciones, Tabla 14.3.1

b. Estado e instalación de dispositivos de inicio



1.2.1 NFPA 72, 14.3: Inspecciones

c. **Funcionamiento** de LED's



1.2.1

NFPA 72, Inspecciones, Tabla 14.3.1

72-94

NATIONAL FIRE ALARM AND SIGNALING CODE®

Table 14.3.1 Visual Inspection

Component	Initial Acceptance	Periodic Frequency	Method	Referen
1. All equipment	X	Annual	Ensure there are no changes that affect equipment performance. Inspect for building modifications, occupancy changes, changes in environmental conditions, device location, physical obstructions, device orientation, physical damage, and degree of cleanliness.	14.3.4; 14
2. Control equipment:				
(1) Fire alarm systems monitored for alarm, supervisory, and trouble signals			Verify a system normal condition.	
(a) Fuses	X	Annual		
(b) Interfaced equipment	X	Annual		
(c) Lamps and LEDs	X	Annual		
(d) Primary (main) power supply	X	Annual		
(e) Trouble signals	X	Semiannual		

Paneles

17. Initiating devices			Verify location and condition (all devices).	
(1) Air sampling				
(a) General	X	Semiannual	Verify that in-line filters, if any, are clean.	17.7.4.6
(b) Sampling system piping and sampling ports	X	N/A	Verify that sampling system piping and fittings are installed properly, appear airtight, and are permanently fixed. Confirm that sampling pipe is conspicuously identified. Verify that sample ports or points are not obstructed.	17.7.4.6
(2) Duct detectors				
(a) General	X	Semiannual	Verify that detector is rigidly mounted. Confirm that no penetrations in a return air duct exist in the vicinity of the detector. Confirm the detector is installed to sample the airstream at the proper location in the duct.	17.7.6.5
(b) Sampling tube	X	Annual	Verify proper orientation. Confirm the sampling tube protrudes into the duct in accordance with system design.	17.7.6.5
(3) Electromechanical releasing devices	X	Semiannual		
(4) Fire extinguishing system(s) or suppression system(s) switches	X	Semiannual		
(5) Manual fire alarm boxes	X	Semiannual		
(6) Heat detectors	X	Semiannual		
(7) Radiant energy fire detectors	X	Quarterly	Verify no point requiring detection is obstructed or outside the detector's field of view.	17.8
(8) Video image smoke and fire detectors	X	Quarterly	Verify no point requiring detection is obstructed or outside the detector's field of view.	17.7.8; 17.8.5
(9) Smoke detectors (excluding one- and two-family dwellings)	X	Semiannual		
(10) Projected beam smoke detectors	X	Semiannual	Verify beam path is unobstructed.	
(11) Supervisory signal devices	X	Semiannual		
(12) Waterflow devices	X	Semiannual		



1.2.1

NFPA 72, Inspecciones, Tabla 14.3.1

Table 14.3.1 *Continued*

Component	Initial Acceptance	Periodic Frequency	Method	Reference
19. Combination systems			Verify location and condition (all types).	
(1) Fire extinguisher electronic monitoring devices/ systems	X	Semiannual		
(2) Carbon monoxide detectors/systems	X	Semiannual		
20. Alarm control interfaces and emergency control function interfaces	X	Semiannual	Verify location and condition.	
21. Guard's tour equipment	X	Semiannual	Verify location and condition.	
22. Notification appliances			Verify location and condition (all appliances).	
(1) Audible appliances	X	Semiannual		
(2) Loudspeakers	X	Semiannual		
(3) Visual appliances				
(a) General	X	Semiannual		18.5.5
(b) Candela rating	X	N/A	Verify the appliance candela rating marking or the fire alarm control unit-controlled (FACU-controlled) candela rating agrees with the	18.5.5

1.3.1 NFPA 72, Pruebas de detectores de humo, Tabla 14.4.3.2

El humo debe ingresar entre a la cámara sensora y activar la señal

(7) Smoke detectors – functional test

(a) In all other than one- and two-family dwellings, system detectors

X

Annually

Test smoke detectors in place to ensure smoke entry into the sensing chamber and an alarm response.¹ Use smoke or a listed and labeled product acceptable to the manufacturer or in accordance with their published instructions. Other methods listed in the manufacturer’s published instructions that ensure smoke entry from the protected area, through the vents, or into the sensing chamber can be used. Magnets are not acceptable for smoke entry tests.

(b) Single- and multiple-station smoke alarms connected to protected premises systems

X

Annually

Perform a functional test on all single- and multiple-station smoke alarms connected to a protected premises fire alarm system by putting the smoke alarm into an alarm condition.

1.3.1 NFPA 72, Prueba de detectores de humo, Tabla 14.4.3.2



1.3.1 NFPA 72, Prueba de detectores de humo



1.3.1 NFPA 72, Prueba de detectores de humo (Photobeam)



1.3.1 NFPA 72, Pruebas de detectores de calor, Tabla 14.4.3.2

(4) Heat detectors

(a) Fixed-temperature, rate-of-rise, rate of compensation, restorable line, spot type (excluding pneumatic tube type)

X

Annually (see 14.4.4.5)

Perform heat test with a listed and labeled heat source or in accordance with the manufacturer's published instructions. Assure that the test method for the installed equipment does not damage the nonrestorable fixed-temperature element of a combination rate-of-rise/fixed-temperature element detector.

(b) Fixed-temperature, nonrestorable line type

X

Annually

Do not perform heat test. Test functionality mechanically and electrically. Measure and record loop resistance. Investigate changes from acceptance test.

(c) Fixed-temperature, nonrestorable spot type

X

See Method column

After 15 years from initial installation, replace all devices or have 2 per every 100 detectors laboratory tested. Replace the 2 detectors with new devices. If a failure occurs on any of the detectors removed, remove and test additional detectors to determine either a general problem involving faulty detectors or a localized problem involving 1 or 2 defective detectors.

If detectors are tested instead of replaced, repeat tests at intervals of 5 years.

Do not perform heat tests. If verifying electrical continuity or supervision, test mechanically or electrically in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

1.3.1 NFPA 72: Pruebas de detectores de calor

14.4.4.5 Restorable fixed-temperature, spot-type heat detectors shall be tested in accordance with 14.4.4.5.1 through 14.4.4.5.4.

14.4.4.5.1 Two or more detectors shall be tested on each initiating circuit annually.

14.4.4.5.2 Different detectors shall be tested each year.

14.4.4.5.3 Test records shall be kept by the building owner specifying which detectors have been tested.

14.4.4.5.4 Within 5 years, each detector shall have been tested.

1.3.1 NFPA 72: Pruebas de detectores de calor (14.4.4.5)



1.3.1 NFPA 72, Tabla 14.4.3.2: Pruebas de Estaciones Manuales

(d) Restorable line type, pneumatic tube only	X	Annually	Perform heat tests (where test chambers are in circuit) with a listed and labeled heat source or in accordance with the manufacturer's published instructions of the detector, or conduct a test with pressure pump.
(e) Single- and multiple-station heat alarms	X	Annually	Conduct functional tests according to the manufacturer's published instructions. Do not test non-restorable heat detectors with heat.
(5) Manual fire alarm boxes	X	Annually	Operate manual fire alarm boxes in accordance with the manufacturer's published instructions. Test both key-operated presignal and general alarm manual fire alarm boxes.
(b) Radiant energy fire detectors	X	Semiannually	Test flame detectors and spark/ember detectors in accordance with the manufacturer's published instructions to determine that each detector is operative.



1.3.2 NFPA 72, Tabla 14.4.3.2: Pruebas de Notificadores

22.	Alarm notification appliances <u>(1) Audible°</u>	X	N/A	For initial and reacceptance testing, measure sound pressure levels for alert tone signals and evacuation signal tones with a sound level meter meeting ANSI/ASA S1.4, <i>Electroacoustics — Sound Level Meters — Part 1: Specifications</i> , Type 2 requirements. Measure sound pressure levels to determine if they comply with Chapter 18 and the required performance, as documented in accordance with 7.3.4. Set the sound level meter in accordance with ANSI/ASA S3.41, <i>Audible Emergency Evacuation (E2) and Evacuation Signals with Relocation Instructions (ESRI)</i> , using the time-weighted characteristic F (FAST).
	(2) Audible textual notification appliances (loudspeakers and other appliances to convey voice messages)	N/A X	Annually N/A	For periodic testing, verify the operation of the notification appliances. ^P For initial and reacceptance testing, measure sound pressure levels for signals with a sound level meter meeting ANSI/ASA S1.4, <i>Electroacoustics — Sound Level Meters — Part 1: Specifications</i> , Type 2 requirements. Measure sound pressure levels throughout the protected area to determine if they comply with Chapter 18 and the required performance, as documented in accordance with 7.3.4. Set the sound level meter in accordance with ANSI/ASA S3.41, <i>Audible Emergency Evacuation (E2) and Evacuation Signals with Relocation Instructions (ESRI)</i> , using the time-weighted characteristic F (FAST).
	<u>(3) Visual</u>	N/A X	Annually N/A	Verify audible information to be intelligible and in compliance with 14.4.12. For periodic testing, verify the operation of the notification appliances. ^P Perform initial and reacceptance testing in accordance with the manufacturer's published instructions. Verify appliance locations to be in accordance with the approved layout and confirm that no floor plan changes affect the approved layout. Verify the candela rating or method of candela control marking on each visual appliance and rating when reported by the FACU agrees with the approved drawings. Confirm that each appliance flashes.
		N/A	Annually	For periodic testing, verify that each appliance flashes.



1.3.3 NFPA 72, Tabla 14.4.3.2: Pruebas de paneles

Control unit			
(1) Functions	X	Annually	Verify correct receipt of alarm, supervisory, and trouble signals (inputs); operation of evacuation signals and auxiliary functions (outputs); circuit supervision, including detection of open circuits and ground faults; and power supply supervision for detection of loss of ac power and disconnection of secondary batteries.
(2) Fuses	X	Annually	Verify rating and supervision.
(3) Interfaced equipment	X	Annually	Verify integrity of single or multiple circuits providing interface between two or more control units. Test interfaced equipment connections by operating or simulating operation of the equipment being supervised. Verify signals required to be transmitted at the control unit.
(4) Lamps and LEDs	X	Annually	Illuminate lamps and LEDs.
(5) Primary (main) power supply	X	Annually	Disconnect all secondary (standby) power and test under maximum load, including all alarm appliances requiring simultaneous operation. Reconnect all secondary (standby) power at end of test. Test redundant power supplies separately.
Alarm control unit trouble signals			
(1) Audible and visual	X	Annually	Verify operation of control unit trouble signals. Verify ring-back feature for systems using a trouble-silencing switch that requires resetting.
(2) Disconnect switches	X	Annually	If control unit has disconnect or isolating switches, verify performance of intended function of each switch. Verify receipt of trouble signal when a supervised function is disconnected.
(3) Ground-fault monitoring circuit	X	Annually	If the system has a ground detection feature, verify the occurrence of ground-fault indication whenever any installation conductor is grounded.
(4) Transmission of signals to off-premises location	X	Annually	Actuate an initiating device and verify receipt of alarm signal at the off-premises location.

1.3.3 NFPA 72, Tabla 14.4.3.2: Pruebas de paneles



1.3.3 NFPA 72, Tabla 14.4.3.2: Pruebas de paneles

Desconectar fuente de energía primaria y verificar la señal de avería en el panel.



1.3.4

NFPA 72, Tabla 14.4.3.2: Pruebas de baterías

8. Secondary (standby) power supply ^c	X	Annually	Disconnect all primary (main) power supplies and verify the occurrence of required trouble indication for loss of primary power. Measure or verify the system's standby and alarm current demand using the equipment manufacturer's data and verify the battery's rated capacity exceeds the system's power demand, including the safety margin. Operate general alarm systems for a minimum of 5 minutes and emergency voice communications systems for a minimum of 15 minutes. Reconnect primary (main) power supply at end of test.
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1.3.5 NFPA 72, Tabla 14.4.3.2: Pruebas de supervisión de válvulas

(10) Initiating devices, supervisory
 (a) Control valve switch

X

Semiannually

Operate valve and verify signal receipt to be within the first two revolutions of the handwheel or within one-fifth of the travel distance, or in accordance with the manufacturer's published instructions. Continue to cycle outside stem and yoke valves and verify switch does not reset during full travel of the valve stem.



1.3.6 NFPA 72, Tabla 14.4.3.2: Pruebas de sensores de flujo

(11) Mechanical, electrosonic, or pressure-type waterflow device

X

Semiannually

temperature to 10 F (1.1 C) and its resolution to above 10 F (1.1 C).
 Flow water through an inspector's test connection indicating the flow of water equal to that from a single sprinkler of the smallest orifice size installed in the system or other listed and approved waterflow switch test methods for wet-pipe systems, or an alarm test bypass connection for dry-pipe, pre-action, or deluge systems in accordance with NFPA 25.



1.4 NFPA 72, 14.5: Mantenimiento

14.5 Maintenance.

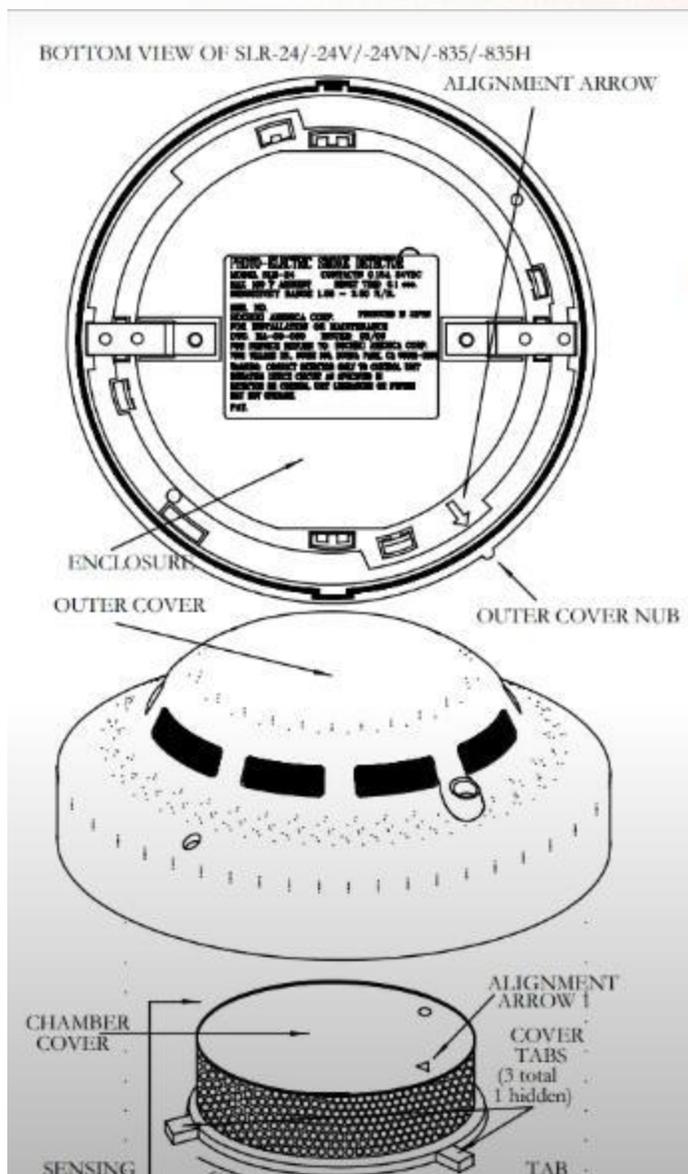
14.5.1 System equipment shall be maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's published instructions.

14.5.2 The frequency of maintenance of system equipment shall depend on the type of equipment and the local ambient conditions.

14.5.3 The frequency of cleaning of system equipment shall depend on the type of equipment and the local ambient conditions.

14.5.4 All apparatus requiring rewinding or resetting to maintain normal operation shall be rewound or reset as promptly as possible after each test and alarm.

1.4.1 NFPA 72, 14.5: Mant. (limpieza, según hoja técnica)



Manual cleaning procedures

Cleaning the photoelectric detector

This section explains how to clean the SLR-24/-24V/-24VN/-24H/-835 and SLR-835H detectors.

Use the diagram to identify the detector's parts.

Tools

You will need:

- Hochiki America's NSRT-A100 Cover Removal Tool
- A small soft-bristled artist's paint brush
- Denatured alcohol
- Clean dry compressed air

NOTE: Use only lint-free materials when cleaning the chambers of the photoelectric smoke detector. Use of fibrous materials may result in false alarms.

Remove and disassemble the detector

Follow the steps in this section to prepare the detector for cleaning:

1. Remove the detector from its base.
2. Disassemble detector by following the NSRT-A100 instructions found on page 5 of this document.

Clean the detector

Follow the steps in this section to clean the detector.

CAUTION: Do not attempt to remove the insect screen.

1. Remove the Outer Cover of the detector as specified on page 5 and set aside.
2. Place the detector in the palm of your left hand and grasp the Chamber Cover with your right hand. Twist the Chamber Cover counter clockwise until the Cover Tabs clear the Tab Catches. Lift and separate the Chamber Cover from the Optical Unit.
3. Sweep the Optical Unit with denatured alcohol using a small soft bristled brush.
4. Use dry clean compressed air to dry the optical unit and to remove any remaining particles.
5. Clean the Chamber Cover and Outer Cover in the same manner.

Reassemble the detector

Follow the steps in this section to reassemble the detector.

1. Locate the Alignment Arrows on both the Chamber Cover and the

1.4.1 NFPA 72, 14.5: Mant. (limpieza, según hoja técnica)



1.4.1 NFPA 72, 14.5: Mant. (limpieza, según hoja técnica)



2. SACI : Normativa IPMs

Sector industria: plantas

Reglamento de Seguridad
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- d) El término "locales de bajo riesgo" comprende zonas ocupadas para fines que impliquen el depósito o uso de materias que generalmente no arden con rapidez o con excesivo humo y en las cuales ni emanaciones tóxicas, ni explosiones sean un riesgo especial, debido a la naturaleza de las mismas.
- e) El término "locales de riesgo moderado" comprende zonas ocupadas para fines que impliquen depósito o uso de materias que pueden arder con moderada rapidez y que desprenden cantidad considerable de humo, pero en las cuales ni emanaciones tóxicas ni explosiones sean riesgo especial, debido a la naturaleza de las mismas.
- f) El término "locales de alto riesgo" comprende zonas ocupadas para fines que impliquen el almacenamiento o uso de materias que pueden arder con extremada rapidez o en las cuales, emanaciones tóxicas constituyen un riesgo especial debido a la naturaleza de las mismas.

2. SACI : Normativa IPMs

Sector industria: plantas

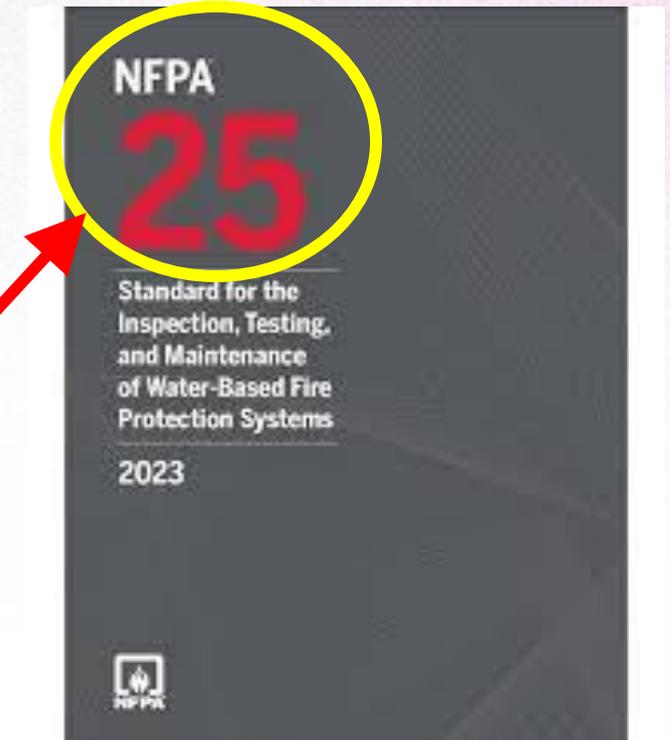
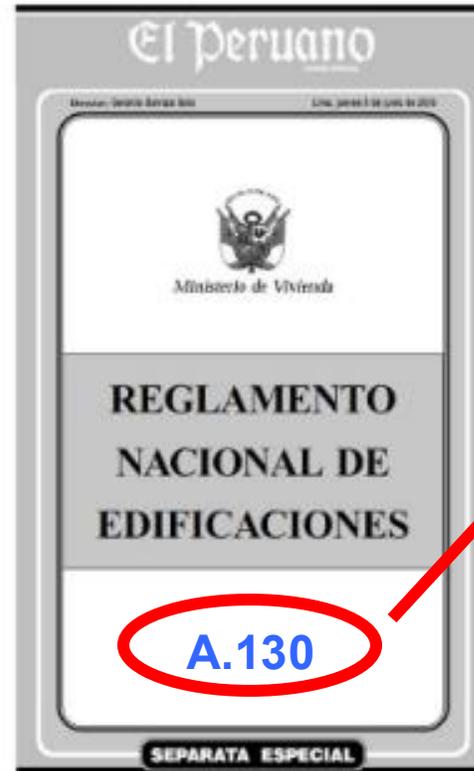
Reglamento de Seguridad
Industrial
DS 42 F

Art. 151: En locales de alto riesgo los grifos contra-incendios exteriores serán de 2 1/2, con mangueras de la misma dimensión en diámetro y los pitones serán con boquillas de chorro y neblina graduable con una descarga mínima de 140 GPM y máxima 250 GPM a 100 libras por pulgada cuadrada.

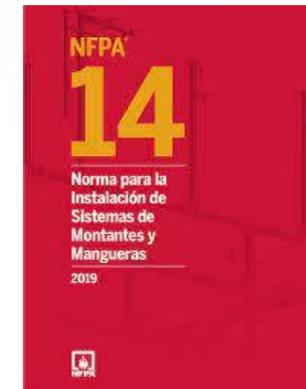
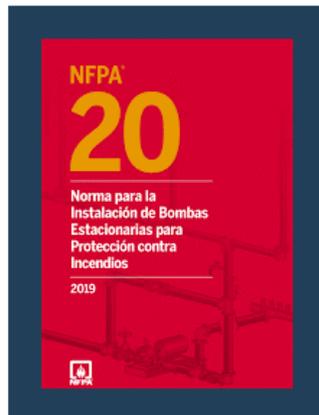
En los locales de riesgo moderado y bajo riesgo, los grifos contra incendios exteriores serán de 2 1/2", usándose manguera de 1 1/2" de diámetro para lo que deberán contar con las reducciones necesarias en cada grifo; y los pitones serán con boquilla de chorro y neblina graduable con una descarga mínima de 50 GPM y máxima de 125 GPM a 100 libras por pulgada cuadrada.

2. SACI : IPMs

A.130: “edificaciones con SACI deben cumplir NFPA 25”



2. SACI : IPMs



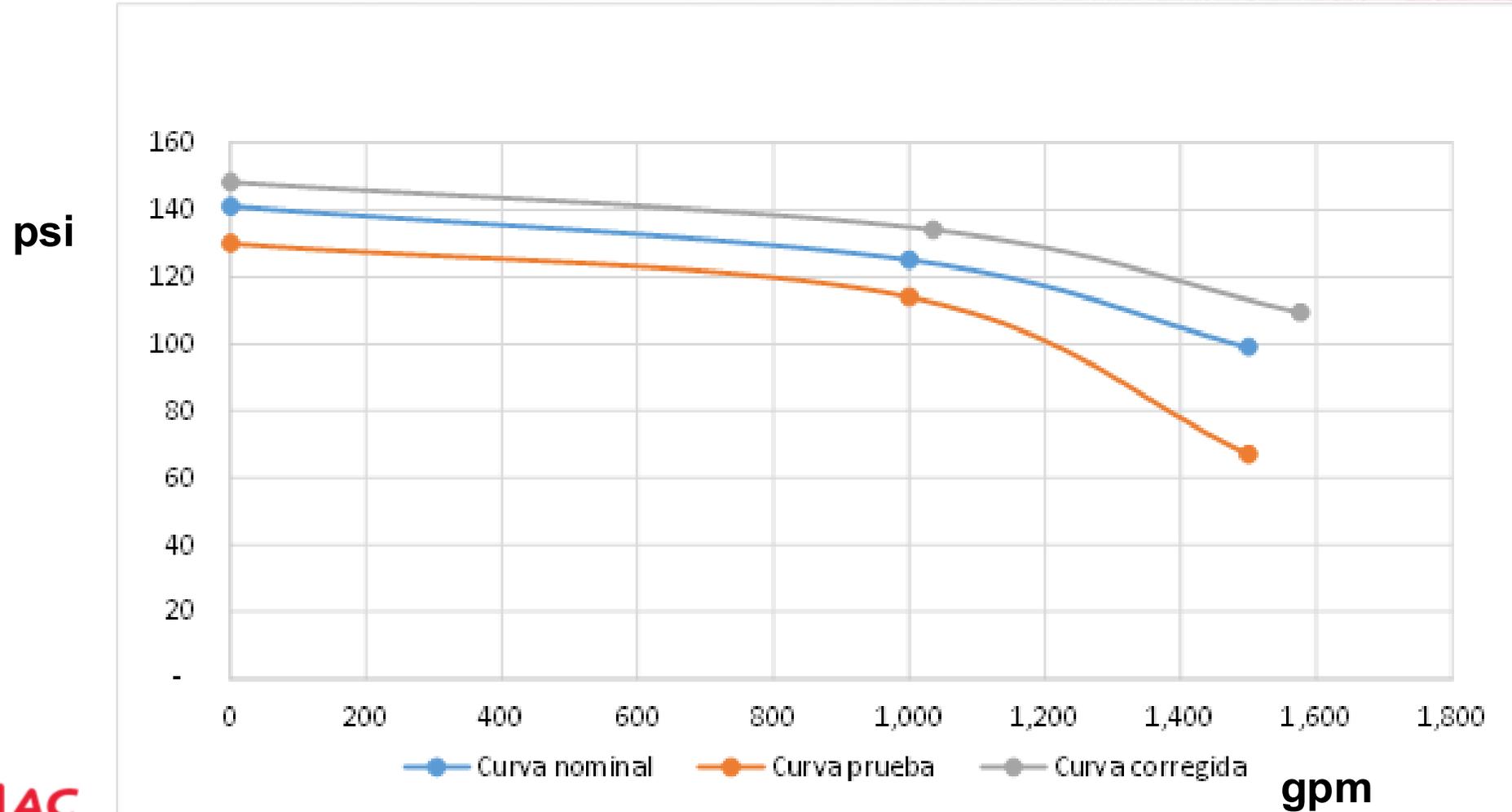
2.1 NFPA 25: Prueba anual de desempeño bci (Q/P)



2.1 NFPA 25: Prueba anual de desempeño bci (Q/P)



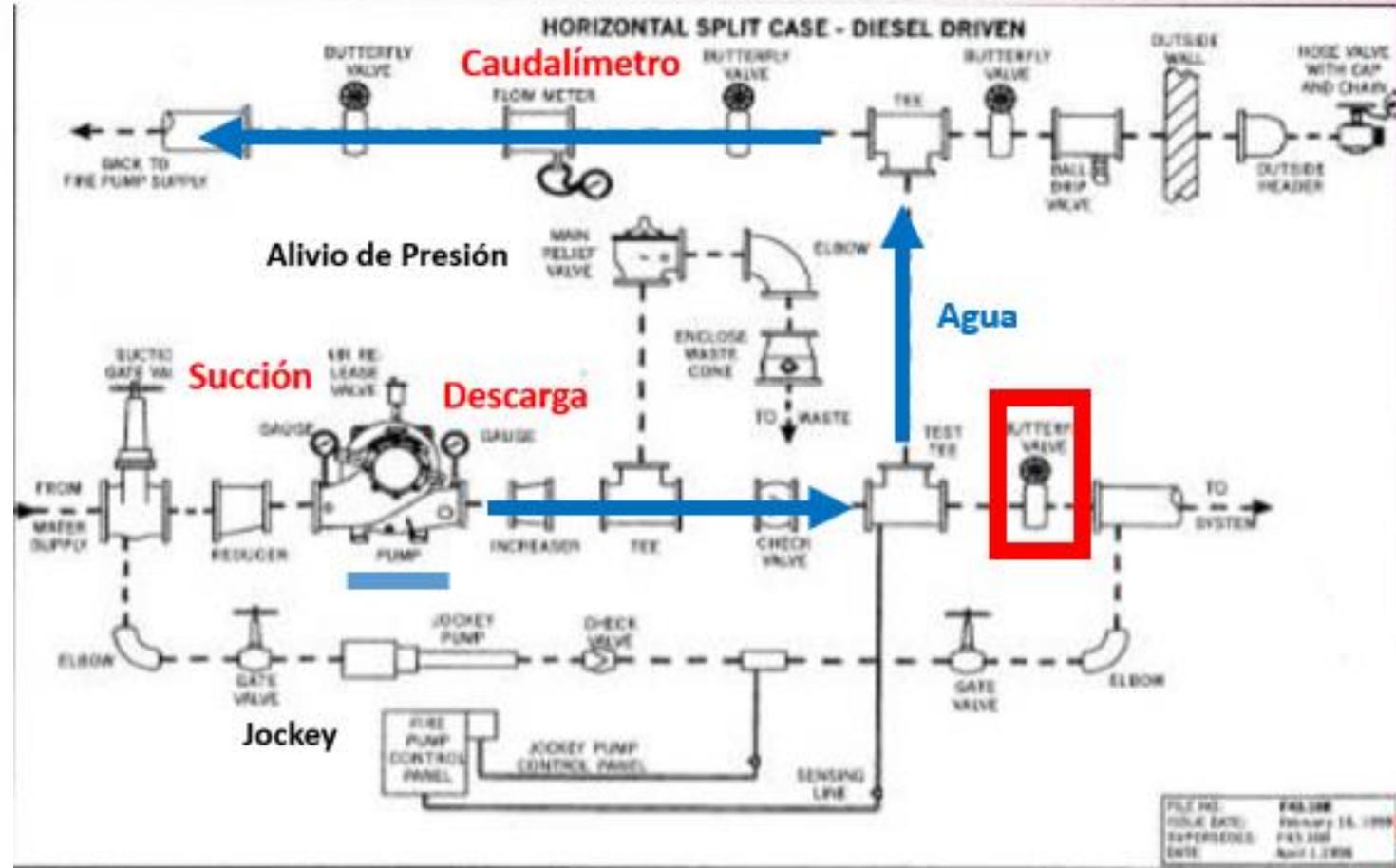
2.1 NFPA 25: Prueba anual de desempeño bci (Q/P)



2.1 NFPA 25: Prueba anual de desempeño bci (Q/P)

2.1.1 Equipos para pruebas:

- Manómetros de succión y descarga
- Caudalímetro
- Tacómetro.



2.1 NFPA 25: Prueba anual de desempeño bci (Q/P)

2.1.1.1 Manómetros de succión y descarga (psi)



Manómetro en la Succión (Mano-
Vacuómetro)



Manómetro en la descarga

2.1 NFPA 25: Prueba anual de desempeño bci (Q/P)

2.1.1.2 Caudalímetro (gpm)



2.1 NFPA 25: Prueba anual de desempeño bci (Q/P)

2.1.1.3 Tacómetro calibrado (rpm del motor).



2.1 NFPA 25: Prueba anual de desempeño bci (Q/P)

2.1.2 Certificados previos obligatorios

- **Pruebas de aceptación**: hidrostática, lavado (tuberías) y desempeño
- **Calibración**: manómetros, caudalímetro y tacómetro, con vigencia anual.
- **Curva nominal**: de la bci, emitida por el fabricante.

Sin estos reprogramar la prueba.

2.1 NFPA 25: Prueba anual de desempeño bci (Q/P)

2.1.3 Revisión previa

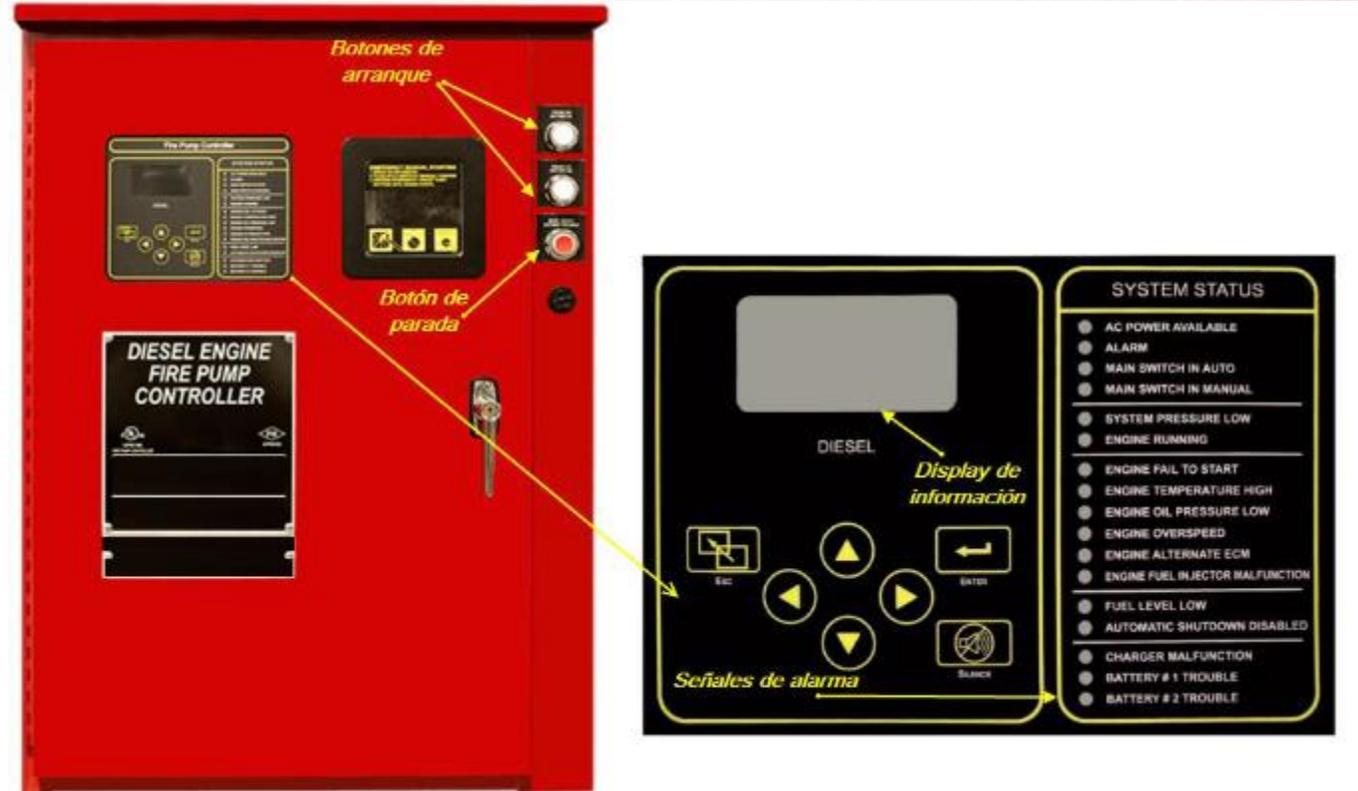
- Niveles de aceite y refrigerante.
- Baterías cargadas 24 horas antes.
- Nivel del combustible no menor a 2/3 del tanque



2.1 NFPA 25: Prueba anual de desempeño bci (Q/P)

2.1.4 Pruebas previas de señal y alarma al Tablero Gobernador (1)

- Interruptor M/O/A.
- Interruptor fuera de A con señal LED en tablero.
- Señal por arranque y por apagado manual.

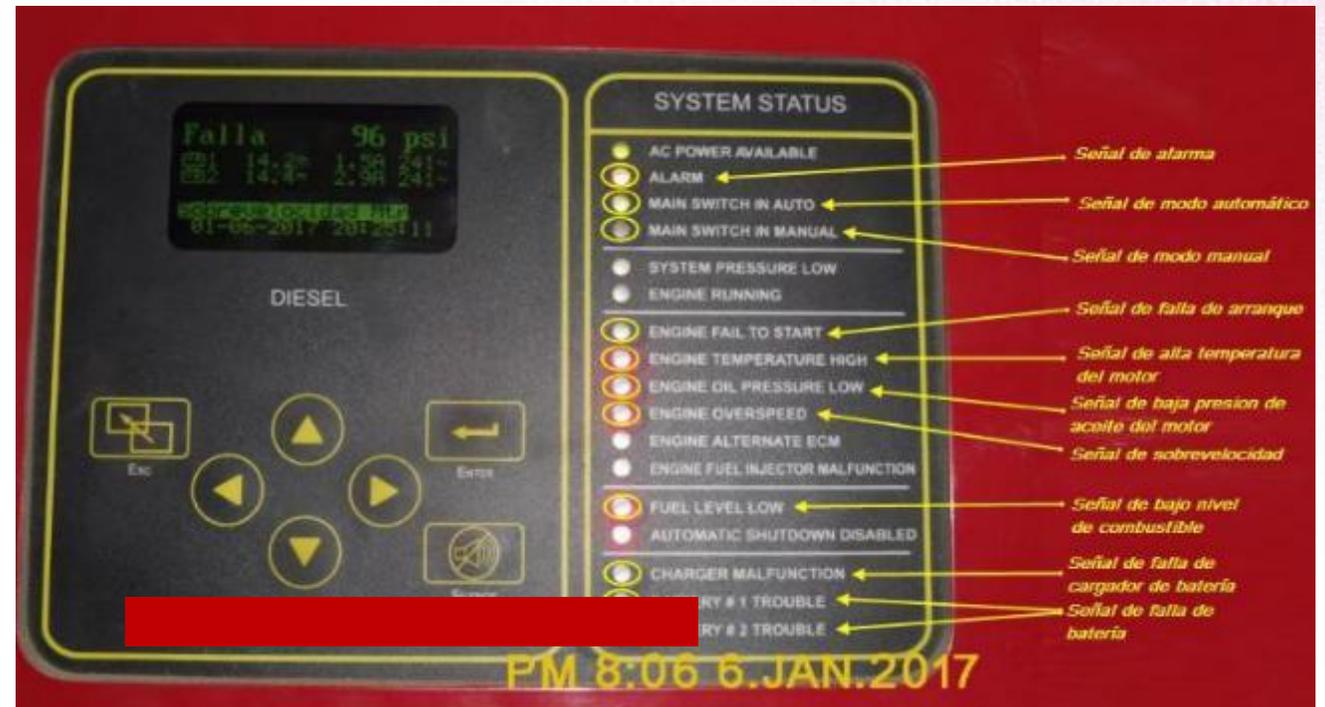


2.1 NFPA 25: Prueba anual de desempeño bci (Q/P)

2.1.4 Pruebas previas de señal y alarma al Tablero del Gobernador (2)

- Baja presión de aceite
- Alta y baja Temp del motor
- Fallo de arranque automático de bci
- Alta Temp agua de refrigeración
- Falla de baterías (1 y 2) y cargadores
- Bajo nivel de combustible
- Parada por sobrevelocidad del motor

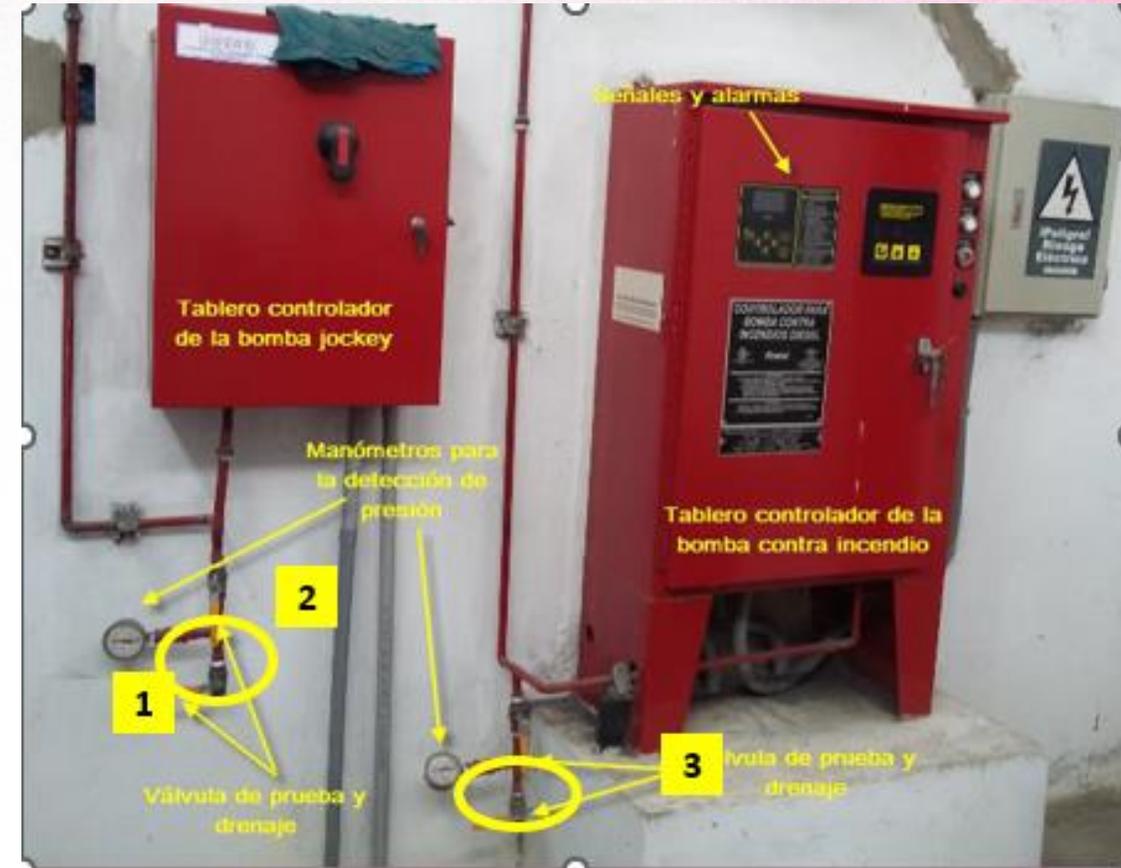
* **Todas las alarmas deben ser audibles.**



2.1 NFPA 25: Prueba anual de desempeño bci (Q/P)

2.1.5 Procedimiento (1)

1. Abrir lento la válvula de prueba en la línea sensora de Presión (P) hasta el arranque de la bomba Jockey; registrar P del manómetro.
2. Cerrar lento hasta P de parada; registrar P del manómetro.
3. Abrir lento la válvula de prueba en línea sensora de bci hasta el arranque; registrar P del manómetro.



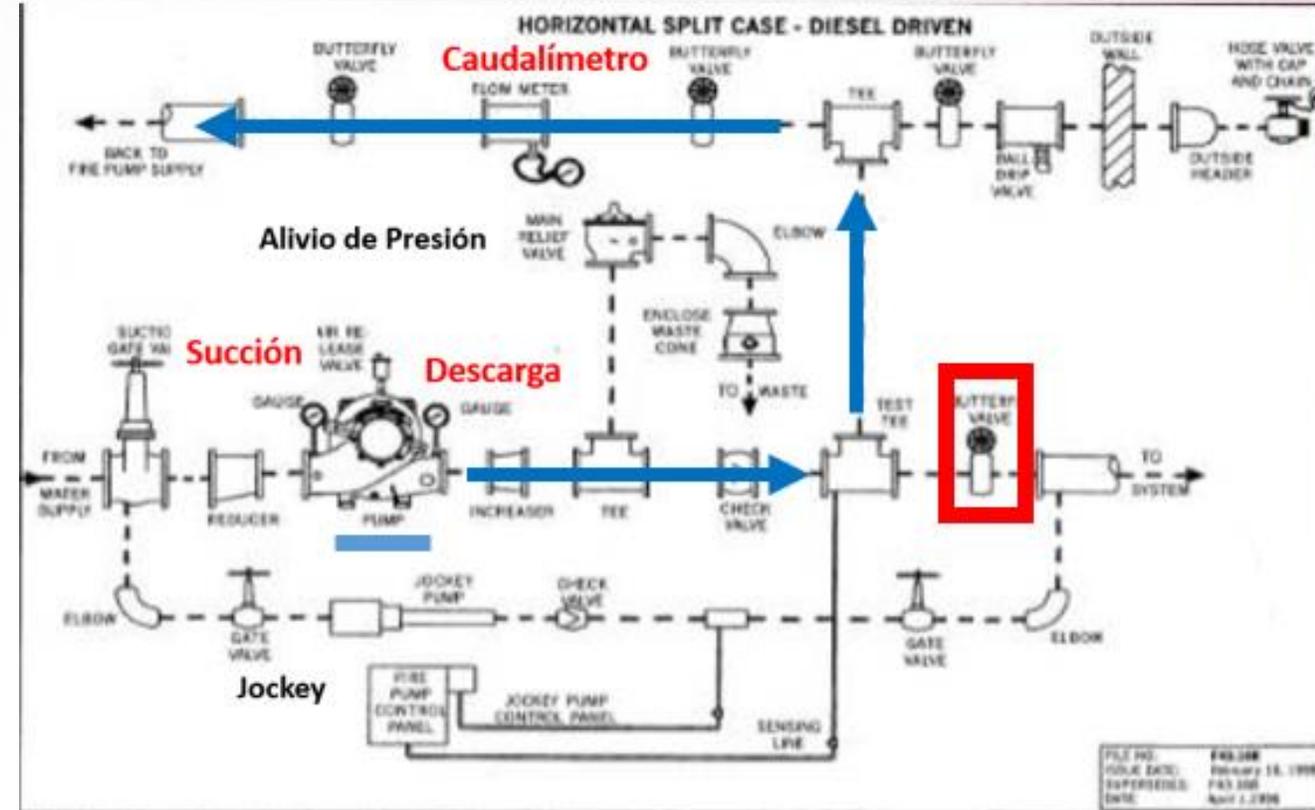
2.1 NFPA 25: Prueba anual de desempeño bci (Q/P)

2.1.5 Procedimiento (2)

Mínimo tres lecturas: al 0%, 100% y 150% del caudal nominal.

Cerrar válvula de descarga, y registrar:

- cada lectura de gpm en el caudalímetro
- rpm (tacómetro)
- psi de succión y descarga (manómetros)



2.1 NFPA 25: Prueba anual de desempeño bci (Q/P)

2.1.6 Ajuste de Q y P a velocidad nominal

Por variaciones de la velocidad medida (rpm), las lecturas de Q y P de las pruebas deben ser corregidas (ajustadas), según:

Caudal (Q)

$$Q_2 = \left(\frac{N_2}{N_1} \right) Q_1$$

donde:

Q_1 = Capacidad a la velocidad de prueba (gpm)

Q_2 = Capacidad a la velocidad nominal (gpm)

Presión (H)

$$H_2 = \left(\frac{N_2}{N_1} \right)^2 H_1$$

donde:

H_1 = Presión a la velocidad de prueba (m)

H_2 = Presión a la velocidad nominal (m)

N_1 = velocidad de prueba (rpm)

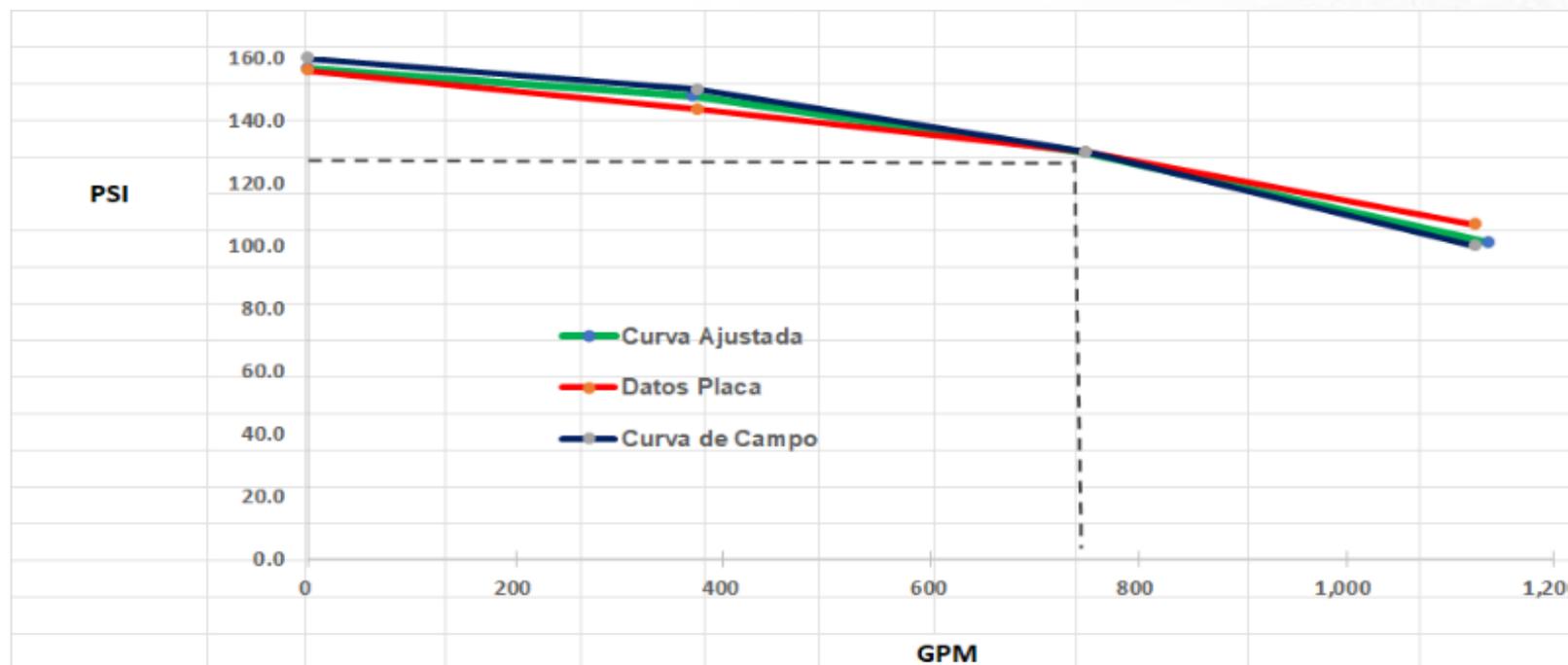
N_2 = velocidad nominal (rpm)

2.1

NFPA 25: Prueba anual de desempeño bci (Q/P)

Ejemplo 1.

	rpm = 2,400						
	Datos Placa		Curva Ajustada		Curva de Campo		
	GPM	PSI	GPM	PSI	GPM	PSI	RPM
0%	0	156.14	0	156.7	0	160	2,451
50%	375	143.84	370	148.1	375	150	2,431
100%	750	130.00	750	130.0	750	130	2,400
150%	1,125	106.89	1,137	101.1	1,125	100	2,375



2.1 NFPA 25: Prueba anual de desempeño bci (Q/P)

Ejemplo 1: Resultado de prueba

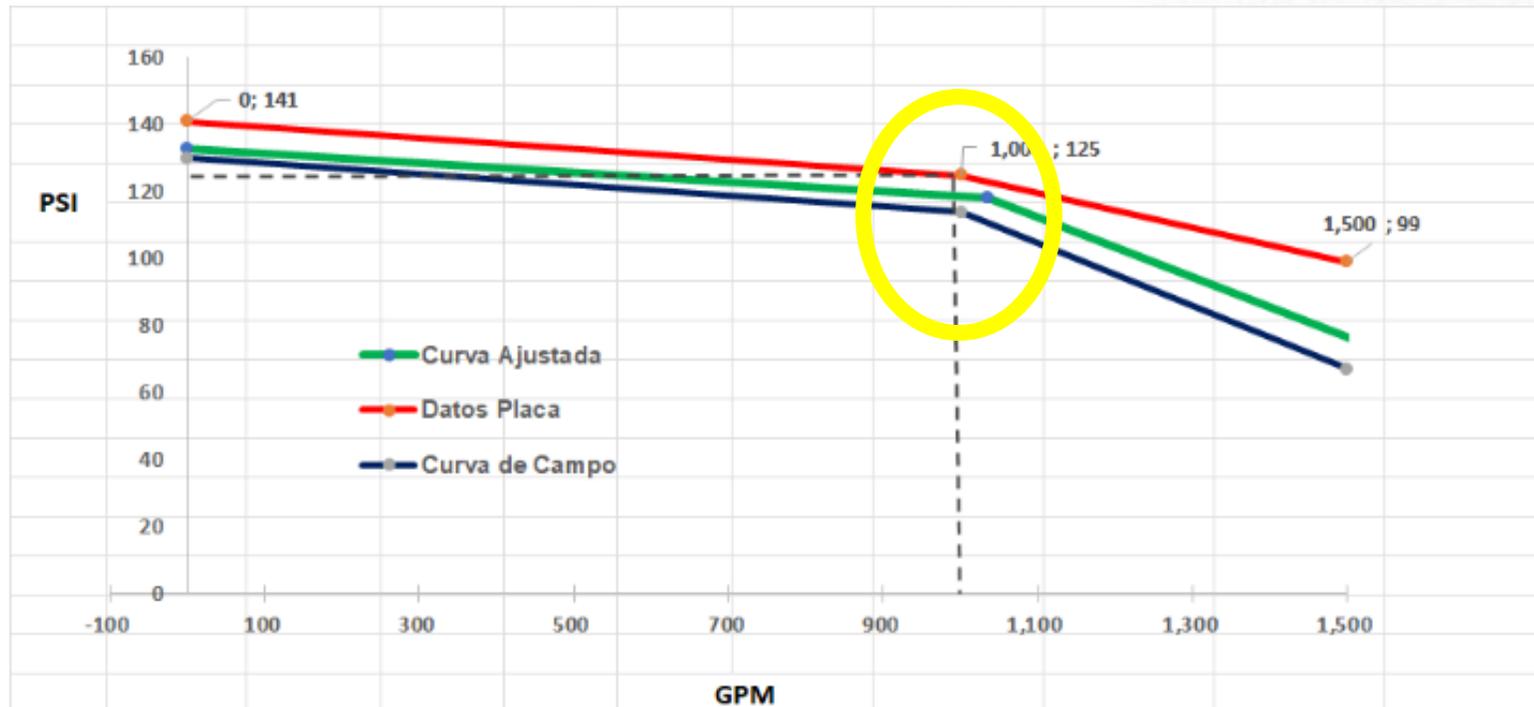
Los puntos de P / Q ajustados por velocidad se ubican **en o por encima de la curva del fabricante (nominal)**.

La condición de la bci es conforme. No requiere mantenimiento correctivo.

2.1 NFPA 25: Prueba anual de desempeño bci (Q/P)

Ejemplo 2.

	rpm = 2,960						RPM
	Datos Placa		Curva Ajustada		Curva de Campo		
	GPM	PSI	GPM	PSI	GPM	PSI	
0%	0	141	0	133	0	130	2,889
100%	1,000	125	1,035	118	1000	114	2,829
150%	1,500	99	1,576	70	1500	67	2,810



2.1 NFPA 25: Prueba anual de desempeño bci (Q/P)

Ejemplo 2: Resultado de prueba

Los puntos de P / Q) ajustados por velocidad se ubican **por debajo de la curva del fabricante (nominal)**.

Se deberá investigar la causa, para el mantenimiento correctivo.

Volver a realizar la prueba hasta que resulte conforme.

Documentar los resultados.

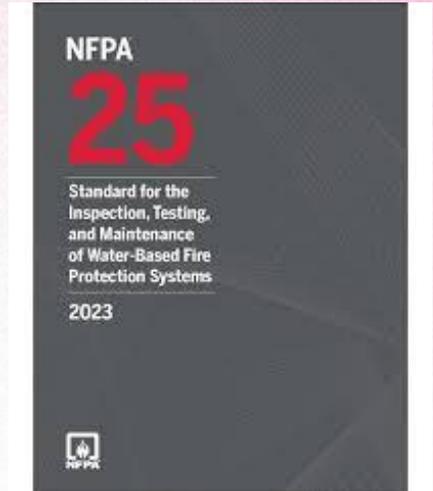
2.2 NFPA 25: Pruebas de arranque y parada

- 12 arranques y paradas manuales (M) con cada batería:
 - Tres desde el tablero del gobernador (seis pruebas).
 - Tres desde el panel de del motor (seis pruebas)



2.3 Válvulas y componentes

- > Chapter 5– Sprinkler Systems
- > Chapter 6– Standpipe and Hose Systems
- > Chapter 7– Private Fire Service Mains
- > Chapter 8– Fire Pumps
- > Chapter 9– Water Storage Tanks
- > Chapter 10– Water Spray Fixed Systems
- > Chapter 11– Foam Systems
- > Chapter 12– Water Mist Systems
- > Chapter 13– Common Components and Valves
- > Chapter 14– Internal Piping Condition and Obstruction Investigation



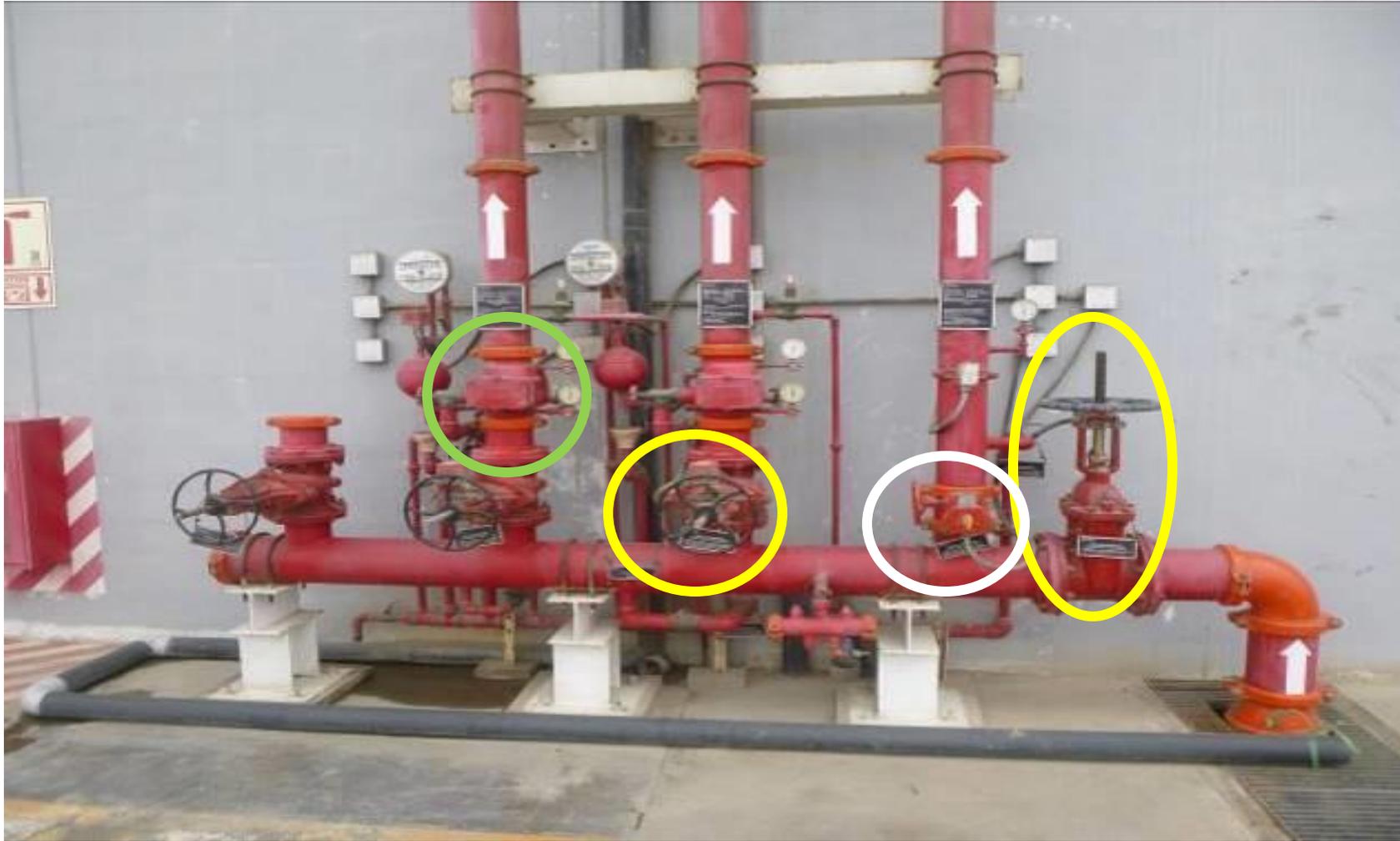
Válvulas

- **Alarma**
- **Control (compuerta o mariposa)**
- **Retención (“Check”)**
- **Diluvio (“deluge”)**
- **Conexión de bomberos (“siamesas”)**
- **Mangueras**
- **Alivio de Presión (para motores diesel)**
- **Alivio de Circulación (para motores eléctricos)**
- **Reguladoras de presión**
- **Angulares**
- **Indicadoras de Poste**

Componentes

- **Manómetros**
- **Sensores de Flujo**
- **Supervisión de Válvulas (“Tampers”)**
- **Cadenas con candados**

2.3 Válvulas y componentes (ejemplos)



-  **Alarma**
-  **Compuerta**
-  **Mariposa**

2.3 Válvulas y componentes (ejemplos)

Válvulas de compuerta con “tamper” y con cadena / candado



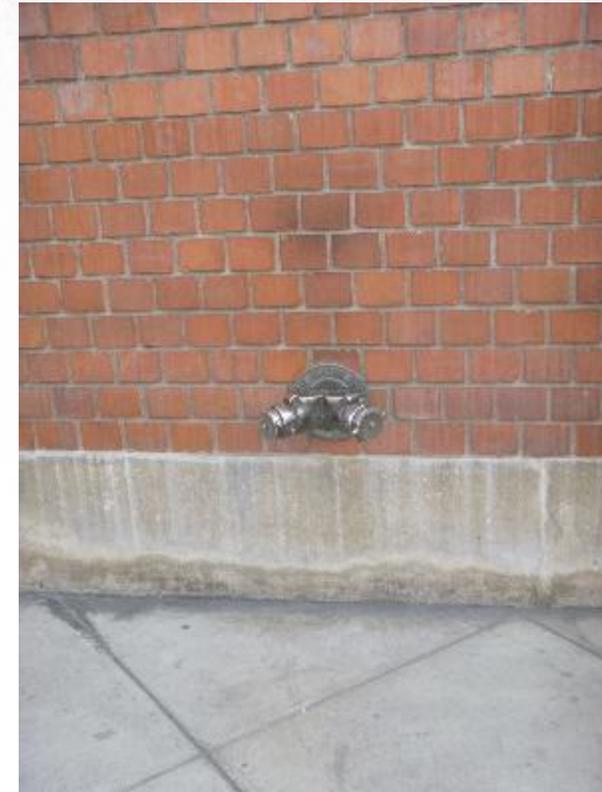
Válvulas y componentes (ejemplos)

Válvula indicadora tipo poste para tuberías enterradas



2.3 Válvulas y componentes (ejemplos)

Válvulas de conexión de bomberos (“siamesas”)



2.3 Válvulas : inspecciones y Pruebas

Inspección (Tabla 13.1.1.2)				Pruebas (Tabla 13.1.1.2)		
Item		Frecuencia	Ref.	Item	Frecuencia	Ref.
Válvulas de Alarma	Exterior	Trimestral	13.4.1.1	Disparo (Trip)	Anual	13.4.4.2.3
	Interior	Cada 5 años.	13.4.1.2			
	Filtros	Cada 5 años.	13.4.1.2			
Válvulas de control	Sin cadenas ni supervisión eléctrica	Semanal	13.3.2.1	Operatividad	Anual	13.3.3.1
	Con cadenas y candado	Mensual	13.3.2.1.1	Condición	Después de cada cierre y re-apertura	13.3.3.4
	Con supervisión eléctrica	Cuatrimstral	13.3.2.1.2	Supervisión	Semestral	13.3.3.5
Válvulas de retención (check)	Interior	Cada 5 años.	13.4.2.1	Operatividad	Anual	13.7.2
Válvulas de diluvio ("Deluge")	Exterior	Mensual.	13.4.4.1.1	Operatividad	Anual	13.4.4.2.3
	Interior	Cada 5 años.	13.4.4.1.2			
	Filtros	Cada 5 años.	13.4.4.1.3			
Válvulas de conexión de bomberos ("Siamesas")		Trimestral	13.8.1	Prueba Hidrostática	Cada cinco años	13.8.5
Manómetros		Mensual / Trimestral	13.2.4		Cada cinco años	13.2.4.2
Válvulas de mangueras		Trimestral	13.6.1		Anual	13.6.2
Válvula de alivio de presión (bomba con motor diesel)		Anual, durante la prueba de desempeño de la bomba	13.5.6.2		Anual, durante la prueba de desempeño de la bomba	13.5.6.2
Válvula de alivio de circulación (bomba con motor eléctrico)		Durante la pruebas sin flujo	13.5.6.1		Durante la pruebas sin flujo	13.5.6.1
Señal de supervisión de válvulas		Trimestral	13.3.2.1.3		Anual	13.3.2.5.2
Alarmas de Flujo de agua		Trimestral	13.2.3		Semestral	13.2.3

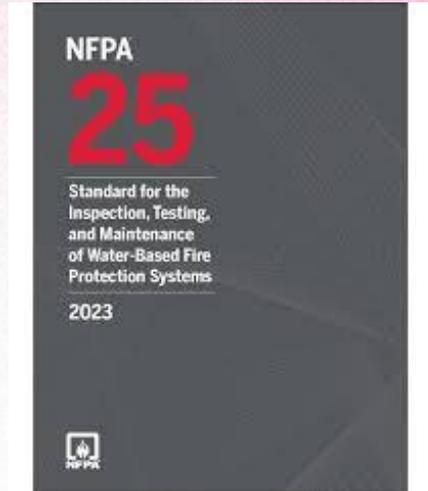
2.3 Válvulas: inspecciones y pruebas, acciones requeridas

Table 13.12.1 Summary of Component Action Requirements

Component	Adjust	Repair/ Recondition	Replace	Inspection, Test, and Maintenance Procedures
Water delivery components				
Post indicator and wall indicator valves	X	X	X	(1) Inspect for leaks at system pressure (2) Perform full operational test conforming to 13.3.3.1 (3) Perform spring torsion inspection conforming to 13.3.3.2 (4) Verify target visibility at shut and full open position (5) Test supervisory device (6) Valve status test
Control valves other than post indicator and wall indicator valves	X	X	X	(1) Inspect for leaks at system pressure (2) Perform full operational test conforming to 13.3.3.1 (3) Valves to be backed one-quarter turn from fully open to prevent jamming in accordance with 13.3.3.3 (4) Verify supervisory device (5) Valve status test
Alarm check valve	X	X	X	(1) Inspect for leaks at system pressure per 13.4.1 (2) Test all alarms and supervisory signals affected by the alarm valve (3) Valve status test

2.4 Gabinetes

- > Chapter 5– Sprinkler Systems
- > Chapter 6– Standpipe and Hose Systems
- > Chapter 7– Private Fire Service Mains
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- > Chapter 11– Foam Systems
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- > Chapter 13– Common Components and Valves
- > Chapter 14– Internal Piping Condition and Obstruction Investigation



2.4 Gabinetes



2.4 Gabinetes

Table 6.1.1.2 Summary of Standpipe and Hose Systems Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance

Item	Frequency	Reference
Inspection		
Cabinet	Annually	6.2.8
Control valves	—	Chapter 13
Gauges	—	Chapter 13
Hose	Annually	6.2.5
Hose connection	Annually	6.2.3
Hose nozzle	Annually and after each use	6.2.6
Hose storage device	Annually	6.2.7
Hydraulic design information sign	Annually	6.2.9
Hose valves	—	Chapter 13
Piping	Annually	6.2.4
Pressure-regulating devices	—	Chapter 13
Supervisory devices (except valve supervisory devices)	—	Chapter 13
Valve supervisory devices	—	Chapter 13

2.4 Gabinetes

Test

Control valves	—		Chapter 13
System valves	—		Chapter 13
Flow test	5 years		6.3.1
Hose	—		NFPA 1962
Hose connection pressure regulating devices	—		Chapter 13
Hose valves		—	Chapter 13
Hydrostatic test (manual and semiautomatic dry standpipes)	5 years		6.3.2
Main drain test	—		Chapter 13
Pressure control valve	—		Chapter 13
Pressure-reducing valve	—		Chapter 13
Supervisory signal devices (except valve supervisory switches)	—		Chapter 13
Valve status test		—	Chapter 13
Valve supervisory devices	—		Chapter 13
Waterflow alarm devices	—		Chapter 13

2.4 Gabinetes con Mangueras

Maintenance

Hose valves	—	—	Chapter 13
Pressure gauges		—	Chapter 13
Valves (all types)	Annually/as needed		Chapter 13

¡Gracias!