Fire, Smoke, and Combination Fire Smoke Dampers
Agenda

- Installation/Configuration
  - Fire Dampers
  - Smoke Dampers
  - Combination Fire/Smoke Dampers
- Operational Test/Inspection
- Periodic Test/Maintenance
Damper Selection

- Comply with code requirements
- Design for long term use
- Modification restrictions
What makes an approved system?

- Barrier
- Product
- Installation
What is it?

Labels
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company Name</th>
<th>Category Name</th>
<th>Link to File</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACME ENGINEERING &amp; MFG CORP</td>
<td>Dampers for Fire Barrier and Smoke Applications</td>
<td>EMME.R16596</td>
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<td>HERCULES INDUSTRIES INC</td>
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UL 555 Classifications

- **Static**
  - For use in HVAC systems that shut off in case of a fire emergency.

- **Dynamic**
  - For use in HVAC systems that continue running during a fire emergency.
  - Dynamic airflow test
  - Increments of 1000 fpm
Damper Construction

- **Type**
  - Curtain
  - Multi-blade
    - Blade Type

- **Material**
  - Galvanized
  - 304 stainless steel
  - 316 stainless steel

- **Mounting**
  - Vertical
  - Horizontal
Damper Ratings

- **Closure Temperature**
  - 165° F (160 minimum per IBC)
  - 350° F (maximum per IBC)

- **Operational Temperature**
  - 250° F (minimum)
  - 100° F increments
Operational Airflow Rating
- 2000 fpm
- 3000 fpm
- 4000 fpm
- +

Operational Closure Pressure Rating
- 4 in. wg.
- 6 in. wg.
- 8 in. wg.
- +
IBC

- 717.3.2.1 Fire Protection rating. Fire dampers shall have the minimum fire protection rating specified in table for the type of penetration.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Penetration</th>
<th>Minimum Damper Rating (hours)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Less than 3-hour fire resistance rated assemblies</td>
<td>1.5</td>
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<td>3-hour or greater fire resistance rated assemblies</td>
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Fire Damper Selection

System Requirements
- Dynamic vs Static
- Temperature
- Velocity/Pressure
- Size
- Mounting
Fire Damper Selection

Performance
- Closure Device
- Controls
- Free Area
- Pressure Loss

- Type A: Blades In Airstream
- Type B: Blades Out Of Airstream
- Type C: 100% Free Area
- Type CO: 100% Free Area
- Type CR: 100% Free Area
- Type R: High Free Area
Transitions

Type R and O factory furnished duct collars qualify as breakaway connections.
Installation Requirements
Fire and Fire Smoke Dampers

Framing of Opening

• Vertical studs must run floor to ceiling
• Double vertical studs over 36” x 36”
• Wood studs must be covered with sheet rock
• Steel studs do not need to be covered with sheet rock
Installed with sleeves
  • factory or field mounted
  • sleeve requirements
Installation Requirements
Fire and Fire Smoke Dampers

**Traditional Installation**

1. The centerline of the damper frame must be in the plane of the wall/floor

2. Annular Space Requirements
Installation Requirements
Fire and Fire Smoke Dampers

Traditional Installation

3. Retaining Angle Installation

- Angles must be fastened to the sleeve (not to the barrier)
- Attachments 2” from corners then 6” O.C.
- Angles must overlap barrier by at least 1”
- Angles are continuous with no gaps
Installation Requirements
Fire and Fire Smoke Dampers

Alternate Installation

1. Single Side Angle
2. 3 Sided Angle
Out-Of-Wall Installations

Commonly used in shaft walls installations where there is no external access to the actuator.
Out-of-Wall
Fire and Fire Smoke Dampers
Out-of-Wall
Fire and Fire Smoke Dampers
Objective - Protect a 160 x 94 ventilation penetration in a 2 hr rated barrier

Challenge - The largest tested and listed damper system in the world for this application is 144 x 96

Solution -
Over-Sized Opening

- **Static**
  - For use in HVAC systems that shut off in case of a fire emergency.

- **Solution(s)**
  - Make smaller openings
  - Same construction as barrier
  - Mullion
These installation instructions apply to the fabrication and construction of generic support mullions. Support mullions are necessary whenever static fire dampers are installed into a vertical opening that is larger than the largest UL rated size for that damper. The mullions allow construction of a fire barrier that is larger than the maximum available size.

Sleeves are to be around each damper assembly. Mullions are not intended to be in the airstream, (i.e. exposed to flow) or to be a part of the ductwork.

SPECIAL NOTE: Support mullions may only be used with static-rated fire damper assemblies; they cannot be used to install combination fire-smoke dampers in wall openings that exceed the maximum UL-approved size for the fire-smoke damper model being installed.
Over-Sized Opening

- **Static**
  - For use in HVAC systems that shut off in case of a fire emergency.

- **Solution(s)**
  - Make smaller openings
  - Same construction as barrier
  - Mullion
  - AHJ Approved
Dynamic

- For use in HVAC systems that continue running during a fire emergency.
- Dynamic airflow test
- Increments of 1000 fpm

Solution(s)

- Much harder

Cannot exceed the velocity rating of the tested and listed system
Sleeves are to be around each damper assembly. Mullions are not intended to be in the airstream, i.e. exposed to flow or to be a part of the ductwork.

Wall Mullion Cap
B-B (Typical)

Mullion Assembly
A-A (Typical)

Retaining Angles (Typical)

Sleeve (Typical)

SPECIAL NOTE: Support Mullions may only be used with static-rated fire damper assemblies; they cannot be used to install combination fire-smoke dampers in wall openings that exceed the maximum UL-approved size for the fire-smoke damper model being installed.

2,000 FPM (23 MPH)

8,000 FPM (92 MPH)
4. Duct to Sleeve Connections
   - Transverse Joints
   - TDC/TDF
   - Manufactured Systems
   - Rigid Connection (when allowed)
Greenheck
Connect-All
Breakaway Test
Section 716.4 of the IBC

• Fire and smoke dampers shall be provided with an approved means of access, which is large enough to permit inspection and maintenance of the damper and its operating parts.

• Access points shall be permanently identified on the exterior by a label having letters not less than ½” in height reading: Fire/Smoke Damper, Smoke Damper or Fire Damper.
UL 555S: Smoke Dampers
Smoke Damper Construction

- **Type**
  - multi-blade
  - 3-V or airfoil blade

- **Construction**
  - blade and jamb seals
  - *always* with a UL-approved actuator
Smoke Damper Actuators

- **Mounting**
  - must be factory mounted
  - internal or external

- **Operation**
  - spring return
  - two position or modulating
UL 555S Classifications

- **Leakage Class**
  - I (8 cfm/sq. ft @ 4 in.wg)
  - II (20 cfm/sq. ft @ 4 in.wg)
  - III (80 cfm/sq. ft @ 4 in.wg)

- **IBC 716.3.2**
  - Smoke damper leakage ratings shall not be less than Class II.

- **Operational Temperature**
  - Maximum operating temperature for damper
  - 250° F
  - 350° F
# Amount of Time to Fill a Room with Smoke Based on Leakage Class

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Leakage Class</th>
<th>Time</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>100 minutes</td>
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<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>40 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>10 minutes</td>
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- **Leakage Class I**:
  - Time: 100 minutes
  - Room size: 24” x 24” (610mm x 610mm) with a Damper.
Smoke Damper Installation

- Installed in ductwork
  - with sleeve
  - without sleeve
- Location
  - Centerline within 24” of the barrier
Combination Fire/Smoke Dampers
Purpose of Fire/Smoke Damper

- Provide the same level of protection as individual fire and smoke dampers.
- Installation guidelines of fire and smoke dampers apply.
Fire Smoke Installation

- **Actuators**
  - UL-certified actuators
  - installed at factory

- **Operation**
  - spring return
  - two position or modulating
Fire/Smoke Damper Closure Devices

- **Fuse Link**
- **Electronic Link**
  - bi-metallic sensor
  - wired in series with actuator
  - cuts power to actuator when temperature is reached
  - resettable
Operational Test/Inspection
Importance of Inspection

Damper installed racked.
Misaligned jackshaft on damper.
Importance of Inspection

Actuator in the barrier.
Importance of Inspection
Operational Test

**NFPA 80**
Standard for Fire Doors and Other Opening Protectives

**Frequency**

“After the installation of a damper is completed, an operational test shall be conducted.”

**Test Method**

“The damper shall fully close from the open position.”

“The operational test shall verify that there is full and unobstructed access to the fire damper and all listed components.”

“All indicating devices shall be verified to work and report to the intended location.”

“The operational test shall be conducted under non-fire HVAC airflow conditions as well as static flow conditions.”
**Operational Test**

**NFPA 105**

Standard for the Installation of Smoke Door Assemblies and Other Opening Protectives

**Frequency**

“An operational test shall be conducted after the building’s HVAC system has been balanced.”

**Test Method**

“The operational test shall be conducted under normal HVAC airflow conditions as well as static flow conditions. The damper shall fully close/seal under both test conditions.”

“All indicating devices shall be verified to work properly and report to the intended location.”

“Combination fire/smoke dampers shall also meet the testing requirements contained in NFPA 80.”
Notification Options

Position Indication

On-Blade

Built-In to Actuator
Period Tests/Maintenance
Importance of Maintenance

Garbage placed inside of damper.
**Periodic Testing Requirements**

**International Fire Code (IFC)**

**Smoke Dampers**
“All openings protected with approved smoke barrier doors or smoke dampers shall be maintained in accordance with NFPA 105.”

**Fire Dampers**
“All openings protected with approved doors or fire dampers shall be maintained in accordance with NFPA 80”.


Frequency
“Each damper shall be tested and inspected 1 year after installation” and then “every 4 years, except in hospitals, where the frequency shall be every 6 years.”

Test Method
“If the fire damper is equipped with a fusible link, the link shall be removed for testing to ensure full closure.”

“The operational test of the damper shall verify that there is no damper interference due to rusted, bent, misaligned, or damaged frame or blades.”
Periodic Testing Requirements

NFPA 80
Standard for Fire Doors and Other Opening Protectives

Maintenance

“All exposed moving parts of the damper shall be dry lubricated as required by the manufacturer”

“If the damper is not operable, repairs shall begin without delay”

“Following any repairs, the damper shall be test for operation in accordance with Section 19.4(Inspection and Testing)”
Periodic Testing Requirements

NFPA 105
Standard for the Installation of Smoke Door Assemblies and Other Opening Protectives

Frequency

“Each damper shall be tested and inspected 1 year after installation” and then “every 4 years, except in hospitals, where the frequency shall be every 6 years.”

Test Method

“If the fire damper is equipped with a fusible link, the link shall be removed for testing to ensure full closure.”

“The operational test of the damper shall verify that there is no damper interference due to rusted, bent, misaligned, or damaged frame or blades.”
Periodic Testing Requirements

NFPA 105
Standard for the Installation of Smoke Door Assemblies and Other Opening Protectives

Maintenance

“All exposed moving parts of the damper shall be dry lubricated as required by the manufacturer.”

“If the damper is not operable, repairs shall begin without delay.”

“Following any repairs, the damper shall be test for operation in accordance with Section 6.5(Inspection and Testing).”
Periodic Testing Requirements

New AMCA Maintenance Guide

Guide for Commissioning and Periodic Performance Testing of Fire, Smoke and Other Life Safety Related Dampers
Installation Books
Thank You