tyco.

Worldwide Contacts www.tyco-fire.com

Model DPV-1 Dry Pipe Valve Model ACC-1 Dry Pipe Valve Accelerator European Conformity Valve Trim

General Description

Dry Pipe Valve

The TYCO Model DPV-1 Dry Pipe Valve is a differential valve for automatically controlling the flow of water into dry pipe fire protection sprinkler systems upon operation of one or more automatic sprinklers. The Model DPV-1 Dry Pipe Valve also provides for actuation of fire alarms upon system operation. The valve is available in four sizes: DN65, DN80, DN100, and DN150.

Features for the Model DPV-1 Dry Pipe Valve are as follows:

- External reset
- 16 bar pressure rating
- Unique offset single clapper design enabling a simple compact valve to minimize installation labor
- Ductile iron construction to ensure a lightweight valve to minimize shipping cost
- A variety of inlet and outlet connections
- Simple reset procedure through the elimination of priming water

Dry pipe sprinkler systems are used in unheated warehouses, parking garages, store windows, attic spaces, loading docks, and other areas exposed to freezing temperatures, where water filled pipe cannot be utilized. When set for service, the dry pipe sprinkler system is pressurized with air (or nitrogen). The loss of pressure through an operated automatic sprinkler in response to heat from a fire permits the Model DPV-1 Dry Pipe Valve to open and allow a flow of water into the sprinkler system piping. Table B establishes the minimum required system air pressure that includes a safety factor to help prevent false operations that occur due to water supply fluctuations.

IMPORTANT

Refer to Technical Data Sheet TFP2300 for warnings pertaining to regulatory and health information.

Accelerator

The optional TYCO Model ACC-1 Dry Pipe Valve Accelerator is a quick opening device that is intended to reduce the time for valve operation following the operation of one or more automatic sprinklers. The Model ACC-1 Accelerator automatically adjusts to both small and slow changes in system pressure, but trips when there is a rapid and steady drop in pressure (as in the case of a sprinkler operation). Upon tripping, the Accelerator transmits system air pressure to the intermediate chamber of the Model DPV-1 Dry Pipe Valve. This neutralizes the differential pressure holding the Model DPV-1 Dry Pipe Valve closed and permits it to open.

The Model ACC-1 Dry Pipe Valve Accelerator has a unique, positive action, internal anti-flood device and a ball float which combine to prevent water and water borne debris from entering the more sensitive operating areas of the accelerator. The anti-flood device seals and latches immediately upon operation of the Model ACC-1 Dry Pipe Valve Accelerator without waiting for a pressure build-up in the intermediate chamber of the Dry Pipe Valve. The latching feature keeps the anti-flood device sealed, even while the system is being drained. The ball float seals the pilot chamber inlet port if there is an inadvertent trip of the Dry Pipe Valve, due for example, to an air compressor failure combined with a slow loss in system air pressure due to a leak.

NOTICE

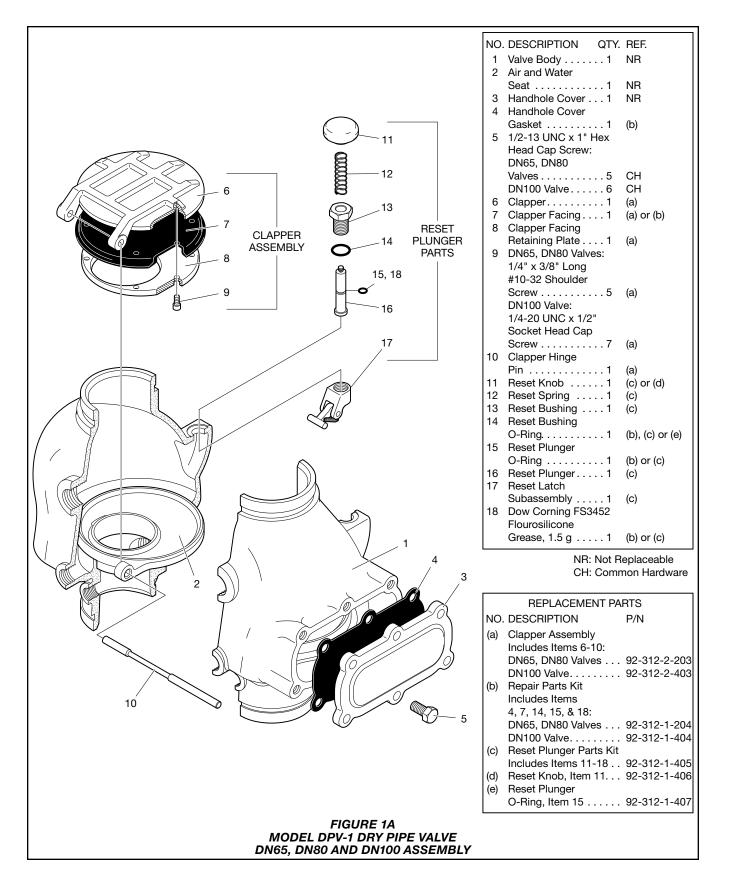
The Model DPV-1 Dry Pipe Valves and Model ACC-1 Dry Pipe Valve Accelerators described herein must be installed and maintained in compliance with this document and the standards recognized by the Approval agency, in addition to any other authorities having jurisdiction. Failure to do so may impair the performance of these devices.

The owner is responsible for maintaining their fire protection system and devices in proper operating condition. The installing contractor or manufacturer should be contacted with any questions.

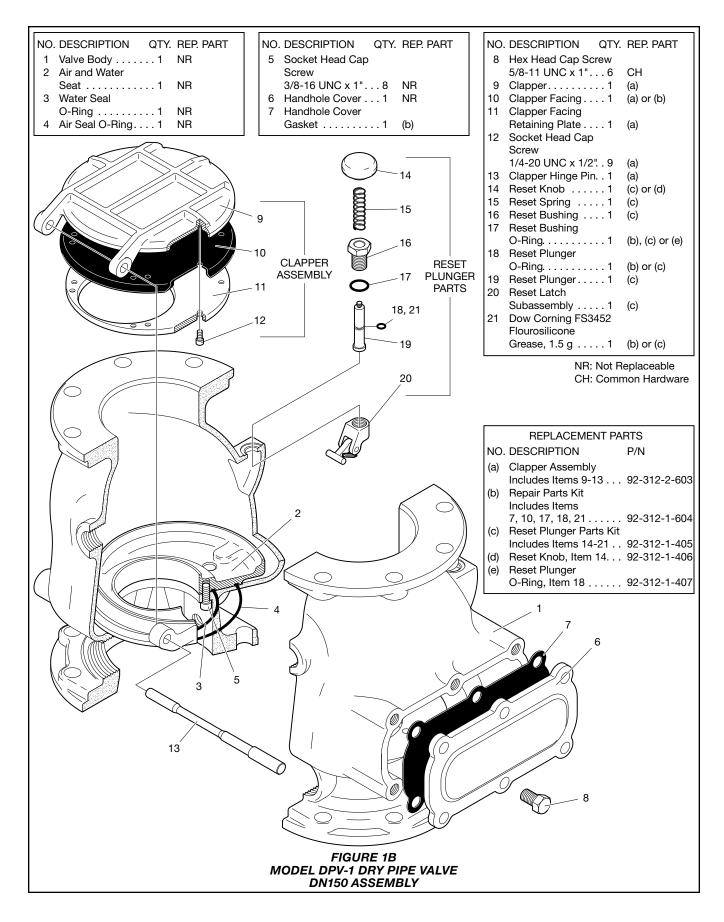


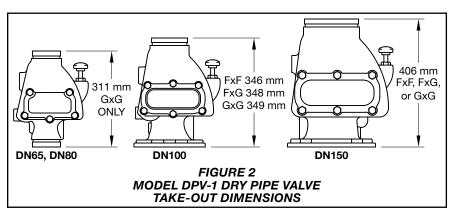
Nominal Valve Size	Alarm Test Valve	With Accelerator	Figure	
DN65	Three Way		7	
		\checkmark	13	
	Standard		10	
		\checkmark	16	
DN80	Three Way		7	
		\checkmark	13	
DINOU	Standard		10	
		\checkmark	16	
DN100	Three Way		8	
		\checkmark	14	
	Standard		11	
		\checkmark	17	
DN150	Three Way		12	
		\checkmark	15	
	Standard		10	
		\checkmark	18	
TABLE A EUROPEAN CONFORMITY VALVE TRIM CONFIGURATIONS				

TFP1090 Page 2 of 26



TFP1090 Page 3 of 26





Technical Data

Approvals

Model DPV-1 Dry Pipe Valves with or without the TYCO Model ACC-1 Dry Pipe Valve Accelerator are FM, LPCB, VdS, and CE Approved with European Conformity Valve Trim. See Figures 7 to 18.

For more information on Agency Approvals, contact Johnson Controls at the following office:

Kopersteden 1 7547 TJ Enschede The Netherlands Tel: +31-(0)53-428-4444 Fax: +31-(0)53-428-3377

Dry Pipe Valve

The DN65, DN80, DN100, and DN150 Model DPV-1 Dry Pipe Valves are for vertical installations (flow going up), and they are rated for use at a maximum service pressure of 16 bar. The nominal pressure loss versus flow is shown in Graph A, and the valve take-out dimensions are shown in Figure 2.

Flange connections are drilled per ISO 2084 (PN10/16) or ANSI B16.1 (Class 125). The grooved outlet connections, as applicable, are cut in accordance with standard groove specifications for steel pipe. They are suitable for use with grooved end pipe couplings that are listed or approved for fire protection system service.

Threaded port connections per ISO 7-1 readily accept trim arrangements described in Figures 7 through 18.

Components of Model DPV-1 Valve assemblies are shown in Figure 1A for the DN65, DN80, and DN100 valves and in Figure 1B for the DN150 valve. The Body and Handhole Cover are ductile iron. The Handhole Cover Gasket is neoprene, and the Clapper Facing is EPDM. The Air/Water Seat Ring is brass, the Clapper is copper, and both the Clapper Retaining Plate and Latch are bronze. The Hinge Pin is aluminum bronze, and the fasteners for the Handhole Cover are carbon steel.

Valve Trim

Valve trim arrangements are shown in Figures 7 through 18. See Table A. The Valve Trim forms a part of the laboratory approval of the Model DPV-1 Dry Pipe Valve and is necessary for the proper operation of the Model DPV-1 Dry Pipe Valve. Each package of trim includes the following items:

- Water Supply Pressure Gauge
- System Air Pressure Gauge
- Main Drain Valve
- · Low Body Drain Valve
- · Alarm Test Valve
- Automatic Drain Valve
- Provision For An Optional Accelerator

Air Supply

Table B provides system air pressure requirements as a function of the water supply pressure. The air (or nitrogen) pressure in the sprinkler system is recommended to be automatically maintained by using one of the following pressure maintenance devices, as appropriate:

- Model AMD-1 Air Maintenance Device (pressure reducing type). Refer to Technical Data Sheet TFP1221.
- Model AMD-2 Air Maintenance Device (compressor control type). Refer to Technical Data Sheet TFP1231.
- Model AMD-3 Nitrogen Maintenance Device (high pressure reducing type). Refer to Technical Data Sheet TFP1241.

Quick Opening Device

As an option, the Model DPV-1 Dry Pipe Valve may be acquired with the Model ACC-1 Dry Pipe Valve Accelerator. See Figure 4. The Model ACC-1 Dry Pipe Valve Accelerator is used to reduce the time to valve actuation following the operation of one or more automatic sprinklers.

Operating Principles

Dry Pipe Valve Operation

The TYCO Model DPV-1 Dry Pipe Valve is a differential type valve that utilizes a substantially lower system (air or nitrogen) pressure than the supply (water) pressure, to maintain the set position shown in Figure 3A. The differential nature of the Model DPV-1 Dry Pipe Valve is based on the area difference between the air seat and the water seat in combination with the ratio of the radial difference from the Hinge Pin to the center of the Water Seat and the Hinge Pin to the center of the Air Seat. The difference is such that the Model DPV-1 has a nominal trip ratio of 5.5:1 (water to air).

Table B establishes the minimum required system air pressure that includes a safety factor to help prevent false operations that occur due to water supply fluctuations.

The Intermediate Chamber of the Model DPV-1 Dry Pipe Valve is formed by the area between the Air Seat and Water Seat as shown in Figure 3B. The Intermediate Chamber normally remains at atmospheric pressure through the Alarm Port connection and the valve trim to the normally open Automatic Drain Valve. See Figures 7 to 18. Having the Intermediate Chamber, Figure 3B, open to atmosphere is critical to the Model DPV-1 Valve remaining set, otherwise the full resulting pressure of the system air pressure on top of the Clapper Assembly cannot be realized. For example, if the system air pressure is 1,7 bar and there was 1,0 bar pressure trapped in the Intermediate Chamber, the resulting pressure across the top of the Clapper would only be 0,7 bar. This pressure would be insufficient to hold the Clapper Assembly closed against a water supply pressure of 6,9 bar.

When one or more automatic sprinklers operate in response to a fire, air pressure within the system piping is relieved through the open sprinklers. When the air pressure is sufficiently reduced, the water pressure overcomes the differential holding the Clapper Assembly closed and the Clapper Assembly swings clear of the water seat, as shown in Figure 3C. This action permits water flow into the system piping and subsequently to be discharged from any open sprinklers. Also, with the Clapper Assembly open, the intermediate chamber is pressurized and water flows through the Alarm Port as shown in Figure 3B at the rear of the Model DPV-1 Dry Pipe Valve. As the flow through the Alarm Port exceeds the drain capacity of the Automatic Drain Valve, the alarm line is pressurized to actuate system water flow alarms.

After a valve actuation and upon subsequent closing of a system Main Control Valve to stop water flow, the Clapper Assembly will latch open as shown in Figure 3D. Latching open of the Model DPV-1 Dry Pipe Valve will permit complete draining of the system (including any loose scale) through the main drain port.

During the valve resetting procedure and after the system is completely drained, the external reset knob can be easily depressed to externally unlatch the Clapper Assembly as shown in Figure 3E. As such, the Clapper Assembly is returned to its normal set position to facilitate setting of the dry pipe sprinkler system, without having to remove the Handhole Cover.

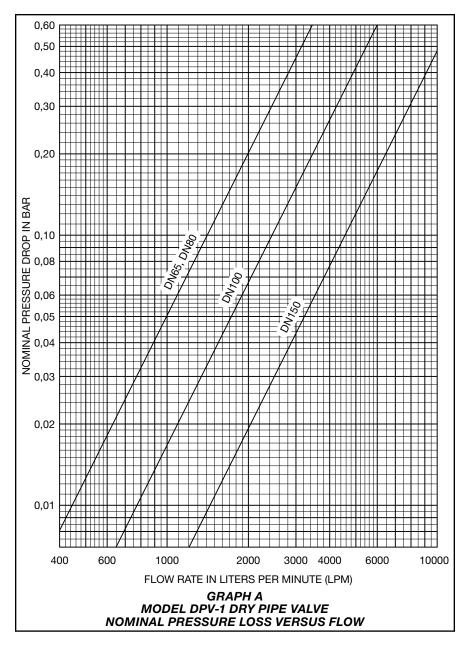
Accelerator Operation

The Inlet Chamber of the TYCO Model ACC-1 Dry Pipe Accelerator (Ref. Figure 5), is pressurized via its connection to the system. The Pilot Chamber is, in turn, pressurized through its inlet port which is formed by the annular opening around the lower tip of the Anti-Flood Valve. As the Pilot Chamber increases in pressure, the Differential Chamber is pressurized through the Restriction.

The Accelerator is in its set position while it is being pressurized as well as after the Inlet, Pilot Chamber and Differential Chamber pressures have equalized. When in the Set position, the Outlet Chamber is sealed off by the Exhaust Valve which is held against its seat by a combination of the Spring pushing up against the Lever and the net downward force exerted by the pressure in the Pilot Chamber.

Both small and slow changes in system pressure are accommodated by flow through the Restriction. When, however, there is a rapid and steady drop in system (that is, Inlet and Pilot Chamber) pressure, the pressure in the Differential Chamber reduces at a substantially lower rate. This condition creates a net downward force on the Plunger which rotates the Lever. As the Lever is rotated (see Figure 6), the Relief Valve is raised out of the Relief Port and the Anti-Flood Valve is depressed downward into the Pilot Chamber Inlet Port, venting the Pilot Chamber.

The system pressure in the Inlet Chamber then forces (raises) the Exhaust Valve off its seat. This continues the rotation of the Lever into the

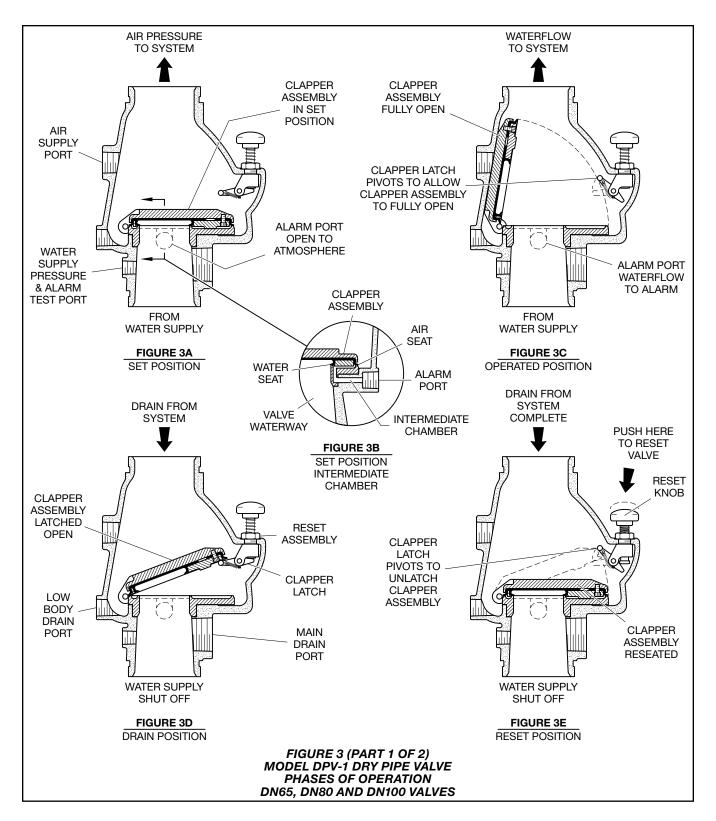


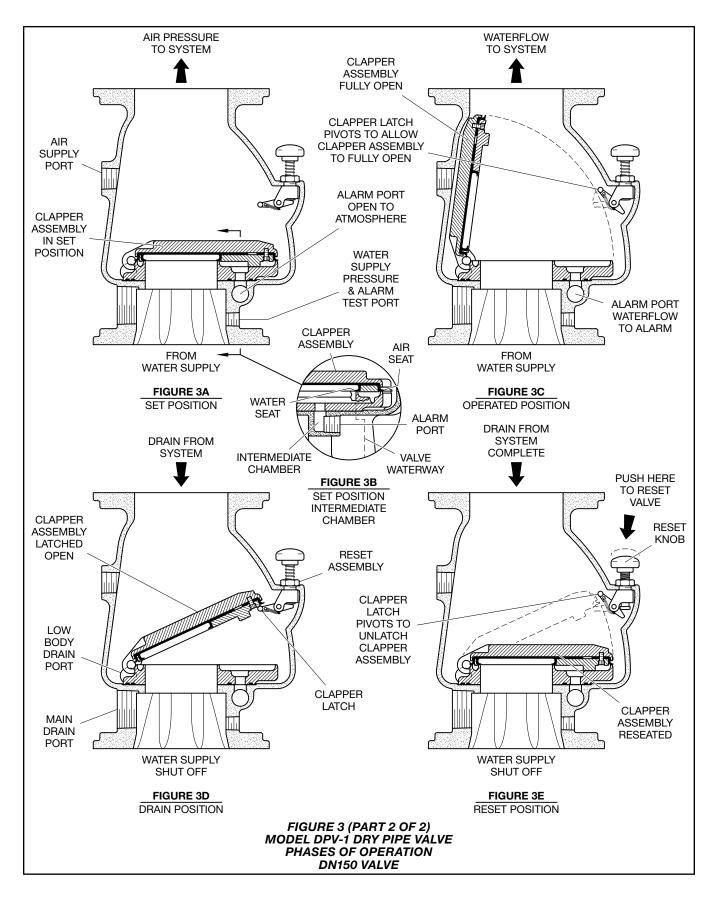
tripped (latched) position (see Figure 6). As the Exhaust Valve is raised off its seat, system pressure is transmitted to the intermediate chamber of the Dry Pipe Valve which neutralizes the differential pressure holding the valve closed.

Water and any water borne debris such as silt is prevented from entering the Pilot Chamber by virtue of the Anti-Flood Valve having sealed off its inlet port.

After the accelerator/Dry Pipe Valve has tripped and the sprinkler system has been drained, the piping from the system to the Accelerator must also be drained and the Accelerator reset/ inspected according to the instructions given in the Valve Setting Procedure section. The rate-of-flow through the Restriction has been set such that the Model ACC-1 Dry Pipe Valve Accelerator provides the maximum practical sensitivity to a loss in system pressure due to a sprinkler operation while still being capable of automatically compensating for normal variations in system pressure such as are caused by environmental temperature changes. A test for verifying that the rate-of-flow through the Restriction is within the range for optimum Accelerator performance is given in the Valve Setting Procedure section.

TFP1090 Page 6 of 26





TFP1090 Page 8 of 26

NO.	DESCRIPTION	QTY.	P/N
1	Base	1	NR
2	Cover	1	NR
3	Upper Diaphragm Plate	1	See (c)
4	Pivot Plate Assembly	1	See (b)
4a	Spirol Pin	1	000 (b)
4b	Pivot Plate	1	
5	Plunger	1	See (a)
5a	Pan Hd. Machine Screw	1	
5b	Upper Diaphragm	_	
-	Retaining Ring	2	
5c 5d	Upper Diaphragm Jam Nut	1 1	
5u 6	Exhaust Valve	1	See (a)
6a	Upper Plug	1	0ee (a)
6b	Washer	1	
6c	Lower Diaphragm	1	
6d	Lower Plug	1	
6e	O-Ring*	1	
6f	O-Ring Retainer	1	
6g	Exhaust Valve Screw	1	
7	Rd. Head Machine		0 (-)
	Screw 1/4″-20 UNC x 5/8″	6	See (c)
8	Cover Gasket	1	See (a)
9	Vent Plug	1	See (c)
10	O-Ring*	1	See (a)
11	Restriction	1	See (a)
12	Restriction Access Plug	1	See (c)
13	Pan Hd. Machine Screw 10-32 UNF x 5/8"	4	See (b)
14	Cotter Pin	1	See (b)
15	Lever	1	See (b)
16	Retaining Ring	1	See (b)
17	Anti-Flood Valve	1	See (b)
18	Relief Valve	1	See (b)
19	Spring	1	See (b)
20	Relief Valve Seat	1	See (b)
21 22	O-Ring* Seal Washer	1 1	See (b)
22	Latch	1	See (b) See (a)
24	Fillister Hd. Machine		000 (u)
	Screw		See (c)
	1/4"-20 UNC x 1-1/2"	8	
25	Plug Seat	1	See (c)
26	O-Ring*	1	See (c)
27	O-Ring*	1 1	See (a)
28 29	Reset Knob Anti-Flood Seat	I	See (c)
29	Assembly w/Ball Float	1	See (b)
29a	Insert	1	
29b	Seal	1	
29c	Guide	1	
29d	Ball	1	
29e	Clip	1	
29f	O-Ring*	1	
	ires thin film of FS3452 silicone Grease		
NR: N	ot Replaceable		

 Replacement Part Kits

 Kit
 Description
 P/N

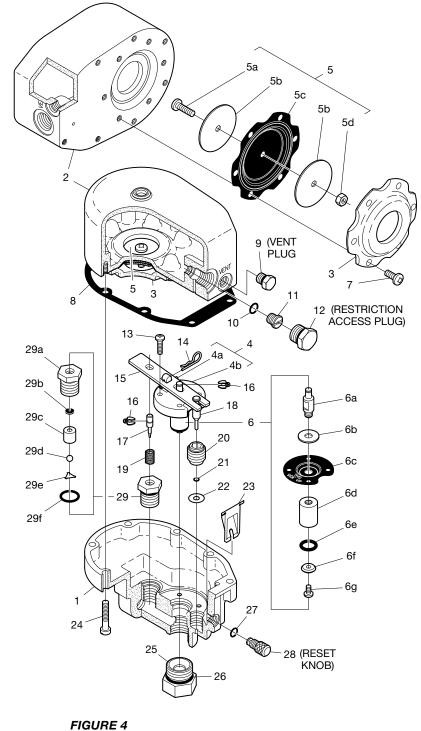
 Repair Parts
 Includes Items 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 23, 27
 92-311-1-116

 Kit (a)
 & 1.5 grams of FS3452
 92-311-1-116

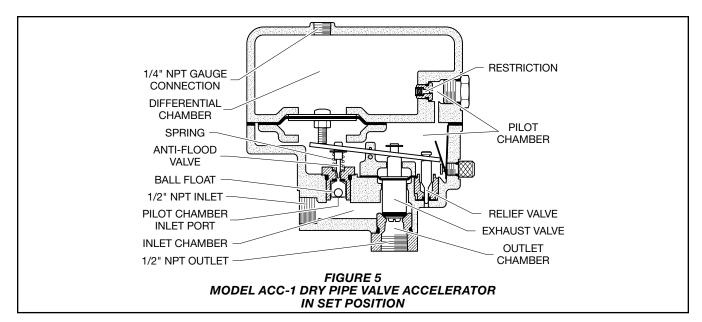
 Replacement
 Includes Items 4, 13-22, 29
 92-311-1-117

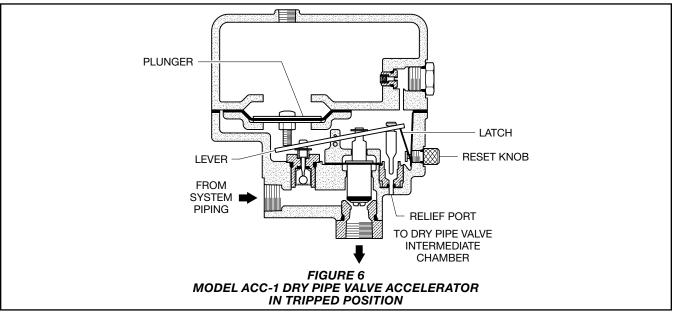
 Parts Kit (b)
 & 1.5 grams of FS3452
 92-311-1-117

 Replacement
 Includes Items 3, 7, 9, 12, 24-26, 28, 92-311-1-118
 92-311-1-118



MODEL ACC-1 DRY PIPE VALVE ACCELERATOR ASSEMBLY





Installation

NOTICE

Alteration of the trim may prevent the Model DPV-1 Valve from functioning properly, as well as void approvals and the manufacturer's warranties.

Failure to latch open the Clapper Assembly prior to a system hydrostatic test may result in damage to the Clapper Assembly.

The Model DPV-1 Valve must be installed in a readily visible and accessible location.

The DPV-1 Valve and associated trim must be maintained at a minimum temperature of 4°C.

Heat tracing of the Model DPV-1 Valve or its associated trim is not permitted. Heat tracing can result in the formation of hardened mineral deposits that are capable of preventing proper operation.

Install TYCO Model DPV-1 Dry Pipe Valves in accordance with the following criteria:

- The Model DPV-1 Dry Pipe Valve must be installed with factory assembled trim.
- Suitable provision must be made for disposal of drain water. Drainage water must be directed such that it will not cause accidental damage to property or danger to persons.
- Installation of an Air Maintenance Device, as described in the Technical Data Section, is recommended.
- It is best practice to install an appropriately rated and listed relief valve upstream of the Model DPV-1 Dry Pipe Valve, between the inlet of the DPV-1 Valve and any check valves or back flow preventers, to ensure transient increases in water pressure do not cause unintended operation of the DPV-1 Valve.
- An Inspector's Test Connection must be provided on the system piping at the most remote location from the Model DPV-1 Dry Pipe Valve.
- Conduit and electrical connections are to be made in accordance with the requirements of the authority having jurisdiction.
- Before a system hydrostatic test is performed in accordance with the standards recognized by the Approval agency, in addition to any other authorities having jurisdiction, the Clapper Assembly is to be manually latched open (see Figure 3D); the Automatic Drain Valve (see

Figures 7 to 18) is to be temporarily plugged; and, the Handhole Cover Bolts are to be tightened using a cross-draw sequence.

Valve Setting Procedure

Perform this procedure when initially setting the Model DPV-1 Dry Pipe Valve; after an operational test of the fire protection system; or, after system operation due to a fire.

See Figures 7 to 18 as applicable for the given riser arrangement and proceed as follows:

Step 1. Close the Main Control Valve, and close the Air Supply Control Valve. If the Model DPV-1 Dry Pipe Valve is equipped with a Dry Pipe Valve Accelerator, close the Accelerator Control Valve.

Step 2. Open the Main Drain Valve and all auxiliary drains in the system. Close the auxiliary drain valves after water ceases to discharge. Leave the Main Drain Valve open.

Step 3. As applicable, place the Three-Way Alarm Control Valve in the open position.

Step 4. Verify that the Automatic Drain Valve has stopped draining to determine the Model DPV-1 Valve is completely drained.

Step 5. As necessary, replace all sprinklers that have operated. Replacement sprinklers must be of the same type and temperature rating as those which have operated.

NOTICE

In order to prevent the possibility of a subsequent operation of an overheated solder type sprinkler, any solder type sprinklers which were possibly exposed to a temperature greater than their maximum rated ambient must be replaced.

Step 6. Push down on the Reset Knob as shown in Figure 3E to allow the Clapper Assembly to reseat.

Step 7. Pressurize the system with air (or nitrogen) to 0,7 bar, and then individually open all auxiliary drain valves in the system piping to drain any remaining water in trapped sections. Close each drain valve as soon as water ceases to discharge. Also partially open the Low Body Drain Valve in the valve trim to assure that the riser is completely drained. Close the Low Body Drain Valve as soon as water ceases to discharge.

Water Supply Pressure, bar	System Air Pressure Range, bar
1,4	0,7
4,1	1,0 - 1,6
5,5	1,4 - 1,9
6,9	1,7 - 2,3
8,3	2,1 - 2,6
10,0	2,4 - 3,0
11,4	2,8 - 3,3
12,8	3,1 - 3,7
14,1	3,4 - 4,0
15,5	3,8 - 4,3
16,0	4,1 - 4,6

TABLE B SYSTEM AIR PRESSURE REQUIREMENTS

Pressure (bar)	Minimum (sec.)	Maximum (sec.)		
1,4	24	160		
1,7	18	116		
2,1	15	92		
2,8	10	60		
3,5	8	48		
4,1	6	36		
TABLE C ACCELERATOR DIFFERENTIAL CHAMBER				

Step 8. See Table B and then restore the system to the normal system air pressure as necessary to hold the Model DPV-1 Valve closed.

FILL TIMES TO 0,7 BAR

Step 9. Verify that there is not any air discharging from the Automatic Drain Valve.

The absence of air discharging from the Automatic Drain Valve is an indication of a properly set air seat within the Model DPV-1 Valve. If air is discharging, see the Care and Maintenance section under Automatic Drain Valve Inspection to determine/correct the cause of the leakage problem.

Step 10.If the Model DPV-1 is equipped with a Dry Pipe Valve Accelerator, reset the Dry Pipe Valve Accelerator in accordance with Steps 10A through 10H. Otherwise, proceed to Step 11. **Step 10A.** While holding the plunger of the Automatic Drain Valve depressed, open the Accelerator Control Valve one-quarter turn and allow the water in the Accelerator piping to blow out. After water spray stops discharging, close the Accelerator Control Valve and then release the plunger.

Step 10B. Slowly remove the Vent Plug located in the front of the Accelerator Cover and bleed off any residual air pressure in the Differential Chamber.

Step 10C. Unscrew (counter-clockwise rotation) the knurled Reset Knob at the front of the Accelerator until it resists further turning. A click, which is the sound of the Lever snapping back into the Set Position, may be heard. Screw the Reset Knob back in until it is finger tight.

NOTICE

Do not wrench on the Reset Knob, since damage may result. The Reset Knob will turn with finger torque only.

Step 10D. Replace the Vent Plug.

Step 10E. Verify that the system air pressure has returned to normal.

Step 10F. Using a watch, note the time for the pressure in the Differential Chamber of the Accelerator to increase to 0,7 bar after the Accelerator Control Valve is opened. The time should be within the range of values indicated in Table C for optimum performance of the Accelerator.

If the time to pressurize the Differential Chamber to 0,7 bar is not within the range of values given in the Table C, then the Accelerator Control Valve should be closed and the corrective procedure described in the Care and Maintenance Section of ACC-1 Technical Data Sheet TFP1112 should be followed.

Step 10G. When the air pressure in the Differential Chamber of the Accelerator is equal to that in the system, then the Accelerator is set and ready for service.

Step 10H. Close the Accelerator Control Valve and then slowly open the Low Body Drain Valve in the trim, to bleed off any excess water trapped above the Dry Pipe Valve Clapper. Close the Low Body Drain Valve, return system pressure to its normal value, and then re-open the Accelerator Control Valve.

Step 11. Partially open the Main Control Valve. Slowly close the Main Drain Valve as soon as water discharges from the drain connection.

Verify that there is not any water discharging from the Automatic Drain Valve. The absence of water discharging from the Automatic Drain Valve is an indication of a properly set water seat within the Model DPV-1 Dry Pipe Valve. If water is discharging, see the Care and Maintenance section under the Automatic Drain Valve Inspection to determine/correct the cause of the leakage problem.

If there are no leaks, the Model DPV-1 Dry Pipe Valve is ready to be placed in service and the Main Control Valve must then be fully opened.

After setting a fire protection system, notify the proper authorities and advise those responsible for monitoring proprietary and/or central station alarms.

Step 12.Once a week after a valve is reset following an operational test or system operation, the Low Body Drain Valve (and any low point drain valves) should be partially opened (and then subsequently closed) to relieve drainback water. Continue this procedure until drain-back water is no longer present.

Care and Maintenance

The following procedures and inspections should be performed as indicated, in addition to any specific requirements of any authority having jurisdiction. Impairments must be immediately corrected.

The owner is responsible for the inspection, testing, and maintenance of their fire protection system and devices in compliance with this document, as well as with the applicable standards of any authority having jurisdiction. The installing contractor or product manufacturer should be contacted relative to any questions.

Automatic sprinkler systems are recommended to be inspected, tested, and maintained by a qualified Inspection Service.

NOTICE

The operational test procedure and waterflow pressure alarm test procedure will result in operation of the associated alarms. Consequently, notification must first be given to the owner and the fire department, central station, or other signal station to which the alarms are connected.

Before closing a fire protection system Main Control Valve for maintenance work on the fire protection system that it controls, obtain permission to shut down the affected fire protection systems must first be obtained from the proper authorities and notify all personnel who may be affected by this decision must be notified.

Annual Operation Test Procedure

Proper operation of the Model DPV-1 Dry Pipe Valve (that is, opening of the Model DPV-1 Dry Pipe Valve during a fire condition) should be verified at least once a year as follows:

Step 1. If water must be prevented from flowing beyond the riser, perform the following steps:

- Close the Main Control Valve.
- Open the Main Drain Valve.
- Open the Main Control Valve one turn beyond the position at which water just begins to flow from the Main Drain Valve.
- Close the Main Drain Valve.

Step 2. Open the system's Inspector's Test Connection.

Step 3. Verify that the Model DPV-1 Dry Pipe Valve has operated, as indicated by the flow of water into the system and that all waterflow alarms operate properly.

Step 4. Close the system's Main Control Valve.

Step 5. Reset the Model DPV-1 Dry Pipe Valve in accordance with the Valve Setting Procedure.

The inside of the valve is recommended to be inspected at this time and prior to resetting the Model DPV-1 Dry Pipe Valve. See Steps 2 to 5 in the Inspection Procedure section on the Automatic Drain Valve for instructions on the inspection of the Clapper Facing.

Periodic Waterflow Alarm Test Procedure

Testing of the system waterflow alarms should be performed periodically based on the requirements of the authority having jurisdiction. To test the waterflow alarm, place the Three-way Alarm Test Valve in the "Test" position or open the Standard Alarm Test Valve, as applicable, which will allow a flow of water to the Waterflow Pressure Alarm Switch and/or Water Motor Alarm. Upon satisfactory completion of the test, place the Three-way Alarm Test Valve in the "Open" position or close the Standard Alarm Test Valve, as applicable.

Water Pressure Inspection Procedure

The Water Pressure Gauge is to be inspected periodically based on the requirements of the authority having jurisdiction to ensure that normal system water pressure is being maintained.

TFP1090 Page 12 of 26

Air Pressure Inspection Procedure

The Air Pressure Gauge is to be inspected periodically based on the requirements of the authority having jurisdiction to ensure that normal system air pressure is being maintained.

Automatic Drain Valve Inspection Procedure

The Automatic Drain Valve should be inspected periodically based on the requirements of the authority having jurisdiction by depressing the plunger and checking to ensure that the Automatic Drain Valve is not discharging water and/or air. A discharge of water and/or air is an indication that the air and/or water seats are leaking, which could subsequently cause a false operation should the intermediate chamber become inadvertently pressurized.

If leakage is present, take the Model DPV-1 Valve out of service (that is, close the Main Control Valve, open the Main Drain Valve, close the Air Supply Control Valve, remove the Dry Pipe Valve Accelerator from service, as applicable, by closing the Accelerator Control Valve, and open the Inspector's Test Connection to relieve the system air pressure to 0 psig as indicated on the System Air Pressure Gauge), and then after removing the Handhole Cover, perform the following steps:

Step 1. Make sure that the Seat Ring is clean and free of any nicks or significant scratches.

Step 2. Remove the Clapper Assembly from the valve by first pulling out the Hinge Pin.

Step 3. Disassemble the Clapper Facing Retainer from the Clapper so that the Clapper Facing can be removed and inspected. Make sure that the

Nominal Valve Sizes DN	Torque Nm
DN65	41
DN80	41
DN100	41
DN150	75

TABLE D HANDHOLE COVER BOLTS MAXIMUM TORQUE

Clapper Facing does not show signs of compression set, damage, etc. Replace the Clapper Facing if there is any signs of wear.

Step 4. Clean the Clapper Facing, Clapper, and Clapper Facing Retainer, and then reassemble the Clapper Assembly.

Step 5. Reinstall the Clapper Assembly with its Hinge Pin.

Step 6. Install Handhole Cover:

- a. Align Handhole Cover Gasket and Handhole Cover in proper orientation with valve body (Ref. Figure 1) and hold in place
- **b.** Apply LOCTITE No. 242 (or equivalent) to Hex Bolt threads
- Insert Hex Bolts through Handhole Cover Gasket and Handhole Cover, hand-tighten into valve body
- **d.** Using crossdraw sequence to assure uniformity, wrench-tighten Hex Bolts to appropriate torque values (Ref. Table D)
- e. Inspect to assure all Hex Bolts are securely tightened

Accelerator

Inspection Procedure

It is recommended that the Accelerator be inspected periodically based on the requirements of the authority having jurisdiction to determine proper operation of the Accelerator without having to trip the Dry Pipe Valve. This procedure must also be used whenever flooding the system would expose the water to freezing conditions.

See Technical Data Sheet TFP1112 for guidance with regard to trouble shooting of the Model ACC-1 Dry Pipe Valve Accelerator.

Step 1. Verify that the Reset Knob is screwed in.

Step 2. Close the system's Main Control Valve and open the Main Drain Valve to relieve the supply pressure to the Dry Pipe Valve.

Step 3. Verify that the Accelerator Control Valve is open.

Step 4. Open the Inspector's Test Connection. Verify that the time to Accelerator trip is essentially the same as in previous tests. A momentary burst of air from the Automatic Drain Valve indicates that the Accelerator has tripped.

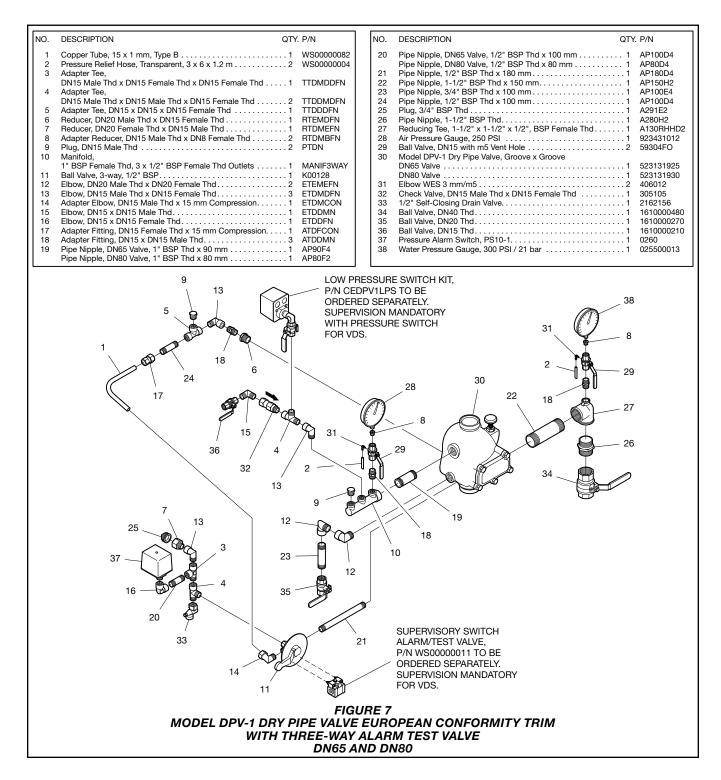
As the system pressure is decreasing, check for any sign of water being discharged from the Accelerator Relief Port.

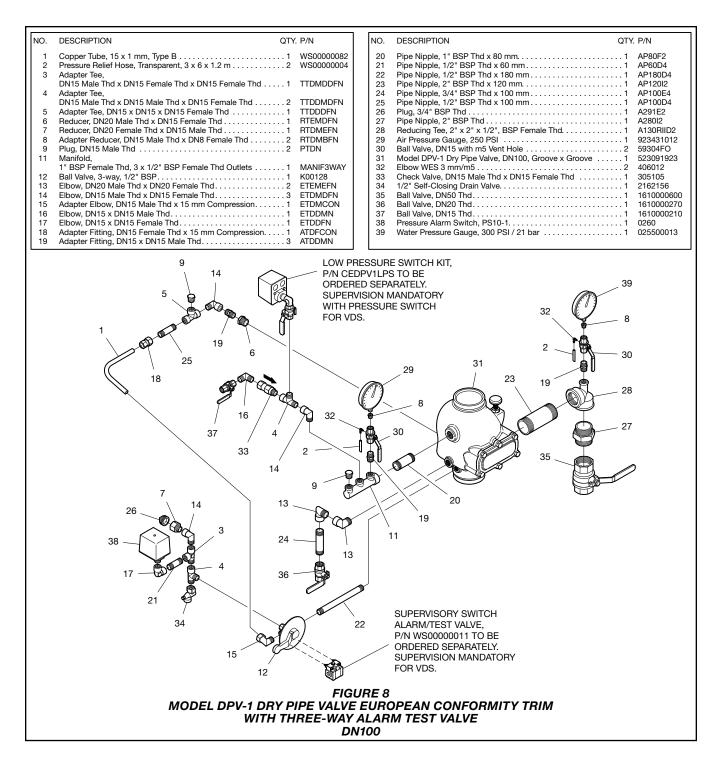
Step 5. Depress the plunger of the Automatic Drain Valve. A steady stream of exhausting air indicates that the Accelerator has properly latched in the Tripped position.

Step 6. Close the Accelerator Control Valve and the Inspector's Test Connection.

Step 7. After the system automatically restores itself to its normal air pressure, reset the Accelerator and Dry Pipe Valve in accordance with the Valve Setting Procedure Steps 10 and 11.

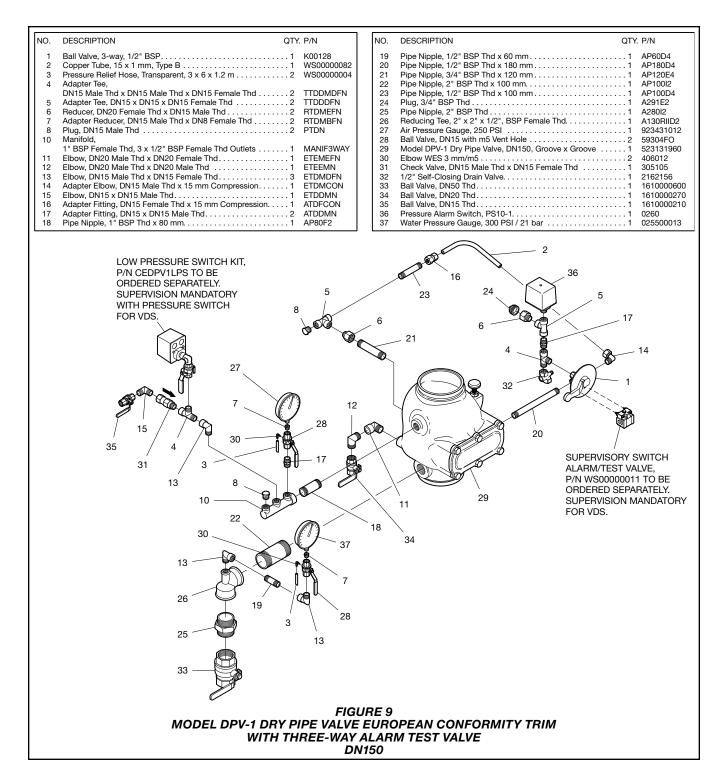
TFP1090 Page 13 of 26

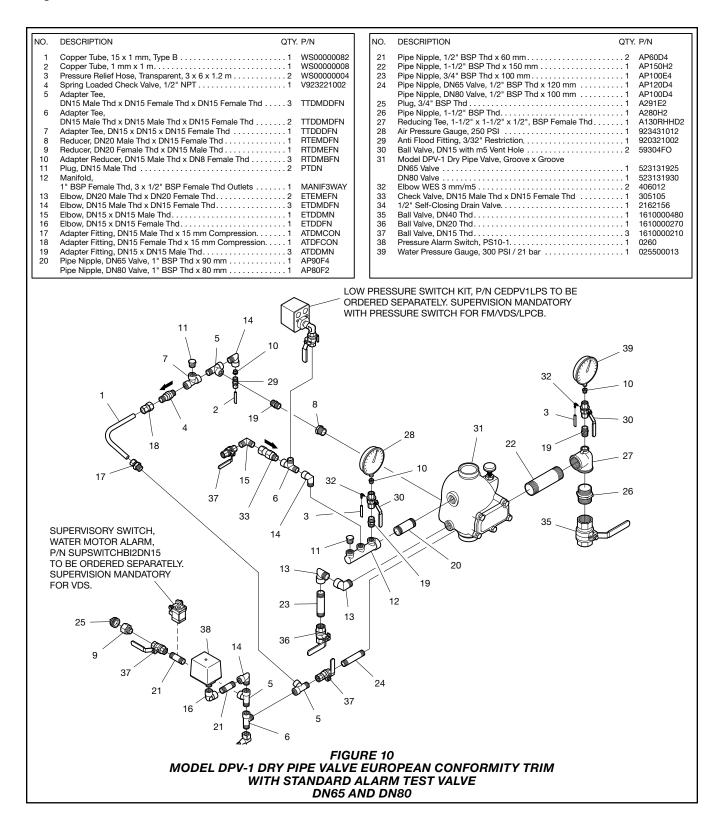




TFP1090 Page 14 of 26

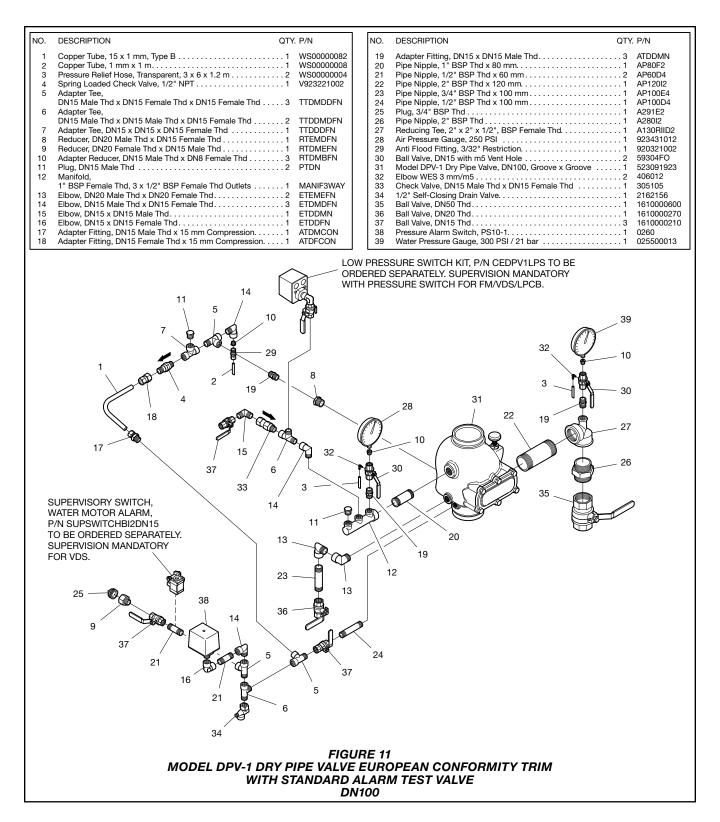
TFP1090 Page 15 of 26

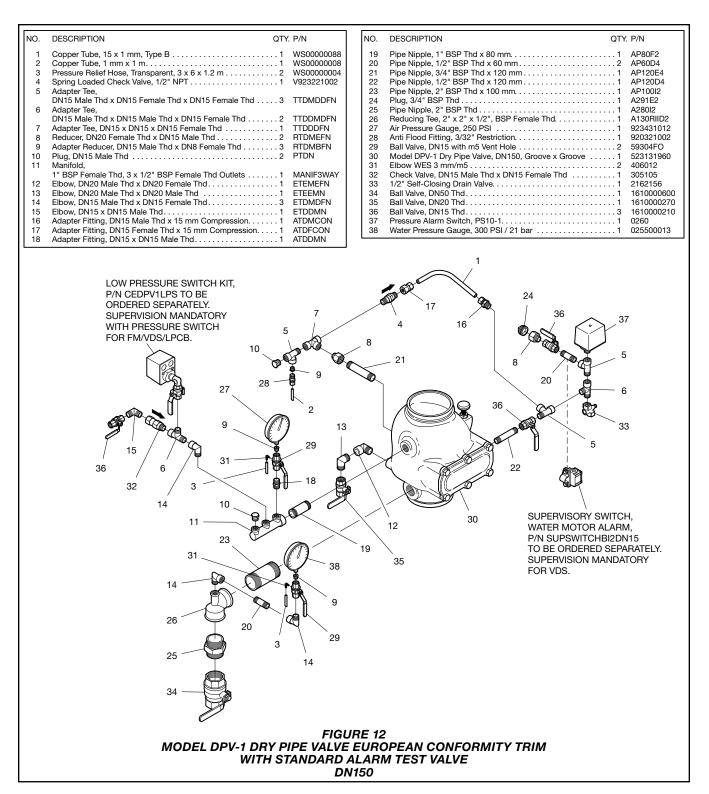




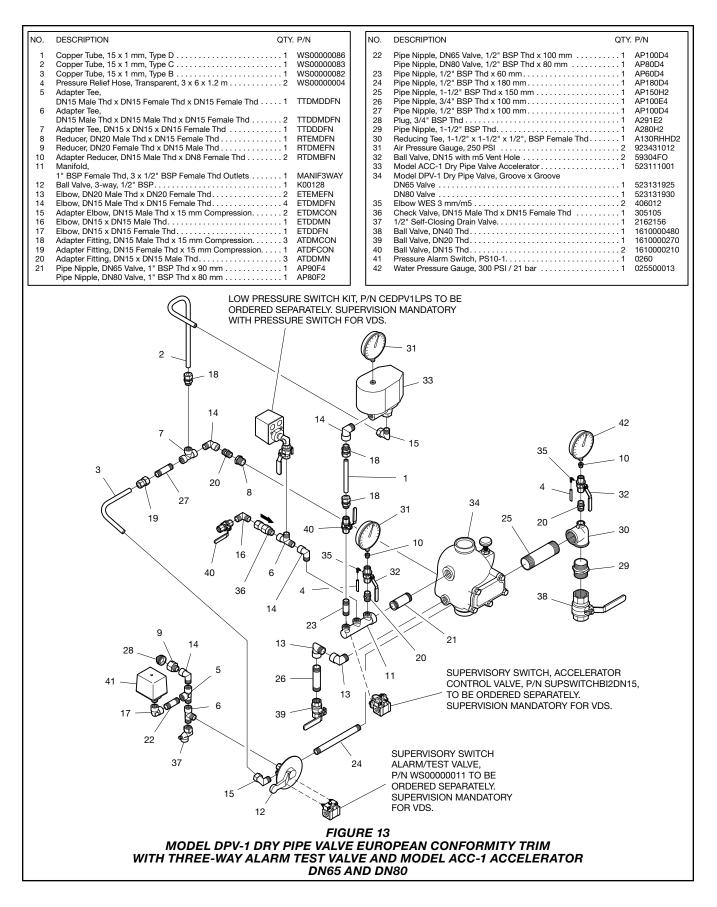
TFP1090 Page 16 of 26

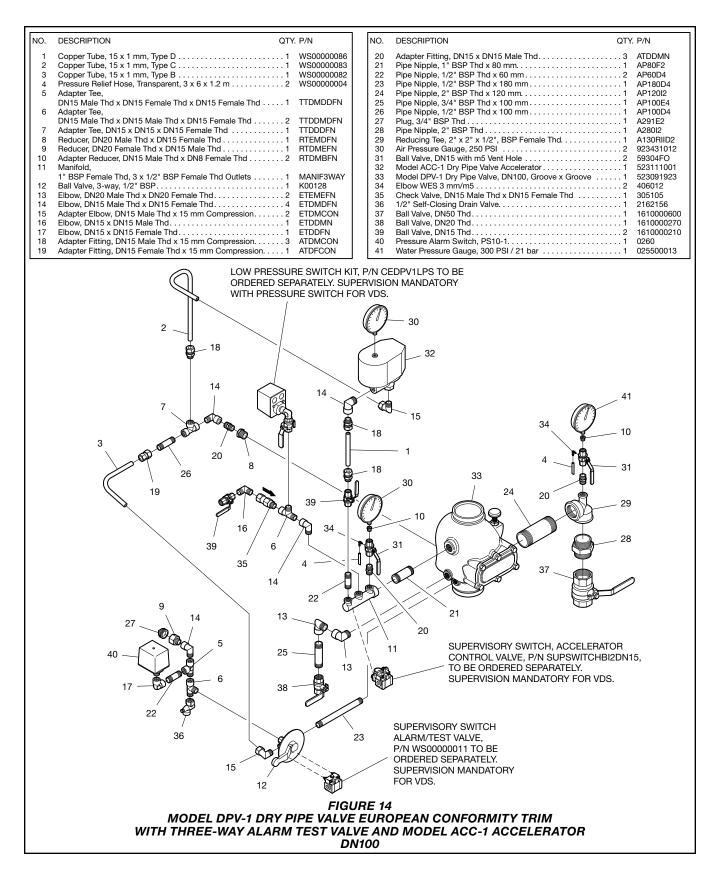
TFP1090 Page 17 of 26





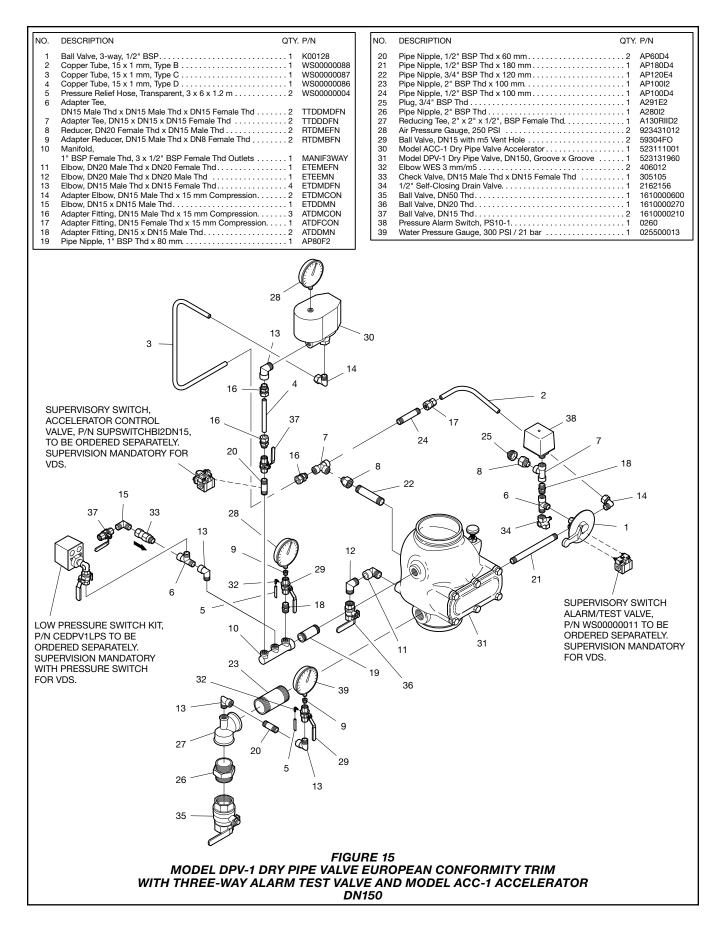
TFP1090 Page 18 of 26



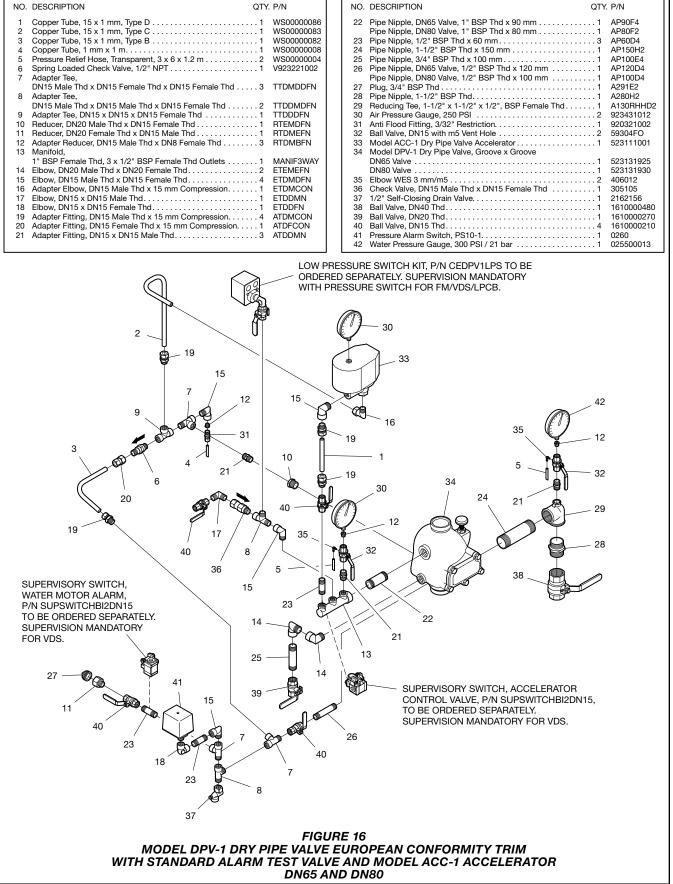


TFP1090 Page 20 of 26

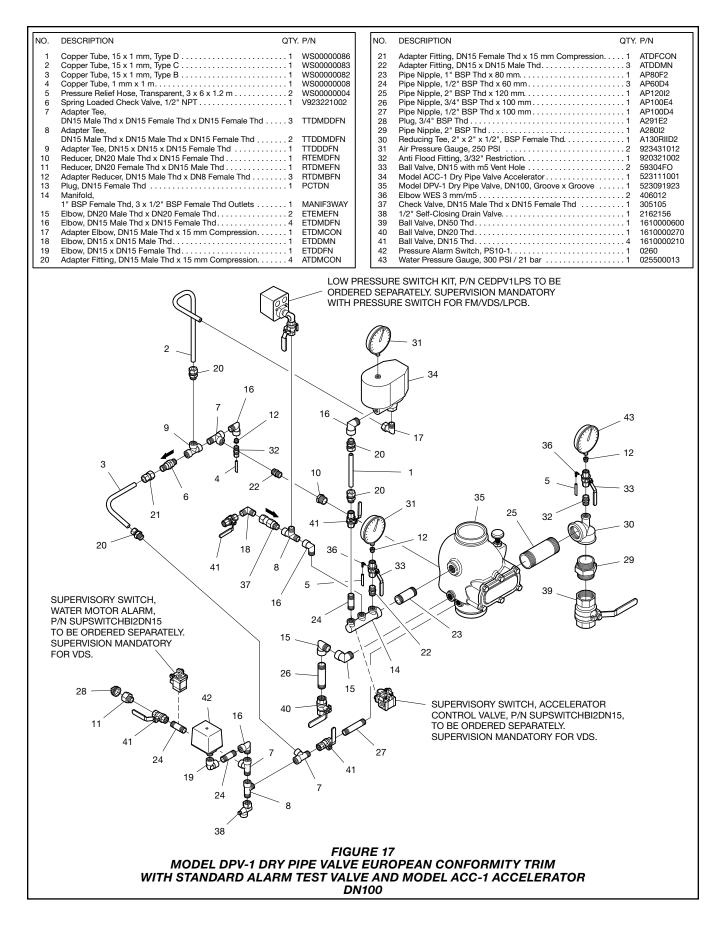
TFP1090 Page 21 of 26



TFP1090 Page 22 of 26



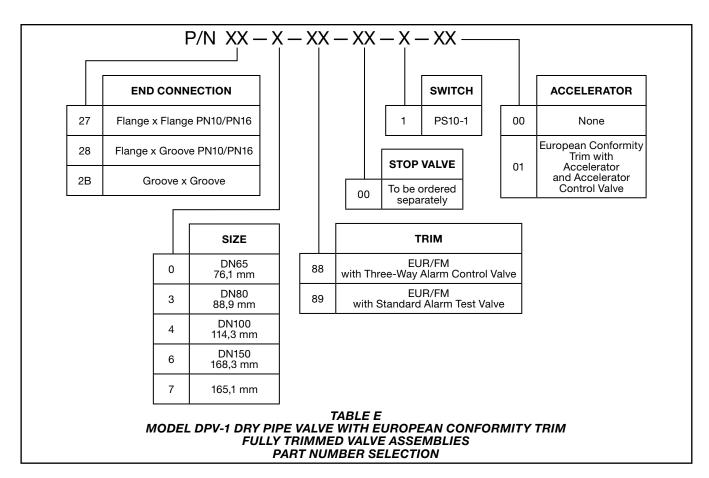
TFP1090 Page 23 of 26



NO. DESCRIPTION QTY, P/N NO. DESCRIPTION QTY, P/N Adapter Fitting, DN15 x DN15 Male Thd. 1 Pipe Nipple, 1" BSP Thd x 80 mm. 1 Pipe Nipple, 1/2" BSP Thd x 60 mm. 3 Pipe Nipple, 3/4" BSP Thd x 100 mm. 1 Pipe Nipple, 1/2" BSP Thd x 120 mm. 1 Pipe Nipple, 1/2" BSP Thd x 120 mm. 1 Copper Tube, 15 x 1 mm, Type B 1 Copper Tube, 15 x 1 mm, Type C 1 Copper Tube, 15 x 1 mm, Type D 1 Copper Tube, 1 mx 1 mm, Type D 1 Pressure Relief Hose, Transparent, 3 x 6 x 1.2 m 2 Spring Loaded Check Valve, 1/2" NPT 1 WS0000088 20 ATDDMN WS0000087 21 2 AP80F2 WS0000086 22 AP60D4 3 Δ WS0000008 23 24 AP120E4 5 WS0000004 AP120D4 Pipe Nipple, 2" BSP Thd x 100 mm. 1 Plug, 3/4" BSP Thd 1 Pipe Nipple, 2" BSP Thd 1 25 AP100I2 6 V923221002 26 27 7 Adapter Tee A291E2 A28012 Adapter Tee, 8 28 A130RIID2 DN15 Male Thd x DN15 Male Thd x DN15 Female Thd2 TTDDMDFN 29 30 Air Pressure Gauge, 250 PSI 2 Anti Flood Fitting, 3/32" Restriction. 1 923431012 9 TTDDDFN 920321002 31 32 10 RTDMEFN 59304FO 11 RTDMBFN 523111001 33 34 35 Manifold, Model DPV-1 Dry Pipe Valve, DN150, Groove x Groove1 523131960 12 1" BSP Female Thd, 3 x 1/2" BSP Female Thd Outlets 1 Elbow, DN20 Male Thd x DN20 Female Thd 1 Elbow WES 3 mm/m5 2 Check Valve, DN15 Male Thd x DN15 Female Thd 1 1/2" Self-Closing Drain Valve. 1 MANIF3WAY 406012 ETEMEFN 305105 13 Elbow, DN20 Male Thd x DN20 Male Thd1 36 2162156 14 ETEEMN 15 16 Elbow, DN15 Male Thd x DN15 Female Thd 4 Adapter Elbow, DN15 Male Thd x 15 mm Compression. 1 ETDMDEN 37 38 Ball Valve, DN50 Thd.....1 1610000600 ETDMCON 1610000270 Elbow, DN15 x DN15 Male Thd 1 Adapter Fitting, DN15 Male Thd x 15 mm Compression 4 Adapter Fitting, DN15 Female Thd x 15 mm Compression 1 Ball Valve, DN15 Thd. 4 Pressure Alarm Switch, PS10-1. 1 17 ETDDMN 39 1610000210 18 ATDMCON 40 0260 19 ATDFCON 41 025500013 29 15 32 2 16 3 18 SUPERVISORY SWITCH, ACCELERATOR CONTROL 18 39 26 VALVE, P/N SUPSWITCHBI2DN15, 19 39 TO BE ORDERED SEPARATELY. 40 18 6 22 SUPERVISION MANDATORY FOR VDS. 10 23 10 17 11 Ò 22 35 29 8 30 18 39 15 ę. 4 11 36 14 7 T 34 8 24 5 LOW PRESSURE SWITCH KIT, 12 P/N CEDPV1LPS TO BE SUPERVISORY SWITCH, 33 ORDERED SEPARATELY 13 WATER MOTOR ALARM. SUPERVISION MANDATORY P/N SUPSWITCHBI2DN15 25 WITH PRESSURE SWITCH 21 TO BE ORDERED SEPARATELY. FOR FM/VDS/LPCB. 34 38 SUPERVISION MANDATORY 41 FOR VDS. 15 11 28 C) 22 31 5 27 15 37 FIGURE 18 MODEL DPV-1 DRY PIPE VALVE EUROPEAN CONFORMITY TRIM

WITH STANDARD ALARM TEST VALVE AND MODEL ACC-1 ACCELERATOR DN150

TFP1090 Page 24 of 26



Limited Warranty

For warranty terms and conditions, visit www.tyco-fire.com.

Ordering Procedure

Contact your local distributor for availability. When placing an order, indicate the full product name and Part Number (P/N).

Model DPV-1 Dry Pipe Valve with Assembled European Conformity Valve Trim

Specify: Fully Assembled Model DPV-1 Dry Pipe Valve with European Conformity Valve Trim, P/N (specify, see Table E).

Accessories

Specify: (description) for use with (specify size) Model DPV-1 Dry Pipe Valve, P/N (specify):

Supervisory Switch for Accelerator Control Valve	
Supervisory Switch for Water Motor Alarm Control ValveSUPSWITCHBI2DN15	
Air Pressure Relief Valve Factory-set at 3,1 bar	
Model WMA-1 Water Motor Alarm Red Finish Gong	
A through Z Labels for Attaching to Valve Components	
Supervisory Switch for Alarm Test/Shut-off Valve	
Low Pressure Switch KitCEDPV1LPS	

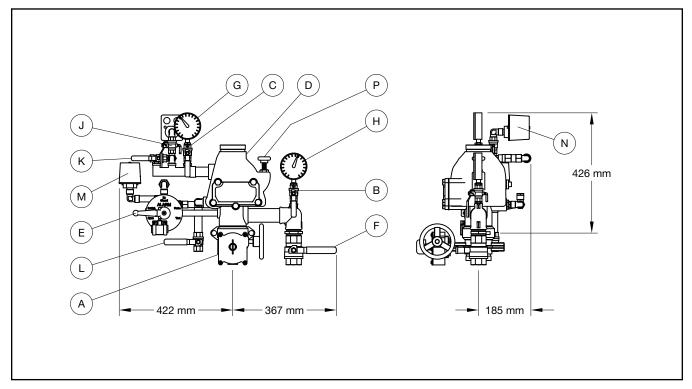
TFP1090 Page 26 of 26

1400 Pennbrook Parkway, Lansdale, PA 19446 | Telephone +1-215-362-0700

© 2020 Johnson Controls. All rights reserved. All specifications and other information shown were current as of document revision date and are subject to change without notice.



Appendix A of TFP1090 (08/2020) Summary Instructions (if problems occur, consult full document) DN65 and DN80, Model DPV-1 Dry Pipe Valve with Three-Way Alarm Test Valve, without Model ACC-1 Accelerator



I. Normal Conditions

- The Main Control Valve (A) is opened and locked.
- The sprinkler system is filled with air and is pressurized.
- The Main Drain Valve (F), and Low Body Drain Valve (L) are closed.
- The Three-Way Alarm Control Valve (E) is in the open position.
- The Pressure Gauge Valves (B) and (C) are open.
- The Pressure Switch Valve (J) is open.
- The Air Supply Control Valve (K) is open.
- System Air Pressure Gauge (G) reads downstream air pressure.
- Water Supply Pressure Gauge (H) reads the upstream water pressure.

II. Operation

When one or more sprinklers are activated, air pressure is reduced downstream of the Dry Pipe Valve. When the air pressure is sufficiently reduced, the water pressure overcomes the differential holding the Dry Pipe Valve closed and the Dry Pipe Valve opens to permit water flow into the system piping and to be discharged from any open sprinklers. Also, with the Dry Pipe Valve open, water flows through the Alarm Port at the rear of the Dry Pipe Valve to actuate the Waterflow Pressure Alarm Switch (M) and, as applicable, the Water Motor Alarm.

III. Removing System From Service

Step 1. Close the Main Control Valve (A), close the Air Supply Control Valve (K), and place the Three-Way Alarm Control Valve (E) in the closed position.

Step 2. Drain the system with the Main Drain Valve (F) and by opening all auxiliary drain valves in the system to make sure that cross-mains and branch lines are drained.

IV. Placing the System Back in Service

Step 1. Close the auxiliary drain valves after water ceases to discharge, and leave the Main Drain Valve (F) open.

Step 2. Place the Three-Way Alarm Control Valve (E) in the open position.

Step 3. Replace the sprinklers that have operated and the sprinklers close to the fire.

Step 4. Push down on the reset knob (P) to allow the Dry Pipe Valve (D) to re-seat.

Step 5. Via the Air Supply Control Valve (K), pressurize the system with air to 0,7 bar, and then open and close each auxiliary drain valves in the system piping to drain any remaining water in trapped sections. Also, partially open the Low Body Drain Valve (L) to assure that the riser is completely drained. Close the Low Body Drain Valve (L) as soon as water ceases to discharge.

Step 6. Open the Air Supply Control Valve (K) to restore the system to the normal system air pressure.

Step 7. Partially open the Main Control Valve (A), and then slowly close the Main Drain Valve (F).

Step 8. Fully open the Main Control Valve (A) and lock it open.

Step 9. Reset the fire alarm panel and notify the central alarm station.

V. Weekly Test

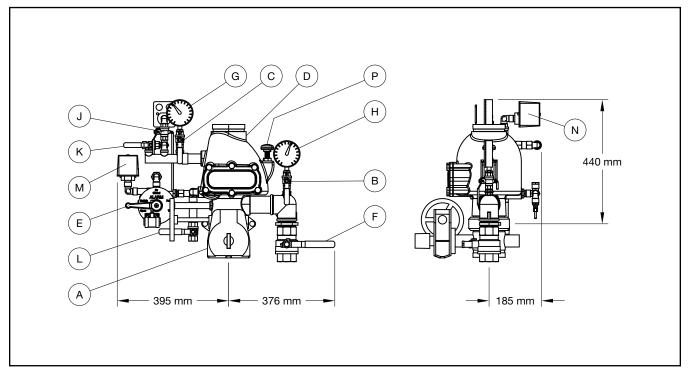
Important: Prior to closing any valves or activating any alarms, notify local security guards and the central alarm station if applicable.

Step 1. Place the Three-Way Alarm Control Valve (E) in the test position, verify that the alarm signal created by the Waterflow Pressure Alarm Switch (M) is visible at the fire panel. If applicable, check the sound of the Water Motor Alarm — it must be clear and steady.

Step 2. Place the Three-Way Alarm Control Valve (E) in the open position and verify that the normal supply and system pressures are restored. If the supply pressure is below the normal, use the instructions from the water supply to obtain the usual pressure.

Step 3. Close the Pressure Switch Valve (J) and verify operation of the low air pressure Alarm Switch (N).

Appendix B of TFP1090 (08/2020) Summary Instructions (if problems occur, consult full document) DN100, Model DPV-1 Dry Pipe Valve with Three-Way Alarm Test Valve, without Model ACC-1 Accelerator



- I. Normal Conditions
- The Main Control Valve (A) is opened and locked.
- The sprinkler system is filled with air and is pressurized.
- The Main Drain Valve (F), and Low Body Drain Valve (L) are closed.
- The Three-Way Alarm Control Valve (E) is in the open position.
- The Pressure Gauge Valves (B) and (C) are open.
- The Pressure Switch Valve (J) is open.
- The Air Supply Control Valve (K) is open.
- System Air Pressure Gauge (G) reads downstream air pressure.
- Water Supply Pressure Gauge (H) reads the upstream water pressure.

II. Operation

When one or more sprinklers are activated, air pressure is reduced downstream of the Dry Pipe Valve. When the air pressure is sufficiently reduced, the water pressure overcomes the differential holding the Dry Pipe Valve closed and the Dry Pipe Valve opens to permit water flow into the system piping and to be discharged from any open sprinklers. Also, with the Dry Pipe Valve open, water flows through the Alarm Port at the rear of the Dry Pipe Valve to actuate the Waterflow Pressure Alarm Switch (M) and, as applicable, the Water Motor Alarm.

III. Removing System From Service

Step 1. Close the Main Control Valve (A), close the Air Supply Control Valve (K), and place the Three-Way Alarm Control Valve (E) in the closed position.

Step 2. Drain the system with the Main Drain Valve (F) and by opening all auxiliary drain valves in the system to make sure that cross-mains and branch lines are drained.

IV. Placing the System Back in Service

Step 1. Close the auxiliary drain valves after water ceases to discharge, and leave the Main Drain Valve (F) open.

Step 2. Place the Three-Way Alarm Control Valve (E) in the open position.

Step 3. Replace the sprinklers that have operated and the sprinklers close to the fire.

Step 4. Push down on the reset knob (P) to allow the Dry Pipe Valve (D) to re-seat.

Step 5. Via the Air Supply Control Valve (K), pressurize the system with air to 0,7 bar, and then open and close each auxiliary drain valves in the system piping to drain any remaining water in trapped sections. Also, partially open the Low Body Drain Valve (L) to assure that the riser is completely drained. Close the Low Body Drain Valve (L) as soon as water ceases to discharge.

Step 6. Open the Air Supply Control Valve (K) to restore the system to the normal system air pressure.

Step 7. Partially open the Main Control Valve (A), and then slowly close the Main Drain Valve (F).

Step 8. Fully open the Main Control Valve (A) and lock it open.

Step 9. Reset the fire alarm panel and notify the central alarm station.

V. Weekly Test

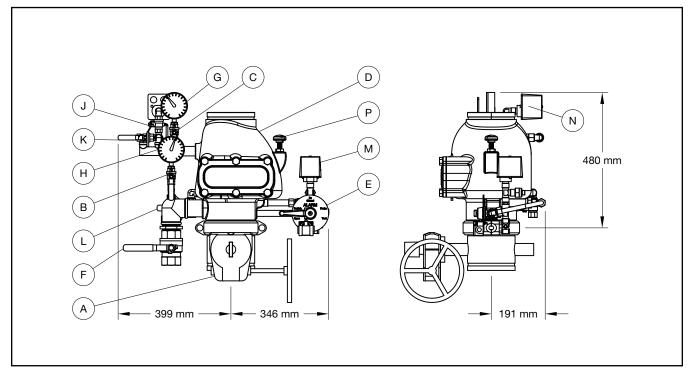
Important: Prior to closing any valves or activating any alarms, notify local security guards and the central alarm station if applicable.

Step 1. Place the Three-Way Alarm Control Valve (E) in the test position, verify that the alarm signal created by the Waterflow Pressure Alarm Switch (M) is visible at the fire panel. If applicable, check the sound of the Water Motor Alarm — it must be clear and steady.

Step 2. Place the Three-Way Alarm Control Valve (E) in the open position and verify that the normal supply and system pressures are restored. If the supply pressure is below the normal, use the instructions from the water supply to obtain the usual pressure.

Step 3. Close the Pressure Switch Valve (J) and verify operation of the low air pressure Alarm Switch (N).

Appendix C of TFP1090 (08/2020) Summary Instructions (if problems occur, consult full document) DN150, Model DPV-1 Dry Pipe Valve with Three-Way Alarm Test Valve, without Model ACC-1 Accelerator



- I. Normal Conditions
- The Main Control Valve (A) is opened and locked.
- The sprinkler system is filled with air and is pressurized.
- The Main Drain Valve (F), and Low Body Drain Valve (L) are closed.
- The Three-Way Alarm Control Valve (E) is in the open position.
- The Pressure Gauge Valves (B) and (C) are open.
- The Pressure Switch Valve (J) is open.
- The Air Supply Control Valve (K) is open.
- System Air Pressure Gauge (G) reads downstream air pressure.
- Water Supply Pressure Gauge (H) reads the upstream water pressure.

II. Operation

When one or more sprinklers are activated, air pressure is reduced downstream of the Dry Pipe Valve. When the air pressure is sufficiently reduced, the water pressure overcomes the differential holding the Dry Pipe Valve closed and the Dry Pipe Valve opens to permit water flow into the system piping and to be discharged from any open sprinklers. Also, with the Dry Pipe Valve open, water flows through the Alarm Port at the rear of the Dry Pipe Valve to actuate the Waterflow Pressure Alarm Switch (M) and, as applicable, the Water Motor Alarm.

III. Removing System From Service

Step 1. Close the Main Control Valve (A), close the Air Supply Control Valve (K), and place the Three-Way Alarm Control Valve (E) in the closed position.

Step 2. Drain the system with the Main Drain Valve (F) and by opening all auxiliary drain valves in the system to make sure that cross-mains and branch lines are drained.

IV. Placing the System Back in Service

Step 1. Close the auxiliary drain valves after water ceases to discharge, and leave the Main Drain Valve (F) open.

Step 2. Place the Three-Way Alarm Control Valve (E) in the open position.

Step 3. Replace the sprinklers that have operated and the sprinklers close to the fire.

Step 4. Push down on the reset knob (P) to allow the Dry Pipe Valve (D) to re-seat.

Step 5. Via the Air Supply Control Valve (K), pressurize the system with air to 0,7 bar, and then open and close each auxiliary drain valves in the system piping to drain any remaining water in trapped sections. Also, partially open the Low Body Drain Valve (L) to assure that the riser is completely drained. Close the Low Body Drain Valve (L) as soon as water ceases to discharge.

Step 6. Open the Air Supply Control Valve (K) to restore the system to the normal system air pressure.

Step 7. Partially open the Main Control Valve (A), and then slowly close the Main Drain Valve (F).

Step 8. Fully open the Main Control Valve (A) and lock it open.

Step 9. Reset the fire alarm panel and notify the central alarm station.

V. Weekly Test

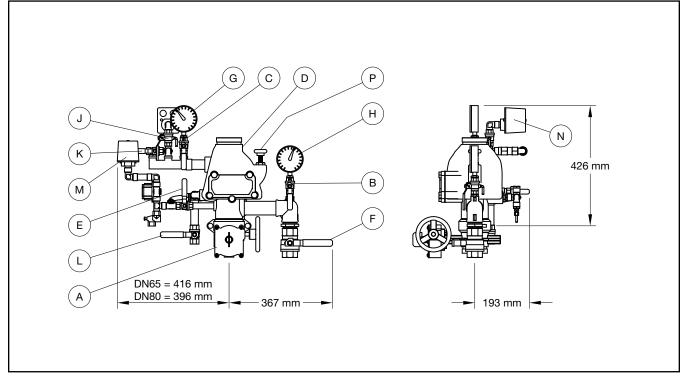
Important: Prior to closing any valves or activating any alarms, notify local security guards and the central alarm station if applicable.

Step 1. Place the Three-Way Alarm Control Valve (E) in the test position, verify that the alarm signal created by the Waterflow Pressure Alarm Switch (M) is visible at the fire panel. If applicable, check the sound of the Water Motor Alarm — it must be clear and steady.

Step 2. Place the Three-Way Alarm Control Valve (E) in the open position and verify that the normal supply and system pressures are restored. If the supply pressure is below the normal, use the instructions from the water supply to obtain the usual pressure.

Step 3. Close the Pressure Switch Valve (J) and verify operation of the low air pressure Alarm Switch (N).

Appendix D of TFP1090 (08/2020) Summary Instructions (if problems occur, consult full document) DN65 and DN80, Model DPV-1 Dry Pipe Valve with Standard Alarm Test Valve, without Model ACC-1 Accelerator



I. Normal Conditions

- The Main Control Valve (A) is opened and locked.
- The sprinkler system is filled with air and is pressurized.
- The Main Drain Valve (F), and Low Body Drain Valve (L) are closed.
- The Alarm Test Valve (E) is in the closed position.
- The Pressure Gauge Valves (B) and (C) are open.
- The Pressure Switch Valve (J) is open.
- The Air Supply Control Valve (K) is open.
- System Air Pressure Gauge (G) reads downstream air pressure.
- Water Supply Pressure Gauge (H) reads the upstream water pressure.

II. Operation

When one or more sprinklers are activated, air pressure is reduced downstream of the Dry Pipe Valve. When the air pressure is sufficiently reduced, the water pressure overcomes the differential holding the Dry Pipe Valve closed and the Dry Pipe Valve opens to permit water flow into the system piping and to be discharged from any open sprinklers. Also, with the Dry Pipe Valve open, water flows through the Alarm Port at the rear of the Dry Pipe Valve to actuate the Waterflow Pressure Alarm Switch (M) and, as applicable, the Water Motor Alarm.

III. Removing System From Service

Step 1. Close the Main Control Valve (A), and close the Air Supply Control Valve (K).

Step 2. Drain the system with the Main Drain Valve (F) and by opening all auxiliary drain valves in the system to make sure that cross-mains and branch lines are drained.

IV. Placing the System Back in Service

Step 1. Close the auxiliary drain valves after water ceases to discharge, and leave the Main Drain Valve (F) open.

Step 2. Replace the sprinklers that have operated and the sprinklers close to the fire.

Step 3. Push down on the reset knob (P) to allow the Dry Pipe Valve (D) to re-seat.

Step 4. Via the Air Supply Control Valve (K), pressurize the system with air to 0,7 bar, and then open and close each auxiliary drain valves in the system piping to drain any remaining water in trapped sections. Also, partially open the Low Body Drain Valve (L) to assure that the riser is completely drained. Close the Low Body Drain Valve (L) as soon as water ceases to discharge.

Step 5. Open the Air Supply Control Valve (K) to restore the system to the normal system air pressure.

Step 6. Partially open the Main Control Valve (A), and then slowly close the Main Drain Valve (F).

Step 7. Fully open the Main Control Valve (A) and lock it open.

Step 8. Reset the fire alarm panel and notify the central alarm station.

V. Weekly Test

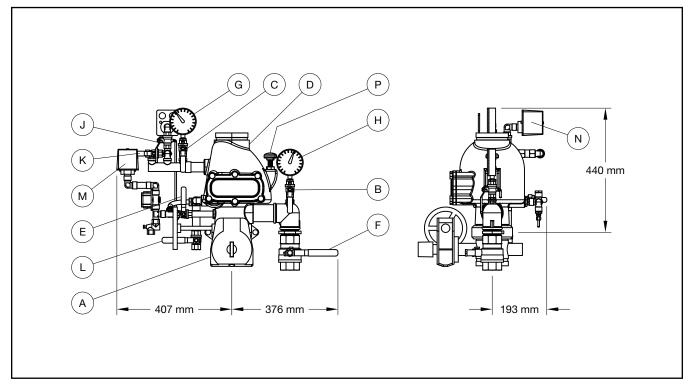
Important: Prior to closing any valves or activating any alarms, notify local security guards and the central alarm station if applicable.

Step 1. Open the Alarm Test Valve (E), verify that the alarm signal created by the Waterflow Pressure Alarm Switch (M) is visible at the fire panel. If applicable, check the sound of the Water Motor Alarm — it must be clear and steady.

Step 2. Close the Alarm Test Valve (E), verify that the normal supply and system pressures are restored. If the supply pressure is below the normal, use the instructions from the water supply to obtain the usual pressure.

Step 3. Close the Pressure Switch Valve (J) and verify operation of the low air pressure Alarm Switch (N).

Appendix E of TFP1090 (08/2020) Summary Instructions (if problems occur, consult full document) DN100, Model DPV-1 Dry Pipe Valve with Standard Alarm Test Valve, without Model ACC-1 Accelerator



I. Normal Conditions

- The Main Control Valve (A) is opened and locked.
- The sprinkler system is filled with air and is pressurized.
- The Main Drain Valve (F), and Low Body Drain Valve (L) are closed.
- The Alarm Test Valve (E) is in the closed position.
- The Pressure Gauge Valves (B) and (C) are open.
- The Pressure Switch Valve (J) is open.
- The Air Supply Control Valve (K) is open.
- System Air Pressure Gauge (G) reads downstream air pressure.
- Water Supply Pressure Gauge (H) reads the upstream water pressure.

II. Operation

When one or more sprinklers are activated, air pressure is reduced downstream of the Dry Pipe Valve. When the air pressure is sufficiently reduced, the water pressure overcomes the differential holding the Dry Pipe Valve closed and the Dry Pipe Valve opens to permit water flow into the system piping and to be discharged from any open sprinklers. Also, with the Dry Pipe Valve open, water flows through the Alarm Port at the rear of the Dry Pipe Valve to actuate the Waterflow Pressure Alarm Switch (M) and, as applicable, the Water Motor Alarm.

III. Removing System From Service

Step 1. Close the Main Control Valve (A), and close the Air Supply Control Valve (K).

Step 2. Drain the system with the Main Drain Valve (F) and by opening all auxiliary drain valves in the system to make sure that cross-mains and branch lines are drained.

IV. Placing the System Back in Service

Step 1. Close the auxiliary drain valves after water ceases to discharge, and leave the Main Drain Valve (F) open.

Step 2. Replace the sprinklers that have operated and the sprinklers close to the fire.

Step 3. Push down on the reset knob (P) to allow the Dry Pipe Valve (D) to re-seat.

Step 4. Via the Air Supply Control Valve (K), pressurize the system with air to 0,7 bar, and then open and close each auxiliary drain valves in the system piping to drain any remaining water in trapped sections. Also, partially open the Low Body Drain Valve (L) to assure that the riser is completely drained. Close the Low Body Drain Valve (L) as soon as water ceases to discharge.

Step 5. Open the Air Supply Control Valve (K) to restore the system to the normal system air pressure.

Step 6. Partially open the Main Control Valve (A), and then slowly close the Main Drain Valve (F).

Step 7. Fully open the Main Control Valve (A) and lock it open.

Step 8. Reset the fire alarm panel and notify the central alarm station.

V. Weekly Test

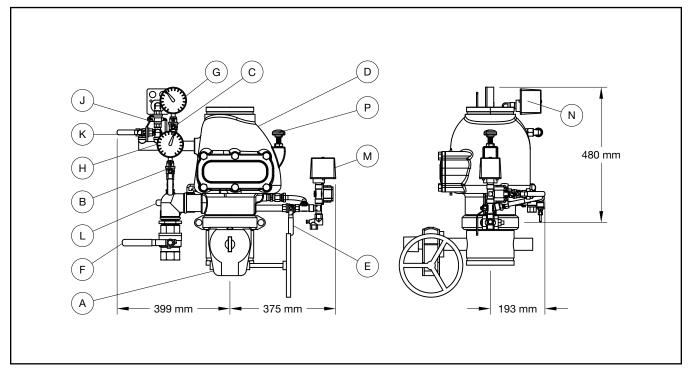
Important: Prior to closing any valves or activating any alarms, notify local security guards and the central alarm station if applicable.

Step 1. Open the Alarm Test Valve (E), verify that the alarm signal created by the Waterflow Pressure Alarm Switch (M) is visible at the fire panel. If applicable, check the sound of the Water Motor Alarm — it must be clear and steady.

Step 2. Close the Alarm Test Valve (E), verify that the normal supply and system pressures are restored. If the supply pressure is below the normal, use the instructions from the water supply to obtain the usual pressure.

Step 3. Close the Pressure Switch Valve (J) and verify operation of the low air pressure Alarm Switch (N).

Appendix F of TFP1090 (08/2020) Summary Instructions (if problems occur, consult full document) DN150, Model DPV-1 Dry Pipe Valve with Standard Alarm Test Valve, without Model ACC-1 Accelerator



I. Normal Conditions

- The Main Control Valve (A) is opened and locked.
- The sprinkler system is filled with air and is pressurized.
- The Main Drain Valve (F), and Low Body Drain Valve (L) are closed.
- The Alarm Test Valve (E) is in the closed position.
- The Pressure Gauge Valves (B) and (C) are open.
- The Pressure Switch Valve (J) is open.
- The Air Supply Control Valve (K) is open.
- System Air Pressure Gauge (G) reads downstream air pressure.
- Water Supply Pressure Gauge (H) reads the upstream water pressure.

II. Operation

When one or more sprinklers are activated, air pressure is reduced downstream of the Dry Pipe Valve. When the air pressure is sufficiently reduced, the water pressure overcomes the differential holding the Dry Pipe Valve closed and the Dry Pipe Valve opens to permit water flow into the system piping and to be discharged from any open sprinklers. Also, with the Dry Pipe Valve open, water flows through the Alarm Port at the rear of the Dry Pipe Valve to actuate the Waterflow Pressure Alarm Switch (M) and, as applicable, the Water Motor Alarm.

III. Removing System From Service

Step 1. Close the Main Control Valve (A), and close the Air Supply Control Valve (K).

Step 2. Drain the system with the Main Drain Valve (F) and by opening all auxiliary drain valves in the system to make sure that cross-mains and branch lines are drained.

IV. Placing the System Back in Service

Step 1. Close the auxiliary drain valves after water ceases to discharge, and leave the Main Drain Valve (F) open.

Step 2. Replace the sprinklers that have operated and the sprinklers close to the fire.

Step 3. Push down on the reset knob (P) to allow the Dry Pipe Valve (D) to re-seat.

Step 4. Via the Air Supply Control Valve (K), pressurize the system with air to 0,7 bar, and then open and close each auxiliary drain valves in the system piping to drain any remaining water in trapped sections. Also, partially open the Low Body Drain Valve (L) to assure that the riser is completely drained. Close the Low Body Drain Valve (L) as soon as water ceases to discharge.

Step 5. Open the Air Supply Control Valve (K) to restore the system to the normal system air pressure.

Step 6. Partially open the Main Control Valve (A), and then slowly close the Main Drain Valve (F).

Step 7. Fully open the Main Control Valve (A) and lock it open.

Step 8. Reset the fire alarm panel and notify the central alarm station.

V. Weekly Test

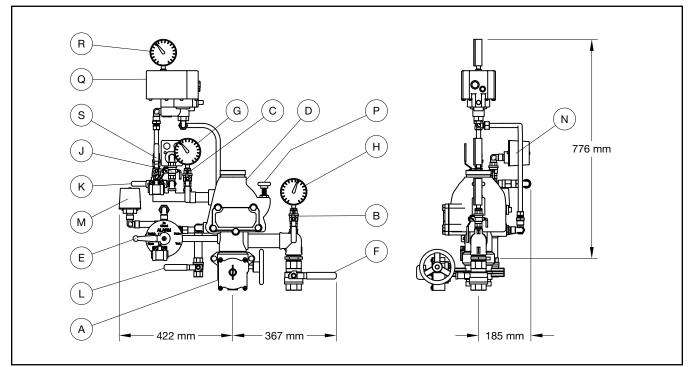
Important: Prior to closing any valves or activating any alarms, notify local security guards and the central alarm station if applicable.

Step 1. Open the Alarm Test Valve (E), verify that the alarm signal created by the Waterflow Pressure Alarm Switch (M) is visible at the fire panel. If applicable, check the sound of the Water Motor Alarm — it must be clear and steady.

Step 2. Close the Alarm Test Valve (E), verify that the normal supply and system pressures are restored. If the supply pressure is below the normal, use the instructions from the water supply to obtain the usual pressure.

Step 3. Close the Pressure Switch Valve (J) and verify operation of the low air pressure Alarm Switch (N).

Appendix G of TFP1090 (08/2020) Summary Instructions (if problems occur, consult full document) DN65 and DN80, Model DPV-1 Dry Pipe Valve with Three-Way Alarm Test Valve, with Model ACC-1 Accelerator



I. Normal Conditions

- The Main Control Valve (A) is opened and locked, and the Accelerator Control Valve (S) and Air Supply Control Valve (K) are open.
- The sprinkler system is filled with air and is pressurized.
- The Main Drain Valve (F), and Low Body Drain Valve (L) are closed.
- The Three-Way Alarm Control Valve (E) is in the open position.
- The Pressure Gauge Valves (B) and (C) are open.
- The Pressure Switch Valve (J) is open.
- System Air Pressure Gauge (G) reads downstream air pressure, Water Supply Pressure Gauge (H) reads the upstream water pressure, and Accelerator Air Pressure Gauge (R) reads the accelerator pressure.

II. Operation

When one or more sprinklers are activated, the accelerator operates to permit system air pressure into the Dry Pipe Valve intermediate chamber. Doing so will immediately overcome the ability of the system air pressure to hold the Dry Pipe Valve closed without having to wait for system air pressure to decay to approximately 20% of the water supply. The Dry Pipe Valve immediately opens to permit water flow into the system piping and to be discharged from any open sprinklers. Also, with the Dry Pipe Valve open, water flows to actuate the Waterflow Pressure Alarm Switch (M) and, as applicable, the Water Motor Alarm.

III. Removing System From Service

Step 1. Close the Main Control Valve (A), close the Air Supply Control Valve (K), close the Accelerator Control Valve (R), and place the Three-Way Alarm Control Valve (E) in the closed position.

Step 2. Drain the system with the Main Drain Valve (F) and by opening all auxiliary drain valves in the system to make sure that cross-mains and branch lines are drained.

IV. Placing the System Back in Service

Step 1. Close the auxiliary drain valves after water ceases to discharge, and leave the Main Drain Valve (F) open.

Step 2. Place the Three-Way Alarm Control Valve (E) in the open position.

Step 3. Replace the sprinklers that have operated and the sprinklers close to the fire.

Step 4. Push down on the reset knob (P) to allow the Dry Pipe Valve (D) to re-seat.

Step 5. Via the Air Supply Control Valve (K), pressurize the system with air to 0,7 bar, and then open and close each auxiliary drain valves in the system piping to drain any remaining water in trapped sections. Also, partially open the Low Body Drain Valve (L) to assure that the riser is completely drained. Close the Low Body Drain Valve (L) as soon as water ceases to discharge.

Step 6. Open the Air Supply Control Valve (K) to restore the system to the normal system air pressure.

Step 7. Reset accelerator (Q) using the instruction on its resetting label.

Step 8. Partially open the Main Control Valve (A), and then slowly close the Main Drain Valve (F).

Step 9. Fully open the Main Control Valve (A) and lock it open.

Step 10. Reset the fire alarm panel and notify the central alarm station.

V. Weekly Test

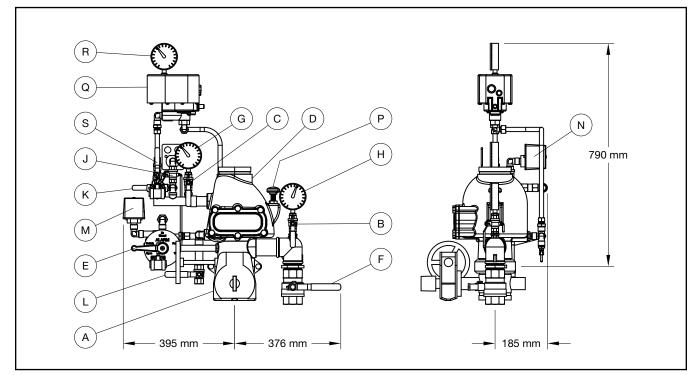
Important: Prior to closing any valves or activating any alarms, notify local security guards and the central alarm station if applicable.

Step 1. Place the Three-Way Alarm Control Valve (E) in the test position, verify that the alarm signal created by the Waterflow Pressure Alarm Switch (M) is visible at the fire panel. If applicable, check the sound of the Water Motor Alarm — it must be clear and steady.

Step 2. Place the Three-Way Alarm Control Valve (E) in the open position and verify that the normal supply and system pressures are restored. If the supply pressure is below the normal, use the instructions from the water supply to obtain the usual pressure.

Step 3. Close the Pressure Switch Valve (J) and verify operation of the low air pressure Alarm Switch (N).

Appendix H of TFP1090 (08/2020) Summary Instructions (if problems occur, consult full document) DN100, Model DPV-1 Dry Pipe Valve with Three-Way Alarm Test Valve, with Model ACC-1 Accelerator



I. Normal Conditions

- The Main Control Valve (A) is opened and locked, and the Accelerator Control Valve (S) and Air Supply Control Valve (K) are open.
- The sprinkler system is filled with air and is pressurized.
- The Main Drain Valve (F), and Low Body Drain Valve (L) are closed.
- The Three-Way Alarm Control Valve (E) is in the open position.
- The Pressure Gauge Valves (B) and (C) are open.
- The Pressure Switch Valve (J) is open.
- System Air Pressure Gauge (G) reads downstream air pressure, Water Supply Pressure Gauge (H) reads the upstream water pressure, and Accelerator Air Pressure Gauge (R) reads the accelerator pressure.

II. Operation

When one or more sprinklers are activated, the accelerator operates to permit system air pressure into the Dry Pipe Valve intermediate chamber. Doing so will immediately overcome the ability of the system air pressure to hold the Dry Pipe Valve closed without having to wait for system air pressure to decay to approximately 20% of the water supply. The Dry Pipe Valve immediately opens to permit water flow into the system piping and to be discharged from any open sprinklers. Also, with the Dry Pipe Valve open, water flows to actuate the Waterflow Pressure Alarm Switch (M) and, as applicable, the Water Motor Alarm.

III. Removing System From Service

Step 1. Close the Main Control Valve (A), close the Air Supply Control Valve (K), close the Accelerator Control Valve (R), and place the Three-Way Alarm Control Valve (E) in the closed position.

Step 2. Drain the system with the Main Drain Valve (F) and by opening all auxiliary drain valves in the system to make sure that cross-mains and branch lines are drained.

IV. Placing the System Back in Service

Step 1. Close the auxiliary drain valves after water ceases to discharge, and leave the Main Drain Valve (F) open.

Step 2. Place the Three-Way Alarm Control Valve (E) in the open position.

Step 3. Replace the sprinklers that have operated and the sprinklers close to the fire.

Step 4. Push down on the reset knob (P) to allow the Dry Pipe Valve (D) to re-seat.

Step 5. Via the Air Supply Control Valve (K), pressurize the system with air to 0,7 bar, and then open and close each auxiliary drain valves in the system piping to drain any remaining water in trapped sections. Also, partially open the Low Body Drain Valve (L) to assure that the riser is completely drained. Close the Low Body Drain Valve (L) as soon as water ceases to discharge.

Step 6. Open the Air Supply Control Valve (K) to restore the system to the normal system air pressure.

Step 7. Reset accelerator (Q) using the instruction on its resetting label.

Step 8. Partially open the Main Control Valve (A), and then slowly close the Main Drain Valve (F).

Step 9. Fully open the Main Control Valve (A) and lock it open.

Step 10. Reset the fire alarm panel and notify the central alarm station.

V. Weekly Test

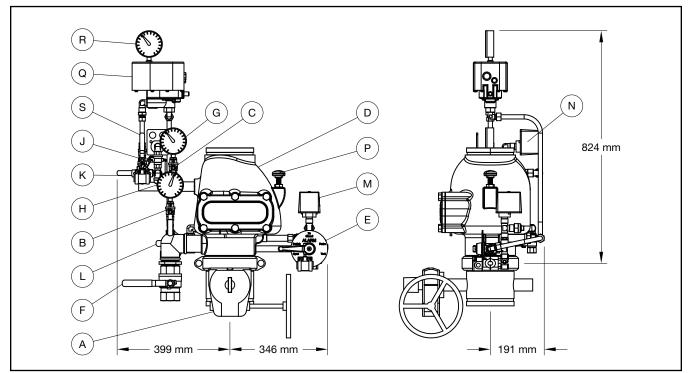
Important: Prior to closing any valves or activating any alarms, notify local security guards and the central alarm station if applicable.

Step 1. Place the Three-Way Alarm Control Valve (E) in the test position, verify that the alarm signal created by the Waterflow Pressure Alarm Switch (M) is visible at the fire panel. If applicable, check the sound of the Water Motor Alarm — it must be clear and steady.

Step 2. Place the Three-Way Alarm Control Valve (E) in the open position and verify that the normal supply and system pressures are restored. If the supply pressure is below the normal, use the instructions from the water supply to obtain the usual pressure.

Step 3. Close the Pressure Switch Valve (J) and verify operation of the low air pressure Alarm Switch (N).

Appendix I of TFP1090 (08/2020) Summary Instructions (If problems occur, consult full document) DN150, Model DPV-1 Dry Pipe Valve with Three-Way Alarm Test Valve, with Model ACC-1 Accelerator



I. Normal Conditions

- The Main Control Valve (A) is opened and locked, and the Accelerator Control Valve (S) and Air Supply Control Valve (K) are open.
- The sprinkler system is filled with air and is pressurized.
- The Main Drain Valve (F), and Low Body Drain Valve (L) are closed.
- The Three-Way Alarm Control Valve (E) is in the open position.
- The Pressure Gauge Valves (B) and (C) are open.
- The Pressure Switch Valve (J) is open.
- System Air Pressure Gauge (G) reads downstream air pressure, Water Supply Pressure Gauge (H) reads the upstream water pressure, and Accelerator Air Pressure Gauge (R) reads the accelerator pressure.

II. Operation

When one or more sprinklers are activated, the accelerator operates to permit system air pressure into the Dry Pipe Valve intermediate chamber. Doing so will immediately overcome the ability of the system air pressure to hold the Dry Pipe Valve closed without having to wait for system air pressure to de-cay to approximately 20% of the water supply. The Dry Pipe Valve immediately opens to permit water flow into the system piping and to be discharged from any open sprinklers. Also, with the Dry Pipe Valve open, water flows to actuate the Waterflow Pressure Alarm Switch (M) and, as applicable, the Water Motor Àlarm.

III. Removing System From Service

Step 1. Close the Main Control Valve (A), close the Air Supply Control Valve (K), close the Accelerator Control Valve (R), and place the Three-Way Alarm Control Valve (E) in the closed position.

Step 2. Drain the system with the Main Drain Valve (F) and by opening all auxiliary drain valves in the system to make sure that cross-mains and branch lines are drained.

IV. Placing the System Back in Service

Step 1. Close the auxiliary drain valves after water ceases to discharge, and leave the Main Drain Valve (F) open.

Step 2. Place the Three-Way Alarm Control Valve (E) in the open position.

Step 3. Replace the sprinklers that have operated and the sprinklers close to the fire.

Step 4. Push down on the reset knob (P) to allow the Dry Pipe Valve (D) to re-seat.

Step 5. Via the Air Supply Control Valve (K), pressurize the system with air to 0,7 bar, and then open and close each auxiliary drain valves in the system piping to drain any remaining water in trapped sections. Also, partially open the Low Body Drain Valve (L) to assure that the riser is completely drained. Close the Low Body Drain Valve (L) as soon as water ceases to discharge.

Step 6. Open the Air Supply Control Valve (K) to restore the system to the normal system air pressure.

Step 7. Reset accelerator (Q) using the instruction on its resetting label.

Step 8. Partially open the Main Control Valve (A), and then slowly close the Main Drain Valve (F).

Step 9. Fully open the Main Control Valve (A) and lock it open.

Step 10. Reset the fire alarm panel and notify the central alarm station.

V. Weekly Test

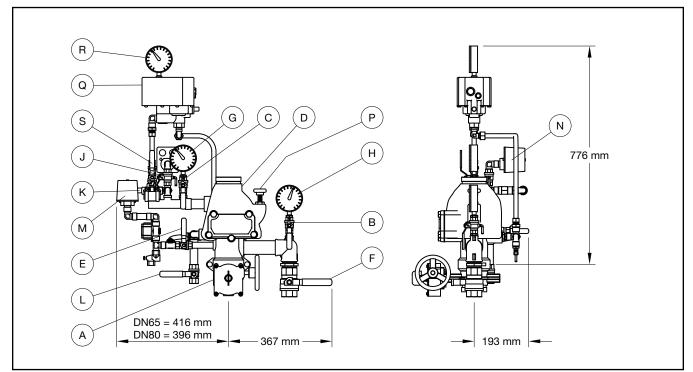
Important: Prior to closing any valves or activating any alarms, notify local security guards and the central alarm station if applicable.

Step 1. Place the Three-Way Alarm Control Valve (E) in the test position, verify that the alarm signal created by the Waterflow Pressure Alarm Switch (M) is visible at the fire panel. If applicable, check the sound of the Water Motor Alarm — it must be clear and steady.

Step 2. Place the Three-Way Alarm Control Valve (E) in the open position and verify that the normal supply and system pressures are restored. If the supply pressure is below the normal, use the instructions from the water supply to obtain the usual pressure.

Step 3. Close the Pressure Switch Valve (J) and verify operation of the low air pressure Alarm Switch (N).

Appendix J of TFP1090 (08/2020) Summary Instructions (If problems occur, consult full document) DN65 and DN80, Model DPV-1 Dry Pipe Valve with Standard Alarm Test Valve, with Model ACC-1 Accelerator



I. Normal Conditions

- The Main Control Valve (A) is opened and locked, and the Accelerator Control Valve (S) and Air Supply Control Valve (K) are open.
- The sprinkler system is filled with air and is pressurized.
- The Main Drain Valve (F), and Low Body Drain Valve (L) are closed.
- The Alarm Test Valve (E) is in the closed position.
- The Pressure Gauge Valves (B) and (C) are open.
- The Pressure Switch Valve (J) is open.
- System Air Pressure Gauge (G) reads downstream air pressure, Water Supply Pressure Gauge (H) reads the upstream water pressure, and Accelerator Air Pressure Gauge (R) reads the accelerator pressure.

II. Operation

When one or more sprinklers are activated, the accelerator operates to permit system air pressure into the Dry Pipe Valve intermediate chamber. Doing so will immediately overcome the ability of the system air pressure to hold the Dry Pipe Valve closed without having to wait for system air pressure to decay to approximately 20% of the water supply. The Dry Pipe Valve immediately opens to permit water flow into the system piping and to be discharged from any open sprinklers. Also, with the Dry Pipe Valve open, water flows to actuate the Waterflow Pressure Alarm Switch (M) and, as applicable, the Water Motor Àlarm.

III. Removing System From Service

Step 1. Close the Main Control Valve (A), close the Air Supply Control Valve (K), and close the Accelerator Control Valve (R).

Step 2. Drain the system with the Main Drain Valve (F) and by opening all auxiliary drain valves in the system to make sure that cross-mains and branch lines are drained.

IV. Placing the System Back in Service

Step 1. Close the auxiliary drain valves after water ceases to discharge, and leave the Main Drain Valve (F) open.

Step 2. Replace the sprinklers that have operated and the sprinklers close to the fire.

Step 3. Push down on the reset knob (P) to allow the Dry Pipe Valve (D) to re-seat.

Step 4. Via the Air Supply Control Valve (K), pressurize the system with air to 0,7 bar, and then open and close each auxiliary drain valves in the system piping to drain any remaining water in trapped sections. Also, partially open the Low Body Drain Valve (L) to assure that the riser is completely drained. Close the Low Body Drain Valve (L) as soon as water ceases to discharge.

Step 5. Open the Air Supply Control Valve (K) to restore the system to the normal system air pressure.

Step 6. Reset accelerator (Q) using the instruction on its resetting label.

Step 7. Partially open the Main Control Valve (A), and then slowly close the Main Drain Valve (F).

Step 8. Fully open the Main Control Valve (A) and lock it open.

Step 9. Reset the fire alarm panel and notify the central alarm station.

V. Weekly Test

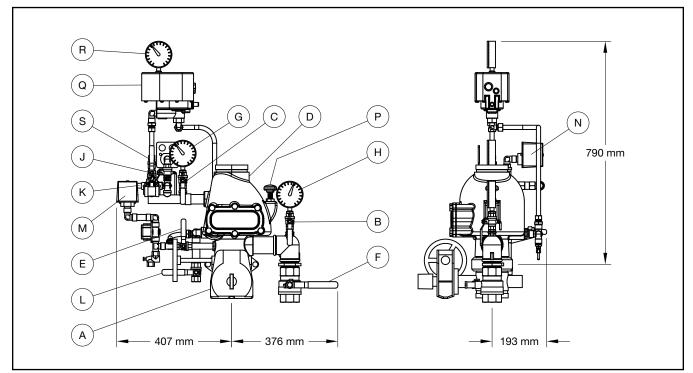
Important: Prior to closing any valves or activating any alarms, notify local security guards and the central alarm station if applicable.

Step 1. Open the Alarm Test Valve (E), verify that the alarm signal created by the Waterflow Pressure Alarm Switch (M) is visible at the fire panel. If applicable, check the sound of the Water Motor Alarm — it must be clear and steady.

Step 2. Close the Alarm Test Valve (E), verify that the normal supply and system pressures are restored. If the supply pressure is below the normal, use the instructions from the water supply to obtain the usual pressure.

Step 3. Close the Pressure Switch Valve (J) and verify operation of the low air pressure Alarm Switch (N).

Appendix K of TFP1090 (08/2020) Summary Instructions (If problems occur, consult full document) DN100, Model DPV-1 Dry Pipe Valve with Standard Alarm Test Valve, with Model ACC-1 Accelerator



I. Normal Conditions

- The Main Control Valve (A) is opened and locked, and the Accelerator Control Valve (S) and Air Supply Control Valve (K) are open.
- The sprinkler system is filled with air and is pressurized.
- The Main Drain Valve (F), and Low Body Drain Valve (L) are closed.
- The Alarm Test Valve (E) is in the closed position.
- The Pressure Gauge Valves (B) and (C) are open.
- The Pressure Switch Valve (J) is open.
- System Air Pressure Gauge (G) reads downstream air pressure, Water Supply Pressure Gauge (H) reads the upstream water pressure, and Accelerator Air Pressure Gauge (R) reads the accelerator pressure.

II. Operation

When one or more sprinklers are activated, the accelerator operates to permit system air pressure into the Dry Pipe Valve intermediate chamber. Doing so will immediately overcome the ability of the system air pressure to hold the Dry Pipe Valve closed without having to wait for system air pressure to decay to approximately 20% of the water supply. The Dry Pipe Valve immediately opens to permit water flow into the system piping and to be discharged from any open sprinklers. Also, with the Dry Pipe Valve open, water flows to actuate the Waterflow Pressure Alarm Switch (M) and, as applicable, the Water Motor Alarm.

III. Removing System From Service

Step 1. Close the Main Control Valve (A), close the Air Supply Control Valve (K), and close the Accelerator Control Valve (R).

Step 2. Drain the system with the Main Drain Valve (F) and by opening all auxiliary drain valves in the system to make sure that cross-mains and branch lines are drained.

IV. Placing the System Back in Service

Step 1. Close the auxiliary drain valves after water ceases to discharge, and leave the Main Drain Valve (F) open.

Step 2. Replace the sprinklers that have operated and the sprinklers close to the fire.

Step 3. Push down on the reset knob (P) to allow the Dry Pipe Valve (D) to re-seat.

Step 4. Via the Air Supply Control Valve (K), pressurize the system with air to 0,7 bar, and then open and close each auxiliary drain valves in the system piping to drain any remaining water in trapped sections. Also, partially open the Low Body Drain Valve (L) to assure that the riser is completely drained. Close the Low Body Drain Valve (L) as soon as water ceases to discharge.

Step 5. Open the Air Supply Control Valve (K) to restore the system to the normal system air pressure.

Step 6. Reset accelerator (Q) using the instruction on its resetting label.

Step 7. Partially open the Main Control Valve (A), and then slowly close the Main Drain Valve (F).

Step 8. Fully open the Main Control Valve (A) and lock it open.

Step 9. Reset the fire alarm panel and notify the central alarm station.

V. Weekly Test

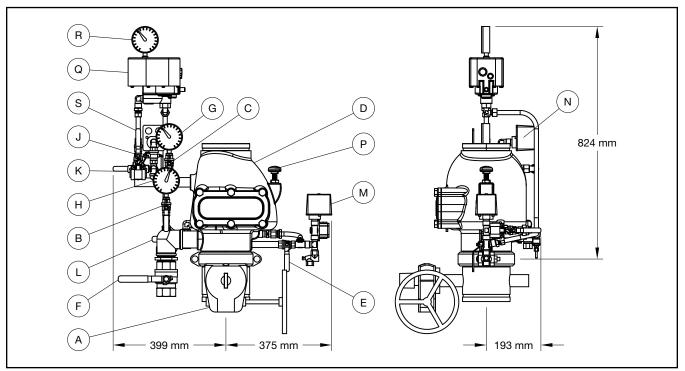
Important: Prior to closing any valves or activating any alarms, notify local security guards and the central alarm station if applicable.

Step 1. Open the Alarm Test Valve (E), verify that the alarm signal created by the Waterflow Pressure Alarm Switch (M) is visible at the fire panel. If applicable, check the sound of the Water Motor Alarm — it must be clear and steady.

Step 2. Close the Alarm Test Valve (E), verify that the normal supply and system pressures are restored. If the supply pressure is below the normal, use the instructions from the water supply to obtain the usual pressure.

Step 3. Close the Pressure Switch Valve (J) and verify operation of the low air pressure Alarm Switch (N).

Appendix L of TFP1090 (08/2020) Summary Instructions (if problems occur, consult full document) DN150, Model DPV-1 Dry Pipe Valve with Standard Alarm Test Valve, with Model ACC-1 Accelerator



I. Normal Conditions

- The Main Control Valve (A) is opened and locked, and the Accelerator Control Valve (S) and Air Supply Control Valve (K) are open.
- The sprinkler system is filled with air and is pressurized.
- The Main Drain Valve (F), and Low Body Drain Valve (L) are closed.
- The Alarm Test Valve (E) is in the closed position.
- The Pressure Gauge Valves (B) and (C) are open.
- The Pressure Switch Valve (J) is open.
- System Air Pressure Gauge (G) reads downstream air pressure, Water Supply Pressure Gauge (H) reads the upstream water pressure, and Accelerator Air Pressure Gauge (R) reads the accelerator pressure.

II. Operation

When one or more sprinklers are activated, the accelerator operates to permit system air pressure into the Dry Pipe Valve intermediate chamber. Doing so will immediately overcome the ability of the system air pressure to hold the Dry Pipe Valve closed without having to wait for system air pressure to decay to approximately 20% of the water supply. The Dry Pipe Valve immediately opens to permit water flow into the system piping and to be discharged from any open sprinklers. Also, with the Dry Pipe Valve open, water flows to actuate the Waterflow Pressure Alarm Switch (M) and, as applicable, the Water Motor Alarm.

III. Removing System From Service

Step 1. Close the Main Control Valve (A), close the Air Supply Control Valve (K), and close the Accelerator Control Valve (R).

Step 2. Drain the system with the Main Drain Valve (F) and by opening all auxiliary drain valves in the system to make sure that cross-mains and branch lines are drained.

IV. Placing the System Back in Service

Step 1. Close the auxiliary drain valves after water ceases to discharge, and leave the Main Drain Valve (F) open.

Step 2. Replace the sprinklers that have operated and the sprinklers close to the fire.

Step 3. Push down on the reset knob (P) to allow the Dry Pipe Valve (D) to re-seat.

Step 4. Via the Air Supply Control Valve (K), pressurize the system with air to 0,7 bar, and then open and close each auxiliary drain valves in the system piping to drain any remaining water in trapped sections. Also, partially open the Low Body Drain Valve (L) to assure that the riser is completely drained. Close the Low Body Drain Valve (L) as soon as water ceases to discharge.

Step 5. Open the Air Supply Control Valve (K) to restore the system to the normal system air pressure.

Step 6. Reset accelerator (Q) using the instruction on its resetting label.

Step 7. Partially open the Main Control Valve (A), and then slowly close the Main Drain Valve (F).

Step 8. Fully open the Main Control Valve (A) and lock it open.

Step 9. Reset the fire alarm panel and notify the central alarm station.

V. Weekly Test

Important: Prior to closing any valves or activating any alarms, notify local security guards and the central alarm station if applicable.

Step 1. Open the Alarm Test Valve (E), verify that the alarm signal created by the Waterflow Pressure Alarm Switch (M) is visible at the fire panel. If applicable, check the sound of the Water Motor Alarm — it must be clear and steady.

Step 2. Close the Alarm Test Valve (E), verify that the normal supply and system pressures are restored. If the supply pressure is below the normal, use the instructions from the water supply to obtain the usual pressure.

Step 3. Close the Pressure Switch Valve (J) and verify operation of the low air pressure Alarm Switch (N).