1 / 12 · Installation

On a pre-installation walk, what do you check first in each room, and why?

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2 / 12 · Installation

Why mark every supply diffuser on your drawing set during the field walk?

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3 / 12 · Installation

After the walk, what do the groups "go", "go with a note" and "hold" mean?

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4 / 12 · Installation

Name four field findings that call for an RFI rather than a field fix.

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5 / 12 · Installation

What does a good RFI contain?

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6 / 12 · Installation

A field condition conflicts with the design. Who reports, who decides, who accepts?

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2 / 12 · Installation

Supply air can keep smoke away from a nearby detector, so it may never alarm. Compare diffuser locations with the detector layout and raise any conflict before rough-in.

NFPA 72-2022 17.7.4

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1 / 12 · Installation

The ceiling: height, type, and beam or joist depth and spacing. Detector spacing depends on these facts, so write down measured numbers, not "looks fine".

NFPA 72-2022 Chapter 17

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4 / 12 · Installation

Ceiling height or beams differ from the layout; a room's use or size changed; delivered equipment differs from the accepted submittal; an interface point is missing or moved. Conflicting documents also need one.

NFPA 72-2022 Chapter 7

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3 / 12 · Installation

Go: field matches drawings. Go with a note: a small shift that changes no coverage, circuit or code requirement; record the as-built. Hold: the change could affect spacing, coverage, loading, survivability or an interface.

Good practice (no code section)

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6 / 12 · Installation

The installer reports the condition. The designer of record changes the design, in writing. The AHJ accepts the result, often after a resubmittal. A verbal hallway answer is not enough.

NFPA 72-2022 Chapter 7

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5 / 12 · Installation

Sheet, revision and exact location; what the drawing shows; what you found, with measurements and a photo; the requirement it affects, by section number; a suggested fix marked as a suggestion; the answer-by date.

Good practice (no code section)

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7 / 12 · Installation

Class A versus Class B: what happens to devices beyond a single open?

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8 / 12 · Installation

Which pathway class keeps working through a single wire-to-wire short, and how?

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9 / 12 · Installation

Match the class: checked end to end by equipment, fail-safe by losing power, unmonitored, Ethernet-type.

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10 / 12 · Installation

What is the classic installation mistake on a Class A circuit?

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11 / 12 · Installation

Pathway class versus survivability level: what does each describe?

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12 / 12 · Installation

Chapter 12 defines survivability levels. Where do you look to see when a level is required?

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8 / 12 · Installation

Class X. It tolerates a single open or ground like Class A, and fault isolators let it keep operating through a short. Class A alone does not survive a short.

NFPA 72-2022 12.3

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7 / 12 · Installation

Class A has a separate return route, so devices past the open keep working and the panel shows a trouble. Class B has one route out, so everything past the open is lost, though the trouble must still report.

NFPA 72-2022 12.3

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10 / 12 · Installation

Running the outgoing and return conductors in the same cable or raceway, so one event takes out both paths. Read the Chapter 12 separation rules before you plan the route.

NFPA 72-2022 12.3

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9 / 12 · Installation

Class C: integrity checked by the equipment communicating end to end. Class D: fail-safe, works by losing power, like a door holder releasing. Class E: not monitored. Class N: Ethernet-type with its own redundancy rules.

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12 / 12 · Installation

In the chapters that call for them: Chapter 24 for voice systems, where relocation or partial evacuation is the usual case, and Chapters 21 and 23 for other cases.

NFPA 72-2022 Chapters 21, 23 and 24

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11 / 12 · Installation

Class describes behavior under electrical faults: open, ground, short. Survivability describes how long the pathway keeps working during a fire, using protection such as rated cable, enclosures or construction.

NFPA 72-2022 12.4

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