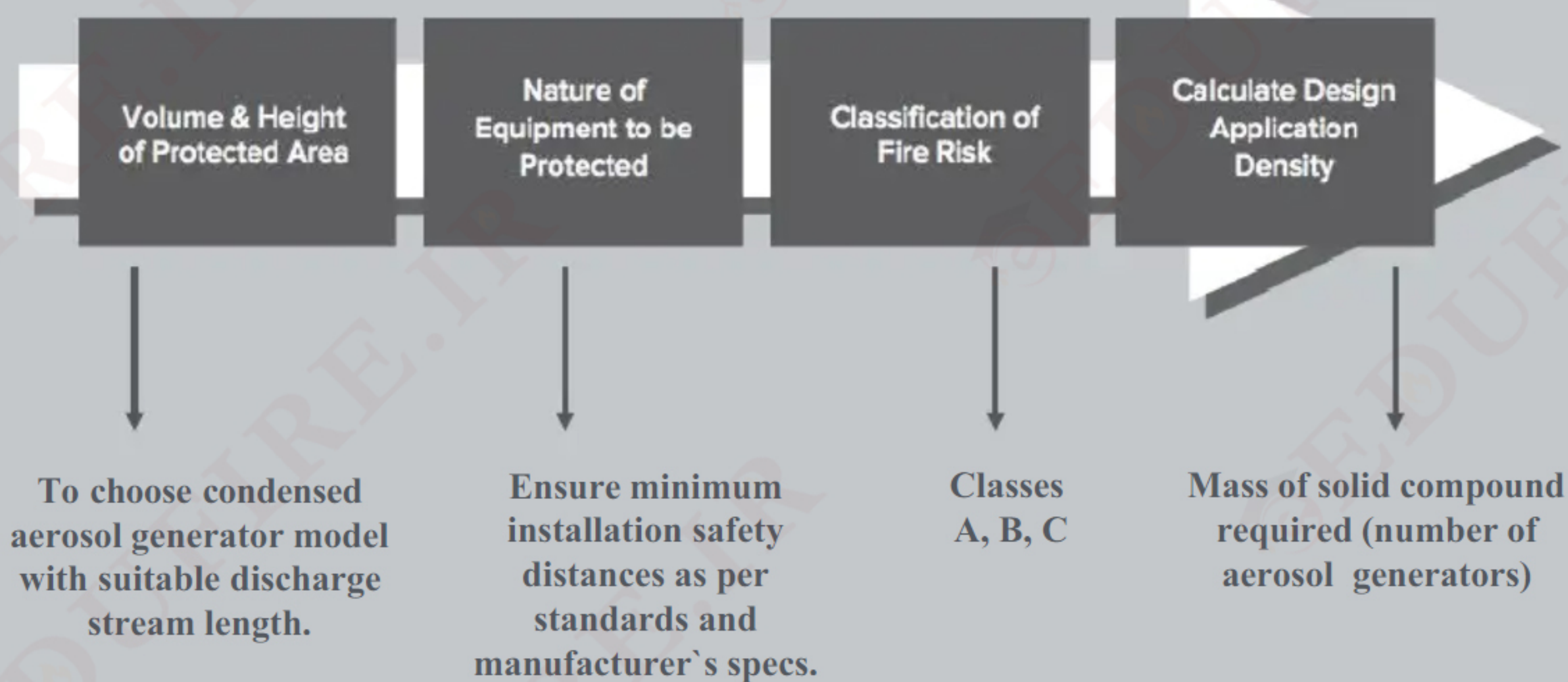




## Design Approach



1

## Design Principle (UL Standards)

### Land Applications

$$M = V \times D \times S.F$$

M (g) = Mass of Aerosol forming compound  
 V (m<sup>3</sup>) = Protected Volume  
 D (g/m<sup>3</sup>) = Extinguishing Application Density (EAD)  
 SF = Safety Factor (30%)

Fire Class	E.A.D UL (g/m <sup>3</sup> )
A	84
B	84
C	84

2

## Design Principle (EN 15276 or ISO 15779)

### Land Applications

$$M = V \times D \times S.F$$

M (g) = Effective mass of discharged extinguishant  
 V (m<sup>3</sup>) = Protected Volume  
 D (g/m<sup>3</sup>) = Extinguishing Application Density (EAD)  
 SF = Safety Factor (30%)

Fire Class	E.A.D. EN (g/m <sup>3</sup> )
A (polymeric)	46
A (wood)	74
B	52

3

## Design Principle

7.3.2.1.1 The minimum design application density for a Class B fuel hazard shall be the extinguishing application density, as determined in 7.3.2.1, multiplied by a safety factor of 1.3

7.3.2.2.1 The minimum design application density for a Class A surface fire hazard shall be the extinguishing application density, as determined in 7.3.2.2, multiplied by a safety factor of 1.3.

7.3.2.3 Class C Fuels. The minimum design application density for Class C hazards shall be at least that for the class of fire hazard being protected as defined in 3.3.7.1 and 3.3.7.2.

7.3.2.4 Fuel Combinations. For combinations of Class A and Class B fuels, the design application density shall be the value for the fuel requiring the greater design application density.

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## Design Principle (NFPA 2010 -2020 Standard)

### 7.4 Total Flooding Quantity.

7.4.1 Quantity Calculation. The mass of aerosol-forming compound required shall be calculated from the following formula:

$$m = d * f * v$$

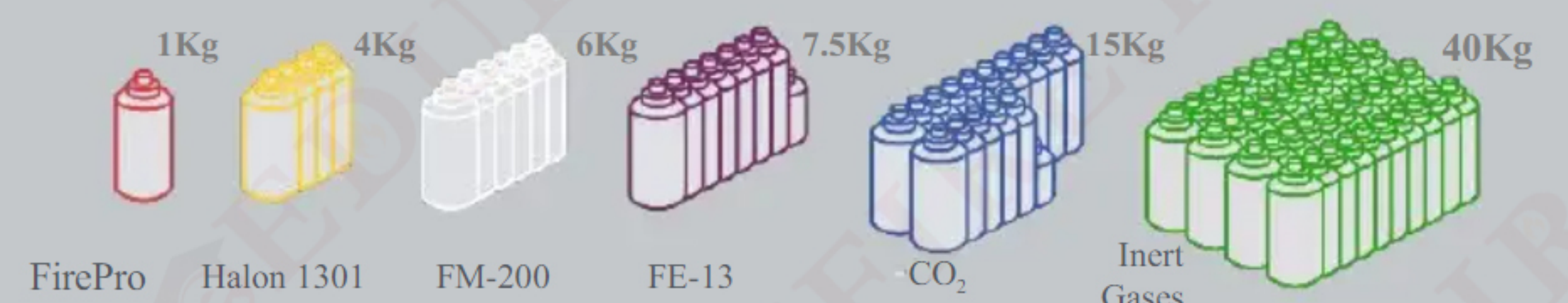
m = total flooding quantity [g (lb)]  
 d = design application density [g/m<sup>3</sup> (lb/ft<sup>3</sup>)] (see Section 7.4)  
 f = product of all additional design factors, as applicable (see 7.5.2)  
 V = protected volume [m<sup>3</sup> (ft<sup>3</sup>)]

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## FirePro – Effective & Efficient

Agent Mass Comparison:

- 4x more efficient than Halon 1301
- 6x more efficient than FM-200
- 7.5x more efficient than FE-13
- 15.5x more efficient than CO<sub>2</sub>
- 40x more efficient than inert gases



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