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Three sites with wet-pipe systems

Bruton Heights Wallace Collections Building

























Abby Aldrich Rockefeller FOLK • ART • MUSEUM









- Smelly, slimy, chunky discharge when pipes were opened
- Delayed Trip Times



Localized Repairs



Pin-holes in pipes





Corrosion evident on pipes and at joints



Leaks





Corrosion can lead to failure

- Pipe walls thin
- Holes develop
- Joints fail
- Valves fail
- Heads or pipe can be blocked



Roll grooves trap water



Inspection



"Dry" Pipe after

• 3 months









MIC (Microbiologically Influenced Corrosion)

- Block pipe or heads
- Accelerate Corrosion





What are our options?

•Salvage and treat the existing dry-pipe system then convert it to a wet-pipe system

•Complete removal and replacement – which type of fire suppression?

Options

- Mist: not tested in the field long enough
- Gas: spaces are too large
- Pre-action: complicated equipment
- All of the above are very expensive and don't have the history of reliability we require.

Why Wet Pipe?

•Simple equipment and maintenance

- •Field-tested and proven in over 100 years of use
- •Immediate local response



•Less water pressure than fire hoses

Why Wet Pipe?

- Eutectic metal link (a.k.a. fusible link) heads
- Extremely low rate of failure
- Water flow and smoke alarms in place



Why Wet Pipe?

Rigorous testing protocol prevents leaks:

- 40 psi air for 24 hours
- 200 psi water for 2 hours
- System is maintained under 55-60 psi

Compact and Dense Storage

- More sprinkler heads (water) needed
- Space between units is

necessary







Sprinkler Heads in Exhibit Cases

• Design and construction materials may dictate this requirement.







Reliability

DocumentationMaintenanceTesting



Zones based on Building Use







