

Title	MSC Circulars / MSC/Circ.798
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GUIDELINES FOR PERFORMANCE AND TESTING CRITERIA AND SURVEYS OF MEDIUM-EXPANSION CONCENTRATES FOR FIRE-EXTINGUISHING SYSTEMS

1 The Maritime Safety Committee, at its sixty-eighth session, approved the guidelines for the performance and testing criteria and surveys of medium-expansion foam concentrates for fire-extinguishing systems as contained in the annex.

2 Member Governments are recommended to ensure that tests for type approval and periodical control of the medium-expansion foam concentrates are performed in accordance with the attached guidelines.

ANNEX

1 GENERAL

1.1 Application

These guidelines apply to the foam concentrates for medium-expansion foam fire-extinguishing systems referred to in SOLAS regulation II-2/61.

1.2 Definitions

For the purpose of these Guidelines the following definitions apply:

1.2.1 "Foam (fire fighting)": an aggregate of air filled bubbles formed from an aqueous solution of a suitable foam concentrate;

1.2.2 "Foam solution": a solution of foam concentrate and water;

1.2.3 "Foam concentrate": the liquid which, when mixed with water in the appropriate concentration, gives a foam solution;

1.2.4 "Expansion ratio": the ratio of the volume of foam to the volume of foam solution from which it was made;

1.2.5 "Spreading coefficient": a measurement of the ability of one liquid to spontaneously spread across another;

1.2.6 "25% (50%) drainage time": the time for 25% (50%) of the liquid content of a foam to drain out;

1.2.7 "Gentle application": application of foam to the surface of a liquid fuel via a backboard, tank wall or other surface;

1.2.8 "Sediment": insoluble particles in the foam concentrate.

2 SAMPLING PROCEDURE

2.1 The sampling method should ensure representative samples which should be stored in filled containers.

2.2 The sample size should be:

.1 30 litres for type tests (see Section 3)

.2 2 litres for periodical controls (see Section 4)

3 TESTS FOR TYPE APPROVAL OF FOAM CONCENTRATES

For foam concentrate type approval, the tests under paragraphs 3.1 to 3.10 should be performed. They should be carried out at laboratories acceptable to the Administration.

3.1 Freezing and thawing

3.1.1 Before and after temperature conditioning in accordance with 3.1.2, the foam concentrate should show no visual sign of stratification, non-homogeneity or sedimentation.

3.1.2 Freezing and thawing test

.1 Apparatus:

.1 freezing chamber, capable of achieving temperatures required as stated in 2.1 below;

.2 polyethylene tube, approximately 10 mm diameter, 400 mm long and sealed and weighted at one end, with suitable spacers attached (Figure 1 of MSC/Circ.582 shows a typical form.)

.3 500 mL cylinder approximately 400 mm high and 65 mm diameter.

.2 Procedure:

.1 Set the temperature of the freezing chamber to a temperature which is 10 degrees C below the freezing point of the sample measured in accordance with

BS 5117: Section 1.3 (excluding 5.2 in the standard).

To prevent the glass measuring cylinder from breaking, due to expansion of the foam concentrate on freezing, insert the tube into the measuring cylinder, sealed end downward, weighted if necessary to void floatation, the spacers ensuring it remains approximately on the central axis of the cylinder. Place the sample in the cylinder in the chest, cool and maintain at the required temperature for 24 hours. At the end of this period thaw the sample for not less than 24 hours and not more than 96 hours in an ambient temperature of 20-25 degrees C.

.2 Repeat .2.1 three times to give four cycles of freezing and thawing.

.3 Examine the sample for stratification and non-homogeneity.

.4 Condition the sample for 7 days at 60 degrees C followed by one day at room temperature.

3.2 Heat stability

An unopened 20 litre container (or other standard shipping container) as supplied by the manufacturer from a production batch should be maintained for 7 days at 60 degrees C, followed by one day at room temperature. Following this conditioning, the foam liquid after agitating/stirring will be subjected to the fire test as per 3.8, and comply with the requirements given in these guidelines.

3.3 Sedimentation

3.3.1 Any sediment in the concentrate prepared in accordance with Section 2 should be dispersible through a 180 micro m sieve, and the percentage volume of sediment should not be more than 0.25% when tested in accordance with 3.3.2.

3.3.2 The test should be carried out as follows:

.1 Apparatus:

.1 graduated centrifuge tubes;

.2 centrifuge operating at 6000 +/- 100 m/s**2;

.3 180 micro m sieve complying with ISO 3310-1;

.4 plastic wash bottle.

NOTE : A centrifuge and tubes complying with ISO 3734 are suitable.

.2 Procedure:

Centrifuge each sample for 10 minutes. Determine the volume of the sediment and determine the percentage of this volume with respect to the centrifuged sample volume. Wash the contents of the centrifuge tube onto the sieve and check that the sediment can or cannot be dispersed through the sieve by the jet from the plastic wash bottle.

NOTE : It is possible that the test method is not suitable for some non-Newtonian foam concentrates. In this case an alternative method, to the satisfaction of the Administration, should be used so that compliance with this requirement can be verified.

3.4 Kinematic viscosity

3.4.1 The test should be carried out according to ASTM D 445-86 or ISO 3104. Kinematic viscosity should not exceed 200 mm²/s.

3.4.2 The method for determining viscosity of non-Newtonian foam concentrates should be to the satisfaction of the Administration.

3.5 pH value

The pH value of the foam concentrate should be not less than 6.0 and not more than 10.0 at temperature of 20 +/- 2 degrees C.

3.6 Expansion ratio

3.6.1 The test should be carried out in accordance with paragraph 3.6.2 with sea water at about 20 degrees C. Simulated sea water with the characteristics stated under 3.6.3 may be used. The expansion ratio obtained with the foam generators used on board should be consistent with the expansion ratio obtained with the foam generators during the fire test.

3.6.2 Determination of the expansion ratio:

.1 Apparatus:

.1 plastic collecting vessel of volume V, approximately 200 L and accurately known to +/- 2 L;

(An example of suitable vessel is given in ISO 7203-2)

.2 medium-expansion foam-making equipment which when tested with water has a flow rate not less than (3.0 +/- 0.1) L/min at a nozzle pressure of (5.0 +/- 0.1) bar.

(An example of suitable apparatus is given in ISO 7203-2).

.2 Procedure

.1 Wet the vessel internally and weight it (W1). Set up the foam equipment and adjust the nozzle pressure of (5.0 +/- 0.1) bar. With the discharge facility closed, collect the foam in the vessel. As soon as the vessel is full, stop collecting foam and strike the foam surface level with the rim. Weight the vessel (W2). During the filling operation, keep the discharge facility in the bottom of the vessel closed until the total weight of the foam is determined.

.2 Calculate the expansion E from the equation:

$$E = V/(W2 - W1)$$

where it is assumed that the density of the foam solution is 1.0 kg/L;

V is the vessel volume, in mL;

W1 is the mass of the empty vessel, in grammes; and

W2 is the mass of the full vessel, in grammes.

.3 Open the drainage facility and measure the 50% drainage time (see paragraph 3.7.1 below).

Determine the drainage either by having the vessel on a scale and recording the weight loss, or by collecting the drained foam solution in a measuring cylinder.

3.6.3 Simulated sea water may be made up by dissolving:

25.0 g Sodium chloride (NaCl)

11.0 g Magnesium chloride (MgCl₂ 6H₂O)

1.6 g Calcium chloride (CaCl₂ 2H₂O)

4.0 g Sodium sulphate (Na₂SO₄)

3.7 Drainage time

3.7.1 The drainage time should be determined, after having determined the expansion ratio, in accordance with paragraph 3.6.2.3.

3.7.2 The test should be carried out with sea water at about 20 degrees C. simulated sea water with the characteristics stated in 3.6.3 may be used.

3.7.3 Drainage time obtained with the foam generators used on board should be consistent with the drainage time obtained with the foam generators during the fire test.

3.8 Fire tests

Fire tests should be carried out in accordance with the following paragraphs 3.8.1 - 3.8.7 below.

NOTE : The fire tests of section 3.8 are more expensive and time consuming than the other tests of these guidelines. It is recommended that fire tests should be carried out at the end of the test programme, so as to avoid expense of unnecessary testing of foam concentrates which do not comply in other respects.

3.8.1 Environmental conditions

- .1 Air temperature: (15 +/- 5) degrees C
- .2 Maximum wind speed: 3 m/s in proximity of the fire tray.

Records

During the fire test, record the following:

- .1 indoor or outdoor test
- .2 air temperature
- .3 fuel temperature
- .4 water temperature
- .5 foam solution temperature

.6 wind speed

.7 extinction time.

3.8.3 Foam solution

.1 Prepare a foam solution, following the recommendations from the supplier for concentration, maximum premix time, compatibility with the test equipment, avoiding contamination by other types of foam, etc.

.2 The test should be carried out with sea water at about 20 degrees C. Simulated sea water with the characteristics stated in 3.6.3 may be used.

3.8.4 Apparatus

.1 Fire tray:

Circular fire tray of steel with dimensions as follows:

diameter at rim: (1,480 +/- 15) mm

depth (150 +/- 10) mm

normal thickness of steel wall 2.5 mm

NOTE : The tray has an area of approximately 1.73 m**2.

.2 Foam-making equipment:

In accordance with subparagraph 3.6.2.1.

3.8.5 Fuel

Use an aliphatic hydrocarbon mixture with physical properties according to the following specification:

.1 distillation range 84-105 degrees

.2 maximum difference between initial and boiling points 10 degrees C

.3 maximum aromatic content 1%

.4 density at 15 degrees (707.5 +/- 2.5) kg/m**3

.5 temperature about 20 degrees C.

NOTE : Typical fuels meeting this specification are n-heptane and certain solvent fractions sometimes referred to as commercial heptane.

The Administration may require additional fire tests using an additional test fuel.

3.8.6 Test procedure

3.8.6.1 Place the tray directly on the ground and ensure that it is level. Add approximately 30L of fresh water and (55 +/- 2) L of fuel, to give a nominal freeboard of 100 mm.

3.8.6.2 Not later than 5 minutes after adding of a fuel, ignite the fuel and allow it to burn free for a period of not less than 180 s after the full involvement. Set up the foam equipment at a height which is equal to the upper edge of the rim as it is shown at figure 1. 200 +/- 5 s after full involvement of the surface into the fire, apply foam along the wall of the tray for a period of 120 +/- 2 s. Record the extinction time as the period from start of foam application to extinction.

3.8.7 Permissible limits

Extinction time % not more than 120 s.

3.9 Corrosiveness

The storage container shall be compatible with its foam concentrate, throughout the service life of the foam, such that the chemical and physical properties of the foam shall not deteriorate below the initial values accepted by the Administration.

3.10 Volumic mass

According to ASTM D 1298-85.

4 PERIODICAL CONTROLS OF FOAM CONCENTRATES STORED ON BOARD

The attention of the Administration is drawn to the fact that particular installation conditions (excessive ambient temperature, incomplete filling of the tank etc.) may lead to an abnormal ageing of the concentrates. For the periodical control of foam concentrate the tests under paragraphs 4.1 to 4.5 should be performed. They should be carried out at laboratories acceptable to the Administration. The deviations in the values obtained by these tests, in respect of those obtained during the type approval tests, should be within ranges acceptable to the Administration. Tests under items 4.1, 4.3 and 4.4 should be

carried out on samples maintained at 60 degrees C for 24 hours and subsequently cooled to the test temperature.

4.1 Sedimentation

According to paragraph 3.3 above.

4.2 pH value

According to paragraph 3.5 above.

4.3 Expansion ratio

According to paragraph 3.6 above.

4.4 Drainage time

According to paragraph 3.7 above.

4.5 Volumic mass

According to paragraph 3.10 above.

5 INTERVALS OF PERIODICAL CONTROLS

The first periodical control of foam concentrates stored on board should be performed after a period of 3 years and, after that, every year. A record of the age of the foam concentrates and of subsequent controls should be kept on board.

Figure 1 - Fire test arrangement of medium expansion foam

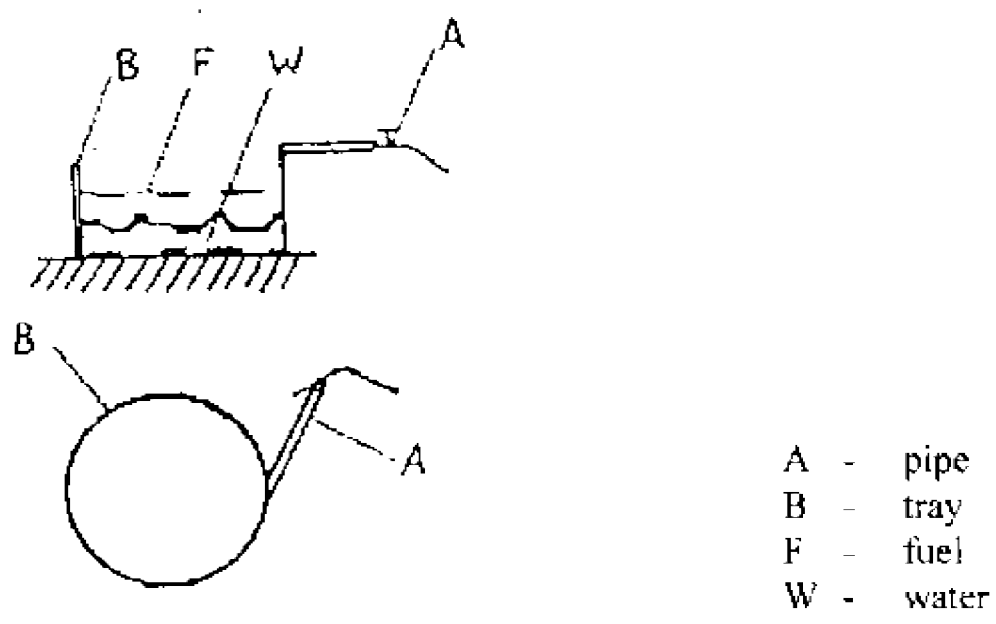


Figure 1- Fire test arrangement of medium expansion foam