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E-BOOK 06 INTERMEDIATE EDITION

Fire Alarm Design & Cable Calculation Guide

Conventional and Addressable Systems, Detector Selection and Loop Cable Sizing

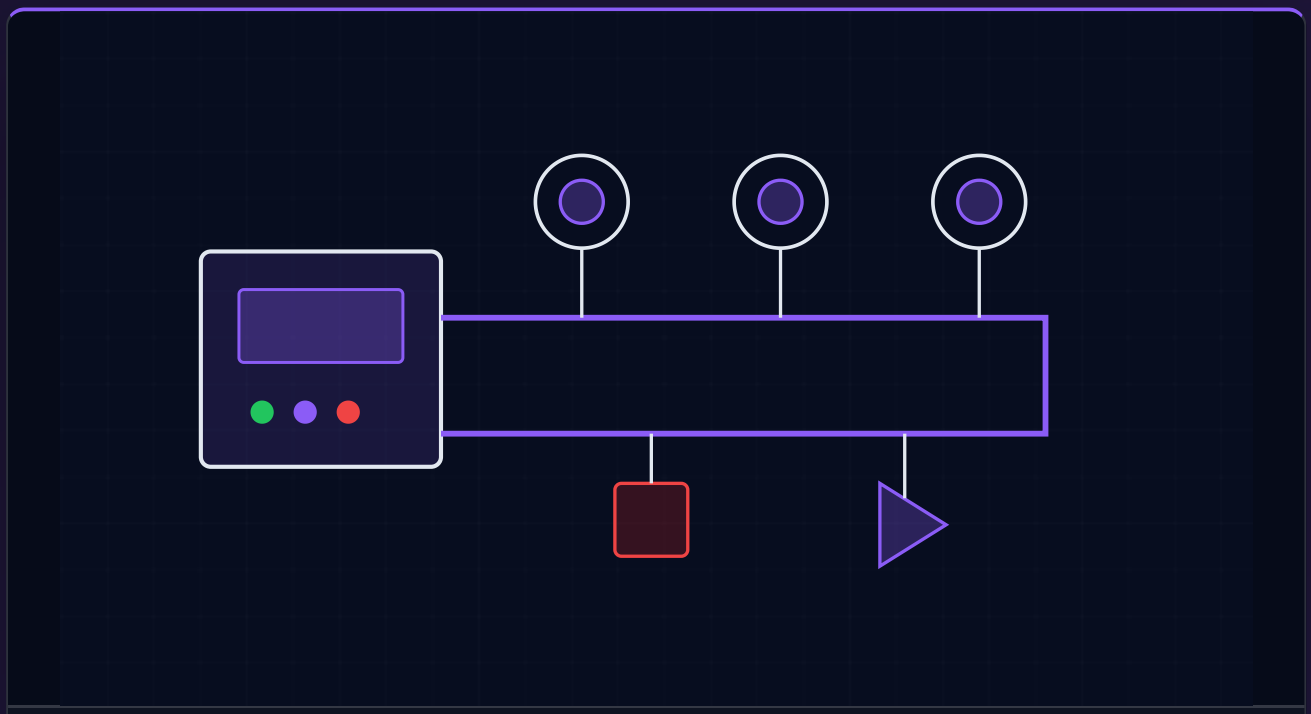


FIG 06.1 — ADDRESSABLE FACP CLASS-A LOOP & VOLTAGE-DROP TOPOLOGY

SYLLABUS
10 Structured Chapters

CALCULATIONS
Worked SI Examples & Tables

SITE READY
Forms & Hinglish Glossary

Shree Ganesh Enterprises (SGE) — AMC MEP 24x7
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Fire Alarm Design & Cable Calculation Guide

Conventional and Addressable Systems, Detector Selection and Loop Cable Sizing

A complete practical design and cable calculation guide for fire detection and alarm systems (FDAS), comparing conventional zone wiring with addressable Class-A loops, detailing space-by-space detector selection, 24V NAC sounder voltage drop arithmetic, standby battery sizing, MEP interfaces, and false-alarm prevention.

Intended Audience: ELV / Fire Alarm design engineers, commissioning technicians, electrical site supervisors, and facility maintenance leads.

Engineering Notice & Standards Policy

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Worked numerical examples across this book are illustrative engineering demonstrations. All design inputs, pipe friction factors, battery deratings, and protective clearances must be re-checked for project conditions by a competent licensed professional. High-voltage electrical testing, pump-room servicing, and gaseous fire suppression operations can be fatal if undertaken without qualified personnel, written Permits-to-Work, and Lockout-Tagout (LOTO) controls.

Roman-script Hindi/Hinglish site terms are included cleanly to assist execution teams; formal English engineering terminology governs contractual and code interpretations.

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What You Will Learn

- Contrast Conventional Zone (Class-B EOL) wiring with Addressable (Class-A SLC) loop isolation topologies
- Select the correct Optical Smoke, Fixed/RoR Heat, Multi-Criteria, Beam, and Duct detector for each room hazard
- Position Manual Call Points, sounder-strobes, and response indicators accurately across floor layouts
- Calculate 24-hour standby + 30-minute alarm VRLA battery capacities with temperature/ageing factors
- Calculate 24V DC sounder/notification circuit voltage drop (mV/Ohm) to avoid silent far-end hooters
- Wire life-safety interfaces (lift homing, AHU tripping, stair pressurisation, access-door release) cleanly

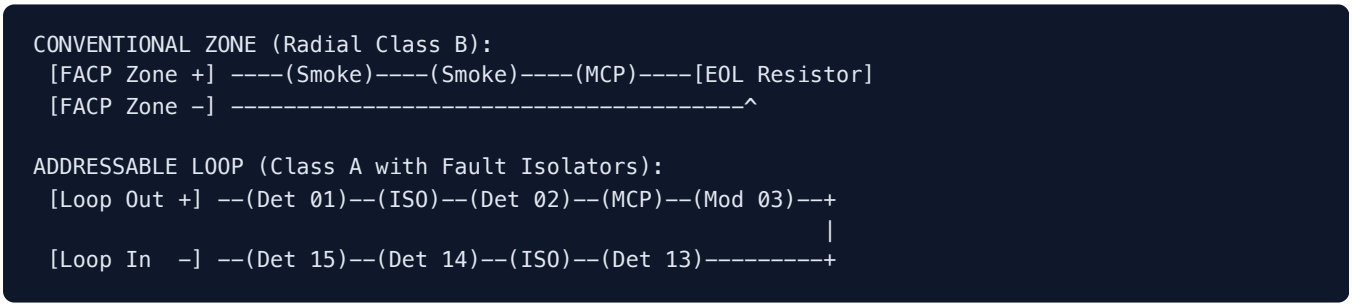
Chapter 1: Fire Detection Architecture — Conventional vs Addressable

Catching Fire in Minutes Rather Than Waiting for Flames

A sprinkler needs ~68 C ceiling heat to burst; by that time smoke already fills hallways. An engineered **Fire Detection and Alarm System (FDAS)** detects microscopic combustion aerosols or rapid heat rises within seconds, alerts occupants immediately, and triggers building ventilation/lift safety controls.

Conventional vs Addressable Architecture

Parameter	Conventional FDAS	Addressable FDAS
Wiring Topology	Radial 2-wire Zone (`EOL` End-of-Line Resistor at last device)	Looped 2-wire **Signaling Line Circuit (SLC)** returning to panel (Class A)
Location Visibility	Panel shows only **"Zone 2 Fire"** (entire floor/wing)	Panel displays exact **"L1-D042 Server Room Smoke"**
Fault Tolerance	Single cut opens detectors downstream of break	With **Fault Isolator Modules**, both halves keep working cleanly from opposite ends!
Cost Profile	Economical for small shops, clinics, tiny hostels (< 20–30 devices)	Standard choice for multi-storey offices, hospitals, factories, hotels



NOTE

System design rules, spacing distances, sounder decibel levels, and battery hold hours depend on IS 2189, NFPA 72, EN 54, and NBC 2016 Part 4. Confirm the current code edition and product approvals before purchase.

HINGLISH

Conventional = poore area ka ek zone batane wala panel. Addressable = har ek detector ka exact kamra number batane wala smart panel. EOL Resistor = zone line ke aakhiri chhor par lagne wala monitoring resistor.

Chapter 2: Detector Types and Space-by-Space Selection Matrix

Picking Smoke vs Heat Prevents Nuisance Alarms

Mounting an optical smoke detector inside a dusty welding bay or steamy commercial kitchen triggers nuisance sirens daily—causing security guards to mute or disconnect the whole panel! Match sensor physics to room environment cleanly:

Building Space	Recommended Detector	Why This Choice Works	Avoid Placing Here
Offices, Corridors, Bedrooms	Photoelectric / Optical Smoke	Responds rapidly to smouldering plastic/paper smoke	Heavy dust streams near doors
Commercial Kitchens & Tea Pantries	Fixed Temperature Heat (~57–60 C)	Ignores cooking steam/frying fumes; triggers on true flame heat	Optical smoke detectors
DG Rooms & Car Basements	Rate-of-Rise (RoR) + Fixed Heat or Multi-Sensor	Ignores mild exhaust haze while catching petrol/diesel flash heat	Pure sensitive optical smoke right over tailpipes
High Atriums / Warehouses (> 10 m)	Projected Beam Smoke Detectors	Covers long 50–100 m spans where point heads lose stratification	Maintenance-unfriendly high ceiling spot heads
Server Rooms / Data Centres	Multi-Criteria + Aspirating (ASD)	Sub-minute early warning inside chilled air streams	Slow fixed-temperature heat heads
AHU Supply/Return Ducts	Duct Smoke Sampling Housing	Shuts HVAC fan before smoke pumps to every non-fire floor	Normal unprotected ceiling head inside 10 m/s wind

HINGLISH

Optical smoke = dhuen ko dekhne wala sensor. Rate-of-Rise Heat = kamre ki garmi tezi se badhne par bajne wala heat sensor. Duct detector = AC hawa ki pipe ke andar dhuan pakadne wala yantra.

Chapter 3: Manual Call Points, Hooters/Strobes, Response Indicators and Modules

Peripheral Field Devices Explained

1. **Manual Call Points (MCPs):** Red break-glass / resettable-element call boxes mounted along escape corridors and staircase entry doors at convenient reach height (typically ~1.4 m above floor, max walking distance usually ~22.5–30 m per standard).
2. **Sounders / Hooters & Visual Strobes (NAC Circuits):** Alert occupants clearly above background machine noise (minimum audible dB margin above ambient across occupied bays; flashing strobes mandatory in noisy plant rooms or accessible toilets!).
3. **Remote Response Indicators (RIs):** Tiny red wall LEDs wired cleanly to concealed detectors sitting *above false ceilings* or inside locked store cupboards—so responders spot which ceiling void tile triggered without

lifting 40 tiles!

4. **Monitor & Control Modules:** Interface addressable SLC loops cleanly to sprinkler flow switches, ZCV tamper switches (Monitor), or lift homing & AHU damper trip relays (Control).

Chapter 4: Detector Coverage, Ceiling Height and Spacing Calculations

Spacing Logic for Flat, Partitioned and Void Spaces

Typical point detector coverage rules (confirm exact figures against IS 2189 / NFPA 72):

- **Point Smoke Detector (Flat ceiling <= 3 m):** Often taken as ~7.5 m effective radial reach (roughly **50–100 m2 max area** per detector depending on code standard & spacing layout; practical clean layout commonly assumes ~50–60 m2 for reliable fast response and corridor width overlaps).
- **Point Heat Detector:** Smaller effective reach (~5.3 m radius or roughly **25–50 m2** area) because heat plumes rise tighter than cooled smoke plumes.
- **False Ceiling Void / Underfloor Void:** Where hidden cable/dust void height exceeds threshold (commonly >= ~800 mm or containing combustible cables per code), provide extra detectors in the void linked to wall RIs!
- **Deep Structural Concrete Beams:** Beams exceeding ~10–15% of ceiling height trap smoke inside bays; treat each deep bay as an independent compartment or reduce spacing cleanly.

WORKED EXAMPLE 1

Floor Smoke Detector Estimation (Illustrative). Open-plan office floor = **900 m2** (30 m x 30 m), flat gypsum ceiling at 3.2 m height with negligible plenum void. Adopting a conservative effective coverage assumption of **50 m2 per optical smoke detector** (check exact code allowance for your building):

Estimated open-area detectors = 900 m2 / 50 m2 = **18 optical smoke detectors**. Grid layout Check: 6 columns spaced @ 5.0 m (= 30 m) x 3 rows spaced @ 10.0 m? Better balanced grid: **6 x 3 = 18** would have 10 m row spacing (exceeds typical 7.5–9 m code center limits!). Instead adjust to a symmetrical **4 rows x 5 columns = 20 detectors** (6.0 m x 7.5 m spacing = 45 m2/head; max half-diagonal to corner = `sqrt(3^2 + 3.75^2) = 4.80 m`, comfortably inside ~7.5 m max radius!). Always verify geometry diagonally, not merely area division!

HINGLISH

Response Indicator (RI) = false ceiling ke upar lage chhupe detector ka bahar deewar par laga red signal lamp.

Chapter 5: Panel Sizing, Loop Capacity and Standby Battery (Ah) Calculation

Always Leave Loop & Power Spare Capacity

- **Addressable Loop Sizing:** If manufacturer loop limit is 127 or 250 addresses, **never load beyond 75–80% on day one** (e.g., cap design count around ~95–100 addresses on a 127-point loop) to leave clear expansion

and isolate future tenant partitions without pulling fresh loops across finished ceilings!

- **Standby Battery Sizing Principle:** Fire Alarm Control Panels run on 24 V DC (two 12 V sealed VRLA batteries wired in series). When grid/DG fails, batteries must hold the panel alive cleanly for quiescent standby period (e.g., 24 hours typical) **plus** sound full alarm loads (e.g., 30 minutes typical; always confirm code period!).

WORKED EXAMPLE 2

FACP Standby Battery Capacity (Illustrative). Assume a 2-loop addressable panel measures/calculates:

- Total Quiescent Standby Current (panel cards + 140 detectors/MCPs) `I_std = 0.42 A`
- Required Standby Hold Duration (Illustrative per IS/NFPA guide) `T_std = 24 hours`
- Total Full Alarm Load Current (panel + relays + 14 sounder-strobes) `I_alm = 1.85 A`
- Required Alarm Duration (Illustrative) `T_alm = 0.5 hours` (30 mins)
- Battery Ageing & Temperature Derating Multiplier = **1.25** (compensates for battery end-of-life wear)

Step 1: Standby consumption = `0.42 A x 24 h = 10.08 Ah` Step 2: Alarm consumption = `1.85 A x 0.5 h = 0.925 Ah` Step 3: Combined raw demand = `10.08 + 0.925 = 11.005 Ah` Step 4: Apply 1.25 derating factor = `11.005 x 1.25 = 13.76 Ah` . Result: Select standard commercial pair of **two 12 V, 17 Ah (or 18 Ah) VRLA batteries** in series (24 V, 17–18 Ah). Verify the FACP internal charger current handles recharging the battery within 24 hours per spec!

HINGLISH

Standby battery = light jaane par fire panel ko 24 ghante tak zinda rakhne wali do 12V batteries. Quiescent current = jab koi alarm na ho tab panel dwara li jaane wali halka bijli kharch.

Chapter 6: Fire Cable Selection, Shielding and Voltage-Drop Calculation

Why Plain PVC Alarm Wire Fails Mid-Fire

- **SLC Detection Loops:** Typically wired using **1.5 mm2 2-core FRLS (Flame Retardant Low Smoke) shielded copper twisted cable**, or **Fire Survival (FS) mica-tape armored cable** where evacuation voice/phased alarms must survive active flame corridors!
- **Shield Drain Continuity Rule:** Connect copper foil/braid shield continuously through every detector base/junction cleanly and ground it **AT ONE END ONLY** inside the FACP panel earth bar—grounding both ends creates hum ground loops that scramble addressable digital communication!

Why Sounder Circuits (NAC) Demand Voltage-Drop Math

Unlike tiny microamp detection loops, **Notification Appliance Circuits (Sounders / Hooters / Strobes)** draw hefty DC amperes along long radial corridor runs. If voltage at the far hooter falls below its ~18 V DC rating during depleted-battery operation, end-of-line sounders fall silent or chirp weakly!

WORKED EXAMPLE 3

24 V DC Sounder Circuit Voltage Drop Check (Illustrative). A radial corridor sounder circuit runs **L = 180 metres** feeding **12 hooter-strobes** drawing 45 mA (0.045 A) each on alarm. Cable chosen: **2-core 1.5 mm2 Copper** (conductor loop resistance per core approx `12.1 ohm/km` at ~20 C; check vendor table for higher temp). Panel battery end-of-discharge terminal voltage = **21.6 V DC**; sounders require minimum **18.0 V DC** at terminals.

Step 1: Total alarm circuit current `I = 12 x 0.045 A = 0.54 A` Step 2: Two-way conductor resistance (go + return = 2 x 180 m = 360 m = 0.36 km): `R_loop = 0.36 km x 12.1 ohm/km = 4.356 ohm` (allow +10–15% resistance rise under warm 60 C conditions -> ~4.90 ohm) Step 3: Conservative end-loaded voltage drop: `Delta_V = 0.54 A x 4.90 ohm = 2.65 V` Step 4: Voltage available at last hooter = `21.6 V – 2.65 V = 18.95 V` ! Verdict: **18.95 V > 18.0 V minimum** -> 1.5 mm2 Cu PASSES safely! (If the run were 280 m or carried 25 hooters, drop would breach 18 V and force upgrading cable cleanly to **2.5 mm2 Cu** or splitting into two balanced sounder circuits!).

HINGLISH

Voltage drop = lambe taar mein aakhiri hooter tak pahunchte-pahunchte 24V bijli ka kam ho jaana. Shield drain single-point earth = taar ki chaandi/copper jali ko sirf panel mein ek jagah earth karna.

Chapter 7: Critical Life-Safety Cause-and-Effect Matrix (Interfaces)

Making Building Systems React Coherently

A panel ringing inside a security desk means little if escalators, AHUs, and mag-locks fight evacuation. Configure a clear **Cause-and-Effect Matrix** verified during integrated testing:

Confirmed Fire Trigger Input	FACP Hooter/Strobes	AHU & Smoke Dampers	Stair Pressurisation Fan	Lift Homing & Fire Mode	Electronic Door Access (Mag-Locks)
Any Manual Call Point / Double Knock Smoke	All/Phased Floors Sound	**TRIP AHU / Close Fire Damper** on fire floor	**START Pressurisation Fan**	**Return all passenger lifts to Ground Floor & park open**	**FAIL-SAFE UNLOCK** exit staircase doors immediately!
Sprinkler Floor Flow Switch	General Evacuation Alarm	Trip Affected Zone HVAC	Maintain Stair Overpressure	Ground Homing Activated	Unlock All Egress Doors
Clean Agent Gas Cross-Zone Trip	Pre-Discharge Gas Horn (Distinct Tone)	Close Zone Damper Seal!	—	—	Seal Enclosure; manual abort live

WARNING

Confirm access-control **Mag-Locks** drop DC release power via **hardware fail-safe relay break** directly wired to FACP fire relay—never rely solely on software BMS Ethernet commands that freeze during network drops!

HINGLISH

Cause and Effect Matrix = aag lagne par lift, AC, pressurisation fan aur access card wale darwazon ka apne aap surakshit mode mein aana. Lift homing = sabhi lifts ka bina ruke seedhe ground floor par aakar ruk jaana.

Chapter 8: Installation Hygiene, Conduit Segregation and False-Alarm Prevention

Site Practices That Keep Panels Healthy for Years

1. **Segregate Power & Fire Conduits:** Never share fire alarm cables inside 415 V power cable trays or tight lighting conduits (induced electromagnetic noise corrupts addressable loop polling!). Use dedicated painted-red GI conduit / cable baskets cleanly spaced >= 150–300 mm off HV lines.
2. **Preserve Plastic Dust Caps Until Handover Day:** Plaster sanding, tile cutting, and ceiling painting fill optical smoke chambers with white gypsum powder inside 2 days! Leave OEM protective plastic dust covers firmly capped until final clean commissioning—and verify EVERY single dust cap is removed on handover inspection (dead painted/capped detectors look silent on the wall!).
3. **Avoid T-Tapping Addressable Class-A Loops:** Keep clean unbroken Out-and-Back star-free loop continuity so fault-isolator protection works accurately.
4. **Label Every Cable End Clearly:** Print durable heat-shrink / ferrule loop tags on both ends (`L1–OUT` , `L1–RET` , `Zone 3`).

FIELD TIP

When replacing dirty optical detectors after construction, clean or send for factory-authorized sensor recalibration; blowing high-pressure oily compressed shop air straight into delicate sensor chambers ruins optics!

Chapter 9: Commissioning, Weekly/Quarterly Test Schedule and Point Schedule

Printable Device Address & Point Schedule Template

Loop & Addr	Device Type	Floor & Exact Room Location	Sounder / Interface Link	Comm Test (Canned Smoke?)	Pass / Initials
L1 - 001	Photo Smoke	Basement 1 – Electrical Room	Sounds Zone 1 / Shuts AHU-1	[ ] Canned Aerosol Pass	_____
L1 - 002	MCP	Basement 1 – Main Staircase	Global Evacuation + Lift Home	[ ] Test Key Pass	_____
L1 - 003	Flow Switch	Ground Floor – Lobby ZCV	Floor Fire + Main Ring	[ ] ZCV Drain Test Pass	_____

Commissioning & Loop Verification Checklist

□ Megger check bare field cables *prior* to plugging in electronic detectors (high-voltage megger **destroys** mounted electronic boards instantly!).

□ Verify exact End-to-End loop continuity resistance (Ohms) and zero earth-leakage (`OL` > 20 M-Ohm between conductor and shield/earth).

□ Verify Cause-and-Effect live drop test: Pull one real MCP -> Confirm Lift parks ground, AHU stops, Mag-locks open, Sounders exceed ambient dB!

□ Unplug AC mains at FACP -> Confirm Panel switches seamlessly to 24 V Battery without rebooting or dropping loops.

Chapter 10: Cheat Sheet, FAQ and Hinglish ELV Glossary

FDAS Designer's Golden Numbers

- **Loop Spare Capacity:** Fill <= **75–80%** max panel loop addresses on initial design.
- **Standby Battery Hold Rule:** `(I_standby x Hold_Hrs + I_alarm x Alarm_Hrs) x 1.25 Factor`.
- **Single-Point Shield Grounding:** Earth foil shield cleanly AT THE PANEL END ONLY; tape insulated neatly at field end.
- **Keep Dust Caps OFF on Handover:** Check visibly across 100% of floor ceilings before Fire NOC visit!

Frequently Asked Questions (Site & ELV)

1. **Can we use CAT-6 network wire for conventional or addressable fire alarm loops?** Avoid using thin unshielded 24 AWG CAT-6 cable unless explicitly specified for peer Ethernet panel networking—standard field loops require **1.5 mm2 FRLS / Fire Survival twisted pair** for mechanical ruggedness and minimal voltage drop!
2. **Why does my panel say 'Earth Fault' on a rainy day?** Moisture entered a damp basement MCP box, exterior conduit, or exposed outdoor cable splice touching the metallic conduit tray/shield. Split the loop at its middle device to binary-search which half leaks to earth!
3. **Why does my optical smoke detector trigger every night at 2 AM in summer?** Often tiny ceiling insects crawl inside unprotected mesh chambers attracted to LED flashes, or high humidity condensation drips near AC diffusers. Seal cable conduits entering detector bases so insects don't march down conduits!
4. **Can I test a smoke detector with a burning piece of paper or incense stick?** Avoid! Open soot damages optical chambers permanently and breaks safety rules. Use certified aerosol **Canned Smoke Tester** sprays made specifically for detector sensitivity verification.
5. **What is the difference between a Flow Switch Monitor Module and a Control Relay Module?** A **Monitor Module** *reads* an external dry switch (like a sprinkler flow switch opening) and informs the panel; a **Control Relay Module** *sends* a switched contact closure out from the panel to trip an AHU or home an elevator!
6. **What happens if a contractor accidentally reverses + and – polarity on a conventional zone?** Usually conventional detectors have diode bridges or LED polarities; some fail to alarm or show false short fault—always observe clean Red (+) and Black (–) discipline.
7. **How often should FACP batteries be replaced?** Typically every **3 to 5 years** depending on ambient pump/control room temperatures (heat kills VRLA life rapidly—load-test Ah capacity annually!).

8. **What is Double Knock / Cross-Zoning?** Used on critical Pre-Action / Clean-Agent rooms: Zone A triggers pre-alarm warning ONLY; gas/water releases ONLY after Zone B also trips independently—saving data centres from false dumps if one buggy sensor spikes.
9. **Where does the Fire Alarm Panel sit?** Inside a continuously manned **Fire Command Centre (FCC)**, Security Control Room, or main ground lobby reception near building entry for approaching firefighters.
10. **What is the mounting height for a Manual Call Point (MCP)?** Typically **1.2 m to 1.4 m** above finished floor along exits so both adults and wheelchair users can reach comfortably.
11. **Why do sounders require Fire Survival cable where phased evacuation runs?** During slow sequential evacuation, alarms on upper floors must stay alive even after flames burn through lower corridors.
12. **Do I need smoke detectors in a ceiling plenum above tiles?** Yes if the void depth exceeds ~800 mm or houses loaded power cables/combustibles per design standard—fit hidden void heads wired cleanly to wall Response Indicators below!

Hindi–English Bilingual Glossary

English Term	Hinglish / Site Hindi	Field Meaning
Fire Alarm Control Panel (FACP)	Mukhya fire alarm panel	Central electronic brain monitoring all sensors
Repeater Panel	Doosre gate par nakal panel	Mirror display showing alerts at secondary security post
Conventional System	Zone ke hisaab se batane wala system	Groups rooms into single radial cables
Addressable System	Exact kamra batane wala system	Polls every individual numbered chip cleanly
Signaling Line Circuit (SLC)	Addressable ghumavdar loop line	Data+Power 2-wire loop running out and back
Notification Appliance (NAC)	Hooter/Siren chalane wali line	High-current 24V power lines ringing sirens
Fault Isolator Module	Taar katne par bachaane wala module	Drops only broken cable section while loop stays live
End-of-Line (EOL) Resistor	Aakhiri chhor ka monitoring resistor	Supervises open-circuit breaks on radial lines
Photoelectric / Optical Smoke	Dhuen se bajne wala detector	LED-light scattering chamber sensing smoke
Heat Detector (Fixed / RoR)	Garmi se bajne wala detector	Triggers at fixed C or sharp rise per minute
Multi-Criteria Sensor	Dhuan aur garmi dono ka mix	Intelligent sensor rejecting harmless dust
Manual Call Point (MCP)	Haath se dabane wala button	Break-glass red box beside exits
Response Indicator (RI)	Chhupa detector batane wali red light	Wall LED pointing above-tile hidden fires
Sounder / Hooter with Strobe	Siren aur chamakne wali light	Audible + visual occupant evacuation beacon
Canned Smoke Tester	Nakli dhuan spray bottle	Clean aerosol for genuine commissioning tests
Dust Cap	Dhool rokne wala plastic cover	Red cap placed only during dusty civil sanding
Ground Loop / Shield Drain	Earth hum fault	Stray current if cable screen grounded at both ends
Monitor Module	Bahari sensor padhne wala module	Connects sprinkler flow/tamper into SLC loop
Control Relay Module	AC/Lift band karne wala module	Fires dry contact to external panel breakers
Cause and Effect Matrix	Kaun sa alert kya band karega chart	Pre-programmed evacuation/interface logic map
Quiescent Current	Shant halat ka bijli kharch	Normal standby amps drawn with zero fires
VRLA Battery	Sookhi seal wali backup battery	Maintenance-free 12V lead-acid panel backup
Megger / Insulation Test	High-voltage taar leak test	Never run with detectors plugged in!
Earth Fault	Taar ka body/earth se chhoo jana	Alert meaning sheath leakage onto steel conduit
Double Knock / Cross Zone	Do alag sensor par action	Two-stage trigger stopping false agent/water dump
Fire Survival (FS) Cable	Aag mein bhi zinda rehne wali taar	Mica-tape wrapped armored cable surviving high heat

Fire Alarm Design & Cable Calculation Guide

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COMPLETE 12-VOLUME SGE ENGINEERING LIBRARY

01 Fire Fighting System A to Z
02 Fire Protection Design Handbook
03 The Fire Pump House Manual
04 Pressure Switch & Pump Controller Field Manual
05 Sprinkler System Design Workbook
06 **Fire Alarm Design & Cable Calculation Guide**
07 Special Hazard Suppression Guide
08 Fire NOC & Building Approval Playbook
09 Fire Extinguishers, Home & Office Safety
10 Cable Sizing, LT Panel & Short-Circuit (kA) Guide
11 HT Cable Hi-Pot Testing & Fault Location
12 The Site Engineer's Calculation Handbook

Need This Executed or Audited on Your Site?

Shree Ganesh Enterprises (SGE) designs, supplies, installs, tests, commissions, and maintains Fire Fighting, Addressable Fire Alarm, HT/LT Electrical, Plumbing, HVAC, and IBMS systems — backed 24×7 by AMC MEP 24x7.

Desk: +91 98719 36847 | +91 85273 78555 | **Web:** sge.org.in/tools | **Email:** support@amcmep.in