

(Log #CP6)

NFPA 11A

11- 19 - (E-6-3.2): Accept

SUBMITTER: Technical Committee on Foam

RECOMMENDATION: Add the following method to Section E-6-3.2

Method for Determining the Effective Amount of Antifoam

Apparatus:

Balance - 1600 gram capacity minimum - readability 0.2 grams maximum

2 Liter beaker or similar container

1 gallon plastic or glass jug with cap

Eyedropper

Optional - 10 ml pipette

1. In the 2 liter beaker, weigh out one gram (one ml) of antifoam using an eyedropper or the pipette.

2. Add 999 grams of water.

3. Mix well.

4. Weigh out 1000 grams of the solution to be defoamed and place it in the gallon jug.

5. Add 10 grams (10 mls) of the diluted antifoam to the gallon jug using the eyedropper or pipette, cap it and shake vigorously.

6. If the solution in the jug foams, go back to step 5 and repeat this step until little or no foam is generated by shaking the jug. Keep a record of the number of grams (mls) that are required to eliminate the foaming.

7. The number of grams (mls) of diluted antifoam required to eliminate foaming is equal to the number of parts per million (ppm) of the antifoam as supplied that must be added to the solution to be defoamed.

8. Calculate the amount of neat antifoam to be added as follows:

Volume of solution to be defoamed = V (US Gallons)

ppm of antifoam required = D

Lbs. of antifoam required = W

$8.32V \times D \div 1,000,000 = W$

Example:

10,000 gallons of foam solution require defoaming.

The procedure above has determined that 150 ppm of antifoam are needed to defoam this solution

$8.32 \times 10,000 \times 150 \div 1,000,000 = 12.48$ lbs.

9. The amount of antifoam to be added will normally be quite small compared to volume of the solution to be defoamed. The antifoam must be uniformly mixed with the solution to be defoamed. It will aid in the achievement of this objective if the antifoam is diluted as much as is practical with water or the solution to be defoamed prior to addition to the solution containment area. The solution in the containment area must then be agitated to disperse the antifoam uniformly. One method of doing this is to use a fire pump to draft out of the containment area and discharge back into it using a water nozzle set on straight stream

Alternatively, if suitable metering equipment is available, antifoam as supplied or diluted antifoam can be metered into the solution discharge line at the proper concentration.

SUBSTANTIATION: This method illustrates the procedure for determining the amount of antifoam required.

COMMITTEE ACTION: Accept.

NUMBER OF COMMITTEE MEMBERS ELIGIBLE TO VOTE: 27

VOTE ON COMMITTEE ACTION:

AFFIRMATIVE: 21

NOT RETURNED: 6 Chines, Dunigan, Pierson, Pope, Walker, Zastrow

(Log #CP2)

11A- 1 - (Entire Document): Accept

SUBMITTER: Technical Committee on Foam

RECOMMENDATION: The Technical Committee on Foam proposes a withdrawal of NFPA 11A, Standard for Medium- and High-Expansion Foam Systems, 1999 edition, in its entirety and add the contents of the document to NFPA 11 in a new Chapter 7 "Medium and High Expansion Foam".

SUBSTANTIATION: This action will combine similar documents and enhance usability.

COMMITTEE ACTION: Accept.

NUMBER OF COMMITTEE MEMBERS ELIGIBLE TO VOTE: 27

VOTE ON COMMITTEE ACTION:

AFFIRMATIVE: 22

NEGATIVE: 1

NOT RETURNED: 4 Hanauska, Olson, Pope, Walker

EXPLANATION OF NEGATIVE:

MERRITT: I continue to believe that keeping NFPA 11A as a separate document will be more user-friendly. High-expansion foam systems are quite different from low-expansion foam systems in their equipment design and many intended or practical areas of application.