

SPRINKLER IDENTIFICATION INSTRUCTIONS

RECALL PROGRAM FOR GLOBE MODEL “J” DRY SPRINKLERS

Finding Dry Sprinklers. Pendent sprinklers (Fig. A) hang with the deflector facing the floor. They are often installed with optional escutcheon plates to cover clearance holes in ceilings and sometimes the sprinklers are “concealed” behind the removable cover plates (Fig. B). Upright sprinklers rise vertically from the water piping and are typically found in areas where the water piping is exposed, such as garages and warehouses. In addition to upright and pendent sprinklers, as well as vertical sprinklers (Fig. C), horizontal sidewall sprinklers (Fig. D), as the name implies, are located along a side-wall or side of a beam. Similar to pendent sprinklers, the horizontal sidewall sprinklers are often installed with optional escutcheon plates to cover clearance holes in the wall.

Precautionary Steps in Identifying Your Sprinklers

Prior to attempting the identification of a given sprinkler as being part of this Program, please review the following safety warnings: prior to attempting to view installed sprinklers, consult sprinkler system drawings, records of installation and/or maintenance, and/or look at spare heads located in the spare head box to attempt to identify the sprinkler model(s) installed in your sprinkler system.

If you are unable to determine what type of sprinklers you have in this manner, you may try to get close enough to the sprinklers to visually inspect them. Caution must always be exercised when climbing a ladder, using lifts, and scaffold to view installed sprinklers. DO NOT attempt to visually inspect your sprinklers if doing so places you in a precarious position.

Caution should be used at all times when attempting to identify and view sprinklers. The glass bulb or heat sensitive element can be easily damaged, causing the sprinkler to activate. If you are required to remove a cover plate for a concealed sprinkler, use caution not to disturb the sprinkler or damage the operating element which may cause activation of the sprinkler. Do not apply sources of heat and do not strike, disturb, or apply pressure to the glass bulb or activation element of the sprinkler. **MORE IMPORTANTLY, DO NOT REMOVE YOUR SPRINKLERS IN ORDER TO IDENTIFY THEM.** Sprinkler systems contain water under pressure or compressed air/gas that can cause severe damage or personal injury if sprinklers are removed while under pressure. Proper draining of a sprinkler system by a professional sprinkler installer prior to sprinkler removal is required to protect the building from water damage. If a sprinkler is to be removed or installed after the system has been properly shut down and drained, only the approved sprinkler wrench for the model sprinkler being removed or installed should be used to prevent damage to the sprinkler(s). Sprinkler systems should be regularly inspected and maintained by a professional fire protection installer in accordance with local and national guidelines. All dry sprinkler heads in a sprinkler system should be tested and replaced, if necessary, no later than ten years after installation.

Fig. A

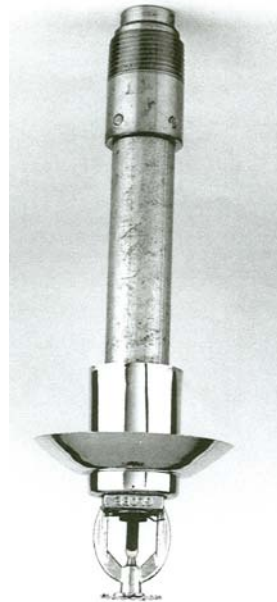


Fig. B



Fig. C

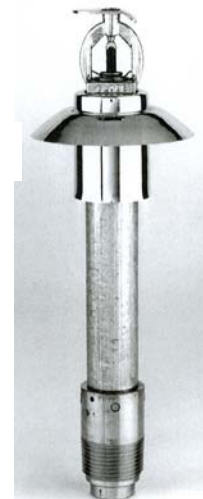


Fig. D