

# CEILING-MOUNTED OBSTRUCTIONS

## A USER'S GUIDE

#1 US SI

**CEILING-MOUNTED OBSTRUCTIONS**

#2 **CONFIGURATION**

Type of Sprinkler **Standard Pendent / Upright**

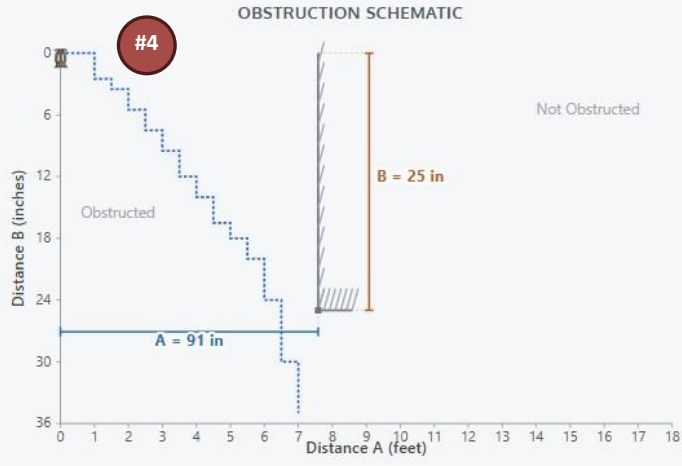
NFPA 13 Edition **2025**

#3 **OBSTRUCTION GEOMETRY**

**A** Horizontal Distance  
Sprinkler to obstruction **91.0** in

**B** Vertical Distance  
Deflector to bottom of obstruction **25.0** in

**OBSTRUCTION SCHEMATIC**

#4 

#5 **Minimum Required A ( $A_{min}$ )**  
**78** in  
NFPA 13 2025 § 10.2.8.2(a) — B → A bin

**Maximum Allowed B ( $B_{max}$ )**  
**35** in  
NFPA 13 2025 § 10.2.8.2(a) — A → B bin

#6 **IS THE SPRINKLER OBSTRUCTED?**  
**Not Obstructed**  
B (25 in) vs.  $B_{max}$  (35 in).

#7 DXF PNG PDF Reset Print

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### DESCRIPTION

**PURPOSE:** The Ceiling-Mounted Obstructions tool quickly determines whether a ceiling-mounted element — such as a beam, soffit, light fixture, or duct — creates a sprinkler obstruction under NFPA 13. It (1) looks up the applicable obstruction limits for your sprinkler type and code edition, (2) reports the minimum horizontal distance  $A_{min}$  and the maximum vertical distance  $B_{max}$  allowed, and (3) shows on a scaled schematic whether the geometry you entered is obstructed. It works in U.S. or SI units, exports the diagram to DXF, PNG, and PDF, and prints a clean one-page report.

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**M** MeyerFire

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**#1 UNIT TOGGLE:** Switch between U.S. customary units (inches/feet) and SI (millimeters). Every input, result, dimension, axis label, and export updates automatically to the selected unit system.

**#2 CONFIGURATION:** Set the two lookup parameters. Type of Sprinkler selects the sprinkler style and orientation — Standard Pendent / Upright, Sidewall, Extended Coverage, Residential, CMSA, or ESFR — each of which has its own obstruction limits. NFPA 13 Edition chooses the code year (2010–2025); the tables shift slightly between editions, so select the one that governs your project.

**#3 OBSTRUCTION GEOMETRY:** Enter the two measured distances. “A” (Horizontal Distance) is the horizontal distance from the sprinkler to the obstruction; “B” (Vertical Distance) is the vertical distance from the sprinkler deflector down to the bottom of the obstruction. Type a value directly, or hover the field and use the up/down arrows (hold Shift or Ctrl to jump in larger steps).

**#4 OBSTRUCTION SCHEMATIC:** A scaled section view of your input. The blue stepped line is the NFPA 13 obstruction limit for the selected sprinkler and edition — points above it fall in the “Not Obstructed” region, points below it in the “Obstructed” region. The blue horizontal dimension shows your entered A, the orange vertical dimension shows your entered B, and the hatched shape represents the obstruction.

**#5 MINIMUM REQUIRED A & MAXIMUM ALLOWED B:** The two result cards report the code limits for your inputs. Minimum Required A ( $A_{min}$ ) is the least horizontal clearance allowed for the B you entered; Maximum Allowed B ( $B_{max}$ ) is the greatest vertical drop allowed for the A you entered. The small line under each card cites the exact NFPA 13 edition and section used.

**#6 IS THE SPRINKLER OBSTRUCTED?:** The overall determination. Not Obstructed (green) means the geometry meets the NFPA 13 limits ( $B \leq B_{max}$ ); Obstructed (amber) means it does not ( $B > B_{max}$ ). The line beneath restates the comparison used.

**#7 EXPORT & PRINT:** DXF downloads a CAD-ready drawing of the schematic, scaled to the selected units. PNG saves a raster image of the diagram. PDF opens a formatted diagram to save or print. Reset returns every input to its default. Print sends the on-screen one-page report to your printer.