

Product

Intelligent Photoelectric Smoke Detector with Thermal

Architect and Engineering Specifications

The intelligent photoelectric smoke detector with thermal shall be a System Sensor model number 2351TB or 2351TB-IV. The detector shall be an addressable intelligent photoelectric smoke detector and a fixed thermal sensor in a single sensing device. Detectors shall connect with two wires to the fire alarm control panel signaling line circuit (SLC). The detectors shall use the photoelectric (light-scattering) principal to measure smoke density and shall, on command from the control panel, send data to the panel representing the analog level of smoke density. The fixed thermal sensors shall alarm at a fixed temperature of 135°F (57.2°C). The device shall be able to indicate distinct smoke and heat alarms. The detectors shall provide address-setting means on the detector head using rotary switches. Because of the possibility of installation error, systems that use binary jumpers or DIP switches to set the detector address are not acceptable.

The detectors shall also store an internal identifying code that the control panel shall use to identify the type of detector. Systems that require a special programmer to set the detector address (including temporary connection at the panel) are labor intensive and not acceptable. Each detector occupies any one of at least 99 possible addresses on the SLC loop. It responds to regular polls from the system and reports its type and status.

Each detector can have its sensitivity tested (required per NFPA 72, Chapter 7 on *Inspection, Testing and Maintenance*) when installed/connected to a compatible addressable fire alarm control panel. The detectors shall provide a test means whereby they will simulate an alarm condition and report that condition to the control panel. Such a test may be initiated at the detector itself (by activating a switch) or initiated remotely on command from the control panel. There are three test methods: functional magnet, smoke entry aerosol or direct heat method.

The detectors shall provide two LEDs to provide 360° visibility. The LEDs are placed into steady red illumination by the control panel indicating that an alarm condition has been detected. An output connection shall also be provided in the base to connect an external remote alarm LED, sounder base, and/or relay base (optional accessories). The external remote alarm can be interconnected to other sounder or relay bases for activating all devices in a space via a single alarming unit.

Two LEDs on the sensor are controlled by the panel to indicate sensor status. Coded signals, transmitted from the panel, can cause the LEDs to blink, latch on, or latch off. Refer to the control panel technical documentation for sensor LED status operation and expected delay to alarm.

The detectors shall be low profile, ceiling-mount and wall-mount capable and constructed of a UV resistant polymer with multiple color options. The detectors shall be plug-in mounted into a twist-lock base and detachable from the mounting base to simplify installation, service and maintenance. Mounting base wiring connections shall be made by means of SEMS screws. The detector shall allow prewiring of the base. The mounting base shall be mounted on a junction box which is at least 1.5 inches (3.81 cm) deep. The mounting base shall be available to mount to standard junction boxes. Suitable boxes include:

- 4.0" (10.16 cm) square box with and without plaster ring.
- 4.0" (10.16 cm) octagonal box.
- 3.5" (8.89 cm) octagonal box.
- Single-gang box.

Meets Agency Standards

- ANSI/UL 268 -Smoke Detectors for Fire Alarm Signaling Systems
- FM 3230-3250- Smoke Actuated Detectors for Automatic Fire Alarm Signaling
- ANSI/UL 521- Heat Detectors for Fire Protective Signaling Systems
- FM 3210- Heat Detectors for Automatic Fire Alarm Signaling