

Addressable Photoelectric Smoke Detector Specification

Compliance with standards

The addressable Photoelectric Smoke Detector shall be third party approved to EN54 part 7.

Functionality

The Detectors shall use the photoelectric (light-scattering) principal to measure smoke density and shall, on command from the C.I.E, send data to the panel digitally representing the analogue level of smoke density.

Photoelectric Smoke Detectors shall be intelligent and addressable devices and shall connect with two wires to one of the C.I.E. Signalling Line Circuit loops.

The detector shall operate on a digital protocol to give reduced power consumption, upto 159 detectors and 159 modules may be connected to a single loop.

The detectors shall be fitted with a loop isolation device in-built into the device.

Location of devices on the loop circuit shall with the aid of a Loop Mapping Tool be able to identify it's location and address on the loop, allowing for a schematic layout drawing to be produced and printed for use in the O&M manual.

The Detectors shall be ceiling-mount and shall include a twist-lock base.

Group Polling

The detector shall be capable of group polling with improved performance a result.

There shall be no limit to the number of devices that can be grouped together on the same loop.

Implementation of group polling feature shall decrease response time for an alarm to be detected to less than 2.5 seconds, the use of complex cause and effect programming shall not increase the operation of all output devices to more than 10 seconds.

Test functions

The Detectors shall provide a means of test whereby they will simulate an alarm condition and report that condition to the C.I.E.

Such a test may be initiated at the Detector itself (by activating a magnetic switch) or initiated remotely on command from the control panel.

Address setting

The Detectors shall provide address setting on the Detector head using decimal switches.

Addressable Detectors that use binary address setting methods, such as a dip switch, code cards or soft addressing are not acceptable.

The Detectors shall also feature an internal identifying code that the C.I.E. shall use to identify the type of Detector.

Visual indication

The Detectors shall provide dual bi-colour LED's. Both LED's enable red, amber and green local status indication also indicating that the Detector is operational and in regular communication with the C.I.E.

The LED's shall be configurable from the C.I.E to give visual indication of:

- Device Healthy
- Fire
- Fault – Isolation in use
- Detector Dirty
- Test Mode
- Chamber Fault

If required, the flashing mode operation of the Detector LED's shall be controlled through the system field program.

An output connection shall also be provided in the base to connect an external remote alarm LED.

Sensitivity settings

The Detector sensitivity shall be set through the C.I.E, and shall be adjustable in the field through the field programming of the system.

Sensitivity may be automatically adjusted by the panel on a time-of-day basis.

These sensitivity levels shall not contravene EN54 part 7 unless placed in to thermal (heat) only mode in which case the unit shall comply with EN54 part 5.

Drift compensation

The Detector shall automatically compensate for dust accumulation and other slow environmental changes that may affect their performance.

The use of this function shall not contravene EN54 part 7.

Additional requirements

Optional relay base and isolator base variants shall be available.

Up to 159, intelligent Detectors may connect to one SLC loop.

The C.I.E software, not the detector, shall make the alarm decision.

The sensitivity of each detector shall be set in the C.I.E.

The system operator shall be able to view the current analogue or digital value of each detector at the C.I.E.