DB861

Backplate For Ingress Protection

Ionisation Smoke Detector

The sensing part of the detector consists of two chambers - an open,outer chamber and a semi-sealed reference chamber within.

Mounted in the reference chamber is a low activity radioactive foil of Americium 241 (0.9 microcurie) which enables current to flow between the inner and outer chambers when the detector is powered up.

As smoke enters the detector, it causes a reduction of the current flow in the outer chamber and hence an increase in the voltage measured at the junction between the two chambers. The voltage increase is monitored by the electronic circuitry which triggers the detector into the alarm state at a preset threshold. An externally visible LED will light up when the detector changes to alarm state.

Optical Smoke Detector

Optical smoke detectors incorporate a pulsing LED located in a labyrinth within the housing of the detector. The labyrinth is designed to exclude light from any external source. At an angle to the LED is a photovoltaic cell which normally does not register the column of light emitted by the LED.

In the event of smoke from a fire entering the labyrinth the light pulse from the LED will be scattered and hence registered by the photocell. If the photocell «sees» smoke on two successive pulses, the detector changes to the alarm state and the LED lights up.

Standard Base

The base has been designed to enable detectors to be plugged in without any need for force - particularly useful when fitting to suspended ceilings. To make it even easier, the base has a «one way only» fit.

The detectors are polarity insensitive and bases are easy to wire with an earth connector.

The base contains no electronic parts that could be damaged during installation. All bases are lockable.

Heat Detectors

The heat detectors are resettable and operate by using a matched pair of thermistors to sense heat.One thermistor is exposed to the ambient temperature, the other is sealed. In normal conditions,the two therrnistors register similar temperatures, but, on the development of a fire, the temperature recorded by the exposed thermistor will increase rapidly, resulting in an imbalance of the thermistors and causing the detector to change to the alarm state.

Rate of rise detectors are designed to detect a fire as the temperature increases, but they also have fixed upper limit at which the detector

Detalles

- Can prevent most ingress into the base and detector

will go into alarm if the rate of temperature increase has been too slow to trigger the detector earlier.

Fixed heat detectors only change to the alarm state at a preset temperature.

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Especificaciones técnicas

Físico

Physical dimensions	100 x 10 mm (Ø x H)
Color	Blanco

Medioambiental

Entorno	Interior

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