



Optical Smoke Detector

	▲ Part nos
Standard detector	55000-317
Detector with flashing LED	55000-316
Detector with magnetic test switch & flashing LED	55000-315

OPERATING PRINCIPLES

The Series 65 Optical Smoke Detector has a moulded self-extinguishing white polycarbonate case with wind resistant smoke inlets. Nickel plated stainless steel wiper contacts connect the detector to the base. Inside the case a printed circuit board has the optical system mounted on one side and the signal processing electronics on the other. The sensing chamber is a black moulding configured as a labyrinth which prevents penetration of ambient light. The labyrinth has a fine gauze

insect-resistant cover. The chamber houses an infrared light emitting diode (LED) and a photo-diode which has an integral visible-light filter as extra protection against ambient light.

Every three seconds the LED emits a burst of collimated light, modulated at 4kHz. In clear air, light from the LED does not fall directly on the diode because the LED is positioned at an obtuse angle to the diode (as shown in Fig 2).

When smoke enters the chamber, a fraction of the collimated light is scattered onto the photo-diode. If the resulting signal from the

photo-diode is above a preset threshold, the LED emits two more bursts of light, this time at two-second intervals. If light is scattered onto the photo-diode by both these pulses – due to the presence of smoke – the detector signals an alarm state by switching the alarm latch on, increasing the current drawn from the supply from about 40µA to a maximum of 75mA. This fall in the impedance of the detector is recognised by the control panel as an alarm signal.

The alarm current also illuminates the detector integral LED. A remote indicator connected between the L1 IN terminal and the –R terminal will have a voltage equal to the supply voltage less 1 volt across it and so will illuminate.

To ensure correct operation of the detector the control panel must be arranged to supply a maximum of 33 volts DC and a minimum of 9 volts DC in normal operation. The supply may fall to 6 volts DC in alarm conditions if a supply current of at least 10mA is available at this voltage. To ensure effective illumination of the

integral LED and any remote indicator, the supply to the detector should exceed 12 volts.

To restore the detector to quiescent condition, it is necessary to expel any smoke and interrupt the electrical supply to the detector for a minimum of one second.

OPTIONS

1. Flashing LED: The integral LED flashes when the detector is in a quiescent state.
2. Magnetic test switch and Flashing LED: A magnetic test switch in the circuit of the detector can be magnetically activated from outside the case to initiate an alarm condition for test and commissioning purposes. A flashing LED, as outlined above, is also included.

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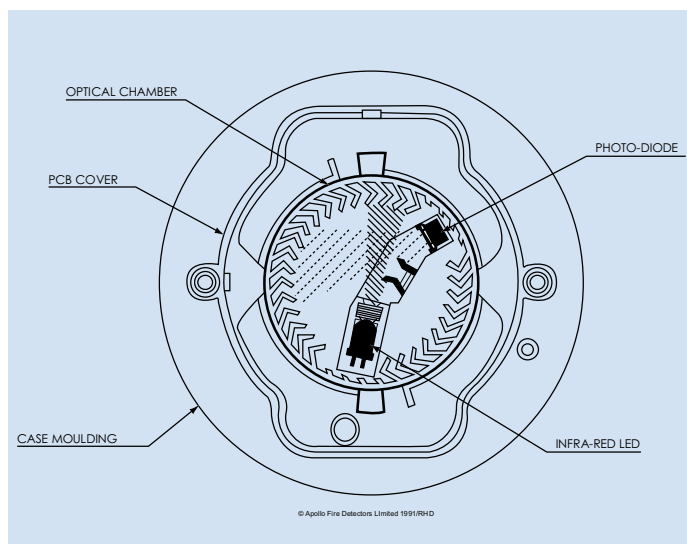


Fig.2 Top section, Series 65 Optical Smoke Detector

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