



Series 65 Heat Class A1R		▲ Part nos
Standard detector		55000-122
Detector with flashing LED		55000-121
Detector with magnetic test switch & flashing LED		55000-120
Series 65 Heat Class BR		
Standard detector		55000-127
Detector with flashing LED		55000-126
Detector with magnetic test switch & flashing LED		55000-125
Series 65 Heat Class CR		
Standard detector		55000-132
Detector with flashing LED		55000-131
Detector with magnetic test switch & flashing LED		55000-130
Series 65 Heat Class CS		
Standard detector		55000-137
Detector with flashing LED		55000-136
Detector with magnetic test switch & flashing LED		55000-135

## OPERATING PRINCIPLES

The detector has a moulded self-extinguishing white polycarbonate case. Nickel plated stainless steel wiper contacts connect the detector to the base. Inside the case a printed circuit board holds the signal processing electronics.

A pair of matched negative temperature co-efficient

thermistors are mounted on the PCB in such a way that one thermistor is exposed to give good thermal contact with the surrounding air while the other thermistor is thermally insulated.

Under stable conditions both thermistors are in thermal equilibrium and have the same value of resistance. If air temperature increases rapidly the resistance of the exposed thermistor becomes less than that of the insulated

thermistor. The ratio of the resistance of the thermistors is monitored electronically and an alarm is initiated if the ratio exceeds a factory preset level. This feature determines the 'rate of rise' response of the detector.

If air temperature increases slowly, no significant resistance difference develops between the thermistors, but at high temperatures a fixed value resistance connected in series with the insulated thermistor becomes significant.

When the sum of the resistance of the insulated thermistor and the fixed resistor compared to the resistance of the exposed thermistor reaches a preset value, an alarm is initiated. The value of the fixed resistor is selected to set the detector into alarm state at a specified fixed temperature.

The detector signals an alarm state by switching an alarm latch on, increasing the current drawn from the supply from about 50µA to a maximum of about 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 restore a normal temperature level 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.

This document was created with Win2PDF available at <http://www.win2pdf.com>.  
The unregistered version of Win2PDF is for evaluation or non-commercial use only.  
This page will not be added after purchasing Win2PDF.