Oregon State is First U.S. University to Use Breakthrough Safety Technology

Child Care Center Halves Evac Times

How to Manage the School Life-Safety Survey Process

Testing of Smoke Detectors: A Primer on NFPA 72

BEAM200(S): The Only Intelligent Beam Detector to Ever Hit the Market
In an Emergency, Could You Find the Nearest Exit?

A life safety system should stand ready to evacuate the building, no matter the circumstances. But many factors can hinder a timely evacuation. Occupants may be unfamiliar with the building and its emergency egress routes. Persons with visual impairment may be unable to follow exit markings or signage. And if an area fills with smoke, even unimpaired occupants can become confused and disoriented. Such situations are a formula for tragedy.

When visual cues aren’t enough, you need an evacuation signal that doesn’t rely on perfect visibility. You need something that can cut through the confusion and guide people to safety. In short, you need ExitPoint.

**Advanced Ideas. Advanced Solutions.**
ExitPoint is the latest advanced idea from System Sensor and a quantum leap in egress technology. Utilizing a broadband signal — also known as Directional Sound — ExitPoint helps people evacuate a building even when all other exit cues are totally obscured. It can also pinpoint exits in non-fire emergencies, assisting egress within unfamiliar surroundings.

**Works With Existing Systems**
Traditional notification appliances alert building occupants to an emergency — an essential function — but they don’t tell people how to get out. ExitPoint, the audible exit sign, ties into a facility’s fire alarm control panel and guides people to building exits reliably and safely.

ExitPoint works with existing fire alarm systems; it’s listed to UL 464, FM, and CSFM and the technology is under consideration for NFPA 72.

**Safer, Quicker Evacuation**
ExitPoint can even overcome the natural tendency of people to exit the way they entered, which is not necessarily the safest or even the shortest way. Studies show that people intuitively follow the unique ExitPoint signal to the nearest exit, reducing evacuation times by as much as 75% and improving a fire system’s potential to save lives.

For more information, visit [exitpoint.systemsensor.com](http://exitpoint.systemsensor.com). For a complete Specifier’s Kit, including a demonstration CD-ROM and white paper, call 800-736-7672.

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System Sensor
advanced ideas, advanced solutions:
800/736-7672
www.systemsensor.com
Committed to Student Safety

Schools have never been immune to fire tragedy. Since January 2000, 75 people have died in fires in student housing, according to the Center for Campus Fire Safety, and nearly 30 percent of those deaths occurred in August and September. NFPA statistics show that an average of 1,800 fires occur in dormitories and Greek housing each year, which means that firefighters respond to residential fires on U.S. college campuses five times a day.

The threat of fatal campus fires has caught the attention of federal lawmakers. Proposed laws have been written to improve campus fire safety by offering matching federal funds for retrofitting automatic sprinklers in residence halls that do not have them. In addition, on March 30, the U.S. House of Representatives passed H.R. 609, the College Access and Opportunity Act, which reauthorizes programs under the Higher Education Act. Included in the legislation is a provision called the Campus Fire Safety Right-to-Know Act.

The bill, in its current form before the Senate, amends the Higher Education Act to require colleges and universities to provide prospective and current students fire-safety information for the school. The proposed legislation would also authorize a report from the Secretary of Education to Congress on the extent of the nation’s campus fire-safety problem. Using the same procedures schools use to compile and disclose crime statistics and other safety information, H.R. 609 would make information readily available to parents and students who are researching schools.

System Sensor supports these commitments to improve campus safety and share information.

Mike Berg
Business Unit Leader
System Sensor
Oregon State is First U.S. University to Use Breakthrough Safety Technology

University installs ExitPoint™ and partners with local professionals to improve dorm life safety.

Oregon State University (OSU) has made fire- and life-safety a real priority, and the partnerships and resources that university officials have dedicated to improving campus safety prove that this isn’t just big talk and no action.

The University Housing and Dining Services (UHDS) department has developed a partnership with the municipal fire department, which is the core of the UHDS Fire Prevention and Protection Program (FP&P). It is a rarity for a housing organization to allocate so much in terms of resources to an FP&P program.

When the GEM building, the former College Inn, a dormitory on OSU’s Corvallis, Ore. campus, was scheduled for remodeling, OSU officials were given the opportunity to put the program to the test.

Gus Villaret, associate director for housing and dining at OSU, explains, “We put together a very good program in conjunction with the Corvallis Fire Department to train our full-time and student staff and, subsequently, the students who reside in on-campus residences. Every year, the staff and residents are trained to understand the fire-safety features of their particular building. Fire drills are conducted throughout the year, and all facilities are inspected periodically. Fire safety is something we take very seriously.”

That’s why Villaret thought it would be a good idea to install System Sensor’s ExitPoint™ directional sound technology.

ExitPoint incorporates sounders, positioned at perimeter exits and stairwells, to guide building occupants to the nearest exit quickly and efficiently in the event of a fire. Triggered by the fire-alarm control panel, ExitPoint uses broadband sound that evacuees intuitively follow to safety. Unlike standard fire-alarm sounders, which simply alert people that there is a fire in the building, directional sound technology informs occupants which way to go — the perfect solution for the GEM. OSU’s installation makes it the first university in the country to use ExitPoint in a residence hall.

Most of OSU’s residence halls are simply designed. For example, a student turns left or right out of their room, and then walks straight ahead to the stairwell at the end of the corridor. Therefore, it’s easy for a person to find their way out of the building. The GEM building, however, is more complicated.

The GEM is a seven-story, 120,900-square-foot concrete building that was recently converted from a dormitory cell building to studio-style suites.
building to studio-style suites, plus one-, two- and three-bedroom apartments. The food service area was also converted into loft units. Altogether, 231 units were created. Each floor now consists of three wings and a central lobby with elevators. The wings are winding, so going around one corner does not necessarily bring you to a stairwell or exit.

There are many considerations made prior to laying out and designing a campus fire- and life-safety system, especially in a remodeling job. As Kurt Haapala, an associate with Mahlum Architects and designer of the GEM building explains, “From the architect’s perspective, normally we try to meet the letter of the code when thinking about fire- and life-safety, as well as safety egress. But when we walked through this building, we were all left with a certain level of uneasiness about the egress route. It was simply a very confusing building. It was even very confusing to find the mezzanine level and to know how to get in or out during an emergency.”

**Sound Advancements**

UHDS Fire Prevention and Protection specialist Steve Owens, who witnessed a demonstration of ExitPoint, urged his colleagues to test the technology in the GEM building. “Seeing the demonstration was really the turning point for me,” he says. “We were able to utilize an area in the GEM building, bring the light level down to where it was virtually dark, add smoke and run through an evacuation scenario. It was extremely convincing. It became apparent to me that somebody in a very short period of time, even someone unfamiliar with the building, could find their way out of that building, unassisted, utilizing the system. I don’t know of any other system built into a structure that could make that claim.”

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Oregon State is First U.S. University to Use Breakthrough Safety Technology

(Continued from page 5)

“...that wasn’t sprinkled previously to any extent. It’s going to turn out to be one of the safest housing facilities on or near campus.”

Improving Fire-Safety Protection

ExitPoint offers a significant improvement over using only visual-based emergency way-finding aids, such as emergency lighting and photoluminescent guidance strips, which can be difficult to see in smoke-filled environments. Because directional sound devices lead people to exits using sounds, not words, they assist people who may have visual impairments or language barriers. The devices can also be heard above other noises, including fire alarms and shouting.

ExitPoint’s ability to provide directional information is based on its non-verbal, multi-frequency tones, enabling people to locate the sounds and follow the sounders to designated exits. “The sound tells you where to go — it’s intuitive. You can walk down a dark, smoke-filled hall, and the sound will lead you to the exit,” explains Neil Hall, fire marshal for the Corvallis Fire Department.

By tapping into a sense that is unaffected by smoke — hearing — directional sound technology provides clear, easy-to-understand assistance for finding the nearest exit. Evacuations occur much faster.

Life on campus today is all about the amenities, and university
Safety is of paramount importance to parents, no matter what age their children are. Kathie Maxwell says that when parents inquire about placing their children in her day care center, safety issues typically top their list of questions — and rightfully so.

“Parents look for a good fire-alarm system and a good security system, and those things are important to them. If you have any common sense at all, you want that protection for your children,” says Maxwell, who owns the Children’s Haven Child Care Center in Denver with her husband.

That’s why when Maxwell and her directors give tours at the center, they point out the new ExitPoint™ directional sound system that helps safeguard their young charges.

“It was a very smart move to do sounders versus horns and strobes,” says Efrain Cordova, an electrical contractor with Competitive Electric Inc., in Littleton, Colo. installed ExitPoint at the center, Cordova as well as a fire-alarm package that includes standard visual- and sound-based egress aids. “Being a child care facility, it helps children to concentrate a lot better on sound that gets louder versus an annoying, blowing horn that doesn’t change in frequency no matter how far away you get from it.”

Test Runs Prove System Effectiveness

Children’s Haven sets off ExitPoint during its monthly fire drills so that the children become accustomed to the sound and practice reacting to it. During their first ExitPoint drill, the center’s full building evacuation time dropped from about two minutes to one.

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Although infants and toddlers are too young to evacuate the same way the older children do — and by law, their rooms must have their own outside exits — ExitPoint sounders are located above their exits to provide extra assistance for adult caregivers. “Even if the room filled with smoke and was in pitch-black darkness, they’d still get out,” says Cordova.

Sounders, in Cordova’s opinion, are “10-fold better than horns for a standard fire-alarm system” in helping people evacuate quickly.
Q&A: ASK THE EXPERT

How to Manage the School Life-Safety Survey Process

LifeSafety interviews Mike Gilfillan, AIA and founding principal of Gilfillan Callahan Architects, a Rolling Meadows, Ill. firm that specializes in education and other community projects. Such projects include conducting surveys in K-12 schools to ensure that fire- and life-safety systems are up to date on code.

Q. At what point in the process do you submit these amendments to the school?

A. After the board of education accepts the survey report, the next step is for the architect to write the amendments that specifically state what the recommended projects are. These are then submitted to the state to obtain approval for use of life-safety funds to proceed with the projects.

Q. What are the current life-safety requirements for educational facilities in Illinois?

A. It is mandated in Illinois that every 10 years schools are required to have life-safety surveys performed on their buildings. It often takes several years to get all the various school districts through the 10-year cycle. I’m sure there are a wide variety of programs designed to achieve the same goals in different states (see “Fire- and Life-Safety Requirements for K-12 Schools by State,” p.9).

Q. Is there a standard life-safety survey that you must follow?

A. Yes, Illinois has a standard protocol developed by the state board of education that we follow and submit (downloadable at www.isbe.state.il.us/construction/health_safety). Sometimes the district will ask us to go above and beyond what we’re doing in the life-safety survey. In other words, while we’re in looking for life-safety issues in the school building, we would also look for other issues that would not be funded by life-safety money, but require some attention and maintenance — for example, tuck-pointing on a building. Some districts want us to look at everything that they might be facing with their building in terms of future capital maintenance problems because there are a lot of other things that need attention in a building every year.

Q. How long do life-safety surveys usually take?

A. There is some field work involved because the architect is required to prepare a base plan for the school, which shows the location of all the exits and fire-safety devices. We have to research all that, and then we generally put the information in an AutoCAD (computer-aided design) electronic file. That’s the way most districts want it. If the district already has good drawings in hand, then it’s not that big of a time issue. Otherwise, it can create a lot of work measuring up the school and making a drawing of it.

It usually takes about 30 days to do the actual survey. Then it has to be presented to the owner for review and to the board of education for final approval. The whole process generally takes 90 days.
Fire- and Life-Safety Requirements for K-12 Schools by State

The following is a sample of fire- and life-safety requirements for K-12 schools in various states.

California
The enforcement process for school life-safety projects differs from the process required for private sector projects. Schools must still adhere to California Building Code Requirements; the difference is that several agencies, primarily the local school board, enforce code. The local fire department, for example, enforces fire flows, fire lanes and building fire-safety inspections. The Department of General Services, Division of the State Architect, reviews projects, in cooperation with the State Fire Marshal, for structural, ADA and general fire-and life-safety requirements of the codes.
(Source: www.cde.ca.gov)

Minnesota
The Minnesota State Fire Code does not require that all fire-alarm systems be monitored by a central station or that automatic fire department response be initiated. Buildings or situations that require monitoring and automatic fire department response include automatic sprinkler systems exceeding 100 sprinklers (20 sprinklers in new buildings) and certain schools that use an automatic fire-alarm system in lieu of fire-rated egress corridors. In addition, school districts are required to submit a fire-protection plan for any addition to, or major renovation of, an existing building, including the installation of buildings to be relocated. As a minimum, the fire-protection plan must cover the following issues:
- Maintenance of exits from occupied portions of the existing building;
- Fire department access to both existing and new buildings;
- Maintenance of existing fire-protection systems (fire alarm, standpipes, etc.);
- Fire department water supply;
- Whether any fire separations will be provided between the new construction/remodeling and the existing building.
(Source: www.dps.state.mn.us)

New York
All buildings that are owned, operated or leased by private schools, public school districts or Boards of Cooperative Educational Services must be inspected annually for compliance with applicable sections of 8NYCRR155 Regulations of the Commissioner of Education and for compliance with the New York State Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code. A Public School Fire Safety Report must be completed as part of this process. This includes inspections of fire sprinklers and connected fire alarms, fire-hydrant systems, fire drills and evacuation procedures. A fire- and life-safety history of the school must be provided by a school official to determine whether fire drills were held in accordance with section 807 of the Education Law and F405 of the Fire Code of New York State, as well as state the average evacuation time. The history also details whether employee fire prevention, evacuation and fire safety training was provided, and records were maintained in accordance with Section F406 of the New York State Fire Code. Section 808 of the Education Law requires every school in the state to provide a minimum of 45 minutes of instruction in arson and fire prevention for each month school is in session.
(Source: www.emsc.nysed.gov)

Note: For complete information, consult specific fire codes and board of education guidelines for each state.

Q. How does a school typically address any life-safety problems discovered by your survey?
A. When items are discovered that need to be addressed, they are what we call amendments to the life-safety survey. In other words, the survey itself describes the condition of the school building. Then the architect writes amendments to identify items that need to be corrected. The life-safety survey is like a benchmark for the health of the facility — similar to your annual physical. It is part of a continuous process that includes interaction between the architect and the school district every year in between the years we survey.

Q. How are amendments prioritized for each school building?
A. An amendment is listed on the survey as either an A-, B- or C-level item. An A-level item requires immediate attention; B is a must-do item, but one that could be done within three years; and C is an item that is discretionary, funded by life-safety dollars, but not a threat to health or safety. An example of a C-level item is a roof-replacement project. A roof replacement might have other implications, however, because, what does a leaky roof mean in a school building? It means mold. And then that’s a health problem. So the roof project might move up in priority to a B-level item.

(Continued on page 10)
Q&A: ASK THE EXPERT

How to Manage the School Life-Safety Survey Process
(Continued from page 9)

Q. Once life-safety funding is approved for a project, what is the next step?
A. At that point, we create the drawings, put the project out for bid and the lowest qualified bidder proceeds with the work. After the work is completed, we do the inspection and sign off on it. We don’t actually get involved in the project work; we’re involved in securing the contracting groups to do that work.

Q. What is the general condition of smoke detection and alarm systems in the schools you have surveyed within the past few years?
A. The facilities of our clients have been in compliance with rare minor exceptions. Most school districts recognize the importance of these systems and have made a good effort over the past five years to update these systems to current technology. We have seen a marked increase in the number of total system replacements in the past three years. Smoke detection and fire-alarm systems are annually tested and certified. Many are older systems that still function well. Coverage and location of the devices is prescribed per Health/Life Safety Code for Public Schools.

Q. What types of fire-safety issues have you encountered that are unique to school life-safety projects?
A. School facilities are generally similar and abide by the same requirements. One issue we have seen is the question of how many detectors are required in a library. This seems to be the topic of some debate among local code officials and engineers.

In a related issue, Illinois state legislation recently has required sprinkler systems to be installed in all new school buildings and major additions. For a long time, school buildings were not required to have sprinklers. That’s a major step forward and that happened within the past five years.

Q. How does your work with schools differ from that of an architect in the private sector?
A. As a school architect, you really have to be a specialist in school life-safety issues in order to keep up with the changes, understand the processes and advise the owners. It is distinctly different from what the private sector architect would be involved with. It truly is a specialty.
But, What Are the Chances of a Fire?

You’ll find System Sensor products in the strangest places. For example, in order to test the new Selectable Output Outdoor Speaker/Strobe, Underwriters Laboratories completely submerged it in water for 24 hours. Then they removed it, dried it out, and subjected it to a battery of audibility tests. Not only that, they sprayed it with multiple water nozzles and exposed it to temperature and voltage extremes, corrosion, and impact tests.

OK, we know you’ll never need to install one of our speaker/strobes in a fish tank. But isn’t it reassuring to know that System Sensor’s new line of outdoor audible/visible products passed every one of UL’s demanding tests? What’s more, they even passed our own more stringent internal quality requirements. All without blowing a gasket.

And speaking of gaskets, ours have been evaluated — along with our special polymers and outdoor back boxes — to ensure reliable operation from −40°F to +151°F. All of this means that our new line of horns, strobes, and speakers is not simply “weatherproof”, but outdoor rated. There is a difference.

In terms of real-world performance, the new outdoor AV line meets the same high standard you’ve come to expect from System Sensor. We raised the bar for sound quality in voice evacuation speakers by insisting on the importance of intelligibility. Our outdoor speakers reproduce sound with the same high fidelity as our indoor speakers, while also meeting UL 1480 audibility requirements.

Innovation and reliability don’t stop with our speakers; our outdoor horns and strobes are every bit as user-friendly as our indoor products. They incorporate features like dual-voltage strobes with rear candelabra switch and side candelabra indicator, and a horn with eight separate tone combinations for volume, frequency, and temporal tone.

Got an unusual application, one where standard audible/visible devices aren’t up to the challenge? Specify and install the new System Sensor Selectable Output Outdoor products. Whether it’s bitterly cold, sweltering hot, or just plain wet, you’ll find they’re right at home.

To learn more about the Selectable Output Outdoor Speaker/Strobe series and to receive a free copy of the E•DCS® CD-ROM from System Sensor, call 800/736-7672.

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Testing of Smoke Detectors: A Primer on NFPA 72

Understanding smoke detector inspection and testing help ensure operable devices
Keep up with the latest advances in your field. Attend the **FREE** seminar

**Fire & Life Safety Technologies**

Hosted by System Sensor

8:30 am to 1:00 pm – Lunch provided

**You'll learn about**

Smoke Detection  Notification
Code Highlights  Directional Sound
And Much More!

**CEU Credits Available**

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Sharon Haynes at System Sensor  
630-377-6674, ext. 1108

**E-mail**

seminars@systemsensor.com
BEAM200(S): The Only Intelligent Beam Detector to Ever Hit the Market

**Product Briefing**
System Sensor’s BEAM200(S) is an intelligent, single-ended, loop-powered, reflected-type beam smoke detector. Each detector can protect an area up to 328 feet and operates in conditions with temperature extremes ranging from minus 22 to 131 degrees Fahrenheit. Designed for large, open areas with high-ceilings and temperature extremes, the BEAM200(S) is ideal for churches, atriums, warehouses, garages and other places where standard smoke detectors may be difficult to install and maintain.

**Product Features**
If smoke enters and obscures the infrared beam between the detector’s transmitter/receiver unit and reflector, the detector generates an alarm signal. However, because the detector is sensitive to the environment, if dirt and dust start collecting on the detector’s lens, the detector generates a trouble signal, indicating the need for service.

Designed to simplify installation and maintenance, the BEAM200(S) detector features six sensitivity levels, including two Acclimate™ settings. When either Acclimate setting is selected, the detector automatically adjusts its sensitivity to the environment using advanced software algorithms, leading to a reduced number of false alarms. Additionally, the device is addressable, which means that the location of the alarm will be indicated at the fire alarm panel. The most revolutionary feature of the BEAM200(S) is the integral sensitivity test feature. The product is capable of meeting the maintenance and testing requirements for NFPA 72 by blocking the beam’s path with a calibrated test filter, internal to the unit. The beam, upon command by either a remote test station (RTS451/RTS451KEY) or the fire alarm control panel, will, using a servo-motor, insert a test filter into the path of the beam and indicate whether it passes its internal test criteria. This patented feature cements the reputation of the beam detector as a market leader.

Other features of the intelligent beam detector include an optical sight and a 2-digit signal strength meter for easy alignment.

**Product Installation**
The BEAM200(S) is easier to install than dual-ended projected beam detectors. Spacing guidelines for the BEAM200(S) are 30 to 60 feet between projected beams and not more than one-half that spacing between a projected beam and a side wall. The detector is mounted with the transmitter/receiver and the reflector on opposite walls or hanging from the ceiling or any combination of the two.

When mounting the detector, the reflector must be mounted within 10 degrees horizontally and vertically to the transmitter/receiver unit. The maximum tolerance for non-perpendicular mounting locations for the reflector is 10 degrees.

**Beam Online Training**
Online product training and testing modules on System Sensor’s conventional beam detector series are now offered at www.systemsensor.com/training/beam.

The comprehensive, specification-focused primers on System Sensor products require users to sign in by providing basic contact information. Once registered, users can navigate through several screens that highlight “sales features” of the beam detectors and then complete a multiple-choice test to gauge retention. The test results are then archived under the registrant’s sign-in for future reference.

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**Intelligent, Reflected-Type Beam Smoke Detector**
The BEAM200S is a single-ended, reflected-type beam smoke detector that includes an 8-inch reflector and an integral sensitivity test.

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<td>-22°F to 131°F (-30°C to 55°C)</td>
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<td><strong>Operating Humidity Range:</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Dimensions:</strong></td>
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<td>Reflector: 16-230 ft.: 7.9” (200 mm) H x 9.1” (230 mm W)</td>
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<td><strong>Standby Current:</strong></td>
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15
We’ve Made the Beam Smoke Detector Simply Better.

As the recognized leader in smoke detection technology, System Sensor has designed the most innovative projected beam smoke detector in the industry. This new detector offers a single-ended solution that lowers installation and maintenance costs for open area and high ceiling smoke detection.

Features
With only one device to align, beam detection just became more installer-friendly. The new Beam Detector is equipped with both a transmitter and a receiver in one unit. It comes complete with a reflector that sends the projected beam signal back to the detector for sensing. With its user-friendly alignment and digital display, the new Beam Detector has the easiest alignment in the industry. It’s the only model in the industry that comes with an integral sensitivity test feature, which makes fulfilling NFPA 72 annual maintenance and test requirements practically effortless. Simply use the RTS451 remote test station, or in some cases the test may be activated via the fire alarm control panel.

Performance
Current status of the new Beam Detector is made easy to view with red, yellow, and green LEDs. With six sensitivity levels, including two Acclimate™ sensitivity levels, the detector can be programmed to maximize fire detection in its respective environment. This, along with built-in drift compensation, protects your system against false alarms. Plus, the new Beam Detector offers the following accessories, making it capable of protecting any high ceiling or open area:

- Long range kit for applications over 230 ft.
- Multi-mount kit for increased angular adjustment
- Surface mount kit
- Heater kit to reduce condensation

Service
System Sensor’s dedication to meeting your needs doesn’t end at the point of sale. We have application engineers ready to help… a customer support department that is on call to support your needs… and technical documentation available 24/7 through automated FAX or CD-ROM.

To learn more about the Beam Detector and to receive a free Beam Detector Applications Guide, visit www.systemsensor.com/beam or call 800/736-7672.

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Innovair™ Duct Smoke Detectors
- Initiate HVAC control devices to prevent the spread of smoke
- Available in Low-Flow, Watertight and Hi-Temperature models
- Complemented by a complete line of audible, visual and test accessories

Multi-Voltage Conventional Relays
- Enclosure, track mount and pigtail versions available
- Control fan and damper assemblies, air handling units and other auxiliary functions, such as elevator recall or door closure
- Feature activation LEDs for visual indication

NEW! SP3 High-Decibel Speakers
- Offers greater sound output at all tap settings
- Produces 89 dB at 2 watts
- Works well in high-ambient noise environments

Acclimate™ Multi-Criteria Detectors
- Include photoelectric and 135°F thermal sensors to maximize fire protection
- Software automatically adjusts sensitivity to local environment
- Monitor trends in signal to reduce nuisance alarms

Intelligence and Addressability

Only on System Sensor Beam Smoke Detectors

Single-ended, reflector design eases installation with only one side to wire
- Built-in, two-digit signal strength meter simplifies alignment for installation and testing

Single-ended, reflected-type Beam Smoke Detectors protect open areas where other methods of smoke detection are difficult to install and maintain.

Provides protection for up to 328 feet of building space not suited for spot detection or with broad temperature ranges

Easier to install than dual-ended projected beam detectors

Simple alignment via an optical sight and a built-in, two-digit signal strength meter

Six standard sensitivity selections, including two Acclimate™ settings that automatically adapt to the environment with advanced software algorithms

Both conventional and intelligent models can be equipped with an integral sensitivity test filter

Simple maintenance procedures to meet NFPA 72®

For more information on System Sensor Beam Smoke Detectors, the most advanced in the industry, visit our website at www.systemsensor.com/beam or call for your free DOC5 CD-ROM, a comprehensive resource for technical information, at 800/736-7672.