1.2. Types of Smoke and Fire Detectors

1.2.1. Addressable Device

A fire alarm system component with discrete identification that can have its status individually identified or that is used to individually control other functions.

1.2.2. Air-Sampling Type Smoke Detector or Aspirating Smoke Detector (ASD)

A smoke detection system in which an air sample is drawn from the protected area by a ventilator or pump to the central sensor which analyzes the air sample for presence of smoke particles.

1.2.3. Analogue Detector

A device that produces a quantitative signal as per status change in the protected zone, and it is unlike the traditional detectors that indicate the On/Off statuses only.

1.2.4. Combination Detector

A combination that either responds to more that one of the fire phenomena or employs more than one operating principle to sense one of these phenomena. Typical examples are the combination of a heat detector with a smoke detector or a combination rate of rise and fixed temperature heat detector.

1.2.5. Flame Detector

A device used for detecting infrared and ultraviolet rays emitting from flames.

1.2.6. Fixed Temperature Detector

A device that responds only when its sensitive element heated up reaches a predetermined temperature.

1.2.7. Heat Detector

A fire detector that detects either abnormally high temperature or rate of rise, or both.

1.2.8. Line-Type Heat Detector

A device used for detecting heat in which sensing element is continuous line along a certain path, for example heat sensitive cable.

1.2.9. Multi-State Detector

A device that produces output signals (more than two), to include "Normal", "Fire Alarm" and other abnormal conditions.

1.2.10. Optical Beam-Type Smoke Detector

A smoke detector comprising a light source and a receiver to detect the obscuration of light as a result of smoke alone a line. The transmitter and receiver may be at opposite ends or they may be incorporated into a single housing with a reflector at the opposite end.