Bellman Visit Smoke Alarms
BE1280 / BE1285

Function

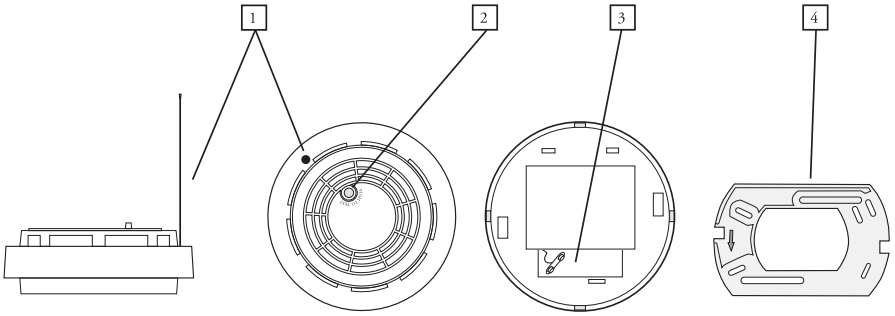
The BE1280 / BE1285 Bellman Visit Smoke Alarms are transmitters within the Bellman Visit System for indoor use, which recognise smoke caused by fire. They are activated via the built-in smoke detector, which transmits a signal via radio to receivers within the Visit System.
Bellman Visit Smoke Alarms are activated by smoke detected by a built-in smoke detector. There are two types of smoke detector: optical (BE1280) and ionising (BE1285).

The differences between the two types are explained briefly below:

•Ionising smoke alarms measure electrical resistance in the air and will therefore react to both visible and invisible smoke. Ionising smoke alarms are considered most useful for detecting rapid (or explosive) fires that burn completely, i.e. fires with open flames and a supply of oxygen. This type of fire can spread quickly and produce a large number of invisible combustion particles. Such fires include fires in waste paper baskets, TV fires or grease fires in kitchens.

•The optical smoke alarm contains no radioactive material but has a very advanced photocell system, which detects visible smoke particles using infrared light. This is a very effective system for detecting smouldering fires. A fire can burn for several hours without developing into a fire with open flames. Examples of such fires include cigarettes touching furniture or overheated electric cables.

The majority of international investigations have demonstrated that both optical and ionising smoke alarms are needed to detect fires in the shortest possible time, regardless of cause. The majority of countries therefore recommend that either both types of smoke alarm, or combined smoke alarms with both ionic and optical detectors, be installed. This is of course the best alternative, as it will detect a fire as soon as possible, regardless of the cause. For example, a cigarette lying in a waste paper bin will cause an explosive fire in a very short length of time, whilst a cigarette resting on a sofa will cause a smouldering fire that takes longer to burn.



1. Antenna
2. LED / test button
3. Battery cover
4. Ceiling / wall bracket

Technical information

Power supply

Battery: 9 V 6F22 (Alkaline).

Operating time: The battery should be changed each year for safety reasons

Power consumption:
Active: 20 mA
Idle position: Approximately 5 µA

Radio function

Radio frequency: 433.92 MHz

Number of channels:
64 logical channels

Coverage: The normal coverage between a transmitter and receiver in the Bellman Visit System is approximately 80 metres with a clear line of sight. Coverage is reduced if walls and large objects screen off the signal. Any thick walls constructed of reinforced concrete will greatly affect coverage.

Antenna: The antenna (1) should be straight and pointed directly down to achieve best coverage between Bellman Visit Smoke Alarms and receivers within the Visit System.

Activation via

Built-in smoke detector
Test button

Additional information:

For indoor use only
Dimensions ØxH: 128 x 50 mm
Weight: With battery: 190 g
Without battery**:** 150 g
Colour: White

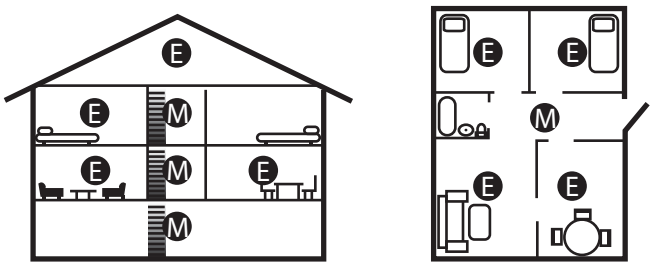
Installation & connection

The Bellman Visit Smoke Alarm is usually installed in the centre of a bedroom ceiling. If a dwelling contains several bedrooms, we would recommend having a Bellman Visit Smoke Alarm outside each bedroom. We would also recommend that at least one Bellman Visit Smoke Alarm be installed on each floor of a multi-storey property.

Avoid installing alarms in kitchens, fireplaces or garages, as the smell of cooking or occasional fires and car exhausts may cause a false alarm. The Bellman Visit Smoke Alarm should not be installed in damp spaces, close to fans, etc. or in agricultural buildings.

Do not paint over the Bellman Visit Smoke Alarm.

The antenna (1) should be straight and pointed directly down to achieve best coverage between Bellman Visit Smoke Alarms and receivers within the Visit System.



M = Minimum E = Additional smoke alarm

Testing

A Bellman Visit receiver is required to test the radio transmitter.

• Hold down Smoke alarm transmitter test button (2) or blow smoke against the smoke alarm until the alarm sounds.

• All Bellman Visit Receivers should now indicate a fire alarm. This procedure should be performed at least once per month, preferably once per week, e.g. during cleaning.

Indicators

Power supply

When red LED (2) blinks 1-2 times per minute, the Bellman Visit Smoke Alarm is functioning correctly.

The Bellman Visit Smoke Alarm will beep once per minute and the diode (2) will blink when the battery is low. The Smoke alarm transmitter will simultaneously transmit a signal to the Bellman Visit System.

Please note: All Bellman Visit products within the same system must be tuned to the same channel in order to operate as a group. The only exception is the Bellman Visit Fire Alarm Transmitter, which does not have adjustable channels. As a safety precaution, the Visit System receiver will sound when a fire alarm signal is detected, regardless of the channel to which the receiver has been programmed.

Settings

Changing the radio channel

There are no channel selection settings.

Functions

Indication and signal from receiver when activated.

Sound	LED	Vibration
Fire	Red	Constant

Troubleshooting

Problem	Solution
The Bellman Visit receiver will occasionally signal for no reason.	Change the battery in the smoke alarm.
The Bellman Visit receivers do not pick up signals from the smoke alarm.	1. Check that the smoke alarm's antenna is straight and points to the floor. 2. Check the batteries in the receiver. 3. Check that the receiver is not placed too far away, by moving the receiver closer to the transmitter.