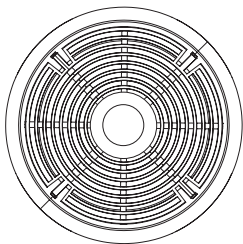




Sounders

1. Introduction

The sounder provides the fire detection system with an audible alarm signal inside buildings.



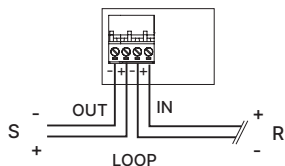
Analogue sounder with isolator	SAE-560-AI
Analogue sounder	SAE-560-A
Conventional sounder	SCE-850

The supplied sounders are red.
A white version is available (W suffix).

2. Installation

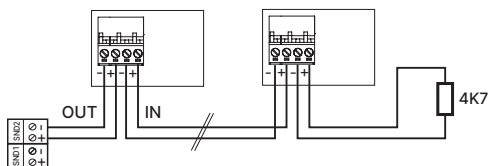
Sounders should be installed in a way that ensures that the audible signal covers the whole zone being protected.

Analogue system wiring



The analogue sounder does not require an auxiliary power supply, it is powered directly from the loop.

Conventional system wiring



Conventional sounders can be connected directly to one of the alarm control panel's sounder outputs (SND) or to a monitored 24 V module.

Addressing

The analogue sounder is part of the analogue system and requires addressing so that it can be identified.

Analogue sounders occupy 1 loop address and can be numbered from 1 to 250 using the PGE-100 programmer.

Conventional sounders are part of the conventional system and require no addressing process.

3. Testing and maintenance

Sounder maintenance consists of performing a visual inspection of its condition and a functional test.



In order to maintain their technical properties, sounders must be kept free of dust and dirt.

Do not dismantle the inside of the sounder.

4. Technical characteristics

SAE-560 analogue sounder

Operating voltage:	31 - 40 Vdc
Consumption on standby:	<300 μ A
Consumption during alarm:	<10 mA @ 85 dB (A)
Frequency:	800 - 1000 Hz
IP:	21C
Material:	ABS
Dimensions	\varnothing 109 x 84 mm.

SCE-850 conventional sounder

Operating voltage:	20 - 30 Vdc
Consumption during alarm:	<25 mA @ 85 dB (A)
Frequency:	800 - 1000 Hz
IP:	21C
Material:	ABS
Dimensions	\varnothing 109 x 84 mm.



For detailed characteristics, scan the following QR code.