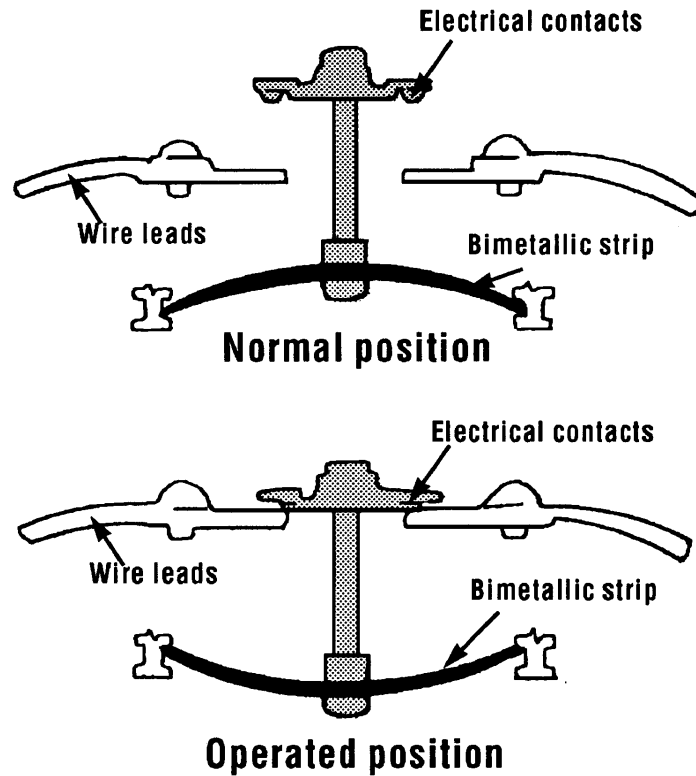
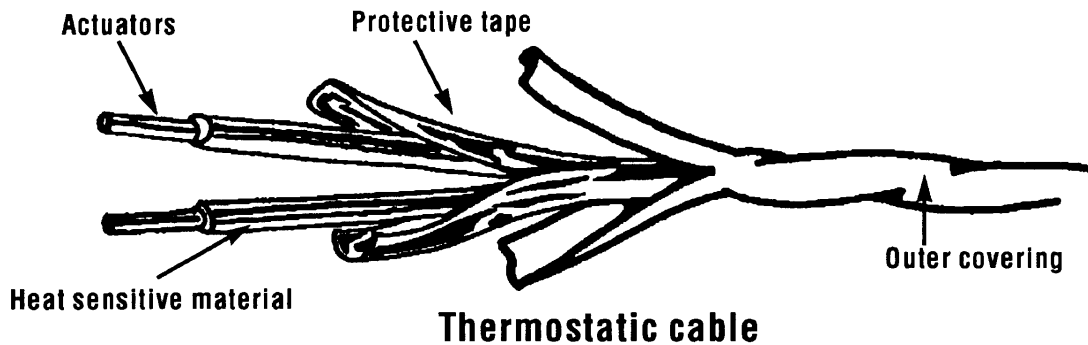


FIXED TEMPERATURE DETECTORS

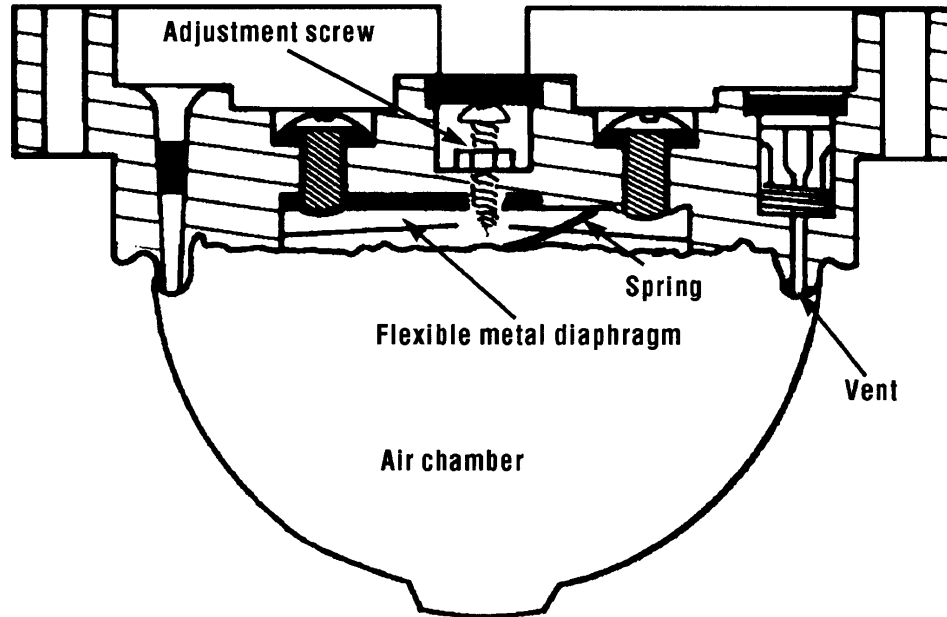


A bimetallic strip housed in a bowed position can be designed to invert when heated. This principle is used to manufacture restorable fixed-temperature detectors.

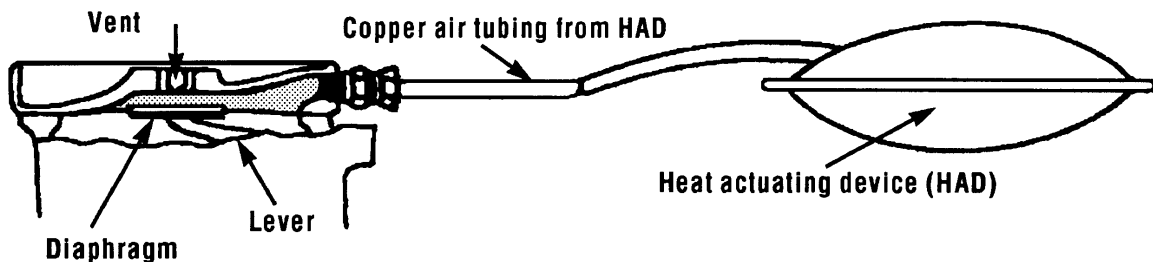


Thermoplastic fixed-temperature detectors provide an excellent source of linear-type fire detection.

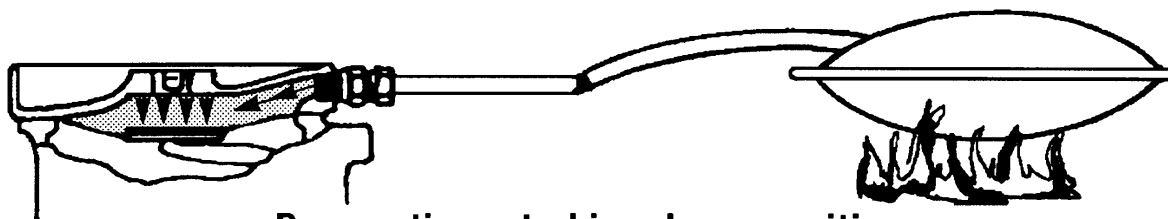
RATE-OF-RISE TEMPERATURE DETECTORS



A pneumatic rate-of-rise detector utilizes a pocket of expanding air to detect fire. The pocket is vented to allow the detector to adjust to moderate temperature and barometric changes.



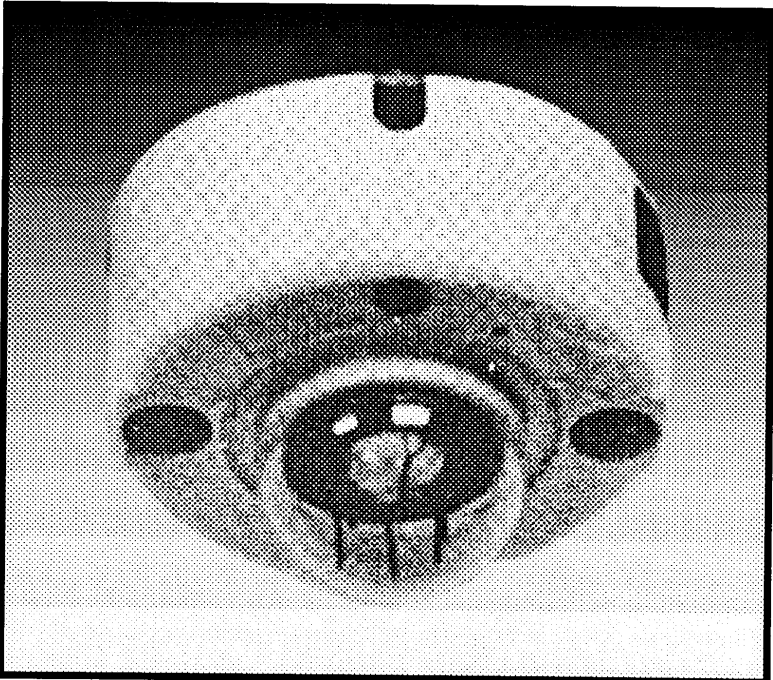
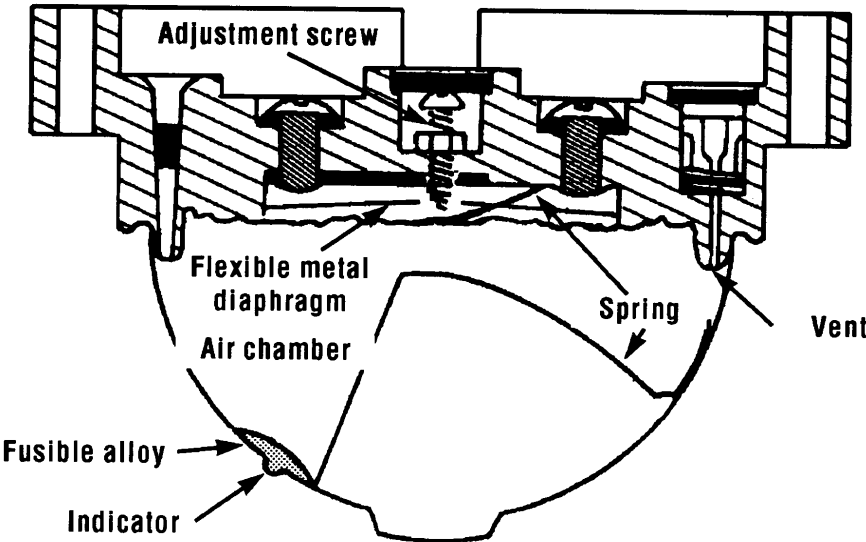
Pneumatic control in set position



Pneumatic control in release position

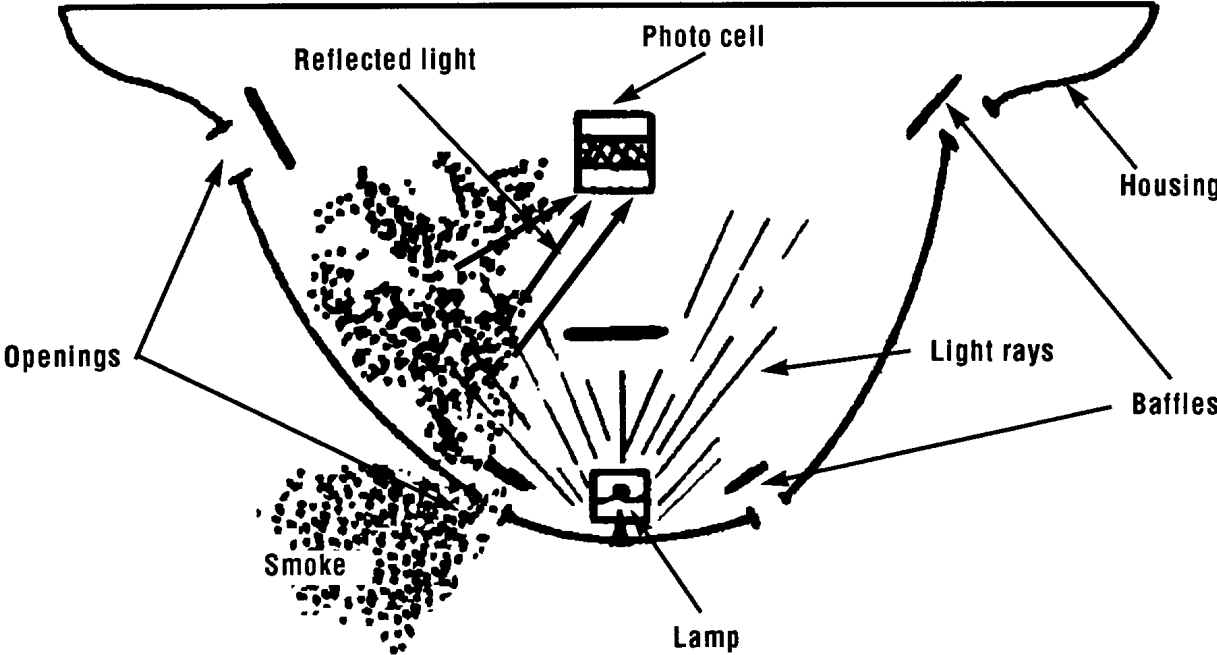
A pneumatic-tube system can be equipped with large air chambers which increase the sensitivity of the line-type detection system. These devices are usually called HADs (heat activated devices).

COMBINATION DETECTORS



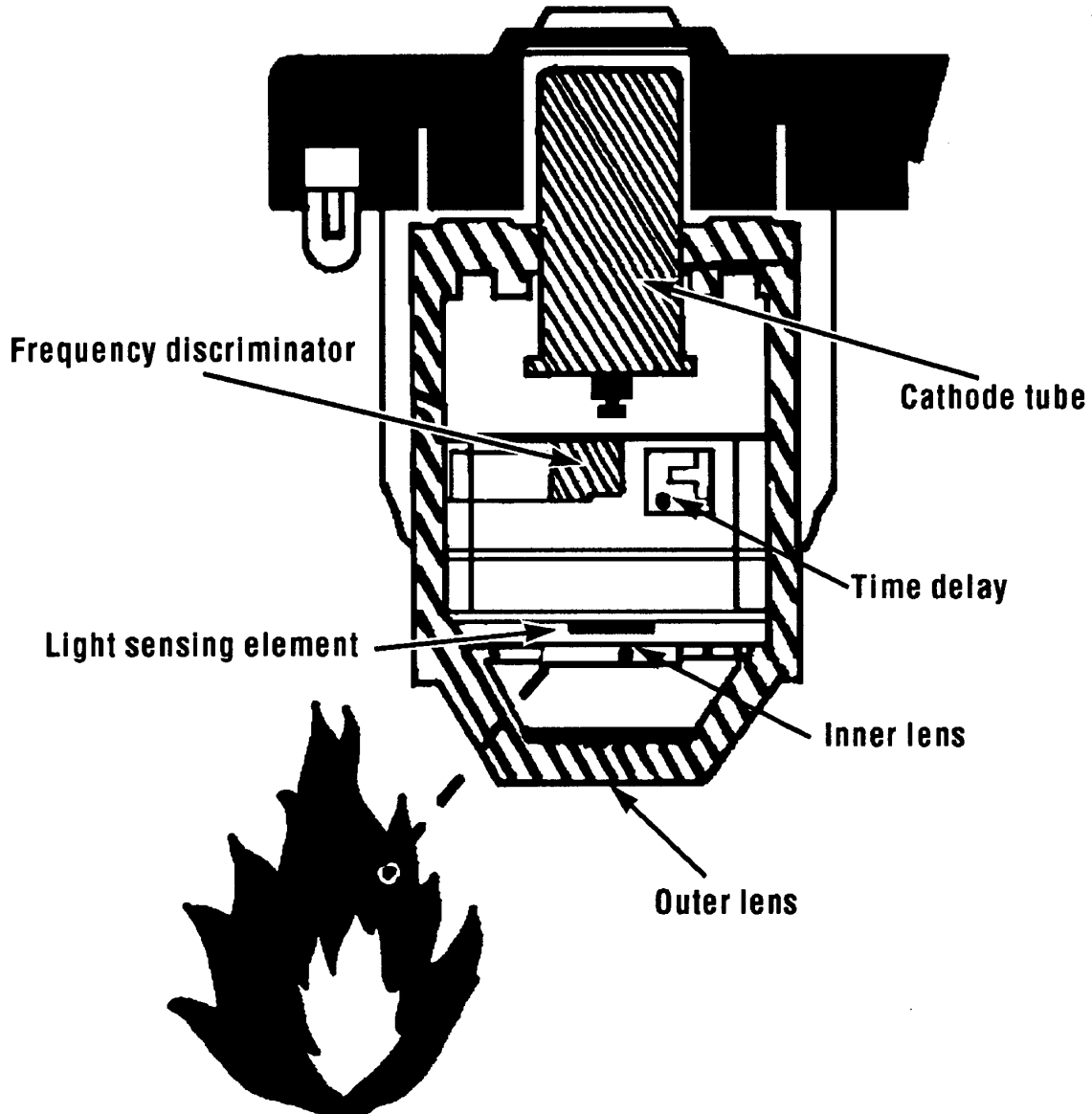
A thermoelectric rate-of rise detector uses the electricity produced by heated dissimilar metals that have been twisted together to detect fire.

PHOTOELECTRIC SMOKE DETECTOR SPOT-TYPE



A refractory-type photocell detector utilizes the light-scattering qualities of light instead of a direct beam.

INFRARED FLAME DETECTOR



Infrared detectors detect light above 700 nanometers in wave length. They are a good large area coverage detector.