Title (en)

Method for the energy-saving operation of risk detectors in a risk detection arrangement.

Title (de)

Verfahren zum energiesparenden Betrieb von Gefahrenmeldern in einer Gefahrenmeldeanlage.

Title (fr)

Procédé pour un fonctionnement économique en énergie de détecteurs de danger dans un dispositif de détection de danger.

Publication

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Application EP 89118338 A 19891003

Priority

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Abstract (en)

[origin: EP0362797A2] The system operating in accordance with the principle of chain synchronization, comprising a central station (Z) having several two-core primary signalling lines (ML), to which a plurality of detectors (Mn) is connected in the form of a chain, which are cyclically regularly activated from the central station (Z) and are interrogated for their respective analog detector measuring value, in each case uses detectors (MN) which exhibit a voltage measuring device (MU) which monitors the applied line voltage (UL), a subsequent logic circuit (VL) with associated sensor part (S), a subsequent control device (St), an energy accumulator (C) and a switching transistor (T). The logic circuit (VL) is essentially formed by a microprocessor which can be connected and disconnected. According to the invention, the microprocessor is switched to a current-saving standby condition and switched on again in dependence on particular switching criteria (UAN, DS) which are specific for the hazard signalling system, a required start-up time (tan) being ensured for the microprocessor. For example, each detector (Mn) in turn receives with a cyclic interrogation a particular voltage (connecting voltage UAN) which switches on the microprocessor but only activates the detector concerned after a predetermined start-up time (tan), that after the start-up time (tan) has elapsed, the data traffic with the central station (Z) occurs, a particular receiving time (te) being in each case provided for the reception (E1, E2...) and a particular response time (ta) being in each case provided for the reception (E1, E2...) and a particular response time (ta) being in each case provided for the responding (signalling) (A1, A2...). After that, the microprocessor is disconnected with the switching-through (DS) to the next detector. <IMAGE>

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