- Open, Digital Communication Protocol
- Alarm Flag for fast alarm reporting
- Alarm Address for fast location of alarm
- XPERT card addressing
- Electronics free base
- Ease of installation
- Low design profile
XP95 Optical Smoke Detector

The XP95 Optical Smoke Detector uses an internal pulsing infrared LED and a photo-diode at an obtuse angle. In clear air conditions the photo-diode in the XP95 detector receives no light from the LED and produces a corresponding analogue signal. The signal increases when smoke enters the chamber and light is scattered onto the photo-diode. The optical smoke detector has a clear indicator LED which emits red light when the detector is in alarm.

Part No. 55000-600 XP95 Optical Smoke Detector

XP95 Heat Detector

The XP95 Heat Detector is distinguishable from the smoke detectors by its low air-flow resistance case which allows good contact between the sensing thermistor and the surrounding air. The device monitors temperature by using a single thermistor which provides a voltage output proportional to the external air temperature.

Part No. 55000-400 XP95 Heat Detector A2S
55000-401 XP95 Heat Detector CS

XP95 Optical/Heat Multisensor Detector

The XP95 Optical/Heat Multisensor Detector combines inputs from optical smoke and heat sensors and processes them using a sophisticated algorithm. It is designed to be sensitive to a wide range of fires and may be used in place of an ionisation detector in many instances. The detector’s construction is similar to that of the optical detector but uses a different lid and optical mouldings to accommodate the thermistor temperature sensor.

Part No. 55000-885 XP95 Optical/Heat Multisensor Detector

XP95 Ionisation Smoke Detector

The air in the dual chambers of the XP95 Ionisation Smoke Detector is irradiated to produce ions that travel to the positive and negative electrodes and hence create a current flow in the chambers. Smoke entering the outer chamber causes a drop in the current flow and an increase in the voltage measured at the junction between the outer and inner chambers. The analogue voltage signal produced is converted to a digital signal by the electronic circuitry and transmitted to the control equipment on interrogation. The micro-processor in the control equipment then compares the signal with the stored data and initiates a pre-alarm or fire alarm as smoke density increases. The ionisation smoke detector is externally similar to the optical detector but is distinguished by having a red LED. When the equipment determines that a fire condition exists, it instructs the detector to switch on its indicator LED and the pre-planned alarm routine is initiated.

Part No. 55000-500 XP95 Ionisation Smoke Detector

XP95 Intrinsically Safe Detector

XP95 Intrinsically Safe (I.S.) Detectors include all the benefits of the standard XP95 range, but are developed specifically for use in hazardous areas. This range includes ionisation and optical smoke detectors, heat detectors and manual call points, BASEEFA approved to Ex Ia IIC T5.

XP95 I.S. detectors and manual call points have a number of marine approvals. These include Marine Equipment Directive (MED), Lloyds Register EMEA (LR) and many more which can be viewed on our web site. For more information, please refer to Apollo publications PP1094 and PP1095.

Part No. 55000-640 XP95 I.S. Optical Smoke Detector
55000-540 XP95 I.S. Ionisation Smoke Detector
55000-440 XP95 I.S. Heat Detector

Sounders, Visual Indicators, Sounder Visual Indicators & Visual Alarm Devices

There is a wide choice of devices for audible and visual alarm signalling and includes VADs, which are EN 54-23 compliant. The devices are available as stand alone or integrated into bases. For more information, please refer to Apollo’s website.

For more information visit www.apollo-fire.co.uk

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