

5. Data.

5.1 Power supply.

Voltage: 230V AC \pm 10% 50/60Hz. Power: 20W. Installation Category: II

5.2 Lamp.

LED in the button 12/24V ac / dc, 12mA, socket BA9s.

5.3 Uptime.

In monitor mode from fully charged battery: 24 hours

Alarm time from fully charged battery: 7 hours

5.4 Battery.

Lead acid battery 12V 1.2 Ah. Suitable replacement batteries, brand and type:

Leader: CT1.3-12. Yuasa NP 1.2-12. NewmAx: FNC 1212. Can also be ordered from Punos.

5.5 Alarm output.

Potential free switching, 230V 10A.

5.6 Environment.

Ambient temperature at the distress alarm button: -30°C - +80°C

Ambient temperature at the distress alarm central: +5°C - +40°C

Protection class IP54 (dust protected, splashing water protected)

5.7 Measurements.

Alarm central: Height: 185 mm Width: 213 mm Depth: 102 mm

Alarm button: Height: 77 mm Width: 74 mm Depth: 75 mm

5.8 Manufacturer.

Manufactured by:

Punos Electronic AB

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5.9 Standard compliance

Low Voltage Directive with SS-EN61010.

EMC directive with EN 50081 och EN 61000 in applicable parts.

EN378-1

This data sheet refers to the following product: SCA1AL version 5.3

Subject to changes.



Distress Alarm Central

SCA1AL

1. General

SCA1AL is a distress alarm. The distress alarm shall be used where a person can be trapped in a locked room or in a space where there is increased risk for injury. Such areas may for example be cold rooms, engine rooms or elevator rooms.

2. Installation.

2.1 Placing the Distress alarm central.

The distress alarm central should be located immediately outside the room or in another location where someone can be expected to pay attention to the alarm, such as a guard room.

2.2 Placing the Distress alarm button.

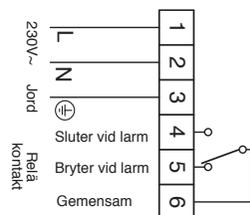
The distress alarm button shall be placed in hazardous work spaces in accordance with applicable rules. Eg. in cold rooms the distress alarm button shall be located at the inside of the door and 0.5 m above the floor.

2.3 Power supply.

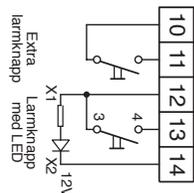
The distress alarm central shall be supplied from a different circuit than that used for other devices in the room where the distress alarm button is. Connecting via an isolating power switch is recommended to facilitate service and maintenance tests.

2.4 Connections.

1	AC	230V AC.
2	AC	230V AC.
3	PE	Protective Earth.
4	NO	Relay contact, closes when the alarm is triggered.
5	NC	Relay contact, opens when the alarm is triggered.
6	COM	Relay contact, common.



10	PlusX	Supply to extra closing contact alarm button.
11	InX	Signal from extra closing contact alarm button.
12	Plus	Supply to closing contact button and LED-light.
13	In	Signal from closing contact alarm button.
14	LED	Return line from the 12V LED-light.



2.5 Commissioning.

Battery life with trickle charge is approximately 3 years. With an older battery, the alarm may not work during a power failure. The battery must therefore be marked "To be replaced by: date". The date to be noted is when the alarm center is put into operation, plus three years. Connect the battery with the supplied cable.

3. Function.

3.1 Distress alarm button.

The distress alarm button is to be pressed to trigger an alarm. The distress alarm button is a self-locking type (so-called mushroom push button). Alarm is given as long as the distress alarm button is in the depressed position and power supply is available or during power failure as long as the battery lasts. Resetting the distress alarm button is made by turning the knob clockwise a bit and then releasing the button.

3.2 Buzzer

The buzzer sounds during alarm.

3.3 Alarm relay.

The changeover contact switches during alarm, for connecting a remote alarm or the like.

3.4 Distress alarm central.

The distress alarm central has three indicator lights for mains power (NÄTDRIFT), battery power (BATTERIDRIFT) and alarm (LARM).

Mains power (NÄTDRIFT) indicates that the central is in normal mode and trickle charge is made to the backup battery.

Battery power (BATTERIDRIFT) indicates that the reserve power is on and the power supply is gone.

Alarm (LARM) indicates that a person is in dire need of help. It is appropriate to post instructions on the actions to be taken when the distress alarm is sounding near the alarm central.

4. Maintenance.

4.1 Regular Test.

Testing must be done each week as follows:

- 1) Disconnect the power supply.
- 2) Check that the alarm central indicates battery power.
- 3) Press the distress alarm button and check that the alarm is given. If something is connected to the relay, verify also that the alarm is passed on.
- 4) Let the alarm sound for 15 seconds. Note that nothing out of the ordinary happens during that time.
- 5) Connect the power supply again.
- 6) Check that the alarm central indicates mains power.
- 7) Reset the distress alarm button by turning the knob clockwise a bit and then releasing the button. The distress alarm button must then return to the original position and the alarm must become silent.
- 8) Make sure the light is working in the distress alarm button.
- 9) Make sure the battery is not older than 3 years and that it looks normal. Ensure to replace it if necessary.
- 10) Note signature, date and results in the log list if available.

4.2 Replacing the battery.

The battery is a recombinant lead acid battery (so-called maintenance-free). The battery voltage is 12V and the capacity is 1.2Ah. It must be changed at least every three years or according to the battery manufacturer's recommendations.

Lead-acid batteries are hazardous to the environment and should be handled according to the currently existing rules.

4.3 Cleaning.

The distress alarm central must be kept clean so that you can easily see the LEDs. Cleaning is carried out if necessary with a soft cloth dampened with a mixture of water and mild detergent.