Second edition 2011-08-01

# Fire detection and alarm systems —

## Part 7:

Point-type smoke detectors using scattered light, transmitted light or ionization

Systèmes de détection et d'alarme d'incendie —

Partie 7: Détecteurs de fumée ponctuels utilisant le principe de la diffusion de la lumière, de la transmission de la lumière ou de l'ionisation



Reference number ISO 7240-7:2011(E)

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ISO copyright office
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20
Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11
Fax + 41 22 749 09 47
E-mail copyright@iso.org
Web www.iso.org

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### **Foreword**

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 7240-7 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 21, Equipment for fire protection and fire fighting, Subcommittee SC 3, Fire detection and alarm systems.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 7240-7:2003), which has been technically revised.

ISO 7240 consists of the following parts, under the general title Fire detection and alarm systems:

- Part 1: General and definitions
- Part 2: Control and indicating equipment
- Part 3: Audible alarm devices
- Part 4: Power supply equipment
- Part 5: Point-type heat detectors
- Part 6: Carbon monoxide fire detectors using electro-chemical cells
- Part 7: Point-type smoke detectors using scattered light, transmitted light or ionization
- Part 8: Carbon monoxide fire detectors using an electro-chemical cell in combination with a heat sensor
- Part 9: Test fires for fire detectors [Technical Specification]
- Part 10: Point-type flame detectors
- Part 11: Manual call points
- Part 12: Line type smoke detectors using a transmitted optical beam
- Part 13: Compatibility assessment of system components

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- Part 14: Guidelines for drafting codes of practice for design, installation and use of fire detection and fire alarm systems in and around buildings [Technical Report]
- Part 15: Point type fire detectors using scattered light, transmitted light or ionization sensors in combination with a heat sensor
- Part 16: Sound system control and indicating equipment
- Part 17: Short-circuit isolators
- Part 18: Input/output devices
- Part 19: Design, installation, commissioning and service of sound systems for emergency purposes
- Part 20: Aspirating smoke detectors
- Part 21: Routing equipment
- Part 22: Smoke-detection equipment for ducts
- Part 24: Sound-system loudspeakers
- Part 25: Components using radio transmission paths
- Part 27: Point-type fire detectors using a scattered-light, transmitted-light or ionization smoke sensor, an electrochemical-cell carbon-monoxide sensor and a heat sensor
- Part 28: Fire protection control equipment

A part 23 dealing with visual alarm devices and a part 29 dealing with video fire detectors are under development.

### Introduction

This part of ISO 7240, drawn up by ISO/TC 21/SC 3, is based on a draft prepared by the European Committee for Standardization's CEN/TC 72, *Automatic fire detection systems*.

A fire detection and alarm system is required to function satisfactorily not only in the event of fire, but also during and after exposure to conditions it is likely to meet in practice, including corrosion, vibration, direct impact, indirect shock and electromagnetic interference. Specific tests are intended to assess the performance of the smoke detectors under such conditions.

This part of ISO 7240 is not intended to place any other restrictions on the design and construction of such detectors.

This edition of ISO 7240-7 introduces a requirement that smoke detectors that operate on the scattered or transmitted light principle be marked with one of two possible nominal response threshold value bands. This marking provides for a clearer choice of response values so that the risk of unwanted alarms can be decreased in installations where unfavourable environmental conditions are present.

NOTE For some test fires, smoke detectors that operate on the scattered or transmitted light principle and that have been factory set to the upper response threshold value band can fall outside one of the classification limits given in ISO/TS 7240-9.

This edition of ISO 7240-7 introduces additional requirements for smoke detectors with more than one smoke sensor.