



Bellman Visit 868 Smoke Alarm, BE1530/BE1550

Introduction (GB)



Thank you for choosing products from Bellman & Symfon.

The Bellman Visit 868 System consists of a number of radio transmitters and receivers. The transmitters detect different events in the surrounding area and transmit a radio signal to the receivers. The receivers pick up this signal and provide indications using light, sound and/or vibration.

The transmitter determines what type of light, sound or vibration should be displayed so that the reason for the indication is evident.

Read through the entire user manual first and then start to install the system.

Refer to the illustration of the Bellman Visit 868 System on the inside of the cover.

This manual is made for two products BE1530 and BE1550. Both smoke alarms are working the same way but have different smoke detectors. The difference is explained under Function/General.

Getting started

Unpacking and testing the unit

1. Undo the ceiling bracket (4) by turning it anticlockwise. Fit one 9V battery, either a Duracell MN1604, Energizer 522 (alkaline) or Ultralife U9VL-J (lithium) in the battery compartment (3). Extend the antenna (1) so that it points down.
2. Press the Test Button (2) until the Bellman Visit 868 Smoke Alarm starts to beep with a shrill tone and then release the Test Button immediately. The Bellman Visit 868 receivers will then indicate a flat battery.
3. Hold down the Test Button (2) for about five seconds or blow smoke into the Smoke Alarm and the Bellman Visit 868 Smoke Alarm will beep with a shrill tone and transmit a radio signal. The Bellman Visit 868 receivers will indicate the Smoke Alarm.

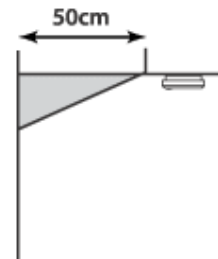
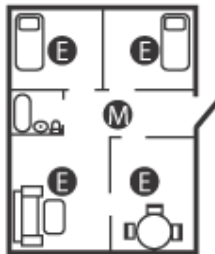
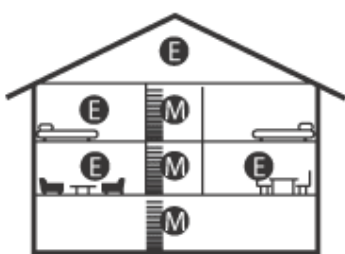
Fitting the Smoke Alarm

Preferably place the Bellman Visit 868 Smoke Alarm in the centre of the ceiling outside the bedrooms, but at least 50 cm from any wall. If the bedrooms are located in different areas of the house, we would recommend having a Bellman Visit 868 Smoke Alarm outside each bedroom. We would also recommend that at least one Bellman Visit 868 Smoke Alarm be installed on each floor of a multi-storey property.

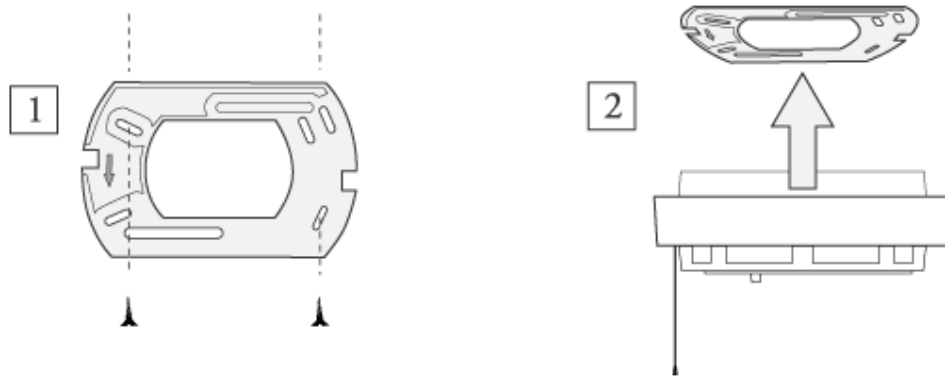
The antenna (1) should be straight and pointed directly down to achieve best coverage between Bellman Visit 868 Smoke Alarms and receivers within the Bellman Visit 868 System. Always check that the receivers are within the Smoke Alarm's coverage area. Refer to Getting started/Testing and maintenance.

Avoid installing alarms in kitchens, fireplaces or garages, as the smell of cooking or occasional fires and car exhausts may cause an alarm to be indicated. The Bellman Visit 868 Smoke Alarm should not be installed in damp spaces, close to fans, etc. or in agricultural buildings.

Do not paint over the Bellman Visit 868 Smoke Alarm.



M = Minimum E = Additional Smoke Alarm



Testing and maintenance

Test the Smoke Alarm regularly, preferably each week, e.g. during cleaning, but at least once per month. Always test it immediately after any holidays or other extended periods of absence.

A receiver in the Bellman Visit 868 System which is set to the same Radio Key as the Smoke Alarm is required to test the Bellman Visit 868 Smoke Alarm.

Blow smoke into the Smoke Alarm or hold down the Test Button (2) for more than five seconds. The Bellman Visit 868 Smoke Alarm beeps with a shrill tone and transmits a radio signal and the Bellman Visit 868 receivers will indicate the Smoke Alarm. The Smoke Alarm will transmit fire alarm signals as long as the Test Button (2) is held down, or as long as there is smoke inside the Smoke Alarm.

There is an LED in the Test Button (2) which blinks with a red light once per minute. This indicates that the battery has been connected correctly and is in good condition.

For cleaning, the Smoke Alarm should be occasionally wiped externally with a slightly damp cloth. When the battery is changed, the Smoke Alarm should be vacuum cleaned with a soft brush.

When the Smoke Alarm emits a low battery warning, the battery should be replaced immediately by a new 9V battery, either a Duracell MN1604, Energizer 522 (alkaline) or Ultralife U9VL-J (lithium).

Please note: Always test the Smoke Alarm after cleaning or changing the battery.

What you can do to prevent fires

Make sure that matches are kept out of the reach of children.

Never leave candles unattended.

Never empty ashtrays into waste paper baskets or bin liners without making sure that everything has been properly extinguished.

Pour water into the ashtray before emptying it – or leave it standing overnight.

Make sure that tiled stoves or open fireplaces have been properly extinguished or that the seat of the fire is screened so that no sparks can come out.

Handle and store flammable liquids safely.

Only use fuses of the correct rating in the electrical system.

Never experiment with home-made fuses of any kind.

Replace defective electrical cables and connectors.

Only use approved electrical appliances in the household.

Do not place combustible objects close to electrical heating equipment.

Always be prepared for fire.

If your home catches fire, the life of your family can depend on seconds. Therefore, everyone in the house must be well prepared for such a situation.

Make an evacuation plan.

Select the windows that are most suitable for an emergency evacuation if the usual route should be blocked by smoke or fire.

If the windows are located high above the ground, arrange for an external ladder or rope. Specify a place outside the house where the family can gather if there is an alarm. Keep the bedroom door closed during the night. A door can keep a fire out as long as you can manage to get out through a window. If you have access to fire extinguishing equipment, make sure it works and that you can maintain it.

Practice an evacuation with the family. Set it up as a game so as not to frighten the children.

If a fire starts.

Wake other people and make sure that they leave the house. Follow the evacuation plan. Close doors and windows, if possible, to restrict the fire. Call the fire brigade, e.g. from a neighbour's telephone. If it is a small fire, you can try to extinguish it yourself with a fire extinguisher, or if the fire is very small, with a blanket or a mat.

Make sure you have a line of retreat.

If you cannot extinguish it yourself, leave the house as quickly as possible. Do not go back into the house when you have left it.

Function

General

BE1530/BE1550 Bellman Visit 868 Smoke Alarm is a radio transmitter within the Bellman Visit 868 System for indoor use, which detects smoke. When smoke is detected, the Smoke Alarm will transmit a fire alarm signal to all Bellman Visit 868 receivers which are within its range.

Bellman Visit Smoke Alarms are activated by smoke detected by a built-in smoke detector. There are two types of smoke detector: optical (BE1530) and ionising (BE1550).

The differences between the two types are explained briefly below:

- Ionising smoke alarms measure electrical resistance in the air and will therefore react to both visible and invisible smoke. Ionising smoke alarms are considered most useful for detecting rapid (or explosive) fires that burn completely, i.e. fires with open flames and a supply of oxygen. This type of fire can spread quickly and produce a large number of invisible combustion particles. Such fires include fires in waste paper baskets, TV fires or grease fires in kitchens.
- The optical smoke alarm contains no radioactive material but has a very advanced photocell system, which detects visible smoke particles using infrared light. This is a very effective system for detecting smouldering fires. A fire can burn for several hours without developing into a fire with open flames. Examples of such fires include cigarettes touching furniture or overheated electric cables.

The majority of international investigations have demonstrated that both optical and ionising smoke alarms are needed to detect fires in the shortest possible time, regardless of cause. The majority of countries therefore recommend that either both types of smoke alarm, or combined smoke alarms with both ionic and optical detectors, be installed. This is of course the best alternative, as it will detect a fire as soon as possible, regardless of the cause. For example, a cigarette lying in a waste paper bin will cause an explosive fire in a very short length of time, whilst a cigarette resting on a sofa will cause a smouldering fire that takes longer to burn.

Radio key

On delivery all Bellman Visit 868 units are tuned to the same Radio Key. If you have a neighbour with a similar system, you can change to different Radio Keys so that you do not affect each other's systems. If you use the Radio Key Switch (5) to change the Radio Key on this transmitter, you must also change all other units in your Bellman Visit 868 System to the same Radio Key. Refer to the user manual for the relevant unit.

Broadcasting

On delivery the Bellman Visit 868 Smoke Alarm is set to only transmit signals to systems which are set to the same Radio Key as the Smoke Alarm.

By changing the broadcast switch (6) to ON, the operation of the Smoke Alarm can be changed so that it transmits the smoke alarm signal to all Bellman Visit 868 receivers within its range regardless of the Radio Key that is set.

Note that the battery warning signal is only transmitted to receivers with the same Radio Key as the Smoke Alarm regardless of the broadcast key setting.

Indicators and Signals

System indicators

The LED (2) blinks red when the Bellman Visit 868 Smoke Alarm indicates an alarm.

Power supply

The LED (2) blinks red approximately once per minute to indicate that the Bellman Visit 868 Smoke Alarm is working correctly.

The Bellman Visit 868 Smoke Alarm will beep once per minute while the LED (2) blinks when the battery is becoming completely flat.

A flat battery alarm signal will then be transmitted to the Bellman Visit 868 System which causes the receivers to briefly indicate a fire alarm at the same time as the receivers' fire alarm LED blinks once every five seconds.

Troubleshooting in brief

Problem	Solution
Nothing happens when the transmitter is activated with the Test Button (2).	• Change the battery. Use a Duracell MN1604, Energizer 522 (alkaline) or Ultralife U9VL-J (lithium).
The Bellman Visit 868	• Change the battery. Use a Duracell MN1604, Energizer 522

receivers occasionally indicate a fire alarm for no apparent reason.	(alkaline) or Ultralife U9VL-J (lithium). • Change the Radio Key on all units in the system. For further information see Function/Radio key
The Smoke Alarm can be activated but the receivers are not responding.	• Check the battery in the receiver. • Check that the receivers are not placed too far away by moving them closer to the Smoke Alarm. • Check that the Smoke Alarm is set to the correct Radio Key. For further information see Function/Radio key.
The receivers in the system transmit signals for no reason.	• Change the Radio Key on all units in the system. For further information see Function/Radio key
The Smoke Alarm beeps and chirps in a different way from that indicated above for no reason.	• The Smoke Alarm is defective and needs to be sent for repair.

For further information about the product in English, refer to the Appendix.

1. Antenna
2. LED / test button
3. Battery compartment
4. Ceiling bracket
5. Radio key switch
6. Broadcast switch

