

#### **CERTIFICATE OF CONSTANCY OF PERFORMANCE**

Issued by DBI Certification, notified body No. 2531.

In compliance with Regulation 305/2011/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2011 (the Construction Products Regulation or CPR), this certificate applies to the construction product

> V-430-S, V-530-S, V-430-VADW, V-530-VADW, V-430-S-VADW, V-530-S-VADW, V-430-SP, V-530-SP, V-430-SP-VADW, V-530-SP-VADW, V-430-SP-VADR, V-530-SP-VADR, V-430-S-VADR, V-530-S-VADR, V-430-VADR, V-530-VADR, V-430, V-530, V-530-EXIA, V-530-EXIC, V-430-S-CO, V-530-S-CO

The product fulfils the essential characteristic:

See Annex 1

Intended use: Applications related to automatic fire alarm systems

Placed on the market under the name or trade mark of:

**Autronica Fire and Security AS** Bromstadvegen 59 NO-7047 Trondheim Norway

and produced in the manufacturing plant:

**CPA10058** 

This attests that all provisions concerning the performance described in Annex ZA of the standard(s)

EN 54-3:2001/A1:2002/A2:2006 Fire detection and fire alarm systems - Part 3: Fire alarm devices - Sounders

EN 54-5:2017/A1:2018 Fire detection and fire alarm systems - Part 5: Heat detectors - point heat detectors

EN 54-7:2018 Fire detection and fire alarm systems - Part 7: Smoke detectors - Point smoke

detectors that operate using scattered light, transmitted light or ionization

Member of:

EN 54-23:2010 Fire detection and fire alarm systems - Part 23: Fire alarm devices - Visual alarm

devices

under system 1 for the performance set out in this certificate are applied and that the factory production control conducted by the manufacturer is assessed to ensure the

#### CONSTANCY OF PERFORMANCE OF THE CONSTRUCTION PRODUCT.

This certificate was first issued on 2022-07-07 and will remain valid as long as neither the harmonised standard, the construction product, the AVCP methods nor the manufacturing conditions in the plant are modified significantly, unless suspended or withdrawn by the notified product certification body.

The attached annexes form part of this certificate.

Date of issue: 2024-10-30

(This certificate supersedes the previous version of this certificate issued 2022-07-07)

Merete Poulsen Responsible for evaluation

Chris Ellis Responsible for certification decision





Annex 1

### **EXTENT**

Model	Description	Product compliant with standard
V-430-S	Multicriteria Detector with Sounder	EN 54-3:2001/A1:2002/A2:2006
		EN 54-5:2017/A1:2018
		EN 54-7:2018
V-530-S	Multicriteria Detector SIL2 with Sounder	EN 54-3:2001/A1:2002/A2:2006
		EN 54-5:2017/A1:2018
		EN 54-7:2018
V-430-VADW	Multicriteria Detector with White Beacon	EN 54-5:2017/A1:2018
		EN 54-7:2018
		EN 54-23:2010
V-530-VADW	Multicriteria Detector SIL2 with White Beacon	EN 54-5:2017/A1:2018
		EN 54-7:2018
		EN 54-23:2010
V-430-S-VADW	Multicriteria Detector with Sounder and White Beacon	EN 54-3:2001/A1:2002/A2:2006
		EN 54-5:2017/A1:2018
		EN 54-7:2018
		EN 54-23:2010
V-530-S-VADW	Multicriteria SIL2 Detector with Sounder and White Beacon	EN 54-3:2001/A1:2002/A2:2006
		EN 54-5:2017/A1:2018
		EN 54-7:2018
		EN 54-23:2010
V-430-SP	Multicriteria Detector with Speech	EN 54-3:2001/A1:2002/A2:2006
		EN 54-5:2017/A1:2018
		EN 54-7:2018
V-530-SP	Multicriteria Detector SIL2 with Speech	EN 54-3:2001/A1:2002/A2:2006
		EN 54-5:2017/A1:2018
		EN 54-7:2018
V-430-SP-VADW	Multicriteria Detector with Speech and White Beacon	EN 54-3:2001/A1:2002/A2:2006
		EN 54-5:2017/A1:2018
		EN 54-7:2018
		EN 54-23:2010
V-530-SP-VADW	Multicriteria Detector SIL2 with Speech and White Beacon	EN 54-3:2001/A1:2002/A2:2006
		EN 54-5:2017/A1:2018
		EN 54-7:2018
		EN 54-23:2010
V-430-SP-VADR	Multicriteria Detector with Sounder and Red Beacon	EN 54-3:2001/A1:2002/A2:2006
		EN 54-5:2017/A1:2018
		EN 54-7:2018
		EN 54-23:2010
V-530-SP-VADR	Multicriteria Detector SIL2 with Sounder and Red Beacon	EN 54-3:2001/A1:2002/A2:2006
		EN 54-5:2017/A1:2018
		EN 54-7:2018
		EN 54-23:2010
V-430-S-VADR	Multicriteria Detector with Sounder and Red Beacon	EN 54-3:2001/A1:2002/A2:2006
		EN 54-5:2017/A1:2018
		EN 54-7:2018
		EN 54-23:2010
V-530-S-VADR	Multicriteria Detector SIL2 with Sounder and Red Beacon	EN 54-3:2001/A1:2002/A2:2006
		EN 54-5:2017/A1:2018
		EN 54-7:2018
		EN 54-23:2010
V-430-VADR	Multicriteria Detector with Red Beacon	EN 54-5:2017/A1:2018
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		I FN 54-7'7018



V-530-VADR	Multicriteria Detector SIL2 with Red Beacon	EN 54-5:2017/A1:2018
		EN 54-7:2018
		EN 54-23:2010
V-430	Multicriteria Detector	EN 54-5:2017/A1:2018
		EN 54-7:2018
		EN 54-23:2010
V-530	Multicriteria Detector SIL2	EN 54-5:2017/A1:2018
		EN 54-7:2018
V-530-EXIA	Multicriteria Detector SIL2 Ex ia	EN 54-5:2017/A1:2018
		EN 54-7:2018
V-530-EXIC	Multicriteria Detector SIL2 Ex ic	EN 54-5:2017/A1:2018
		EN 54-7:2018
V-430-S-CO	Combined smoke and heat detector with sounder and CO sensor	EN 54-3:2001/A1:2002/A2:2006
		EN 54-5:2017/A1:2018
		EN 54-7:2018
V-530-S-CO	Combined smoke and heat detector with sounder and CO sensor	EN 54-3:2001/A1:2002/A2:2006
		EN 54-5:2017/A1:2018
		EN 54-7:2018

Full model codes are defined by the formats V-430-xxxxx-yy/ww/zz and V-530-xxxxx-yy/ww/zz where:

xxxxx = Model as listed in the table above

S, VADW, VADR, S-VADR, SP-VADW, SP-VADR, EXIA, EXIC

yy = Color of housing

Blank = White, BK = Black, CC = Customized Colour

ww = Enabled options

Blank = None, CD = Cover Detection & Self Varify, HS = Extra High Sensitivity\*, DS = Data Subscription, CFxxx = Custom Features (C = A to Z, F = A to Z, xxx = 000 to 999)

- \* Note that when the HS = Extra High Sensitivity setting is used, the product is not compliant with EN 54-7:2018. Refer to the manufacturer's documentation.
- \* Note, the CO function cannot be certified since there is no harmonised standards under the CPR.

#### Bases:

V-100 BASE

V-110 BASE SIL2

V-120 BASE SIL2 Ex

Note these bases are Certified under 2531-CPR-CSP11293.

#### **Operating Voltage:**

10 to 27 V DC

#### EN 54-7:2018 Sensivity Classes configurable (panel/confirguration tool)

Sensivity Class	Description
High	Clean environments, for example laboratories, data rooms etc.
Medium	Normal environments, for example offices and hospitals etc.
Low	Industrial environments, for example factories and warehouses etc.

#### EN 54-3:2001/A1:2002/A2:2006 Approved Tone Settings

All applicable models indentified above are approved for use with the following tones at maximum volume setting only:

Tone Setting	Tone Description
Tone 1	Continuous 915Hz
Tone 2	Dutch Slow Whoop 500-1200Hz
Tone 3	Alternating 730 & 915Hz (2Hz cycle)
Tone 4	Continuous 3650Hz
Tone 5	Whoop 800-970Hz
Tone 6	DIN tone 1200-500Hz sweep (1Hz)

Member of:





#### EN 54-23:2010 Coverage Volumes

Model	Setting	Coverage
V430-S-VADR	High	C-3-8
	Medium	C-3-8
	Low	C-3-5
	Open	0-2.5-4
V-430-VADR (Black Lid)		C-3-9
V-430-VADW	High	C-3-12
	Medium	C-3-9
	Low	C-3-6
	Open	0-2.5-4

#### **Heat Response Catergory:**

For detector categories with the suffix S or R, additional requirements are needed see 4.4.1 or 4.4.2

Detector Category (Heat Class):	Typical Application Temperature	Maximum Application Temperature °C	Minimum Static Response Temperature °C	Maximum Static Response Temperature °C
A1	25	50	54	65
A1R	25	50	54	65
A1S	25	50	54	65
A2S	25	50	54	70
В	40	65	69	85
С	55	80	84	100

#### Response time limits:

Rate of rise of	Cat A1, A1R, A1S				
air temperature K min-1	Lowe	r limit	Upe	r limit	
	Min	S	Min	S	
1	29	0	40	20	
3	7	13	13	40	
5	4	9	8	20	
10	1	0	4	20	
20		30	2	20	
30		20	1	40	

Rate of rise of	Cat A2S, B, C				
air temperature K min-1	Lowe	er limit	Upe	r limit	
	Min	S	Min	S	
1	29	0	46	0	
3	7	13	16	0	
5	4	9	10	0	
10	2	0	5	30	
20	1	30	3	13	

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Jernholmen 12, 2650 Hvidovre



30	40	2	25
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### Performance

Essential characteristics	Clauses in EN 54-3:2001	Performance
Performance under fire conditions	4.2, 4.3, 5.2, 5.3	Pass
Operational reliability	4.4, 4.5, 4.6, 5.4	Pass
Durability of operational reliability and response delay; temperature resistance	5.5, 5.7, 5.8, 5.9	Pass
Durability of operational reliability; humidity resistance	5.8, 5.9	Pass
Durability of operational reliability; corrosion resistance	5.11	Pass
Durability of operational reliability; vibration resistance	5.12 to 5.15	Pass
Durability of operational reliability; electrical stability	5.16	Pass
Durability of operational reliability; resistance to ingress	5.17	Pass

Essential characteristics	Clauses in EN 54-5:2017/ A1:2018	Regulatory classes	Performance
Operational reliability:			
Position of heat sensitive element	4.2.1		The heat sensitive element(s) or at least part of it, except elements with auxiliary functions (e.g.characteristic correctors), are a distance ≥15mm from the mounting surface of the point heat detector.
Individual alarm indication	4.2.2		Category A1, A1R, A1S, A2S, B, C The heat detector is provided with an integral red visual indicator and can remain identified until the alarm is reset. The visual indicator is visible from a distance of 6 m directly below the point heat detector, in an ambient light intensity up to 500 lx.
Connection of ancillary devices	4.2.3	A1, A1R,	Open or short circuit failures of connection to ancillary device do not prevent the correct operation of the detector
Monitoring of detachable point heat detectors	4.2.4	A1S, A2S, B, C	A fault condition is signaled when the detector is removed from the mounting base.
Manufacturer's adjustments	4.2.5		It is not possible to change the maufacture's settings expept by special means (e.g. a special code or tool, or by breaking or remove a seal).
Onsite adjustments of response behavior	4.2.6		a)The detector is provided with a provision for an onsite adjustment of the response behavior and the manufacturer declares a corresponding class and adjustment setting: Special code or tool (AS2000 software) is required to change manufacturer's adjustments
Software controlled detectors (when provided)	4.2.7		The software documentation and the software design complies supplied by the manufacturer with the requirements of this standard.
Nominal activation conditions/Sensitivity:			





Directional dependence	4.3.1			time of the po				t
Static response temperature	4.3.2		The response	minimum and , according to	maxin	num stati	c response	
Response times from typical application temperature	4.3.3		The response between the I the appropria above.	ower and upp	er res	ponse tim	ne limits for	
Response times from 25 °C	4.3.4		The response response time					ne
Response times from high ambient temperature	4.3.5		s. 20 K min <sup>-1</sup> , Lo A2, B, C	appropriate to  ver limit, 1 mir  wer limit, 12 s  ver limit, 1 mir	and u	anticipate and uppe upper limi	ed service or limit 13 m 40 it 2 m 20 s. or limit 16 m.	0
Reproducibility  Response delay (response	4.3.6	-	The response between the lin Table 2 abo	ower ad uppe				ed
time):		_						
Additional test for suffix S point heat detectors	4.4.1			heat detector onse time durii min exposure	ng the	transer p		
			Point heat detector category	Conditioning Temperature		Airflow Temper	rature °C	
			A1S	5 ±2		50 ±2		
						50 ±2		П
						Lower Limit response time		
				Min		S		
			3		9		40	41
			5		5		48	41
			10 2				54	41
			20		1		27	$\dashv$ $ $
			30				58	Ш



Additional test for suffix R point heat detectors	4.4.2	Suffix R, the point heat detector maintains the response requirements of its category, in table 2 above, for high rates of rise of temperature from an initial temperature below the typical application temperature applicable to the category marked on it.
		Point heat detector Initial conditioning category temperature °C
		A1R 5 ±2
Tolerance to supply voltage:		
Variation in supply parameters	4.5	The point heat detector does not unduly depent on variation in the supply parameters and lie between the lower and upper response time limits specified in Table 2 above.
Durability of nominal activation conditions/Sensitivity:		
cold (operational)	4.6.1.1	No alarm or fault signal was given during the transition to the conditioning temperature or during the period at the condition temperature
		For resettable point heat detector Response time at 3 K min <sup>-1</sup> was not less than 7 min 13 s and did not exceed 2 min 40 s compared with the time obtained in 4.3.6.
		A1: 20 K min <sup>-1</sup> was not less than 30 s and did not exceed 30 s compared with the time obtained in 4.3.6  A2, B, C: 20 K min <sup>-1</sup> was not less than 1 min and did not exceed 30 s compared with the time obtained in 4.3.6
Dry heat (endurance)	4.6.1.2	No fault signal was given on reconnection attributable to the endurance conditioning
		Point heat detector Conditioning category Temperature °C
		C 80 ±2
		Response time at 3 K min <sup>-1</sup> was not less than 7 min 13 s and did not exceed 2 min 40 s compared with the time obtained in 4.3.6.
		A1: 20 K min <sup>-1</sup> was not less than 30 s and did not exceed 30 s compared with the time obtained in 4.3.6 A2, B, C: 20 K min <sup>-1</sup> was not less than 1 min and did not exceed 30 s compared with the time obtained in 4.3.6
Humidity resistance		
Damp heat, cyclic (operational)	4.6.2.1	No alarm or fault signal was given during the conditioning.
		Lower temperature: (25±3) °C Upper temperature: (40±2) °C
		Relative humidity:



Member of:



П		At lower temperature :≥ 95 %
		At upper temperature : (93 ±3) %
		/ to apper temperature 1 (33 ±3/ /0
		Response time at 3 K min <sup>-1</sup> was not less than 7 min 13 s
		and did not exceed 2 min 40 s compared with the time
		obtained in 4.3.6.
		ostanica in 1.5.6.
		A1: 20 K min <sup>-1</sup> was not less than 30 s and did not exceed
		30 s compared with the time obtained in 4.3.6
		A2, B, C: 20 K min <sup>-1</sup> was not less than 1 min and did not
		exceed 30 s compared with the time obtained in 4.3.6
		'
Damp heat, steady-state	4.6.2.2	No fault signal was given on reconnection attributable to
(endurance)		the endurance conditioning.
		, and the second
		Conditioning
		Temperature: 40 ±2 °C
		Relative Humidity: 93 ±3 %
		Duration: 21 days
		Response time at 3 K min <sup>-1</sup> was not less than 7 min 13 s
		and did not exceed 2 min 40 s compared with the time
		obtained in 4.3.6.
		A1: 20 K min <sup>-1</sup> was not less than 30 s and did not exceed
		30 s compared with the time obtained in 4.3.6
		A2, B, C: 20 K min <sup>-1</sup> was not less than 1 min and did not
		exceed 30 s compared with the time obtained in 4.3.6
Corrosion resistance		
Sulphur dioxide (SO <sub>2</sub> )	4.6.3	No fault signal was given on reconnection attributable to
corrosion (endurance)		the endurance conditioning.
		Conditioning
		Conditioning  Temperature: 25 ±2 °C
		Temperature : 25 ±2 °C Relative Humidity: 93 ±3 %
		SO2 concentration: 25 ±5 ppm (by volume)
		Duration: 21 days
		Duration. 21 days
		Response time at 3 K min <sup>-1</sup> was not less than 7 min 13 s
		and did not exceed 2 min 40 s compared with the time
		obtained in 4.3.6.
		A1: 20 K min <sup>-1</sup> was not less than 30 s and did not exceed
		30 s compared with the time obtained in 4.3.6
		A2, B, C: 20 K min <sup>-1</sup> was not less than 1 min and did not
		exceed 30 s compared with the time obtained in 4.3.6
Vibration resistance		
Shock (operational)	4.6.4.1	No alarm or fault signal was given during the
		conditioning period or an additional 2 min.
		For specimen with a mass ≤ 4,75 kg:
		Charles de la 16 d
		Shock pulse type: Half sine
		Pulse duration: 6 ms
		Peak acceleration: 10X (100-20M) ms-2 (M is specimen
		mass in Kg)
		Number of directions: 6





		Dulgon way dispations 2
		Pulses per direction: 3
		Response time at 3 K min <sup>-1</sup> was not less than 7 min 13 s and did not exceed 2 min 40 s compared with the time obtained in 4.3.6.
		A1: 20 K min <sup>-1</sup> was not less than 30 s and did not exceed 30 s compared with the time obtained in 4.3.6 A2, B, C: 20 K min <sup>-1</sup> was not less than 1 min and did not exceed 30 s compared with the time obtained in 4.3.6
Impact (operational)	4.6.4.2	No alarm or fault signal was given during the conditioning period or an additional 2 min.
		Conditioning: Impact energy: 1,9 ±0,1 J Hammer velocity: 1,5 ±0,13 ms <sup>-1</sup> Number of impacts: 1
		Response time at 3 K min <sup>-1</sup> was not less than 7 min 13 s and did not exceed 2 min 40 s compared with the time obtained in 4.3.6.
		A1: 20 K min <sup>-1</sup> was not less than 30 s and did not exceed 30 s compared with the time obtained in 4.3.6  A2, B, C: 20 K min <sup>-1</sup> was not less than 1 min and did not exceed 30 s compared with the time obtained in 4.3.6
Vibration, sinusoidal (operational)	4.6.4.3	No fault signal was given during the conditioning Conditioning: Frequency range: 10 to 150 Hz
		Acceleration amplitude: 5 ms <sup>-2</sup> (≈0,5 g <sub>n</sub> )  Number of axes: 3
		Sweep rate: 1 octave min <sup>-1</sup> Number of sweep cycles: 1 per axis
		Response time at 3 K min <sup>-1</sup> was not less than 7 min 13 s
		and did not exceed 2 min 40 s compared with the time obtained in 4.3.6.
		A1: 20 K min <sup>-1</sup> was not less than 30 s and did not exceed 30 s compared with the time obtained in 4.3.6 A2, B, C: 20 K min <sup>-1</sup> was not less than 1 min and did not exceed 30 s compared with the time obtained in 4.3.6
Vibration, sinusoidal (endurance)	4.6.4.4	No fault signal was given on reconnection attributable to the endurance conditioning.
		Conditioning:
		Frequency range: 10 to 150 Hz Acceleration amplitude: 10 ms <sup>-2</sup> (≈1,0 g <sub>n</sub> )
		Number of axes : 3
		Sweep rate: 1 octave min <sup>-1</sup> Number of sweep cycles: 20 per axis
		Response time at 3 K min <sup>-1</sup> was not less than 7 min 13 s
		and did not exceed 2 min 40 s compared with the time obtained in 4.3.6.





		A1: 20 K min <sup>-1</sup> was not less than 30 s and did not exceed 30 s compared with the time obtained in 4.3.6 A2, B, C: 20 K min <sup>-1</sup> was not less than 1 min and did not exceed 30 s compared with the time obtained in 4.3.6
Electrical stability EMC immunity (operational)	4.6.5	Compliance in EN 50130-4:2011 and No fault signal was given during the conditioning.
		Response time at 3 K min <sup>-1</sup> was not less than 7 min 13 s and did not exceed 2 min 40 s compared with the time obtained in 4.3.6.
		A1: 20 K min <sup>-1</sup> was not less than 30 s and did not exceed 30 s compared with the time obtained in 4.3.6 A2, B, C: 20 K min <sup>-1</sup> was not less than 1 min and did not exceed 30 s compared with the time obtained in 4.3.6

Connection of ancillary devices		T .	T .	
Individual alarm indication	Essential characteristics	Clauses in EN 54-7:2018	Regulatory classes	Performance
Visible from a distance of 6 m in an ambient light intensity up to 500 lx.  Open or short circuit failures of connection to ancillary device did not prevent the correct operation of the detector A fault condition is signaled when the detector is removed from the mounting base.  It is not possible to adjust the detector or use of a code to enabling entry into the detector or earlier of the total tota	Operational reliability:			
Connection of ancillary devices  4.2.2  Open or short circuit failures of connection to ancillary device did not prevent the correct operation of the detector and the detector is removed from the mounting base.  It is not possible to adjust the detector or use of a code to enabling entry into the panel programming software.  On site adjustment of response behavior  A 2.2.5  None  None  A 2.2.6  Protection against the ingress of foreign bodies  Response to slowly developing fires  4.2.7  A 2.2.7  an ambient light intensity up to \$500 lx.  Open or short circuit failures of connection to ancillary device did not prevent the correct operation are adjustable from the detector is removed from the mounting base.  It is not possible to adjust the detector or use of a code to enabling entry into the panel programming software.  The mode(s) of operation are adjustable from the Control and Indicating Equipment by use of a loop communication protocol. Access to enable mode changes is by software control of the protocol communication.  The chamber is designed so that a sphere of diameter (1,340,05) mm cannot pass into the sensor chamber.  The provision of "drift compensation" (e.g. to compensate for sensor drift due to the build-up of dirt in the detector), does not lead to a significant reduction in the detector's sensitivity to slowly developing fires.  Software controlled detectors (when provided)  4.2.8  The software documentation	Individual alarm indication	4.2.1		The visual indicator(s) are
Sol lx				
Connection of ancillary devices				_ , ,
Connection to ancillary device did not prevent the correct operation of the detector A fault condition is signaled when the detector is removed from the mounting base.  It is not possible to adjust the detector or use of a code to enabling entry into the panel programming software.  On site adjustment of response behavior  On site adjustment of response behavior  A.2.5  None  None  A.2.6  Protection against the ingress of foreign bodies  A.2.7  Response to slowly developing fires  4.2.7  Connection to ancillary device did not prevent the correct operation of the detector is removed from the detector is removed from the mounting base.  It is not possible to adjust the detector or use of a code to enabling entry into the panel programming software.  The mode(s) of operation are adjustable from the Control and Indicating Equipment by use of a loop communication.  The chamber is designed so that a sphere of diameter (1,3±0,05) mm cannot pass into the sensor chamber.  The provision of "drift compensation" (e.g. to compensate for sensor drift due to the build-up of dirt in the detector), does not lead to a significant reduction in the detectors sensitivity to slowly developing fires.  Software controlled detectors (when provided)  4.2.8				
Monitoring of detachable detectors  4.2.3  Manufacturer's adjustments  4.2.4  Manufacturer's adjustments  4.2.5  On site adjustment of response behavior  Protection against the ingress of foreign bodies  Response to slowly developing fires  4.2.7  Augid and prevent the correct operation of the detector is removed from the mounting base.  It is not possible to adjust the detector or use of a code to enabling entry into the panel programming software.  The mode(s) of operation are adjustable from the Control and Indicating Equipment by use of a loop communication protocol. Access to enable mode changes is by software control of the protocol communication.  The chamber is designed so that a sphere of diameter (1,3±0,05) mm cannot pass into the sensor chamber.  The provision of "drift compensation" (e.g. to compensate for sensor drift due to the build-up of dirt in the detector), does not lead to a significant reduction in the detectors sensitivity to slowly developing fires.  Software controlled detectors (when provided)  4.2.8	Connection of ancillary devices	4.2.2		
Monitoring of detachable detectors  4.2.3  Manufacturer's adjustments  4.2.4  Manufacturer's adjustments  4.2.4  Manufacturer's adjustments  4.2.5  Manufacturer's adjustments  4.2.5  None  None  None  None  None  None  A fault condition is signaled when the detector is removed from the mounting base.  It is not possible to adjust the detector or use of a special tool to access into the detector or use of a code to enabling entry into the panel programming software.  The mode(s) of operation are adjustable from the Control and Indicating Equipment by use of a loop communication protocol. Access to enable mode changes is by software control of the protocol communication.  The chamber is designed so that a sphere of diameter (1,3±0,05) mm cannot pass into the sensor chamber.  The provision of "drift compensation" (e.g. to compensate for sensor drift due to the build-up of dirt in the detector), does not lead to a significant reduction in the detector; observed the developing fires.  Software controlled detectors (when provided)  4.2.8  The software documentation				
Monitoring of detachable detectors  4.2.3  Manufacturer's adjustments  4.2.4  Manufacturer's adjustments  4.2.4  A fault condition is signaled when the detector is removed from the mounting base.  It is not possible to adjust the detector settings without the use of a special tool to access into the detector or use of a code to enabling entry into the panel programming software.  None  None  None  None  None  None  None  None  A fault condition is signaled when the detector is removed from the mounting base.  It is not possible to adjust the detector or use of a code to enabling entry into the panel programming software.  The mode(s) of operation are adjustable from the Control and Indicating Equipment by use of a loop communication protocol. Access to enable mode changes is by software control of the protocol communication.  The chamber is designed so that a sphere of diameter (1,3±0,05) mm cannot pass into the sensor chamber.  The provision of "drift compensation" (e.g. to compensation" (e.g. to compensation" (e.g. to compensation of the build-up of dirt in the detector), does not lead to a significant reduction in the detectors sensitivity to slowly developing fires.  Software controlled detectors (when provided)  4.2.8				•
When the detector is removed from the mounting base.				
Manufacturer's adjustments  4.2.4  4.2.4  Manufacturer's adjustments  4.2.5  On site adjustment of response behavior  A.2.5  None  A.2.5  None  A.2.6  Protection against the ingress of foreign bodies  Response to slowly developing fires  4.2.7  Response to slowly developing fires  4.2.7  From the mounting base.  It is not possible to adjust the detector or use of a code to enabling entry into the panel programming software.  The mode(s) of operation are adjustable from the Control and Indicating Equipment by use of a loop communication protocol. Access to enable mode changes is by software control of the protocol communication.  The chamber is designed so that a sphere of diameter (1,3±0,05) mm cannot pass into the sensor chamber.  The provision of "drift compensation" (e.g. to compensation" (e.g. to compensation of integration of the detector), does not lead to a significant reduction in the detectors sensitivity to slowly developing fires.  Software controlled detectors (when provided)  4.2.8	Monitoring of detachable detectors	4.2.3		_
Manufacturer's adjustments  4.2.4  It is not possible to adjust the detector settings without the use of a special tool to access into the detector or use of a code to enabling entry into the panel programming software.  The mode(s) of operation are adjustable from the Control and Indicating Equipment by use of a loop communication protocol. Access to enable mode changes is by software control of the protocol communication.  Protection against the ingress of foreign bodies  4.2.6  Response to slowly developing fires  4.2.7  Response to slowly developing fires  4.2.7  The provision of "drift compensation" (e.g. to compensate for sensor drift due to the build-up of dirt in the detector), does not lead to a significant reduction in the detectors sensitivity to slowly developing fires.  Software controlled detectors (when provided)  4.2.8				
detector settings without the use of a special tool to access into the detector or use of a code to enabling entry into the panel programming software.  None  None  None  None  1.2.5  None  None  1.2.6  None  None  None  1.2.6  None  1.2.6  None  1.2.6  None  1.2.6  None  1.2.6  None  1.2.6  1.2.6  None  1.2.7  1.2.7  1.2.8  None  1.2.8  None  1.2.8  None  1.2.8  1.2.8  1.2.8  None  1.2.8  1.2.8  None  1.2.8  1.2.8  1.2.8  None  1.2.8				
Use of a special tool to access into the detector or use of a code to enabling entry into the panel programming software.  The mode(s) of operation are adjustable from the Control and Indicating Equipment by use of a loop communication protocol. Access to enable mode changes is by software control of the protocol communication.  Protection against the ingress of foreign bodies  4.2.6  Response to slowly developing fires  4.2.7  Response to slowly developing fires  4.2.7  The provision of "drift compensation" (e.g. to compensate for sensor drift due to the build-up of dirt in the detector), does not lead to a significant reduction in the detectors sensitivity to slowly developing fires.  Software controlled detectors (when provided)  4.2.8  The special tool to access into the detector or use of a code to enabling entry into the panel programming software.  The mode(s) of operation are adjustable from the Control and Indicating Equipment by use of a loop communication.  The chamber is designed so that a sphere of diameter (1,3±0,05) mm cannot pass into the sensor chamber.  The provision of "drift compensation" (e.g. to compensate for sensor drift due to the build-up of dirt in the detector), does not lead to a significant reduction in the detectors sensitivity to slowly developing fires.	Manufacturer's adjustments	4.2.4		, ,
Into the detector or use of a code to enabling entry into the panel programming software.  4.2.5  None  None  A.2.5  None  None  A.2.6  Protection against the ingress of foreign bodies  A.2.6  Response to slowly developing fires  A.2.7  Response to slowly developing fires  A.2.7  Response to slowly developing fires  A.2.7  A.2.7  Into the detector or use of a code to enabling entry into the panel programming software.  The mode(s) of operation are adjustable from the Control and Indicating Equipment by use of a loop communication protocol. Access to enable mode changes is by software control of the protocol communication.  The chamber is designed so that a sphere of diameter (1,3±0,05) mm cannot pass into the sensor chamber.  The provision of "drift compensation" (e.g. to compensate for sensor drift due to the build-up of dirt in the detector), does not lead to a significant reduction in the detector's sensitivity to slowly developing fires.  Software controlled detectors (when provided)  4.2.8				_
Code to enabling entry into the panel programming software.  None  None  None  None  A.2.5  None  None  None  None  A.2.5  None  None  None  None  None  A.2.5  None  None  None  None  None  A.2.6  Protection against the ingress of foreign bodies  A.2.6  Response to slowly developing fires  A.2.7  Response to slowly developing fires  A.2.7  Code to enabling entry into the panel programming software.  The mode(s) of operation are adjustable from the Control and Indicating Equipment by use of a loop communication protocol. Access to enable mode changes is by software control of the protocol communication.  The chamber is designed so that a sphere of diameter (1,3±0,05) mm cannot pass into the sensor chamber.  The provision of "drift compensation" (e.g. to compensate for sensor drift due to the build-up of dirt in the detector), does not lead to a significant reduction in the detector's sensitivity to slowly developing fires.  Software controlled detectors (when provided)  4.2.8				·
Panel programming software.				
On site adjustment of response behavior  4.2.5  None  The mode(s) of operation are adjustable from the Control and Indicating Equipment by use of a loop communication protocol. Access to enable mode changes is by software control of the protocol communication.  Protection against the ingress of foreign bodies  4.2.6  The chamber is designed so that a sphere of diameter (1,3±0,05) mm cannot pass into the sensor chamber.  The provision of "drift compensation" (e.g. to compensate for sensor drift due to the build-up of dirt in the detector), does not lead to a significant reduction in the detectors sensitivity to slowly developing fires.  Software controlled detectors (when provided)  4.2.8  The software documentation				
None adjustable from the Control and Indicating Equipment by use of a loop communication protocol. Access to enable mode changes is by software control of the protocol communication.  Protection against the ingress of foreign bodies  4.2.6  Response to slowly developing fires  4.2.7  Response to slowly developing fires  4.2.7  The chamber is designed so that a sphere of diameter (1,3±0,05) mm cannot pass into the sensor chamber.  The provision of "drift compensation" (e.g. to compensate for sensor drift due to the build-up of dirt in the detector), does not lead to a significant reduction in the detectors sensitivity to slowly developing fires.  Software controlled detectors (when provided)  4.2.8  The software documentation				
A detectors (when provided)  and Indicating Equipment by use of a loop communication protocol. Access to enable mode changes is by software control of the protocol communication.  The chamber is designed so that a sphere of diameter (1,3±0,05) mm cannot pass into the sensor chamber.  The provision of "drift compensation" (e.g. to compensate for sensor drift due to the build-up of dirt in the detector), does not lead to a significant reduction in the detectors sensitivity to slowly developing fires.  Software controlled detectors (when provided)  4.2.8  The software documentation	On site adjustment of response behavior	4.2.5		
use of a loop communication protocol. Access to enable mode changes is by software control of the protocol communication.  Protection against the ingress of foreign bodies  4.2.6  Response to slowly developing fires  4.2.7  Response to slowly developing fires  4.2.7  The provision of "drift compensation" (e.g. to compensate for sensor drift due to the build-up of dirt in the detector), does not lead to a significant reduction in the detectors sensitivity to slowly developing fires.  Software controlled detectors (when provided)  4.2.8  The software documentation			None	
Protection against the ingress of foreign bodies  4.2.6  Protection against the ingress of foreign bodies  4.2.7  Response to slowly developing fires  4.2.7  The chamber is designed so that a sphere of diameter (1,3±0,05) mm cannot pass into the sensor chamber.  The provision of "drift compensation" (e.g. to compensate for sensor drift due to the build-up of dirt in the detector), does not lead to a significant reduction in the detectors sensitivity to slowly developing fires.  Software controlled detectors (when provided)  4.2.8  The software documentation				
mode changes is by software control of the protocol communication.  Protection against the ingress of foreign bodies  4.2.6  The chamber is designed so that a sphere of diameter (1,3±0,05) mm cannot pass into the sensor chamber.  The provision of "drift compensation" (e.g. to compensate for sensor drift due to the build-up of dirt in the detector), does not lead to a significant reduction in the detectors sensitivity to slowly developing fires.  Software controlled detectors (when provided)  4.2.8  mode changes is by software controlled sels by software controlled sels by software controlled sels by software software controlled sels by software controlled sels by software sels by software controlled sels by software cont				
Protection against the ingress of foreign bodies  4.2.6  Response to slowly developing fires  4.2.7  Response to slowly developing fires  4.2.7  Compensation" (e.g. to compensate for sensor drift due to the build-up of dirt in the detector), does not lead to a significant reduction in the detectors sensitivity to slowly developing fires.  Software controlled detectors (when provided)  4.2.8  Control of the protocol communication.  The chamber is designed so that a sphere of diameter (1,3±0,05) mm cannot pass into the sensor chamber.  The provision of "drift compensation" (e.g. to compensate for sensor drift due to the build-up of dirt in the detector), does not lead to a significant reduction in the detectors sensitivity to slowly developing fires.				
Protection against the ingress of foreign bodies  4.2.6  Response to slowly developing fires  4.2.7  Response to slowly developing fires  4.2.7  The chamber is designed so that a sphere of diameter (1,3±0,05) mm cannot pass into the sensor chamber.  The provision of "drift compensation" (e.g. to compensate for sensor drift due to the build-up of dirt in the detector), does not lead to a significant reduction in the detectors sensitivity to slowly developing fires.  Software controlled detectors (when provided)  4.2.8  The chamber is designed so that a sphere of diameter (1,3±0,05) mm cannot pass into the sensor chamber.  The provision of "drift compensation" (e.g. to compensate for sensor drift due to the build-up of dirt in the detector), does not lead to a significant reduction in the detectors sensitivity to slowly developing fires.				
Protection against the ingress of foreign bodies  4.2.6  The chamber is designed so that a sphere of diameter (1,3±0,05) mm cannot pass into the sensor chamber.  The provision of "drift compensation" (e.g. to compensate for sensor drift due to the build-up of dirt in the detector), does not lead to a significant reduction in the detectors sensitivity to slowly developing fires.  Software controlled detectors (when provided)  4.2.8  The chamber is designed so that a sphere of diameter (1,3±0,05) mm cannot pass into the sensor chamber.  The provision of "drift compensation" (e.g. to compensate for sensor drift due to the build-up of dirt in the detector), does not lead to a significant reduction in the developing fires.				•
that a sphere of diameter (1,3±0,05) mm cannot pass into the sensor chamber.  The provision of "drift compensation" (e.g. to compensate for sensor drift due to the build-up of dirt in the detector), does not lead to a significant reduction in the detectors sensitivity to slowly developing fires.  Software controlled detectors (when provided)  4.2.8  That a sphere of diameter (1,3±0,05) mm cannot pass into the sensor chamber.  The provision of "drift compensation" (e.g. to compensate for sensor drift due to the build-up of dirt in the detector), does not lead to a significant reduction in the detectors sensitivity to slowly developing fires.	Drataction against the ingress of foreign bodies	426	$\dashv$	
Response to slowly developing fires  4.2.7  Response to slowly developing fires  4.2.7  The provision of "drift compensation" (e.g. to compensate for sensor drift due to the build-up of dirt in the detector), does not lead to a significant reduction in the detectors sensitivity to slowly developing fires.  Software controlled detectors (when provided)  4.2.8  The software documentation	Protection against the ingress of foreign bodies	4.2.6		
Response to slowly developing fires  4.2.7  The provision of "drift compensation" (e.g. to compensate for sensor drift due to the build-up of dirt in the detector), does not lead to a significant reduction in the detectors sensitivity to slowly developing fires.  Software controlled detectors (when provided)  4.2.8  The sensor chamber.  The provision of "drift compensation" (e.g. to compensate for sensor drift due to the build-up of dirt in the detector), does not lead to a significant reduction in the detectors sensitivity to slowly developing fires.				1
Response to slowly developing fires  4.2.7  The provision of "drift compensation" (e.g. to compensate for sensor drift due to the build-up of dirt in the detector), does not lead to a significant reduction in the detectors sensitivity to slowly developing fires.  Software controlled detectors (when provided)  4.2.8  The provision of "drift compensation" (e.g. to compensate for sensor drift due to the build-up of dirt in the detector), does not lead to a significant reduction in the detectors sensitivity to slowly developing fires.				
compensation" (e.g. to compensate for sensor drift due to the build-up of dirt in the detector), does not lead to a significant reduction in the detectors sensitivity to slowly developing fires.  Software controlled detectors (when provided)  4.2.8  The software documentation	Pasnansa ta slawly dayalaning fires	427	$\dashv$	
compensate for sensor drift due to the build-up of dirt in the detector), does not lead to a significant reduction in the detectors sensitivity to slowly developing fires.  Software controlled detectors (when provided)  4.2.8  The software documentation	response to slowly developing fires	4.2.7		1
due to the build-up of dirt in the detector), does not lead to a significant reduction in the detectors sensitivity to slowly developing fires.  Software controlled detectors (when provided)  4.2.8  The software documentation				
the detector), does not lead to a significant reduction in the detectors sensitivity to slowly developing fires.  Software controlled detectors (when provided)  4.2.8  The software documentation				I ·
a significant reduction in the detectors sensitivity to slowly developing fires.  Software controlled detectors (when provided)  4.2.8  The software documentation				-
detectors sensitivity to slowly developing fires.  Software controlled detectors (when provided)  4.2.8  The software documentation				
Software controlled detectors (when provided)  4.2.8  developing fires.  The software documentation				1 -
Software controlled detectors (when provided) 4.2.8 The software documentation				
	Software controlled detectors (when provided)	128	=	
	Software controlled detectors (when provided)	4.2.0		and the software design



		complies with the
		requirements of EN 54-7:2018
Nominal activation conditions/sensitivity:		
Repeatability	4.3.1	Ratio of response values
		$m_{\text{max}}:m_{\text{min}} \leq 1.6$
		Lower response value,
		$m_{max}: m_{min} \ge 0.05 \text{ dB m}^{-1}$
Directional dependence	4.3.2	Ratio of response values
		$m_{\text{max}}: m_{\text{min}} \leq 1.6$
		Lower response value,
		$m_{max}: m_{min} \ge 0.05 \text{ dB m}^{-1}$
Reproducibility	4.3.3	Ratio of response values
		$m_{\text{max}}:\overline{m} \leq 1.33$
		Ratio of the response values
		<u>m</u> : m <sub>min</sub> ≤ 1.5
		Lower response value, m <sub>min</sub> ≥
		0.05 dB m <sup>-1</sup>
Response delay (response time):		
Air movement	4.4.1	Ratio is > 0.0625 and < 1.60
		and the point smoke detector
		did not emit a fault nor alarm
		signal during the test with
		aerosol-free air
Dazzling	4.4.2	The specimen did not emit
		neither an alarm nor a fault
		signal and Ratio of response
		thresholds $m_{max}$ : $m_{min} \le 1.6$
Tolerance to supply voltage:		
Variation in supply parameters	4.5	Ratio of response values
		Threshold $m_{\text{max}}:m_{\text{min}} < 1.6$
		Lower response value, m <sub>min</sub> ≥
		0.05 dB m <sup>-1</sup>
Performance parameters under fire conditions:		
Fire sensitivity	4.6	Evaluated as meeting the
		requirements of TF2 toTF5
Durability of nominal activation		
conditions/Sensitivity:		
temperature resistance		
Cold (operational)	4.7.1.1	The specimen did not emit
		neither an alarm nor a fault
		signal and Ratio of response
		values m <sub>max</sub> :m <sub>min</sub> ≤ 1.6
Dry heat (operational)	4.7.1.2	The specimen did not emit
		neither an alarm nor a fault
		signal and Ratio of response
		values m <sub>max</sub> :m <sub>min</sub> ≤ 1.6
Humidity resistance		
Damp heat, steady-state (operational)	4.7.2.1	The specimen did not emit
		neither an alarm nor a fault
		signal and ratio of response
		values m <sub>max</sub> :m <sub>min</sub> ≤ 1.6
Damp heat, steady-state (endurance)	4.7.2.2	No fault signal, attributable to
·		the endurance conditioning
		was given on reconnection of
		the specimen and Ratio of
		response values m <sub>max</sub> :m <sub>min</sub> ≤
		1.6
Corrosion resistance		





Sulphur dioxide (SO <sub>2</sub> ) corrosion (endurance)	4.7.3	No fault signal, attributable to the endurance conditioning was given on reconnection of the specimen and Ratio of response values m <sub>max</sub> :m <sub>min</sub> < 1.6
Vibration resistance		
Shock (operational)	4.7.4.1	No fault signal given from the specimen during the conditioning period or the additional 2 min. and Ratio of response values m <sub>max</sub> :m <sub>min</sub> ≤ 1.6
Impact (operational)	4.7.4.2	No fault signal given from the specimen during the conditioning period or the additional 2 min. and Ratio of response values m <sub>max</sub> :m <sub>min</sub> ≤ 1.6
Vibration, sinusoidal (operational)	4.7.4.3	No fault signal given from the specimen during the conditioning and Ratio of response values m <sub>max</sub> :m <sub>min</sub> ≤ 1.6
Vibration, sinusoidal (endurance)	4.7.4.4	No fault signal, attributable to the endurance conditioning was given on reconnection of the specimen and Ratio of response values m <sub>max</sub> :m <sub>min</sub> ≤ 1.6
a) Electrical stability EMC immunity (operational) a) Electrostatic discharge (operational) b) Radiated electromagnetic fields (operational) c) Conducted disturbances(operational) d) Fast transient bursts (operational) e) Slow high energy voltage surge (operational)	4.7.5	No alarm or fault signal given during the conditioning and Ratio of response values m <sub>max</sub> :m <sub>min</sub> ≤ 1.6

	Essential characteristics	Clauses in EN 54-23:2010	Level(s) or	Notes	
			class(es)		
_					





4.2.1		Pass
4.2.2		Pass
4.2.3		Pass
4.2.4		Pass
4.2.5		Pass
4.2.6		Pass
4.2.7		Pass
4.2.8		Pass
4.3.1		Pass
4.3.2		Pass
4.3.3		Pass
4.3.4		Red/White
4.3.5		Pass/0,5 Hz
4.3.6		Pass
4.3.7		Pass
	None	
4.4.1.1		Pass
4.4.1.2		Pass
4.4.1.3	4	Pass
4.4.2.1		Pass
4.4.2.2		Pass
4.4.2.3		N/A
4.4.3.1		Pass
4.4.3.2		Pass
4.4.3.3		Pass
4.4.3.4		Pass
4.4.4		Pass
4.4.5		Pass
	4.2.2 4.2.3 4.2.4 4.2.5 4.2.6 4.2.7 4.2.8 4.3.1 4.3.2 4.3.3 4.3.4 4.3.5 4.3.6 4.3.7 4.4.1.1 4.4.1.2 4.4.1.3 4.4.2.1 4.4.2.2 4.4.2.3 4.4.3.3 4.4.3.4 4.4.3.4 4.4.3.4 4.4.3.4 4.4.3.4 4.4.3.4 4.4.3.4 4.4.3.4 4.4.3.4 4.4.3.4 4.4.3.4 4.4.3.4 4.4.3.4 4.4.3.4 4.4.3.4 4.4.3.4	4.2.2 4.2.3 4.2.4 4.2.5 4.2.6 4.2.7 4.2.8 4.3.1 4.3.2 4.3.3 4.3.4 4.3.5 4.3.6 4.3.7 None  4.4.1.1 4.4.1.2 4.4.1.3 4.4.2.1 4.4.2.2 4.4.2.3 4.4.3.1 4.4.3.2 4.4.3.3 4.4.3.4 4.4.3.4

NPD for CEA 4021: July 2003





#### Annex 2

### TEST DOCUMENTATION

Accredited Laboratory	Report no.	Date
Intertek	103874656LHD-002a	2019-11-25
Intertek	103874656LHD-002b	2019-11-25
Intertek	103874656LHD-021	2020-03-20
Intertek	103874656LHD-022	2020-03-20
Intertek	103874656LHD-024	2020-03-20
Intertek	103874656LHD-030	2020-05-06
Intertek	103963397LHD-021	2020-11-20
Intertek	103963397LHD-022	2020-11-20
CNBOP-PIB	332/BA/24	2024-09-02

### **TECHNICAL BASIS**

File Number		Title
BoM V-430-S-VADR CD AutroGuard	Bill of Materials Report	
V-430-S-CO	Product datasheet	

