AS 7240.11—2008

Australian Standard®

Fire detection and alarm systems

Part 11: Manual call points (ISO 7240-11:2005, MOD)

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This Australian Standard® was prepared by Committee FP-002, Fire Detection, Warning, Control and Intercom Systems. It was approved on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 18 December 2007.
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- Audio Engineering Society
- Australasian Fire Authorities Council
- Australian Building Codes Board
- Australian Chamber of Commerce and Industry
- Australian Electrical and Electronic Manufacturers Association
- Australian Industry Group
- Australian Institute of Building Surveyors
- CSIRO Materials Science and Engineering
- Deafness Forum of Australia
- Department of Defence (Australia)
- Fire Protection Association Australia
- Institute of Security Executives
- National Electrical and Communications Association
- National fire Industry Association
- Property Council of Australia

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Standards Australia wishes to acknowledge the participation of the expert individuals that contributed to the development of this Standard through their representation on the Committee and through the public comment period.

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PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by Standards Australia Committee FP-002, Fire Detection, Warning, Control and Intercom Systems.

This Standard has been adopted with national modifications and has been reproduced from ISO 7240-11:2005, *Fire detection and alarm systems*, Part 11: *Manual call points*.

Variations to ISO 7240-11:2005 are indicated at the appropriate places throughout this standard. Strikethrough (~~example~~) identifies ISO text, tables and figures which, for the purposes of this Australian Standard, are deleted. Where text, tables or figures are added, each is set in its proper place and identified by shading (example). Added figures are not themselves shaded, but are identified by a shaded border.

The objective of this Standard is to provide the requirements and methods of test for manual call points in fire detection and fire alarm systems in and around buildings. The Standard does not cover manual call points that are intrinsically safe for use in hazardous conditions.

Committee FP-002 intends to review the applicability of AS 1603.5, *Automatic fire detection and alarm systems,* Part 5, *Manual call points* after the publication of this Standard.

As this Standard is reproduced from an International Standard, the following applies:

(a) Its number does not appear on each page of text and its identity is shown only on the cover and title page.

(b) In the source text 'this International Standard' should read 'this Australian Standard'.

(c) A full point should be substituted for a comma when referring to a decimal marker.

The term 'normative' has been used in this Standard to define the application of the annex to which it applies. A 'normative' annex is an integral part of a Standard.

The term 'informative' has been used in this Standard to define the application of the appendix to which it applies. An 'informative' appendix is only for information and guidance.

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Contents

Page

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Introduction

This part of ISO 7240 has been prepared up by Sub-Committee ISO/TC 21/SC3, the secretariat of which is held by SAI and is based on a European Standard EN 54-11 prepared by the European Committee for Standardization CEN/TC 72 "*Fire detection and fire alarm systems*".

This part of ISO 7240 has been drafted on the basis of appearance and functions which should be provided on all manual call points for use in fire detection and fire alarm systems. The colours, dimensions, shapes and methods of operation are based on recognised operating principles which give confidence and recognition to the user when operated in genuine fire alarm situations.

It is important for manual call points to be recognisable and simple to use, without the need to read elaborate instructions so that anyone discovering a fire is able to use the manual call point without previous familiarity with it.

The purpose of a manual call point is to enable a person discovering a fire to initiate the operation of a fire alarm system so that appropriate measures can be taken.

The intention of this International Standard is to specify requirements for operation and reliability. The methods of operation of the manual call points covered are as follows:

— Type A: direct operation (single action);

— Type B: indirect operation (double action).

Both types require the breaking or the visible displacement by change of the position of a frangible element forming part of the front face, which is considered to be the most suitable method for general application and which acts as a deterrent to the misuse of the device.

Importance has been placed on identifying the manual call point, the method by which it is activated and an indication to the user that the initiation of an alarm has been given.

The resulting standard takes into account national variances in custom and practice and language in bringing together common elements that contribute towards a standard device for use throughout the world.

The performance of manual call points is assessed from results obtained in specific tests. This part of ISO 7240 is not intended to place any other restrictions on the design and construction of such manual call points.

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AUSTRALIAN STANDARD

Fire detection and alarm systems—
Part 11:
Manual call points

1 Scope

This part of ISO 7240 specifies the requirements, test methods and performance criteria for manual call points in fire detection and alarm systems in and around buildings (see ISO 7240-1). It takes into account indoor and outdoor conditions, the appearance and operation of the manual call points for type A "direct operation" and type B "indirect operation" and covers those which are simple mechanical switches, those which are fitted with simple electronic components (e.g. resistors, diodes) and those which contain active electronic components and which work with the control and indicating equipment for signalling and identifying, for example, an address location.

This part of ISO 7240 does not cover manual call points for special applications, for example manual call points that are intrinsically safe or for use in hazardous conditions if such applications require additional or other requirements or tests than those given in this standard.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references+, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

AS 2700, Colour Standards for general purposes

ISO 209-1, *Wrought aluminium and aluminium alloys — Chemical composition and forms of products — Part 1: Chemical composition*

ISO 3098-0, *Technical product documentation — Lettering — Part 0: General requirements*

ISO 3864, *Safety colours and safety signs*

~~*ISO 7240-1, Fire detection and alarm systems — Part 1: General and definition*~~

AS 7240.1, *Fire detection and alarm systems — Part 1: General and definitions*

ISO 7240-2, *Fire detection and alarm systems — Part 2: Control and indicating equipment*

~~IEC 60068-1, *Environmental testing — Part 1: General and guidance*~~

AS 60068.1, *Environmental testing — Part 1: General and guidance*

~~IEC 60068-2-1, *Environmental testing — Part 2-1. Tests: Tests A: Cold*~~

AS 60068.2.1, *Environmental testing — Part 2-1. Tests: Tests A: Cold*

~~IEC 60068-2-2, *Environmental testing — Part 2-2: Tests: Tests B: Dry heat*~~

AS 60068.2.2, *Environmental testing — Part 2-2: Tests: Tests B: Dry heat*

~~IEC 60068-2-6, *Environmental testing — Part 2-6. Tests: Test Fc: Vibration (sinusoidal)*~~

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