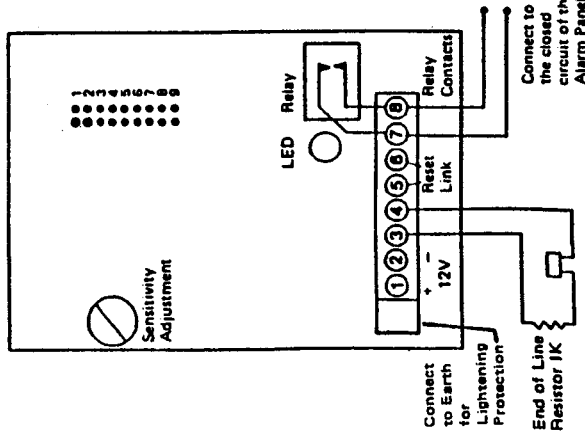


GS 615 SINGLE MULTICOUNT ANALYSER



The Single Multicount Analyser has an amplitude setting which allows the installer the flexibility of adjusting the level of a single shock to give an alarm activation. The Analyser also has a programmable 1-second count facility which enables the alarm to be activated after a series of small shocks are received at 1-second intervals. The counter is programmable between one and nine counts within a fixed time period of approximately 30 seconds.

The LED will illuminate for one second when small shocks are seen by the sensor loop. These shocks are counted and held in the memory for approximately 30 seconds. If the programmed number of small shocks is received, the alarm activates, or if one shock larger than the setting of the Potentiometer is received, the alarm will activate.

The GS615 also has manual reset facility and additional lightning protection features.

Technical Data

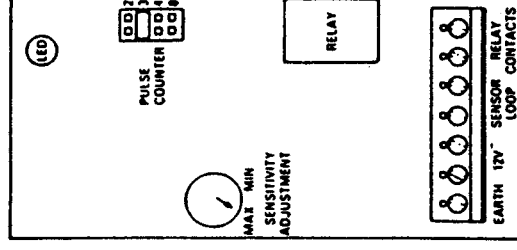
	GS 610/611/612	GS 614/5	GS 620
Supply voltage	-	10-15 V DC	9-15 V DC
Current:	Quiescent Alarm	22 mA 14 mA	6 mA 12 mA
Temperature limit	-40° to + 50°C	-10° to + 60° C	-10° to + 60°C
Relative humidity	Max 90%	90%	90%
Sensitivity setting gross attack	-	Potentiometer	Potentiometer
Pulse count setting -	-	2, 3, 4, 8 - GS614; 1 to 9 GS 615	2-4-6-8
Indicator	-	Red LED	Red LED
Relay contact rating:	-	1A - 12 V DC 1A - 12 V DC	1A - 12 V DC 1A - 12 V DC

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TEST PROCEDURE FOR DETERMINING OPTIMUM SPACING FOR ARITECH SENSORS

- As building structures have different characteristics in their ability to transmit high frequency shocks it is necessary to test each structure for optimum spacing of the sensors. Materials such as metal, glass, mass concrete and hardwood are relatively dense and therefore have good conductivity of high frequency shocks. Good sensitivity range will be achieved on these structures.
- Softer material such as plaster, plasterboard and softwoods are less dense in their composition because of the high content of air. High frequency shocks in these materials will be dampened reducing the sensitivity range. Sensors on these structures must be mounted closer together.
- Connect to analyser board.
- Apply a number of light sharp shocks to the structure.
- the LED on the analyser should light, indicating that the analyser is receiving signals from the sensor.
- If the LED does not light, move sensors closer together and use more sensors where necessary.
- Adjust sensitivity pot on analyser to trip when one strong shock is made to the structure.
- Select the count number (by means of the selector plug) required to trip the analyser board when a number of small shocks are applied to the structure.
- When the analyser board receives these programmed levels of shocks, the LED will latch on for five seconds and the alarm relay will drop out.
- This now indicates that the optimum spacing has been achieved.

GS 614 SINGLE MULTICOUNT ANALYSER



The GS 614 is a multicount analyser which in addition to the amplitude adjustment has a programmable 1-second count facility which allows the alarm to be activated after a series of small shocks are received at 1-second intervals. the counter is programmed for 2, 4, 5 or 8 counts within a fixed time period of approximately 30 seconds. the LED will illuminate for 1 second when small shocks are seen by the sensor loop. These shocks are counted and held in the memory for approximately 30 seconds. If the programmed number of small shocks is received, the alarm activates, or if one shock larger than the setting on the potentiometer is received, the alarm will activate.

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