

## SOLO TEST EQUIPMENT



**SOLO 461**  
Cordless Heat Tester



**SOLO 330**  
Smoke Tester



**SOLO 200**  
Removal Tool

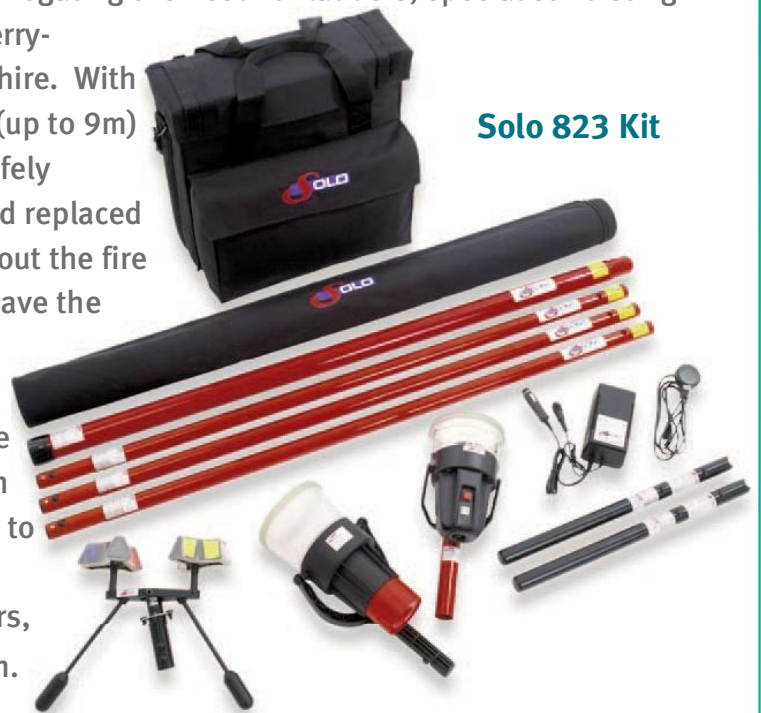


**SOLO**  
Test Gases

Standards throughout the world dictate that the testing of fire detection systems be carried out in a safe and controlled manner. The Solo range of tools offers a professional solution to these requirements, allowing testing of all makes and types of smoke, heat and CO (Fire) detectors on ceilings up to 9m.

For the fire engineer, the Solo range of Test Equipment can save valuable time and expense by negating the need for ladders, specialist hoisting equipment hire (“cherry-pickers”) or scaffold hire. With Solo, every detector (up to 9m) is now readily and safely reached, removed and replaced or tested in-situ without the fire engineer having to leave the ground.

All components of the Solo range have been specifically designed to allow easy access to ceiling fitted detectors, regardless of position.



**Solo 823 Kit**

### Benefits in using Solo Test Equipment

Solo tools provide Alarm Service Engineers the following major benefits:

- ▶ One set of equipment to meet BS5839 ‘Functional Test’ requirements
- ▶ Safe detector testing and access, without ladders or scaffolds
- ▶ Lightweight tools are compact and easy to carry, quick and simple to use
- ▶ Universal Test Kit available to test and replace the majority of current detectors
- ▶ Minimal site disruption, ‘Functional Testing’ with no inconvenience to end user
- ▶ Professionally engineered, robust tools, custom-built for field use
- ▶ Significant time and labour savings



Pressure sensitive pad

### Solo 330 Smoke Detector Tester

Provides functional testing to introduce (simulated) smoke through the detector vents and into the sensing chamber:

- ▶ Robust, lightweight design
- ▶ Spring-loaded dispenser mechanism conserves aerosol
- ▶ Touch sensitive, ideal for suspended ceilings
- ▶ Clear cup allows view of detector LED

Aerosol Canister Housing



Hot air fan heater

Detector sensor

### Solo 461 Cordless CAT™ Heat Detector Tester

Uses Cross Air Technology to ensure the correct temperature is applied to the sensing elements, not the detector plastics:

- ▶ Safe, cable free, battery-powered operation
- ▶ Supplied with 2 Battery Batons™ and a fast charger
- ▶ Intelligent device, only heats when detector present

On/off switch



### Solo 423/424 Heat Detector Tester

This cost effective device is available in both 110/120 and 220/240 volt versions:

- ▶ Initiates heat detectors into alarm, whether rate of rise or fixed.
- ▶ Comes complete with a 5m lead as standard (Optional 5m extension available).

Hot air fan heater

### Solo 100 Telescopic Pole

From 1.27m to 4.48m in 4 sections allowing access up to approx 6m.

### Solo 108 Telescopic Pole

From 1m to 2.5m in 2 sections allowing access up to approx 4m.

### Solo 101 Extension Pole

1.13m, combine with the Solo 100 Telescopic Pole to reach ceilings up to 9m (see diagram, right).





### Solo Detector Duster

Solo Detector Duster is ideal for the cleaning of detector from the dust and dirt that can collect on detector surfaces. Debris is one of the causes of detector drift in sensitivity:

- ▶ Removes debris, one of the causes of detector drift in sensitivity
- ▶ CFC free



### Solo Detector Tester

- ▶ Oil-free formulation, no lasting residue
- ▶ Faster testing / clearing times
- ▶ Detector component compatibility
- ▶ Non-flammable
- ▶ Manufacturer endorsed
- ▶ CFC free



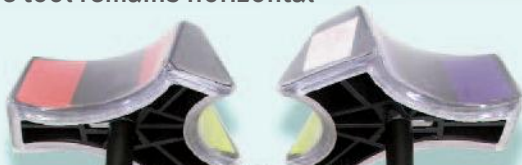
### Solo CO Tester

The only way to test a CO (Fire) detector is to introduce CO safely to the sensor:

- ▶ Safe, low-level CO emission
- ▶ Designed for use within the Solo 330 Smoke Tester
- ▶ CFC free

### Solo 200 Universal Detector Removal Tool Suitable on the majority of current detectors\*:

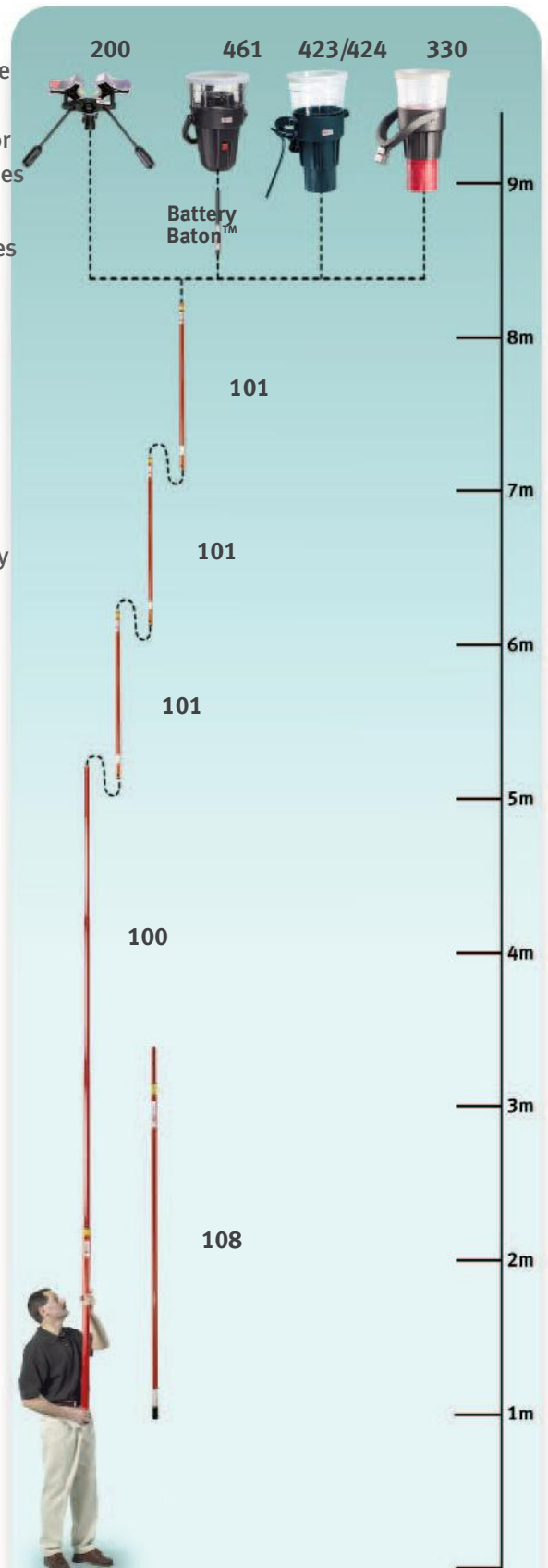
- ▶ Colour-coded grips twist into place to create different size combinations
- ▶ Universal, counterbalanced joint ensures the tool remains horizontal



Universal joint

Counter-balance

*\*Except those with flying leads, for example the DFG-60E or the ACB-EW.*



The durable telescopic poles combine to reach heights of up to 9m, with all tools conveniently interchangeable within the range.

## Solo Poles

The Solo tools are unique in the way in which they are completely interchangeable with the Solo Pole range. The poles themselves are manufactured in a lightweight fibre glass. This material is completely non-conductive and has been subjected to rigorous conductivity testing to ensure the integrity of the insulating qualities. The core elements of the Solo range are the telescopic poles **SOLO 100** and **SOLO 108**, which are extremely lightweight and simple to use, extending to heights of approximately 6m and 4m respectively. Heights of 9m can be reached with the **SOLO 100** in conjunction with three Extension Poles ( **SOLO 101** ).

## Detector Maintenance and BS5839

For the Fire Engineer, the new BS5839 means significant changes in the way that detectors must be tested. Below are the notable revisions to the standard, all of which can be addressed safely and easily with the 'Solo' range of detector testing tools, available from Hochiki Europe (UK) Ltd.

**BS5839 EXTRACT: "Since stimulus of the sensing element through introduction of the phenomena or surrogate phenomena which the above detectors are designed to detect forms part of the test, use of a test button or a test magnet (for example) or compliance with 45.4I does not satisfy the recommendations given."**

### SMOKE DETECTORS:

"Point smoke detectors should be functionally tested by a method that confirms that smoke can enter the detector chamber and produce a fire alarm signal (e.g. by use of apparatus that generates simulated smoke or suitable aerosols around the detector). It should be ensured that any test gas used does not cause damage to, or affect the subsequent performance of, the detector. The manufacturer's guidance on suitable test gases should be followed."

**CARBON MONOXIDE:** "Carbon monoxide fire detectors should be functionally tested by a method that confirms that carbon monoxide can enter the detector chamber and produce a fire alarm signal. (E.g. by use of apparatus that generates carbon monoxide, or a gas that has a similar effect on the electro-chemical cell as carbon monoxide)."

**HEAT DETECTORS:** "Every heat detector should be functionally tested by means of a suitable heat source.... The heat source should not have the potential to ignite a fire; live flame should not be used and special equipment may be necessary in explosive atmospheres."

