



MALLORY SONALERT PRODUCTS, INC.



Product APPLICATION Guide

Product Application Guide- 30mm Alarms with Electronic Volume Control

Part Numbering System

Part Number Structure

SCE 016 X D 3 DB1 S

Series: _____

Maximum Voltage: _____

016 = 6-16 **028** = 16-28 **048** = 28-48

Sound Level: _____

For DB Type: **X** = Extra Loud (100 dB) or Loud (90 dB)
For VC Type: **L** = Loud (90 dB) or Medium (80 dB) or Soft (70 dB)

Voltage Type: **D** = DC Only _____

Frequency: **3** = 3000 Hz **2** = 2000 Hz _____

Function: _____

- DB1** = Continuous and Fast Pulse (X-Loud or Loud)
- DB2** = Continuous and Medium Pulse (X-Loud or Loud)
- DB3** = Continuous and Slow Pulse (X-Loud or Loud)
- VC1** = Continuous (Loud, Medium, or Soft)
- VC2** = Fast Pulse (Loud, Medium, or Soft)
- VC3** = Medium Pulse (Loud, Medium, or Soft)
- VC4** = Slow Pulse (Loud, Medium, or Soft)

Termination: _____

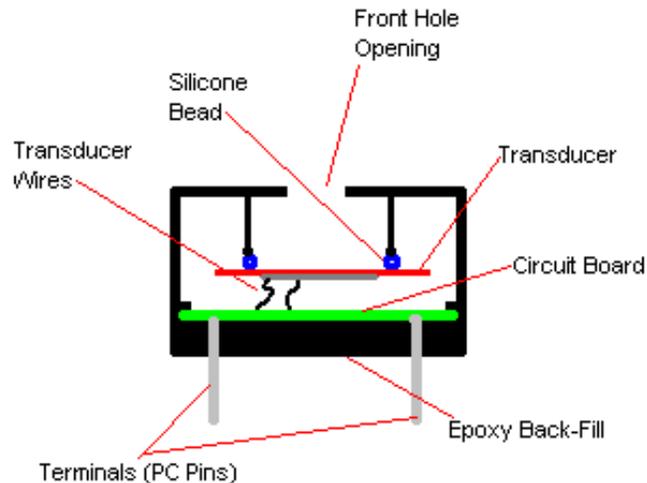
S = Screw Terminal **B** = Terminal Block **F** = Flat Blade Terminal

Notes: All alarms come with an additional 2 control wires. See the individual data sheet on how to connect the control wires to activate the different sounds and sound levels.

Fast Pulse = 10 pps; Medium Pulse = 5 pps; Slow Pulse = 1 pps

Piezoelectric Electronic Alarm Construction

Piezoelectric Audible Signal Basic Construction



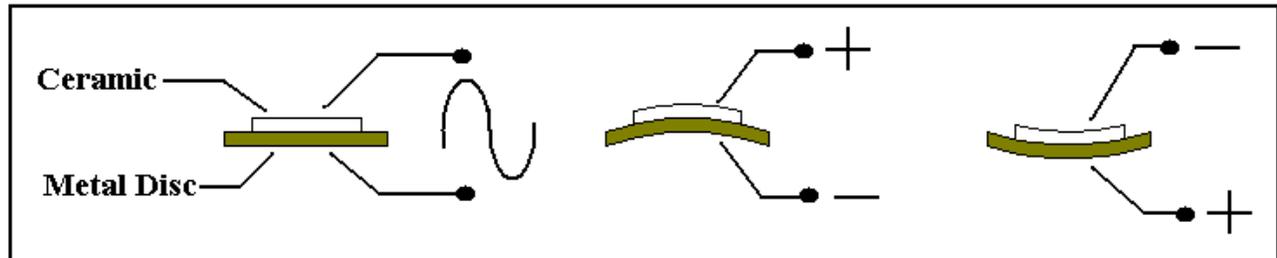
The above cross section picture shows the basic elements used in a piezoelectric audible alarm. The area in front of the transducer element including the front hole opening forms an acoustic cavity that lets the sound radiate out with the most efficiency (i.e. loudest sound level). If the alarm is an indicator that contains a circuit board, the circuit board is attached to the piezoelectric sounder element via soldered wires.

The above picture can be interpreted to represent a board mount package with pc pin terminations, but the same concept is used when building audible alarms in other mounting configurations such as SMT, Flange Mount, and Panel Mount alarms.

If the back of the alarm is sealed with epoxy or other material, the “guts” of the alarm (including the circuit board and components) are protected against fluid intrusion. However, fluid sitting inside the front cavity can obstruct the operation of the device causing the sound level to decrease significantly. If you need to wash the alarms after a soldering operation, it is strongly recommended to use an alarm that comes with a wash label that keeps the washing fluid from getting inside of the front cavity.

Operation of Piezoelectric Audible Alarms

Piezoelectric electronic audible alarms work by converting the user input voltage to an appropriate oscillating signal that is applied to a sounder element that is mounted in a housing. The piezoelectric sounder element consists of a metal disc that has a special ceramic material



bonded to it that physically bends when voltage is applied to it.

The above picture shows a bare piezoelectric sounder element. By applying a sinusoidal wave-form at an appropriate frequency, the transducer will physically deflect in one direction and then in the opposite direction following the shape of the input wave-form. If this oscillation occurs in the audible frequency range (1 Hz to 20 kHz), then air pressure waves are produced that the human ear interprets as an audible sound.

The larger the voltage of the applied wave-form, the larger the amplitude of the air pressure waves resulting in a louder sound level. However, the ceramic portion of the transducer can only bend so far before there is a risk of a catastrophic failure. This maximum voltage is somewhere around 40 to 50 volts. However, it is rare to apply this much voltage to a transducer as you reach a point of diminishing returns for voltages much greater than 32 volts.

By itself, the sound level produced by a transducer element is insignificant. To increase the size of the air pressure waves (and thus the sound level), the transducer element must be mounted inside an acoustic chamber that is optimized for the transducer size and resonant frequency. Every transducer has one frequency where it flexes more efficiently producing the louder sound levels. This frequency where the transducer performs the best is called the resonant frequency.

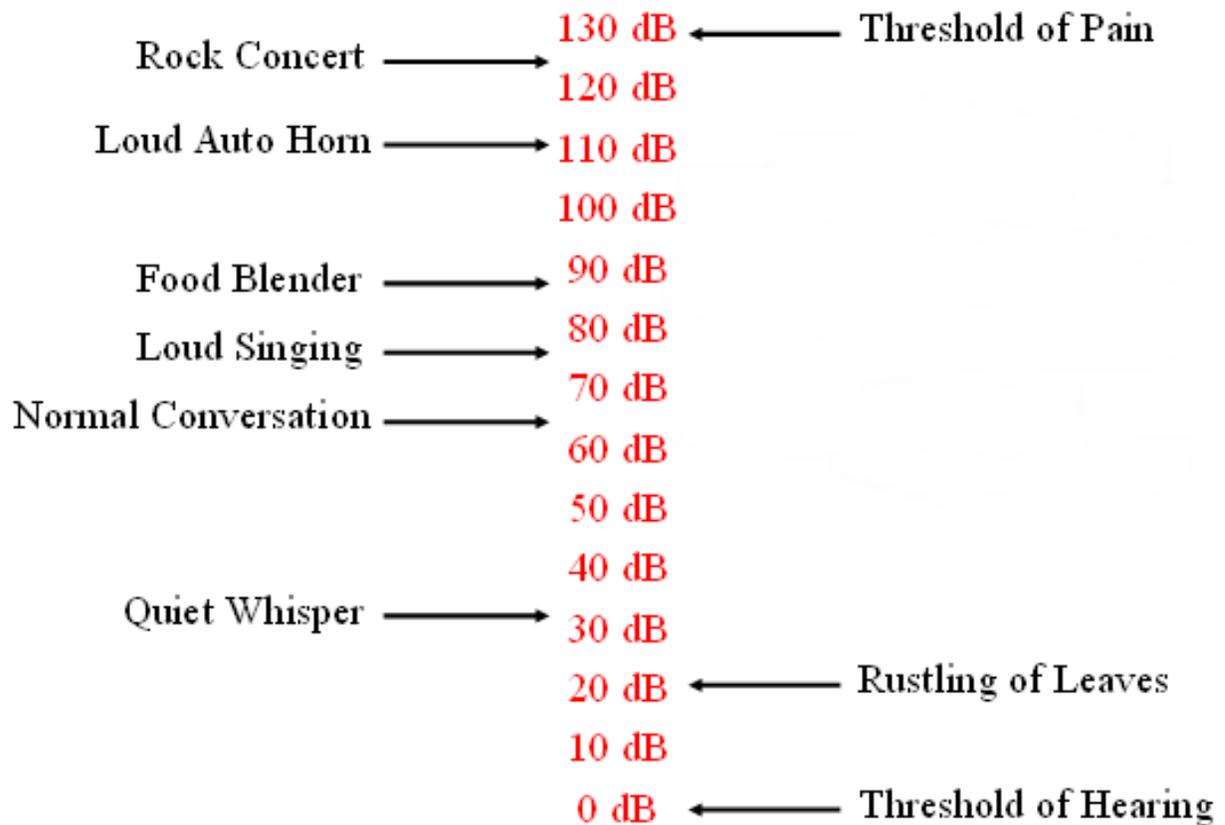
Self-Drive type devices provide a 3rd terminal that connects to an isolated portion of the piezoelectric transducer. This third terminal provides a feed-back signal that is 180 degrees out of phase with the drive signal. This signal can be fed back into the circuit to allow the sounder element to self-tune itself to the transducer's resonant frequency.

Decibel Sound Level Scale

The decibel sound level scale is an arbitrary scale that ranges from 0 dB (threshold of hearing) to 130 dB (threshold of pain). The chart below shows where some common sounds fall on this dB scale. Audible alarms are available that have sound levels as soft as 55 dB at 2 feet and as loud as 110 dB at 2 feet.

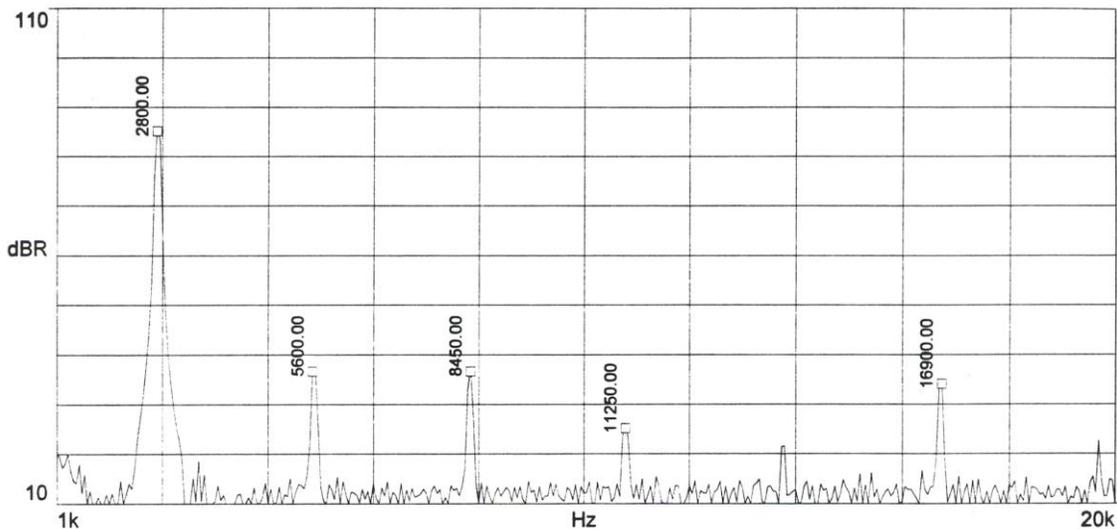
Reference Sound Levels

(as if you were standing 2 feet from the sound source)



Fundamental Frequency & Harmonics

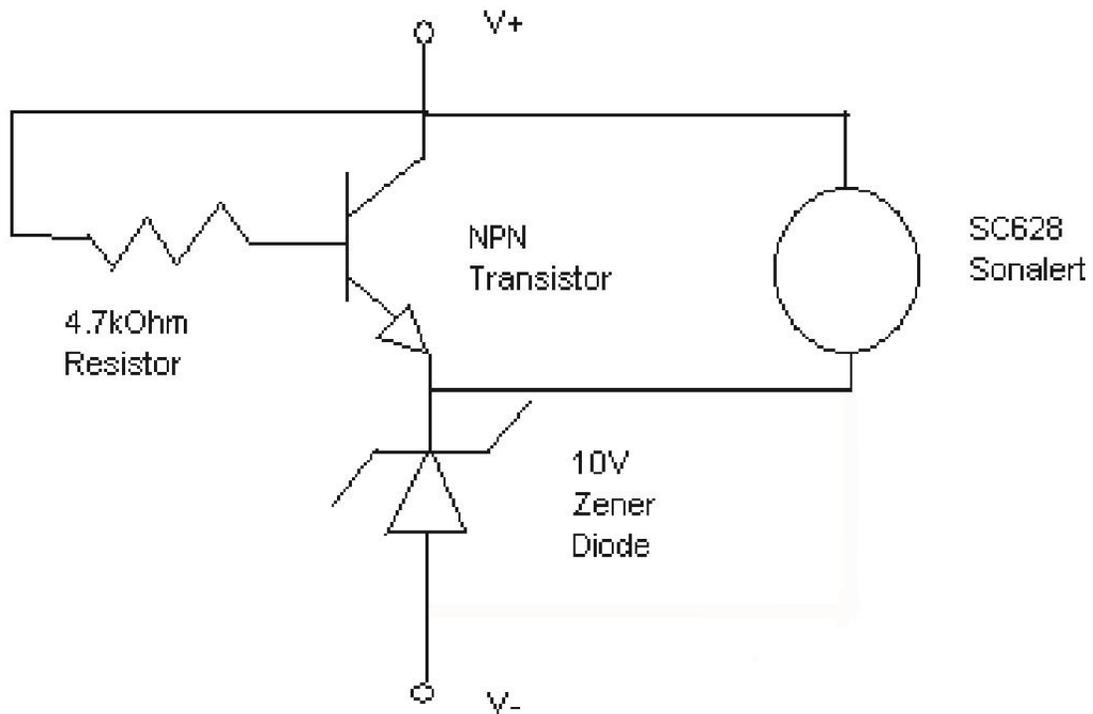
Below is a frequency scan of a piezoelectric audible alarm that has a resonant frequency of 2,800 Hz. As you can see, there is a strong frequency peak at 2.8 kHz and several smaller frequency peaks that follow called harmonic frequencies. The table below the chart shows that the size of the harmonic frequencies are significantly smaller than the fundamental frequency for this particular alarm unit. Because this alarm has a large fundamental frequency and much smaller harmonic frequencies, the sound quality of this part will be very good. When this alarm is activated, the listener will hear one clear frequency (also called sound pitch) from the alarm. Other electronic alarm technologies such as electro-magnetic or electro-mechanical type alarms often have much larger harmonic frequency components resulting in less clear tone.



	Frequency	dB	% dB of Fundamental
Fundamental:	2.800 KHz	86.1	100.0%
2nd Harmonic:	5.600 KHz	37.6	43.7%
3rd Harmonic:	8.450 KHz	37.6	43.7%
4th Harmonic:	11.250 KHz	26.1	30.3%

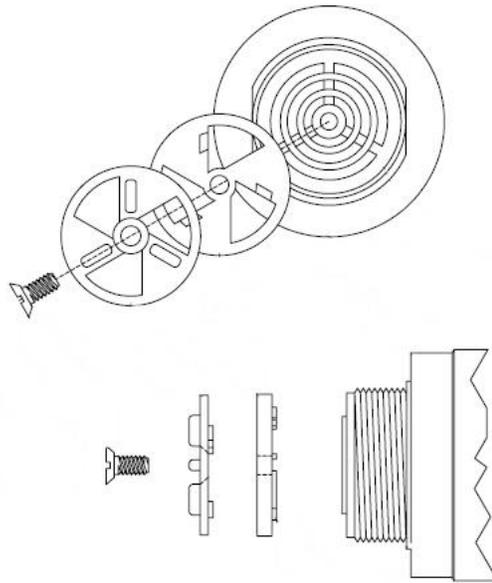
Circuit to Increase Turn-On Voltage

Below is a circuit that can be used to prevent the alarm from sounding until a certain voltage is reached. This particular circuit has a turn-on voltage around 10 Vdc due to the 10 volt Zener Diode, but you can just substitute other values of Zener Diodes to get the needed turn-on voltage for your circuit.



Controlling Sound Level- Mechanical Method

There are two ways to control sound level in an electronic audible alarm. One is mechanical and the other is electrical. The mechanical method involves changing the size of the front hole opening of the audible alarm. The open area in the front of the audible alarm including the front hole opening is an acoustically tuned cavity. By partially covering the front hole opening, you are changing the cavity tuning making it less efficient. The more the front hole opening is covered, the more the sound level will decrease.



An example of how to do this is shown above. The picture above shows our manual sound baffle accessory with part number: SCVC being assembled onto the front of a panel mount alarm housing. The SCVC accessory consists of a screw and two pieces of plastic. After the sound baffle is attached to the front of the alarm, the sound level can be changed by manually turning the top piece of plastic. The sound level of the alarm will attenuate anywhere from 10 to 15 dB's making the alarm sound about half as loud as before.

The main disadvantage of this manual method of controlling the sound level is that it is controlled by the operator. In some situations, it is dangerous to let the operator have the ability to decrease the sound level of the alarm. The most obvious potential problem is that the operator could turn the sound level down too much so that the alarm will not easily be heard the next time it is activated.

CUL On-Line Listing:

UCST8.S1290 - AUDIBLE-SIGNAL APPLIANCES, GENERAL SIGNAL CERTIFIED FOR CANADA - COMPONENT

DETAILS

File No.: S1290

UL Category (CCN): [UCST8.q](#)

Document Type: Listing

Parent Category (CCN): [UCEV8.q](#)

Document Company Information

Audible-signal Appliances, General Signal Certified for Canada - Component

See General Information for Audible-signal Appliances, General Signal Certified for Canada - Component

MALLORY SONALERT PRODUCTS INC4411 S High School Rd
Indianapolis, IN 46241-6404 USA

Audible tone generator gaskets. Model(s) ACC03(76)

Audible tone generators. Model(s) PF-35A29EP-48, PF-35A29ER-48, PK-35A29EP-48V, PK-35A29ER-48V, PK-35N29EP-48, PK-35N29ER-48, PL-35A29EP-48V, PL-35A29ER-48V, SBM2(86), SBM428(86), SC105(86), (77)*, SC110(F3)(86), (77)*, SC250(F5)(86), (77)*, SC307N, (86), (77)*, SC416(86), (77)*, SC616(F4)(86), (77)*, SC628(F1)(86), (77)*, SC648(F2)(86), (77)*, SCE uuu v w x yyy z(77), SCL uuu v w x yyy z(77), SNP428, (86), STA05004CT, STA05204, STA05204-ST, STA05204CT, STA05204F, VSB110-1, (77), VSB110-1L, (77), VSB110-2, (77), VSB110-2L, (77), ZA aaa b c ddd (89)

(F1) - May also be followed by A, AD, AJ, AN, ANJ, ANP, AP, D, DJ, DP, H, HJ, HP, J, L, N, NL, P, -9B or -BTR

(F2) - May also be followed by A, AD, AJ, AN, AP, D, S or -BTR

(F3) - May also be followed CP, D, DJ, DP, H, J, K, N, NJ, NP, P, Q or -BTR

(F4) - May also be followed by CP, CPN, N, NJ, NL, NP or -BTR

(F5) - May also be followed by D, J, N, P or -BTR

(F6) - May also be followed by R.

(F7) - May be used in conjunction with neoprene gasket P/N ACC03 in order to maintain the enclosure integrity of a Type 3R, 4X, or 12 enclosure. (Classic Model Series SC, SCE, SCL, and VSB only).

(F8) - May be used in conjunction with Classic Model Series SC & VSB audible signal devices in order to maintain the enclosure integrity of a Type 3R, 4X, or 12 enclosure.

(F9) - Must be used with neoprene gasket type 4216-S to maintain enclosure NEMA Type Ratings 3R, 4X and 12.

aaa - Indicates voltage rating. May be 016, 028, 048 or 120.

b - Indicates sound level. May be L, M or S.

c - Indicates voltage type. May be A or D.

ddd - Indicates Sound Function. May be any combination of letters A through Z and/or numbers 0 through 9.

uuu - 016, 028, 048, or 120.

v - X, L, M, or S.

w - A or D.

x - 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, or 9.

yyy - Any combination of letters A through Z and/or numbers 0 through 9.

z - B, F, S, or W.

Marking: Company name or trademark "Mallory", "Sonalert", model designation and the Recognized Component Mark for Canada 

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UCST2.S1290 - AUDIBLE-SIGNAL APPLIANCES, GENERAL SIGNAL - COMPONENT

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(F4) - May also be followed by CP, CPN, N, NJ, NL, NP or -BTR

(F5) - May also be followed by D, J, N, P or -BTR

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Typical Failure Modes of Piezoelectric Audible Alarms

Component/Subsystem	Failure Mode	End Result	Occurrence
Circuit Components (Resistors, Capacitors, Diodes, IC's, etc.)	Over-voltage by customer's application	Unit ceases working.	Vast Majority of Returns
Transducer/Wire Solder Operation	Not enough wire strands in solder joint	Wire breaks after period of time & unit ceases sounding	Rare
Physical Assembly	Transducer wire pinched, adhesive/epoxy run down onto transducer, or RTV adhesive seal failure	Intermittent operation	Rare
Soldering Operation	Incorrect Solder Temperature or Time Causing Cold Solder Joint	Intermittent operation or unit ceases working after period of time	Very Rare
Circuit Components	Random Component Failure; Wrong Component Used; Missing Component	Unit ceases working under normal operating conditions	Very Rare
Transducer Wire	Defect in Wire; Wire Strands Damaged in Production	Wire breaks after period of time & unit ceases sounding	Very Rare
Piezo Transducer	Incorrect Polarization by Manufacturer; Glue Bonding Failure	Sound volume level decreases over time.	Exceedingly Rare

Notes:

1. Customer returns of Mallory audible alarms for failure to operate are very rare. Of the few parts returned each year, the vast majority of the root cause of failure is an over-voltage or voltage spike condition caused by the customer's application.
2. All Mallory alarms are, at a minimum, function tested 100% during production, and a final audit is performed. Mallory SC/SBM/SBT/SBS/SNP/LSC/VSB/MSR/MSO/ZA series of alarms are audited 100% at final test by checking that sound level, frequency, and current are within specification limits from 2 to 4 different voltage levels.