Booster Amplifier and Strobe Unit (BASU) – Description

Distributed Systems

The Booster Amplifier & Strobe Unit **(BASU)** consists of a stand-alone EVAC 101 with an Audio Interface Module (AIM).

AATI can also provide a Central Control EVAC 2101 to replace existing obsolescent or obsolete controls.

Function:

As a distributed booster amplifier or distributed self-contained control with microphone, power supply, battery charger, amplifier (50 watts – expandable), speaker supervisory module. The unit can be used independent of the Central Control should the wiring from the Central Control fail.

Options:

Additional Power Supplies, Amplifiers, Strobe Supervisory modules, additional Speaker Supervisory Modules, and local Message Unit (DMR) for transmitting a pre-recorded message to a selected area.

The unit can also be provided with a standby Power Supply and Amplifier.

Application:

There are many older, underpowered, Emergency Voice and Notification (horn) Systems that have to be upgraded to meet current standards. BASU provides an economical means of providing audio amplification to speaker circuits and power for strobes where needed ***without having to run extra riser wiring from the central control. Local wiring to speakers and strobes can be left intact*** with additional speakers and strobes added if required.

The system has been applied to High-Rise buildings and large installations to upgrade the installation, boost local audio levels, or extend audio and strobe power to additional areas.

BASU can be configured with a DMR that can provide a separate pre-recorded message to the selected location.

Jumpers are provided at the Booster Amplifier for selecting the output for 25 or 70 volt speakers

How it works:

The existing speaker wires have to be terminated at the distributed (booster) amplifier with the End-0f-Line device located at the BASU. The wiring from the central control to the Booster Amplifier is normally DC supervised from the Central Control. When the line switches from DC to audio (during paging or tone/message transmission), the audio signal is detected on the speaker pair by the Audio Interface Module located at the BASU. This switches the booster amplifier on and routes the amplified output to one or more speaker circuits connected to the booster amplifier. This configuration eliminates the need for adding an extra set of control wires to switch the BASU. Audio on the existing speaker wiring from the Central Control does both the switching and provides the audio input to the distributed amplifier. The unit can also be used to switch power to optional strobe supervisory modules located within the unit.

The BASU can be specified with any number of speaker and strobe circuits. The strobe circuits will work in sympathy with the speaker circuits. The basic 50 watts of audio is expandable to any output level and any number of speaker and strobe circuits by adding amplifiers and supervisory modules.

The system is fully supervised and any trouble with the connection to the Central Control, the speaker or strobe circuits or other condition such as brown-out or battery trouble will be transmitted to the central control. The wiring to the booster amplifier and the wiring from the booster amplifier to the speaker and strobe circuits can be Class A or B.