

SECURITY SYSTEMS QUICK BATTERY CALCULATOR

(12 HOURS STANDBY INCLUDING
30 MINUTES OF ALARM)

This ready reckoner assumes that the control equipment and associated PSUs are type A (as described in BS EN 50131-1:2006+A2:2017, clause 9.1), i.e. mains supply, and an alternative power source recharged by the control equipment/ PSU, where the alternative power source is a sealed lead acid rechargeable battery. The battery capacity is calculated as per BS 9263 Annex C as follows: **C = 1.25 × [(I1 × T1) + (I2 × T2)]**

12 hour

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Alarm Current (I2) in mA

50	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	500	550	600	650	700	750	800	850	900	950	1000	1050	1100	1150	1200	1250	1300	1350	1400	1450	1500	1550	1600	1650	1700	1750	1800	1850	1900	1950	2000		
50	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	3.2	3.2	3.2			
100	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2			
150	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4				
200	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5					
250	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5				
300	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5			
350	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2			
400	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2			
450	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2			
500	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9		
550	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	10	10	10	10	10		
600	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9			
650	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10					
700	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12					
750	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	15	15	15			
800	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15		
850	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	
900	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	
950	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	
1000	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15

INSTRUCTIONS ON USE OF THIS QUICK BATTERY CALCULATOR

Using a suitable test meter, such as a digital volt meter (DVM), set the meter to read DC Amps (select a high range such as 10 A).

Important note: Please be aware these are minimum size battery requirements, do not install a smaller battery, however a larger battery may be installed.

1. Connect DVM in series with the battery fuse or lead.
2. Ensure the system is in a normal unset state.
3. Disconnect the mains supply, let any communications take place and wait for the system to settle, then take a reading from the DVM in mA, this is known as the quiescent current (I1).
4. Set the system and trigger an alarm, with all WDs and ATE activated, then take a reading from the DVM in mA, this is known as the alarm current (I2).
5. Find the point in the table where the readings from I1 and I2 cross, this will be the minimum size battery that will be required in Ampere hours (Ah).
6. Remove the DVM, **reconnect the mains power** and reset the system if necessary.

SECURITY SYSTEMS QUICK BATTERY CALCULATOR

**(24 HOURS STANDBY INCLUDING 30
MINUTES OF ALARM)**



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C = minimum capacity of battery in Ampere hours (Ah)

1.25 ageing factor (this represents a 25% deficit in battery life over the expected life of the battery)

I₁ = Quiescent current (A) for ease of use this Quick Battery Calculator it is converted into mA

T1 = 23.5 hours quiescent standby time (h)

I2 = Alarm current (A) for ease of use this Quick Battery Calculator it is converted into mA

T2 = 30 minutes of alarm time (h)

24 hour

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Important note: Please be aware these are minimum size battery requirements, do not install a smaller battery, however a larger battery may be installed.

1. Connect DVM in series with the battery fuse or lead.
 2. Ensure the system is in a normal unset state.
 3. Disconnect the mains supply, let any communications take place and wait for the system to settle, then take a reading from the DVM in mA, this is known as the quiescent current (I_1).
 4. Set the system and trigger an alarm, with all WDs and ATE activated, then take a reading from the DVM in mA, this is known as the alarm current (I_2).
 5. Find the point in the table where the readings from I_1 and I_2 cross, this will be the minimum size battery that will be required in Ampere hours (Ah).
 6. Remove the DVM. **reconnect the mains power** and reset the system if necessary.