



# Pocket guide to Flame Detection

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# Foreword

The purpose of this guide is to provide information on the correct installation of Flame Detectors in life-safety and property protection applications. This guide briefly summarises the principles of operation of Flame Detectors, their design requirements and practical applications for their use as a component of a fire alarm system.

Flame Detectors can be important components of a well-designed fire alarm system. Their unique capabilities overcome many limitations of other detection types in open applications and harsh environments. This guide is designed to help you understand the Flame Detector's capabilities and its benefits compared to other detection methods.

**Please note:** This document is intended only as a general guide to the application of Flame Detectors. Reference should always be made to the Detector manufacturer's installation requirements and instructions, and local standards.

# Glossary of terms

## **Flame Detectors**

Flame detectors use optical sensors to identify the unique light wavelengths emitted by fire. They provide rapid flame detection, even in open or high-risk environments, by distinguishing flames from other light sources.

## **Aspirating Smoke Detectors**

Air is drawn through a network of pipes to detect smoke. Smoke flows into the sampling chamber which detects the presence of smoke particles suspended in air by detecting the light scattered by them in the chamber.

## **Optical Beam**

### **Smoke Detector**

A fire detector which uses a beam of light (usually infrared) projected across an open area to monitor for smoke emitted by an incipient fire. There are two types of Beam Detector:

- **End-to-End:** Transmitter and receiver are mounted at either end of the protected area.

- **Reflective:** Transmitter and receiver are mounted in the same housing and the beam is directed at a specially designed reflector, mounted at the opposite end of the protected area.

### **Point Detector**

A device, which senses an incipient fire at a single location, most commonly using optical or ionisation smoke detection or heat detection. The area of coverage of a Point Detector is defined in local or national standards.

### **Linear Heat Detector**

Uses a heat-sensitive cable to detect changes in temperature along its length. Linear Heat Detectors provide continuous coverage and are ideal for monitoring large or complex areas, such as warehouses, tunnels and industrial facilities.

### **Detector coverage**

Detector coverage is the area, is simply the coverage from the detector in which a fire detector is considered to effectively sense an emerging fire. This area is defined by local and international standards.

# Who should read this guide?

## You should read this guide if:

- You specify or design fire detection systems
- You are responsible for your building's fire protection system
- You are the Fire Marshall for your workplace
- You are planning to install a Flame Detector or other flame detection system
- You are in a risk assessment role for fire protection
- Your role is to support or sell fire detection systems
- You work in the fire and rescue service

**The guide offers general guidance; you should also consult local and national regulations and the manufacturer's technical specifications for particular Detectors.**

**Flame Detector applications:  
Shipping yards & docks**





# What is Flame Detection?

Flame Detection operates by continuously monitoring for the presence of flames using optical sensors that detect specific wavelengths of light emitted by fire. These sensors are designed to identify the unique spectral characteristics of flames, distinguishing them from other light sources. When a flame is detected, the system triggers an alarm to alert individuals to potential fire hazards.

# How does Flame Detection work?

Flame Detection systems work by using optical sensors to identify the specific wavelengths of light emitted by flames. These sensors detect ultraviolet (UV), infrared (IR), or a combination of both to distinguish real flames from other light sources. When a flame is detected, the system triggers an alarm to signal a potential fire.

Unlike traditional Smoke or Heat Detectors, which require heat buildup or particle presence, Flame Detectors can identify fire at its source almost instantly. This makes them particularly effective in high-risk environments such as industrial plants, fuel storage areas and large open spaces where early detection is critical.

Flame Detection systems can be designed for use in hazardous environments and may comply with ATEX and IECEx standards. Depending on the sensor technology and installation requirements, they can be deployed in explosion-proof housings or used with appropriate safety barriers to ensure reliable operation in classified areas.



### Did you know?

Flame Detectors can differentiate between real flames and false sources like sunlight or hot surfaces by analysing the flickering pattern of fire. This advanced technology helps reduce false alarms, making them highly reliable for use in industrial facilities, chemical plants, and hazardous environments.

# Types of Flame Detection



## Ultraviolet (UV) Flame Detectors

- Detect flames by sensing ultraviolet radiation emitted by fire.
- Provide fast response times, typically within milliseconds.
- Effective in environments with minimal UV interference, such as enclosed spaces.
- Can be susceptible to false alarms from sunlight or welding arcs without proper filtering.



### **Infrared (IR) Flame Detectors**

- Identify flames by detecting infrared radiation patterns.
- Can distinguish between real flames and hot surfaces using flicker analysis.
- Suitable for high-risk industrial environments.
- Less affected by sunlight compared to UV detectors but may require filtering for other heat sources.

# Types of Flame Detection



## UV/IR Flame Detectors

- Combine ultraviolet and infrared detection to improve accuracy and reduce false alarms.
- Provide rapid flame detection while filtering out non-fire-related UV and IR sources.
- Ideal for applications requiring high reliability, such as fuel storage areas and chemical plants.
- Suitable for indoor or outdoor use



### **Multi-Spectrum Infrared (MSIR) Flame Detectors**

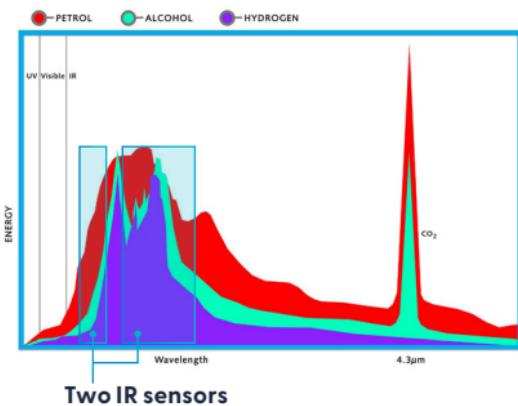
- Use multiple infrared wavelengths to detect flames while minimising false alarms.
- Highly effective in complex environments with hot machinery or fluctuating lighting conditions.
- Commonly used in oil and gas facilities, aircraft hangars, and power plants.

# Types of Flame Detection

| Feature                           | Ultraviolet (UV)                  |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <b>Detection method</b>           | Senses UV radiation               |
| <b>Response time</b>              | Very fast (milliseconds)          |
| <b>Sensitivity</b>                | High to UV radiation              |
| <b>False alarm susceptibility</b> | High (sunlight, welding)          |
| <b>Sunlight immunity</b>          | Low                               |
| <b>Range</b>                      | Short to medium                   |
| <b>Flicker analysis</b>           | No                                |
| <b>Environmental suitability</b>  | Enclosed spaces with low UV noise |
| <b>Typical applications</b>       | Indoor equipment rooms, cabinets  |
| <b>Cost</b>                       | Low to moderate                   |

| Infrared (IR)                  | UV/IR                           | Multi-Spectrum Infrared (MSIR)            |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| Detects IR radiation           | Combines UV and IR              | Uses multiple IR wavelengths              |
| Fast (milliseconds to seconds) | Very fast (milliseconds)        | Fast (milliseconds to seconds)            |
| High to IR radiation           | High to UV and IR               | Very high, with advanced discrimination   |
| Moderate (hot surfaces)        | Low (dual filtering)            | Very low (multi-band filtering)           |
| Moderate                       | High                            | Very high                                 |
| Medium to long                 | Medium                          | Long                                      |
| Yes                            | Yes                             | Yes                                       |
| Industrial environments        | Indoor/outdoor, hazardous areas | Harsh and complex environments            |
| Warehouses, production lines   | Fuel storage, chemical plants   | Oil & gas, aircraft hangars, power plants |
| Moderate                       | Moderate to high                | High                                      |

# IR2 Flame Detector



**All sensors must be triggered in order to register a fire**

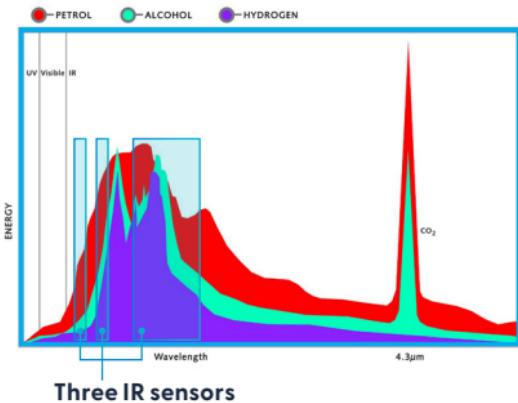
Differences between Detectors can be most readily observed in the shape of the window in front of the 'black box' of the Detector.

- Both sensors must be activated to signal a fire
- Detection in 2 seconds in optimum conditions
- Flicker false alarm protection
- Sees through glass
- Universal flame detection
- Most susceptible to false sources of alarm

# IR3 Flame Detector



Three IR sensors

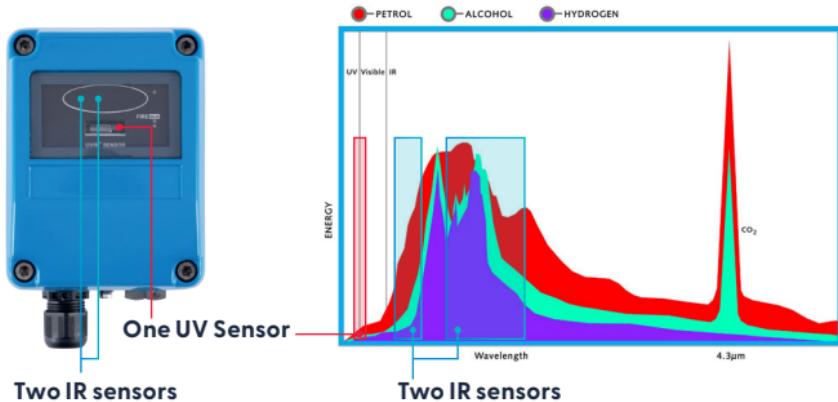


**All sensors must be triggered in order to register a fire**

Differences between Detectors can be most readily observed in the shape of the window in front of the 'black box' of the Detector.

- All 3 sensors must be activated to signal a fire
- Detection in 5 seconds in optimum conditions
- Flicker false alarm protection
- Sees through glass
- Universal flame detection
- Perfect for dirty environments – best choice for industrial applications

# UV/IR2 Flame Detector



**All sensors must be triggered in order to register a fire**

Differences between Detectors can be most readily observed in the shape of the window in front of the 'black box' of the detector.

- All sensors must be activated to signal a fire
- Detects in 2 seconds in optimum conditions
- Flicker false alarm protection
- Universal flame detection with one detector
- Best rejection of false alarms
- Reduction in performance in high smoke, dust and steam environments – these reduce the UV signal

# Accessories for Talentum Flame Detectors



## **Test Torch**

Portable, wide spectral output: UV – visible – near IR, Flicker simulator, Designed for Talentum Detectors only, not Exd/IS safe.



## **Weather Shield [SS]**

Sunlight, outside (weather – rain etc), some contaminated areas.



## **Weather Shield**

**(Ex d) [SS]**  
Sunlight, outside (weather – rain etc), some contaminated areas.



## **Adjustable Mounting Bracket**

Secures the Detector to prevent misalignment.



## **Air Purge Adapter**

Keeps Detector clean in dirty environments.



## **Air Purge Adapter (Ex d)**

Keeps Detector clean in dirty environments.



**Flame applications:**  
Aircraft hangars

# How do Flame Detectors differ from other detection methods?

Flame Detection systems differ from traditional Smoke and Heat detectors in how they identify fire. Smoke Detectors rely on airborne particles, while Heat Detectors activate when the temperature at a specific location exceeds a threshold. These methods can be slow in open or well-ventilated areas where smoke disperses or heat takes time to build up.

In contrast, Flame Detectors use optical sensors to detect the unique light wavelengths emitted by fire. This allows them to recognise flames almost instantly, even in large or outdoor environments where traditional Detectors may struggle. By analysing ultraviolet (UV), infrared (IR), or a combination of both, Flame Detectors can distinguish between actual fire and non-fire sources, reducing false alarms.

The key difference is detection speed and coverage. While Heat and Smoke Detectors rely on environmental changes, Flame Detectors provide direct, immediate fire identification, making them ideal for high-risk applications such as fuel storage, industrial plants and aircraft hangars.

# How should Flame Detectors be installed?

Following the guidelines below will maximise the performance of Flame Detectors and minimise false alarms:

1

## Positioning for optimal coverage

- Install Flame Detectors with a clear line of sight to the protected area.
- Avoid placing Detectors where obstructions like beams or machinery could block the field of view.
- Consider multiple Detectors for large or complex spaces to eliminate blind spots.

2

## Mounting and stability

- Secure the Detector using manufacturer-recommended brackets to prevent misalignment.
- Ensure the Detector remains stable, as vibrations can impact accuracy.

3

## Environmental considerations

- Account for ambient light sources, reflections, and other potential false alarm triggers.
- Choose Detectors rated for the environmental conditions, including extreme temperatures, humidity, or outdoor exposure.
- Position Detectors to avoid direct exposure to sunlight or welding operations, which can interfere with detection.

# 4

## **Integration with fire systems**

- Verify compatibility with the fire alarm control panel and/or suppression system.
- Ensure proper wiring and power supply for reliable operation.

# 5

## **Avoiding false alarms**

- Keep Detectors away from sources of infrared or ultraviolet radiation that could trigger false alarms.
- Regularly test and calibrate Detectors according to manufacturer guidelines to maintain accuracy.

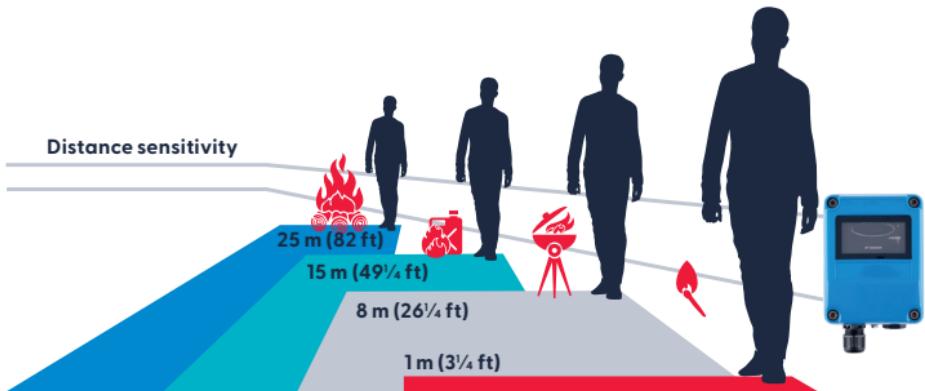
# 6

## **Maintenance and testing**

- Conduct periodic inspections to ensure lenses are clean and free from dust, dirt, or condensation.
- Perform functional testing to confirm proper response to simulated fire conditions.

By following these best practices, flame detectors can provide reliable, early fire detection in critical environments.

# BS 5839 guidance

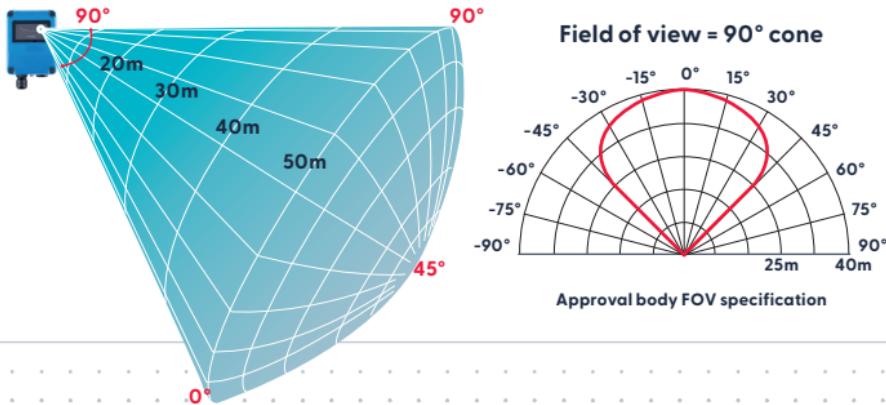


## Sensitivity

Size of flame that can be detected is proportional to the distance from the Detector. If you double the distance, you need four times the size of fire. The pan fire at 25 m seems the same size flame as the lit match at 1m from the Detector's perspective. A fire some kilometres away can be detected if it is big enough. This is important when planning your installation –if you are expecting a tiny flame then the Detector must be closer. Also important when testing the Detector – make sure the same size flame is used at the same distance every time.

## Field of view (FOV)

The maximum distance is dependant on the power of the fire (a raging inferno can be detected from many hundreds of metres away). The standard test fire for Flame Detectors is TF5 (n-heptane), but additionally TF6 (methanol with heptane accelerant) can also be used, although it is considered the 'harder' test due to a drop in fire intensity. All Talentum Flame detectors have Class 1 performance as per the Flame Detector standard EN54-10. That is the ability to detect a 1 ft<sup>2</sup> (0.1 m<sup>2</sup>) pan fire at a distance of 25 m (82 ft) within 30 seconds. The reduction in the cone of vision for the Ex d flameproof casing is because the edge of the flameproof box clips the line of sight to the sensors in the Detector. This has a more pronounced effect on the Detector as it looks down – the combination of sensor window placement and protruding lip of the Detector severely constrains the lower area of the cone to 20°.



# BS 5839 guidance

## Line of sight

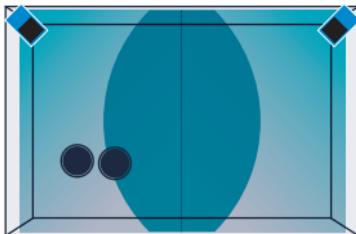
- Direct line of sight to hazard is required
- Point Detector at hazard or cover whole area
- Can detect flames anywhere within view
- The line of sight comes from the window of the black box of the Detector – this is where the sensors are located.

Talentum Flame Detectors are known as 'Optical' Detectors because they detect the light emitted from the flame. In the case of the Talentum products, they usually detect wavelengths of light that are invisible to the human eye, in the infra-red (IR) region. The UV/IR2 also detects in the ultra violet (UV) region).



## Position

- Corners
- 90° cone of vision
- Provides full coverage of a room

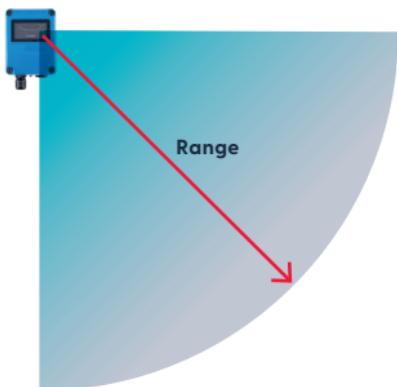


## Height

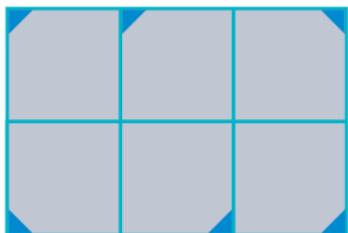
- UV/IR2 Ex d must be 2.2 m (7 1/4 ft) above ground

Ex d approval requirements

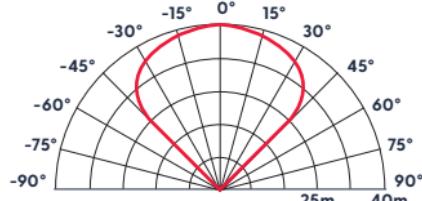
- All other models can be at any height



## Coverage



30 x 45 m (98 1/2 x 147 3/4 ft) room



At 3 m (9 3/4 ft) height:

15 x 15 m (49 1/4 x 49 1/4 ft) box

# NFPA 72 guidance (2022 edition)

## **General rules**

### **(NFPA 72 Section 17.8.3.1)**

Radiant energy-sensing fire detectors shall be employed consistent with the listing or approval and the inverse square law, which defines the fire size versus distance curve for the detector.

## **Field of view and positioning**

### **(NFPA 72 Section 17.8.3.2)**

The location and spacing of detectors shall be the result of an engineering evaluation that includes:

- Size of fire to be detected
- Fuel type
- Detector sensitivity
- Detector's field of view
- Distance from fire to detector
- Atmospheric absorption of radiant energy
- Presence of extraneous radiant energy sources
- Purpose of detection system
- Required response time

Because flame detectors are line-of-sight devices, their ability to respond to the required area of fire in the zone that is to be protected shall not be compromised by the presence of intervening structural members or other opaque objects or materials.

**Other conditions  
(NFPA 72 Section 17.8.4)**

Radiant energy-sensing detectors shall be shielded or otherwise arranged in a fashion to prevent action from unwanted radiant energy.

Where used in outdoor applications, radiant energy-sensing detectors shall be shielded from conditions such as rain or snow and yet allow a clear field of vision of the hazard area.

# FM3260 guidance

## **Detector type and use (Section 2.1.1–2.1.2)**

Detectors require line-of-sight between the hazard and the sensor.

Each fuel emits unique spectral radiation; not all detectors are suitable for all fuels.

Use detector types appropriate to the flame source (e.g. UV/IR for hydrocarbons, IR3 for alcohols, etc.).

## **Placement & field of view (Sections 3.7.1, 3.7.4, 4.4)**

Install according to the manufacturer's specified sensitivity and field of view.

Place detectors so they have unobstructed views of the protected hazard area.

## **Mounting & environment (Section 3.2.1)**

Detector must be securely mounted independent of wiring.

## **Power & wiring**

### **(Sections 3.2.6–3.2.10, 3.3.3, 3.4.4, 4.11)**

Wiring must comply with NFPA 72 and manufacturer guidance.

## **Commissioning & maintenance**

### **(Sections 3.6, 3.7.3, 3.7.4)**

Clean lens regularly; accumulation of dust can reduce sensitivity.

Perform regular response tests using:

- Approved test sources or
- Manufacturer-defined reproducible test technique
- The response test must represent the energy from certified flame types.

# What tools do you need for installation?

The specific instructions for installing, aligning, and testing Flame Detectors vary by model and manufacturer, so always follow the guidance provided with your system. Having the right tools ensures a smooth installation process and helps maintain the reliability of the Flame Detection system. Typical equipment for installation include the following:





### **Mounting tools**

Drill, cross-head and flat-head screwdrivers, and other basic tools for securing detectors to walls, ceilings, or mounting brackets.



### **Multimeter and test leads**

Essential for checking power supply, continuity, and troubleshooting wiring issues.



### **Laser alignment tool**

Useful for precisely aiming optical flame detectors to ensure optimal coverage and reduce false alarms.



### **Scissor lift or access equipment**

Required for safely installing and adjusting detectors at height. Regular maintenance and testing are typically performed from the ground when possible.



### **Protective gear**

Gloves, safety goggles, and other personal protective equipment (PPE) for working in hazardous environments.

# How should Flame Detectors be maintained

To ensure reliable performance, Flame Detectors should be maintained regularly. The frequency of maintenance depends on environmental conditions, but the following steps should be performed periodically:

- 1 **Inspect the Detector and housing:** Check for physical damage, dirt accumulation, or obstructions that could affect performance. Ensure the Detector's field of view remains clear.
- 2 **Perform functional tests:** Follow the manufacturer's guidelines to test the Detector using a flame simulator or approved test method. Avoid using open flames, as this may trigger suppression systems.
- 3 **Clean the optical sensors:** Wipe the Detector lens with a soft, lint-free cloth to remove dust, grease, or condensation that could reduce sensitivity.
- 4 **Check electrical connections:** Ensure wiring at junctions, terminals and power sources is secure and corrosion-free. Loose connections can lead to malfunctions.



- 5 Verify system integration:** Test communication with the fire alarm control panel and connected suppression systems to confirm proper operation.
- 6 Reassess installation:** If environmental conditions change (e.g., new equipment, airflow alterations, or increased background radiation) adjust the detector's placement or settings accordingly.
- 7 Keep maintenance records:** Document all inspections, tests, repairs and recalibrations to track system performance over time.

# Where can you install them?

## Did you know?

Choosing the wrong type of Flame Detector for your application can lead to costly false alarms or, worse, missed fire events. For example, installing a UV Detector near welding activity can trigger nuisance alarms – while a Multi-Spectrum IR Detector in the same location would only react to a real fire. Matching the Detector type to the environment is critical for both safety and system reliability.

## Ultraviolet (UV) Flame Detectors – **best for clean, controlled indoor spaces**

- Electrical cabinets and control rooms
- Engine test cells
- Laboratories
- Paint spray booths
- Pharmaceutical manufacturing areas
- Small enclosures with minimal UV interference

## Infrared (IR) Flame Detectors – **good for industrial environments with radiant heat**

- Industrial ovens and furnaces
- Power generation facilities
- Printing facilities
- Pulp and paper plants
- Storage warehouses with flammable materials
- Wood processing and sawmills

## UV/IR Flame Detectors

**– great for general purpose indoor/outdoor use**

- Aircraft hangars
- Chemical processing plants
- Fuel storage depots and tank farms
- Loading bays and gas turbine enclosures
- Marine engine rooms
- Refineries
- Waste treatment facilities



## Multi-Spectrum Infrared (MSIR) Flame Detectors

**– ideal for complex, harsh or hazardous locations**

- Aircraft maintenance hangars
- Large open spaces with machinery (e.g. steel mills, heavy manufacturing)
- LNG terminals
- Mining sites and tunnels
- Offshore oil and gas platforms
- Onshore oil refineries
- Petrochemical processing plants
- Power stations and transformer rooms

# Which Detector works best?

| Application  | Reason   | Preferred Detector                      |
|--|--|---|
| Highly cluttered areas of restricted space (e.g. roof voids)                         | Need long unobstructed pathway for beam  | <b>Point Smoke Detectors</b>            |
| Risk of beam blockage (e.g. warehouse racking)                                       | May cause faults/false alarms  | <b>Point/Aspirating Smoke Detectors</b> |
| Lack of structural surfaces for mounting (only cladding/plasterboard/wood available) | Beam quickly becomes misaligned and cannot be corrected by automatic re-alignment routines | <b>Point/Aspirating Smoke Detectors</b> |
| Very dusty environments  | Detector optics become coated beyond compensation limits                                   | <b>Flame/Heat Detectors</b>             |
| Outdoors or in areas with high air flows   | Smoke will not predictably accumulate around detectors                                     | <b>Flame Detectors</b>                  |



## Notes

## **Further information**

FFE provides training to support development for those interested in Flame Detection network design, configuration and maintenance to ensure peak sensitivity and accurate fire detection.

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