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(21) International Application Number: PCT/GB99/03141 (22) International Filing Date: 21 September 1999 (21.09.99) (30) Priority Data: 9820644.4 22 September 1998 (22.09.98) GB (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): VIMPEX LIMITED [GB/GB]; 177 London Road, Southend-on-Sea, Essex SS1 1PW (GB). (72) Inventor; and (75) Inventor/Applicant (for US only): HEDDLE, Adrian [GB/GB]; 47 Snobnall Street, Burton-upon-Trent, Staffordshire DE14 2HH (GB). (74) Agents: BUTCHER, Ian, James et al.; A.A. Thornton & Co., 235 High Holborn, London WC1V 7LE (GB).		(81) Designated States: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG). Published <i>Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.</i>
(54) Title: PUBLIC ADDRESS APPARATUS (57) Abstract <p>A public address apparatus comprises a number of sounders each provided with storage means in order to store a number of pre-recorded messages. A central control unit is also provided arranged to send control signals to each of the sounders, the control signals comprising an initial synchronisation and calibration pulse, followed by a second pulse of variable duration. The duration of the second pulse is used to indicate which of the pre-recorded messages to be played in response to at least one detector which provides an input to the central control unit. The arrangement has the advantage that synchronisation of the messages played by each of the sounders can be ensured.</p>		

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PUBLIC ADDRESS APPARATUS

The present invention relates to public address apparatus and more particularly but not exclusively to such apparatus when used as a fire alarm.

5 It is a requirement of many public address systems that members of the public should be able to hear voice messages rather than just audible signals. However, if a member of the public can hear messages for two spaced-apart sources at the same time it is possible for the message from one source to be heard at a slightly different time to the same message from the other source in which
10 case the message is difficult to hear and understand. This is particularly true of large areas where the sound sources are located at some distance from each other and from a central control unit which is transmitting the message.

The present invention provides a synchronising arrangement whereby the sound output from a plurality of sound sources is synchronised. This
15 is achieved by sending a synchronising signal followed by a further signal indicative of a voice message to be played, the further signal being spaced from the synchronising signal by a predetermined period of time.

By varying the predetermined period of time, different voice messages can be indicated.

20 From a first aspect, according to the present invention there is provided apparatus for playing pre-recorded messages comprising means for storing a plurality of pre-recorded messages, a data input for receiving a data signal containing information relating to the identity of the pre-recorded message to be played, and signal discriminating means for monitoring the input and
25 detecting a synchronisation pulse and detecting the end of a further signal, the duration of which is indicative of the pre-recorded message to be played.

In a preferred embodiment, the signal discriminating means is preferably arranged to detect the end of a single further pulse or two further pulses. This allows for an extended number of message sets, allowing for a

greater number of different pre-recorded messages to be indicated by the pulse.

From another aspect, the present invention also provides a public address sounder including apparatus for playing pre-recorded messages comprising means for storing a plurality of pre-recorded messages, a data input for receiving
5 a data signal containing information relating to the identity of the pre-recorded message to be played, and signal discriminating means for monitoring the input and detecting a synchronisation pulse and detecting the end of a further signal, the duration of which is indicative of the pre-recorded message to be played.

As each public address sounder stores the plurality of pre-recorded
10 messages independently from the other sounders, and is responsive only to the synchronisation pulse and the further signal indicative of the pre-recorded message to be played, it is possible for the sounder to immediately play the pre-recorded message at the appropriate time as indicated by the synchronisation pulse received.

From yet another aspect, the present invention also provides a public
15 address system including a control unit and a plurality of sounders as described above, the control unit being further provided with a plurality of inputs for receiving signals indicative of different conditions and being further provided with a signal generating means for producing a data signal the duration of which is determined by the input which receives the signal.

20 In a preferred embodiment, the data signal is transmitted from the control unit to each of the sounders in order to indicate which of the pre-recorded messages is to be played, and at what time.

By transmitting a control signal indicative of the message to be played rather than a signal containing the message to be played itself,
25 synchronisation between which message each sounder plays and at what time can be ensured.

It is a further feature of the present invention that each sounder can be set to play a default message if no control signal is received from the control unit within a predetermined amount of time. This has the advantage that in an

emergency situation where the control unit may be damaged and the sounders may still operate to alert members of the public to the emergency situation.

In order that the present invention be more readily understood, an embodiment thereof will now be described by way of example with reference to the accompanying drawings in which:-

Fig. 1 is a diagrammatic view of public address apparatus according to the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a flow chart for explaining the operation of a part of the apparatus shown in Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a pulse waveform diagram of a pulse signal generated by the part of the apparatus described in relation to Fig. 2;

Fig. 4 shows a further embodiment of a pulse waveform diagram of a pulse signal generated by the part of the apparatus described in relation to Fig. 2; and

Fig. 5 is a flow chart explaining the operation of another part of the application shown in Fig. 1.

The preferred embodiment of the present invention will be described in relation to its use as a fire alarm. In this application, a person in any area should be able to hear messages from at least two message sources simultaneously. This is to ensure that the message will still be heard even if one source is faulty for any reason.

As shown in Fig. 1, a main control unit 10 is arranged to control the operation of a number of sounder units 11. In this embodiment, the sounder units are connected together in two groups with the units in each group connected in series. It is preferred that the units perform a dual sound function of being capable of emitting warning sounds as well as being the source of voice messages.

Each unit 11 is provided with a control circuit and a memory device for storing signals indicative of one or more voice messages which are to be played by the unit.

The control unit 10 is arranged to send control signals to the sounder units so that they will transmit the, or a selected, message at the appropriate time and how this is achieved will now be described with reference to Fig. 2.

5 The control unit 10 is a microprocessor controlled device which receives an input from one or more detectors 14 such as heat or smoke detectors or fire alarm buttons. In this embodiment it is assumed that the unit 10 will be able to discriminate between the following four conditions:

- a) test;
- b) alert;
- 10 c) fire;
- d) clear.

As indicated in Fig. 2, after power up, the unit 10 goes through a set up procedure as indicated at State 1 and once set up scans its input or inputs as indicated at State 2. The input or inputs are continually scanned until an
15 appropriate signal or signals is received whereupon the unit 10 will proceed through State 3, or through States 3 to N to determine which condition has been indicated. Depending upon the condition detected by State 3, 4 or up to N a signal will be sent to a pulse generator circuit as indicated at State 7 where a control pulse signal will be generated. The signal is formed from a combination of pulses
20 to produce a waveform as shown in Fig. 3. The waveform is produced by a calibration or synch pulse of fixed, predetermined duration e.g. 20 millisecs. This calibration pulse is followed by an identification pulse whose duration is indicative of the message to be played. The duration of the identification pulse is preferably an integer multiple of the duration of the calibration pulse and is
25 followed by a gap of predetermined duration e.g. a function of the duration of the calibration pulse such as one half.

After the waveform shown in Fig. 3 is produced, it is transmitted to the sounder units 11 as will be described later. There is a delay before a further waveform can be sent as indicated at State 8 in Fig. 2.

After the delay at State 8, the unit 10 scans its inputs again and if appropriate detects a "clear" condition as at State N and causes the appropriate waveform to be constructed and sent to the sounder units 11.

It will be appreciated that certain conditions may be more critical than others and so it is possible for the control unit to change the message being played even if two different inputs are being received. This would enable a "fire" input to take priority over any other input.

The apparatus shown in Fig. 2 can be modified to produce a modified form of the waveform shown in Fig. 3. The modified waveform is shown in Fig. 4. A fourth pulse, nominally starting at a minimum of 20 msec from the third pulse, enables many more message sets to be catered for. Extended message set 1 would have a pulse inserted a predetermined period e.g. 20 msec after the third pulse. Extended message set 2 at 30 msec after the third pulse and so on up to message set N. Sounder units only able to interpret 3 pulses as shown in Fig. 3 will ignore the fourth pulse as a rogue pulse.

At each sounder unit 11 there is a microprocessor controlled message system which receives the waveform signals from the control unit 10, determines which voice message to play and causes the message to be played. This will now be described with reference to Fig. 5.

On initial power up, the microprocessor executes a set up procedure and ignores signals on its input for a predetermined period of time e.g. 250 msec. in order to avoid false triggering of the sounder unit. After this predetermined period of time, the input is monitored as indicated at State 2. If there is data on the input to the sounder unit, the microprocessor looks for the calibration pulse at State 3 and if this is present then moves to State 4 where the succeeding pulse length(s) is monitored and if determined to be one of the predetermined lengths e.g. 20, 40, 60 80 msec, or including an extended message set pulse, this causes the microprocessor to initiate the playing of the appropriate message. After the message has been played, the microprocessor returns to State 2 and monitors the

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input to the sounder for a data signal.

5 A further state 6 is also possible, wherein if the microprocessor has not received a signal on its input for a predetermined amount of time, indicating that the central control unit 10 may have been damaged, then a default message can be set to play to alert members of the public. In this case, as each sounder is operating independently from the central control unit, and hence from each other, it is unlikely that synchronisation will be maintained between each sounder, but the advantage is obtained that the public address system will continue to operate, even though it may have sustained critical damage.

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CLAIMS:

1. Apparatus for playing pre-recorded messages comprising means for storing a plurality of pre-recorded messages, a data input for receiving a data
5 signal containing information relating to the identity of the pre-recorded message to be played, and signal discriminating means for monitoring the input and detecting a synchronisation pulse and detecting the end of a further signal, the duration of which is indicative of the pre-recorded message to be played.
- 10 2. Apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the signal discriminating means is arranged to detect the end of a single further pulse or two further pulses.
3. A public address sounder including apparatus as claimed in claim 1 or 2.
- 15 4. A public address system including a control unit and a plurality of sounders each as claimed in claim 2, the control unit being provided with a plurality of inputs for receiving signals indicative of different conditions and being further provided with signal generating means for producing a data signal the
20 duration of which is determined by the input which receives the signal.
5. A public address system substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

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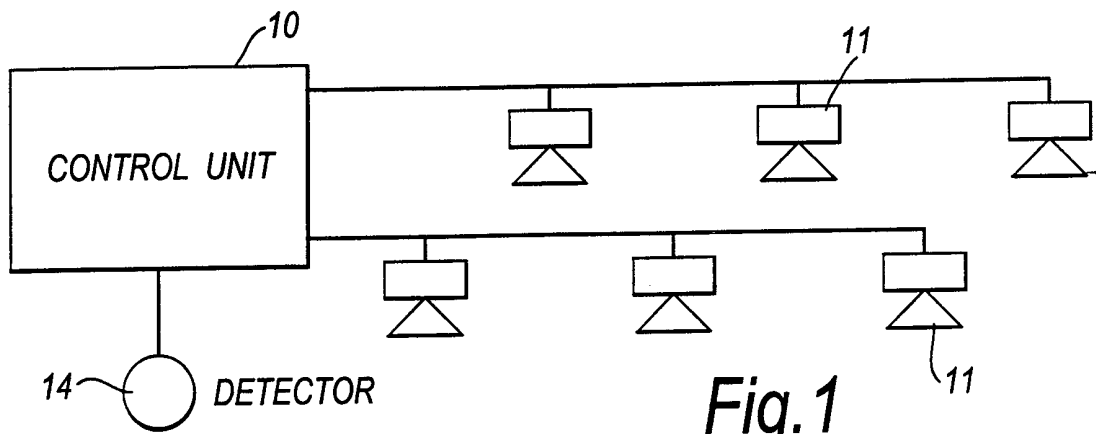


Fig. 1

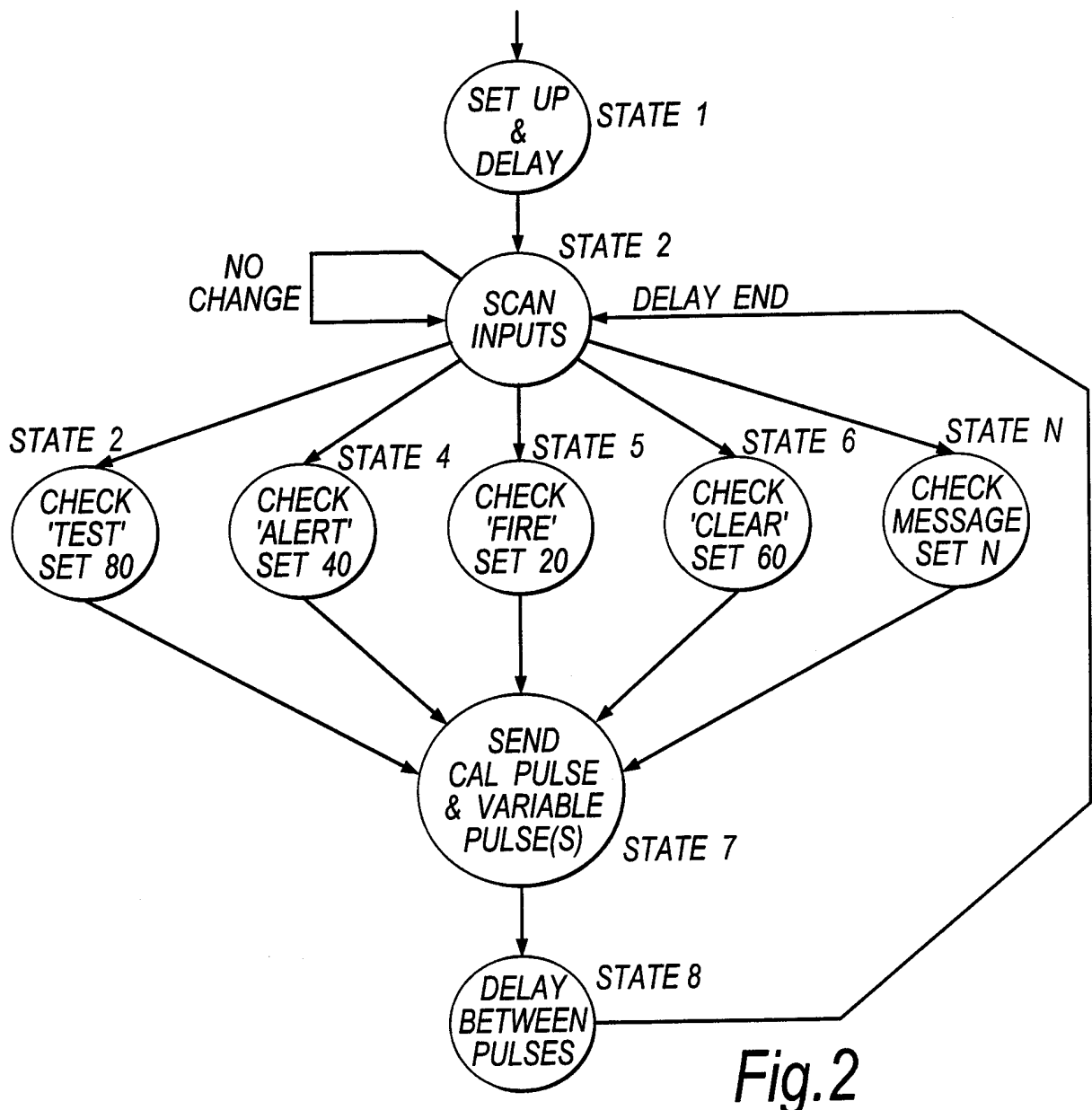


Fig. 2

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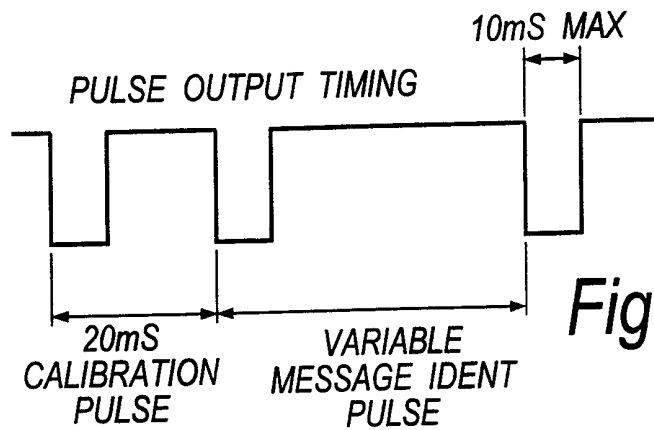


Fig.3

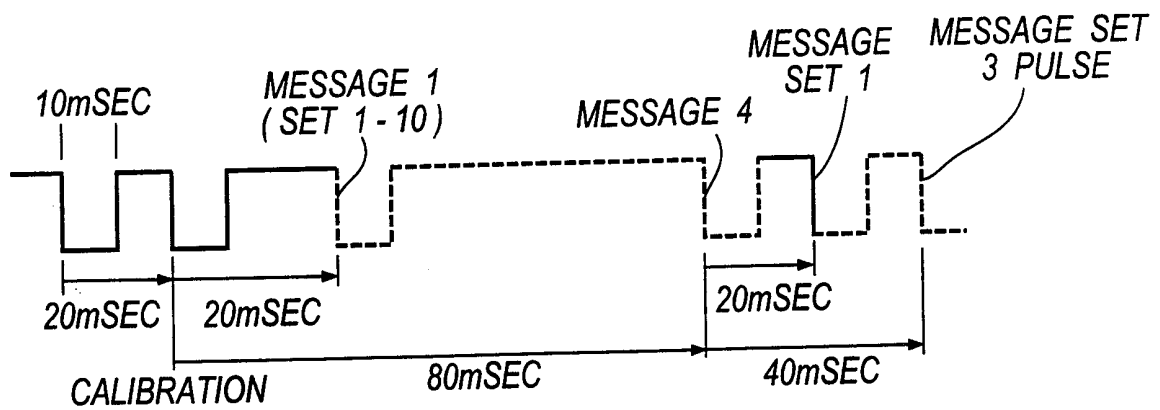


Fig.4

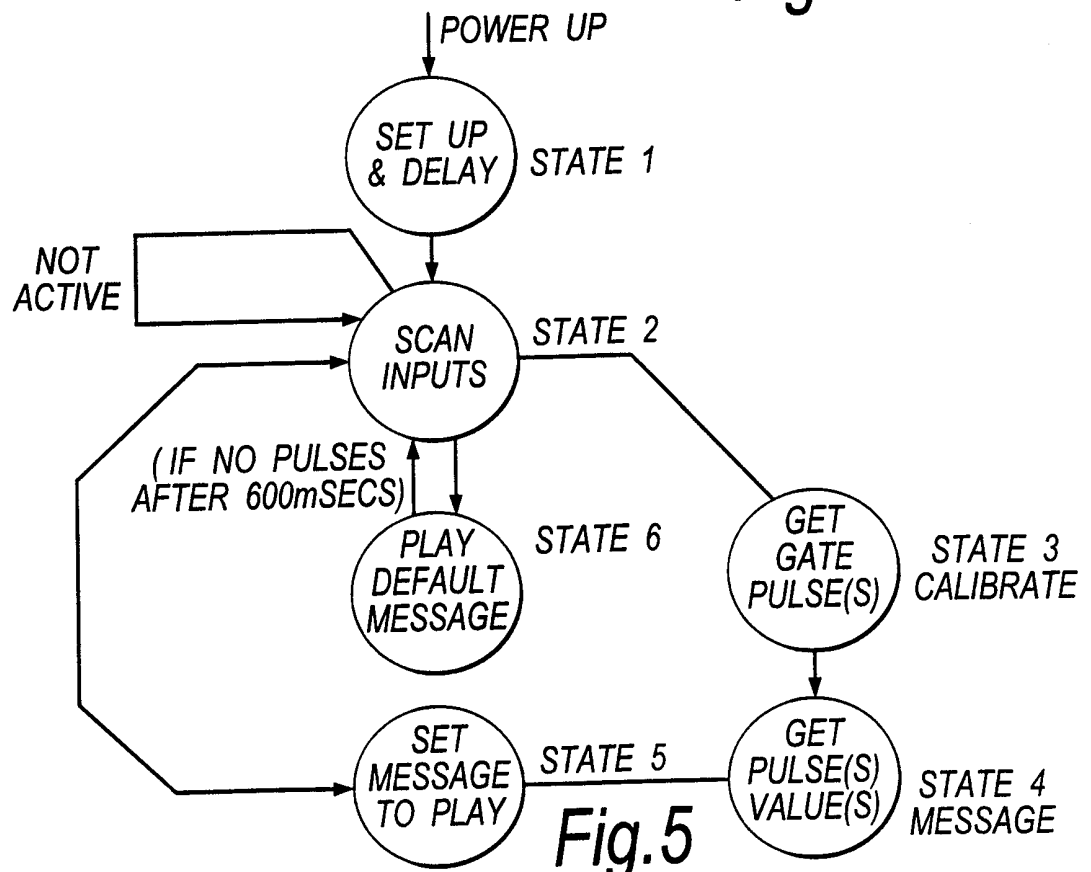


Fig.5