Helvar

Hold on Feature Information

- With Helvar 910 & 920
- Egress Routes
- Corridors & Stairwells
- Lift Lobbys & Foyers
- Washrooms
- Evacuation Routes

Overview

The "hold on" feature describes the ability to create an illuminated route throughout the building from a specific location to a chosen point of entry or exit.

It is designed to provide the occupant of a building with a safely illuminated exit route from their place of work to the building exit. Typically this could be outside of normal occupancy hours, and would therefore need to overrule any scheduled actions of turning lights off. It can also be coupled with fire alarm activation to provide and include alternative evacuation routes in the case of an emergency situation.

Typical programmed operation could be such that an occupied area would first "hold on" the corridor leading to it. This in turn would "hold on" the next adjacent space, be it additional corridors, lift lobbies, stairwells and entrance foyers, until a path is created from the original location to the point of exit. All other control signals within these areas will be be ignored until such time as the "hold on" state is removed.

Where common areas form part of the same exit route and can be activated from different places of work, they would only revert to normal operation when all applicable "holds" are released.

Considerations

The "hold on" feature is a special entry within the Helvar designer software under the routing entries view.
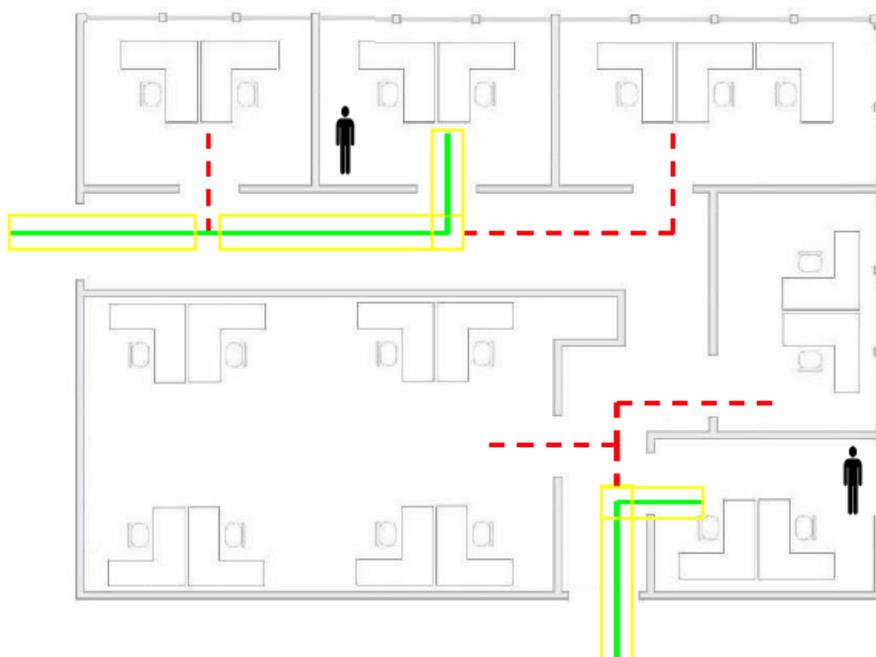
Each programming entry allows the trigger (origin of the hold) and the action (held areas) to be specified along with any conditions that may effect the operation such as a "Monday to Friday" statement. A number of entries may be required to create the full illuminated exit route.

A route consists of a number of areas that are naturally linked with each other and allow flow of personnel around the building. Starting from the first room, a "hold on" entry is created to keep the corridor outside on. This in turn has a second entry to "hold on" the next corridor and so on until a route to the exit has been completed.

Entries can be re-used multiple times, so subsequent rooms that are able to access the same corridors can therefore take advantage of existing "hold on" entries. This in turn prevents any duplication within the programming.

Control Flow

Occupied - Route Active

Unoccupied - Route in-active

Active hold-on areas