

BEACON TYPES

4 types of visual signalling products are generally offered, providing different levels of signalling effects.

STEADY BEACONS

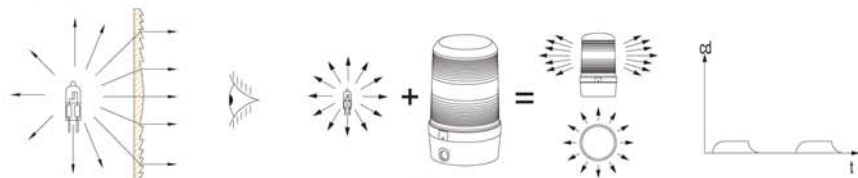
Lowest signalling effect, the light intensity of a steady or in general a signal beacon varies with

- distance between signalling device and viewer
- power of light source
- use of different lens types (by using a particularly designed „Fresnel“-ribbing pattern the light spot in a beacon is distributed over the whole lens height and by that the best signalling effect achieved)



FLASHING BEACONS

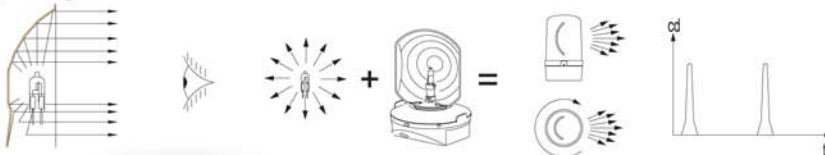
Increase the attention by periodic switching on/off of the light source, the flashing frequency is usually between 1 – 2 Hz. Powerful beacons cycle usually slower as the afterglow time is getting longer the more powerful a bulb or halogen bulb is.



ROTATING MIRROR BEACONS

By diverting a light spot in a particular direction and by focussing the light a rotating light beam is produced. The moving light causes high attention; by using different rotation speeds the attention can be further increased.

Rotating mirror beacons use smooth lenses for achieving the maximum visual signalling effect.



STROBE OR XENON BEACONS

Electrical energy is stored in a capacitor and then released instantly when flashing/strobing once via the strobe/xenon tube. Very short flashing times (few milliseconds) and a very intense light impulse is achieved resulting in highest signalling effect and attention.

By using a ribbed „Fresnel“ lens the signalling effect to the side is increased.

