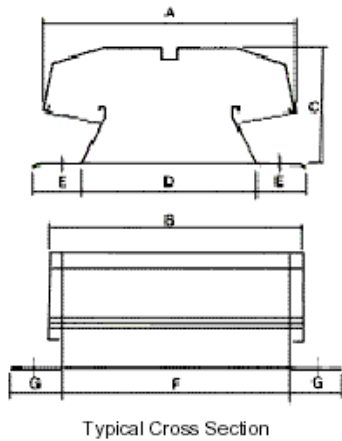


Smoke/Heat Release Ventilator (QDP)

Coefficient of Discharge: (open) 0.84
(closed) 0.344



The Robertson QDP is designed as a dual purpose unit which, under normal conditions, functions as an efficient Slope Mounted Natural Ventilator. Should fire conditions occur, the unit will automatically open to provide an almost unrestricted exhaust area.

Design Features

- Coefficient of Discharge: As determined by independent tests is a minimum of 0.344 with the lids closed, and 0.84 with the lids open.
- Maintenance testing: Regular maintenance testing of all automatic smoke/heat release ventilators is a standard building code requirement. QDP Ventilators incorporate the necessary facilities to enable this testing.
- Remote control systems: Can be provided with electrical or pneumatic remote control systems with zone control if required.
- Base types: Available with a Type A, Type B (to fit a soaker sheet), or Type C (curb fixing base).
- Materials: Can be supplied in a wide range of cladding materials including Versacor coated sheeting.
- QDP vents are designed to meet international building code standards

Dimensions and Mass:

Unit	Vent Area m ²	Dimensions (mm)							Mass		
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	Versacor	Zincalume	Aluminium
415	0.47	770	1326	365	520	150	1220	215	33	29	23
615	0.70	770	1934	365	520	150	1830	215	39	37	27
724	1.30	1295	2262	610	952	170	2134	215	133	99	54

Smoke/Heat Release Systems

When combined with regular fire-fighting equipment, fire ventilation can be extremely effective in minimising damage. Robertson Smoke/Heat Release ventilators are designed to release fire fumes and smoke from the interior of buildings through self-opening or remote controlled roof-mounted ventilators.

This helps reduce the spread of toxic fumes and gases within the building, allowing those inside to exit safely while improving visibility for those entering the building on fire-fighting tasks. In addition, Robertson Smoke/Heat Release ventilators help confine the heat released by fire to a small area, limiting damage due to the spread of heat and smoke. In the 1920's Robertson was the first to offer automatic dampers to control fire development in buildings.