



PREACTION PAC

SPRINKLER VALVE ASSEMBLY [®]

with Notifier NFS2-640 Releasing Control Panel

INSTALLATION, OPERATION, AND MAINTENANCE MANUAL

Serial Number _____

Date of Installation _____ **Date of Commissioning** _____



UNITED Fire Systems

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HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Carefully read, understand, and follow instructions identified by these symbols.



The use of the word “DANGER” identifies an immediate hazard with a likelihood of death or serious personal injury if instructions, including recommended precautions, are not followed.



The use of the word “WARNING” identifies the presence of hazards or unsafe practices that could result in death, personal injury, or serious property damage if instructions, including recommended precautions, are not followed.



The use of the word “CAUTION” identifies possible hazards or unsafe practices that could result in personal injury or property damage if instructions, including recommended precautions, are not followed.



The use of the word “IMPORTANT” identifies special instructions, not related to hazards, that should be followed.

FOREWORD

This manual is written for those who install, operate and maintain **UNITED Fire Systems PREACTION-PAC™** sprinkler valve assemblies. The manual contains installation, operation, and maintenance information for these assemblies.



IMPORTANT

UNITED Fire Systems assumes no responsibility for the installation, operation, or maintenance of any systems other than those addressed in this manual. The data contained in this manual is for information purposes only. **UNITED Fire Systems** believes this data to be accurate at the time of publication, but the data is published and presented without any guarantee or warranty whatsoever. **UNITED Fire Systems** disclaims any liability for any use that may be made of the data and information contained in this manual by any and all parties.



IMPORTANT

The **UNITED Fire Systems PREACTION-PAC™** sprinkler valve assembly is a vital part of the fire protection of any facility where these units are installed. Life safety and property protection depends on continuing proper operation of the assembly. The owner of the **PREACTION-PAC™** is responsible for the condition of the assembly and its continued proper operation. **UNITED Fire Systems** strongly recommends that all owners of **PREACTION-PAC™** engage the services of qualified, trained fire protection professionals to design the system containing the assembly, and to install and maintain the assembly.

UNITED Fire Systems PREACTION-PAC™ sprinkler valve assemblies are to be installed and maintained by qualified, trained personnel in accordance with:

- This Installation, Operation, and Maintenance Manual P/N 10-500003-00B.
- National Fire Protection Association No. 13, “Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems.”
- National Fire Protection Association No. 25, “Standard for the Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance of Water-Based Fire Protection Systems.”
- National Fire Protection Association No. 70, “National Electrical Code®”.
- National Fire Protection Association No. 72, “National Fire Alarm Code®”.

Any questions on the information in this manual should be addressed to:

UNITED Fire Systems
1 Mark Road
Kenilworth, NJ USA 07033
908-688-0300
www.unitedfiresystems.com



LIMITED WARRANTY PREACTION-PAC™



What Does This Warranty Cover?

This Limited Warranty covers all manufacturing defects in material and workmanship in all equipment supplied by **UNITED Fire Systems** for new **PREACTION-PAC™** sprinkler valve assemblies.

How Long Does The Coverage Last?

This Limited Warranty lasts for either eighteen (18) months from the date of shipment to the original purchaser or twelve (12) months from the date of commissioning by **UNITED Fire Systems** or a trained distributor, whichever comes first.

What Will **UNITED Fire Systems** Do?

UNITED Fire Systems will repair, replace, or refund the purchase price of, at its option, any defective **PREACTION-PAC™** equipment at no charge.

What Does This Warranty Not Cover?

- Equipment that is not supplied by **UNITED Fire Systems** is not covered.
- Equipment that has not been installed, commissioned, operated, and maintained per the instructions in the applicable **UNITED Fire Systems** instruction manual is not covered.
- Equipment that has been repaired, modified, or otherwise tampered with not in accordance with the applicable **UNITED Fire Systems** instruction manual is not covered.
- Any problem that is caused by abuse, misuse, or an act of God (such as a flood) is not covered.
- Transportation and shipping charges to return equipment to **UNITED Fire Systems** or for **UNITED Fire Systems** to return repaired or replacement equipment are not covered.
- Consequential and incidental damages are not covered. Some states do not allow the exclusion or limitation of incidental or consequential damages, so this exclusion may not apply.

What Are The Customer's Responsibilities?

- Ensuring that the **UNITED Fire Systems** equipment is installed, commissioned, operated, and maintained per the instructions in the applicable **UNITED Fire Systems** instruction manual.
- Where applicable, ensuring that checklists supplied by **UNITED Fire Systems** are properly used and completed at the time of installation, commissioning, operation, and maintenance, and such checklists are retained as records of proper completion.
- Noting and recording the serial number(s) of **UNITED Fire Systems** equipment.
- Notifying **UNITED Fire Systems** or a trained distributor of the need for service under this Limited Warranty.

How Is Warranty Service Obtained?

If anything goes wrong with **UNITED Fire Systems** equipment, contact:

UNITED Fire Systems
Division of United Fire Protection Corporation
1 Mark Road
Kenilworth, NJ 07033 USA
Phone: 908-688-0300
Fax: 908-481-1131
www.unitedfiresystems.com

= OR =

Your
Trained
Distributor

Be prepared to supply the serial number(s) of the equipment requiring service, and copies of the installation, commissioning, and maintenance checklists, as applicable.



LIMITED WARRANTY PREACTION-PAC™



Is This Limited Warranty Transferable?

If the **PREACTION-PAC™** equipment is moved from one to another installation during the time period of Limited Warranty coverage, the **PREACTION-PAC™** equipment must be re-commissioned by **UNITED Fire Systems** or a trained distributor to be eligible for continuing coverage. There will be a quoted charge for this re-commissioning.

Is This The Entire Warranty?

This Limited Warranty is the entire warranty given by **UNITED Fire Systems** to the purchaser of new **PREACTION-PAC™** equipment. Component warranties supplied by component manufacturers to **UNITED Fire Systems** that are valid for a longer period of time than the **UNITED Fire Systems** Limited Warranty may apply. Contact **UNITED Fire Systems** for more information. There are no other warranties expressed or implied, beyond those required by law.

How Do State and Federal Laws Apply?

This Limited Warranty grants specific legal rights per Federal law. There may also be other rights which vary from state to state.

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1. GENERAL

1.1. Introduction. The **UNITED Fire Systems PREACTION-PAC™** is a fully assembled and factory tested preaction fire suppression system, including preaction valve, trim, and control panel providing one complete zone of preaction water sprinkler fire protection. All components are contained in two steel enclosures assembled one above the other. The system pressure gauges and the required manual release handle are mounted on the front of the lower enclosure. The system detection and control panel is mounted behind a door in the upper enclosure with a clear polycarbonate window allowing visual access to the system indicators. Lockable latches on both doors permit authorized access to all system components. Both enclosures are finished in powder-coat red paint. Gasketing provides sealing of the enclosure doors. Knockouts permit easy attachment of external electrical conduits.

1.1.1. Preaction Valve. The preaction valve installed in the **PREACTION-PAC™** is a low-differential, latched clapper valve that uses a unique direct-acting diaphragm to separate the system water supply from the system piping. The positive latching system uses the supply water pressure to hold the clapper shut. When the water pressure in the diaphragm chamber is released, the latch retracts from the clapper and the valve actuates. The low differential and unique latch and actuator design of the valve allows the valve to be self-resetting.

1.1.2. Piping. Water inlet pipe connections are located on the lower left and lower right sides of the lower enclosure. The unused inlet is left plugged. Grooved pipe is used for the inlet connection. The water outlet pipe connection is located at the top center of the lower enclosure, behind the upper enclosure. The drain connection is accessible within the lower enclosure, and knockouts are provided allowing exit of the drain from either side. All pipe connections are done in the lower enclosure.

1.1.3. Control Panel. A Notifier NFS2-640 addressable releasing control panel is factory-installed in the upper enclosure. Programming for a basic preaction system is factory programmed and tested. Additional programming may be necessary after installation to suit field conditions. This manual provides complete instructions for additional programming. All necessary internal wiring connections are factory-installed and tested.

1.1.4. Wiring. All wiring from the integral control panel to the valve solenoid and all switches is factory installed and tested. Where applicable, wiring for compressor power and control is also factory installed and tested. All field wiring for control panel power, compressor power, detection circuits, notification appliance circuits, and circuits requiring contact closure is connected to terminal strips in the upper enclosure. No access to the lower enclosure is necessary to complete the wiring installation.

1.1.5. Compressor. For assemblies equipped with a compressor for air pressurization of the preaction sprinkler piping, all wiring and adjustments are performed at the factory. Three sizes of compressor are available, depending on the volume of installed piping to be pressurized. The compressor is mounted using molded rubber mounts and bushings to minimize noise and vibration during motor operation. A compressor disconnect switch is located in the upper enclosure.

1.1.6. Pressure Maintenance Device. Assemblies are equipped with a pressure maintenance device when the source of the supervisory gas is external of the **PREACTION-PAC™**, such as a tank-mounted air compressor or a nitrogen generator. A blank plate replaces the compressor disconnect switch.

1.2. Features

1.2.1. Attractive and rugged metal enclosure. The entire enclosure is manufactured from steel with continuous welded seams. The lower enclosure is 12 gauge, while the upper enclosure is 14 gauge. Both enclosures are coated with red powder-coat paint inside and out. Continuous piano-style hinges attach the doors to the enclosures.

1.2.2. Easy-to-see gauges on front of enclosure. Three pressure gauges are mounted on the front of the lower enclosure, and are visible at all times. These gauges monitor the air pressure in the system

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pipng, the water supply pressure up to the preaction valve, and the water pressure keeping the valve clapper piston closed.

- 1.2.3.** Easy access to manual release valve. The emergency manual release ball valve is located behind a small unlocked door on the front of the lower enclosure. Operation of this ball valve opens the preaction valve, filling the system piping with water. No power is necessary to accomplish this operation. The key for the lower enclosure main door does not have to be available to accomplish this operation.
- 1.2.4.** Water inlet connections. The water inlet piping may attach to the lower enclosure near the bottom on either side.
- 1.2.5.** Easy-to-follow instructions on enclosure front. System instructions, mounted behind clear plastic, are located on the front of the upper enclosure.
- 1.2.6.** Space for required spare sprinkler heads and wrench. As required by NFPA 13, a built-in storage location for spare sprinkler heads and a sprinkler wrench is behind the door of the upper enclosure.
- 1.2.7.** Separate mechanical and electrical enclosures. This allows mechanical and electrical trades to keep their work areas separate.

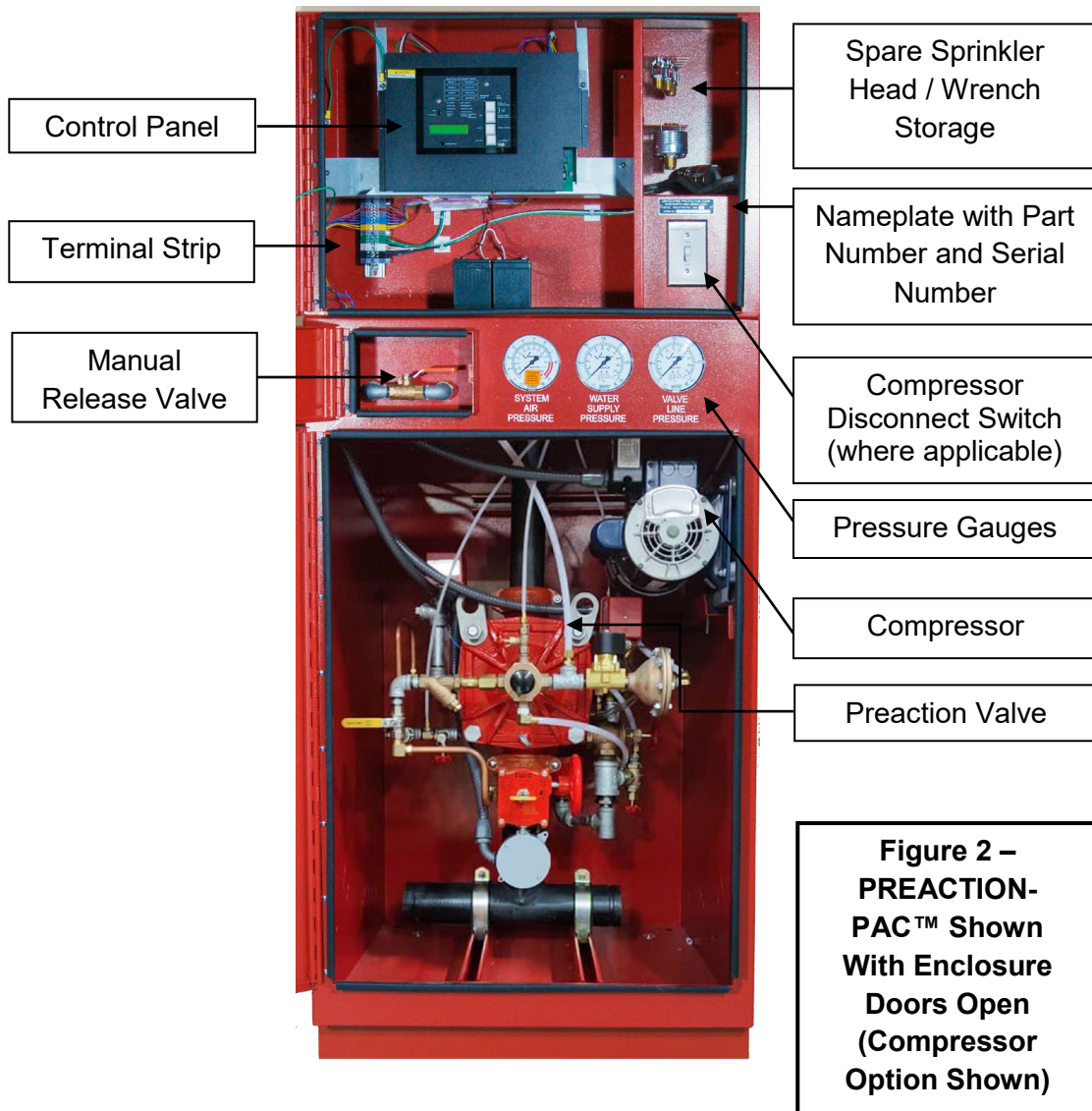
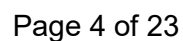
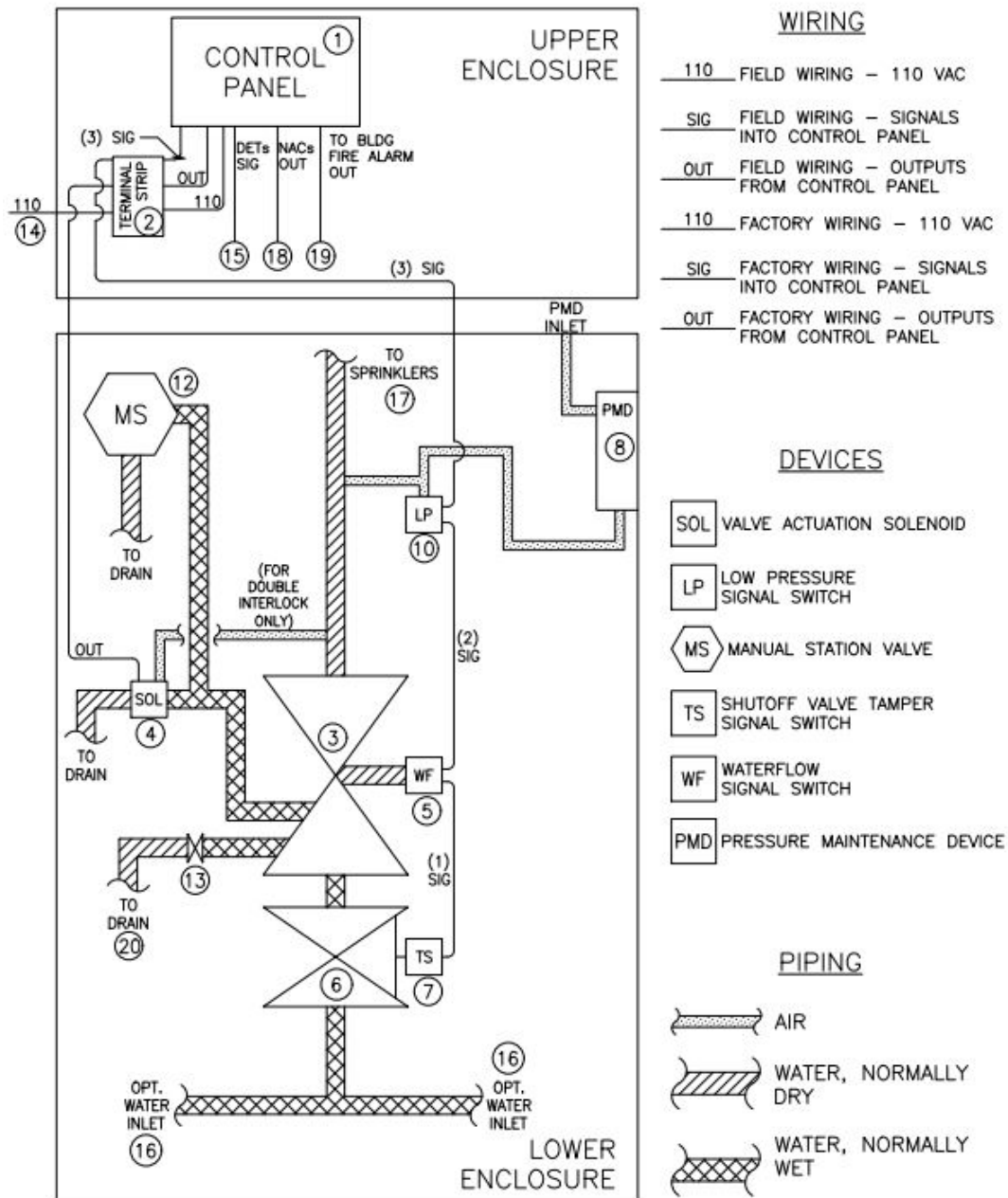


Figure 3a – Diagram - Functional Description with Compressor



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**Figure 3b – Diagram - Functional Description
 with Pressure Maintenance Device**



1.3. Functional Description. Refer to Figure 3a on page 4 and Figure 3b on page 5.

- 1.3.1. Control panel (1).** The control panel receives signals from fire detectors located in the protected space, as well as signals from various switches within the assembly. The panel processes the input signals per a pre-determined sequence of operation, and operates outputs for external audible / visual devices and building fire alarm signaling, as well as the signal to open the preaction valve within the assembly. Refer to the control panel instruction manual in Section 5 for details on the panel and the sequence of operation.
- 1.3.2. Terminal strip (2).** The terminal strip provides a convenient point for landing some of the required field wiring, and also serves as the interface point between the control panel (1) and the various connections in the lower enclosure.
- 1.3.3. Preaction valve (3).** The preaction valve is the heart of the assembly. The valve holds back the sprinkler water until the control panel (1) reacts to the signal from the fire detectors and sends a signal to the valve actuation solenoid (4). In single-interlock assemblies, actuation of the valve actuation solenoid (4) sends water into the sprinkler pipe. In double-interlock assemblies, fusing of a sprinkler head from heat is required, along with valve actuation solenoid (4) actuation, to send water into the sprinkler pipe. Refer to Tyco Manual TFP1461 in Section 2 for more detailed information on the preaction valve.
- 1.3.4. Valve actuation solenoid (4).** The valve actuation solenoid receives the signal from the control panel (1), and actuates the preaction valve (3). The solenoid is the Victaulic Series 753-E, and is rated at 24VDC, 0.364 amps, 8.7 watts, 66 ohms. The solenoid is FM Approved under Group I (as in India). Refer to Tyco Manual TFP1461 in Section 2 for more detailed information.
- 1.3.5. Waterflow signal switch (5).** The waterflow signal switch responds to waterflow in the pipe downstream of the preaction valve (3). The switch contains Quantity 2, SPDT switches, rated at 10A-125/250VAC, 1/2HP, 2.5A-6/12/24VDC. Contacts transfer when waterflow begins after preaction valve opens. Contacts automatically restore when waterflow ceases. One contact is factory-wired to send a signal to the control panel (1). Refer to the control panel instruction manual in Section 5 for details on the response of the panel to the waterflow signal switch.
- 1.3.6. Manual shutoff valve (6).** The manual shutoff valve is used to shut off the flow of water after actuation of the preaction valve (3). The normal position of this valve when the system is in service is open. Refer to Tyco Manual TFP1461 in Section 2 for more detailed information on the use of this valve.
- 1.3.7. Shutoff valve tamper signal switch (7).** The shutoff valve tamper signal switch sends a supervisory signal to the control panel (1) when the manual shutoff valve (6) is closed. The switch contains Quantity 2, SPDT switches, rated at 10A-125/250VAC, 0.5A-125VDC. Contacts transfer when valve begins to close. Contacts restore when valve is fully open. One contact is factory-wired to send a signal to the control panel (1). Refer to the control panel instruction manual in Section 5 for details on the response of the panel to the shutoff valve tamper signal switch.
- 1.3.8. Compressor (8).** The compressor supplies supervisory air pressure to fill the sprinkler pipe downstream of the preaction valve (3). The sprinkler pipe is pressurized to 13 PSIG minimum and 18 PSIG maximum by the compressor (8). Loss of this pressure, from damage to the pipe or a sprinkler head, results in a supervisory signal at the control panel (1).
- 1.3.9. Pressure Maintenance Device (8).** The pressure maintenance device supplies supervisory gas pressure, from either a tank-mounted air compressor or nitrogen generator, to fill the sprinkler pipe downstream of the preaction valve (3). The sprinkler pipe is pressurized to 15 PSIG by the pressure maintenance device (8). Loss of this pressure, from damage to the pipe or a sprinkler head, results in a supervisory signal at the control panel (1).
- 1.3.10. High / low air pressure limit switch (9).** Where applicable, the high / low air pressure limit switch is built in to the compressor (8). When pressure in the pipe falls below 13 PSIG, the switch turns the compressor (8) on. When pressure in the pipe rises to 18 PSIG, the switch turns the compressor (8) off.
- 1.3.11. Low air pressure signal switch (10).** The low air pressure signal switch sends the supervisory signal for low air pressure to the control panel (1). The switch contains Quantity 2, SPDT switches, rated at 10A-125/250VAC, 1/2HP, 2.5A-6/12/24VDC. Contacts transfer when pressure

in the piping falls below 13PSIG. Contacts automatically restore when pressure rises above 13PSIG. One contact is factory-wired to send a signal to the control panel (1). Refer to the control panel instruction manual in Section 5 for details on the response of the panel to the low air pressure signal switch.

1.3.12. Compressor disconnect switch (11). Where applicable, the compressor disconnect switch is used to manually interrupt the 110VAC power to the compressor motor, during inspection, maintenance, and resetting of the assembly. Only trained personnel should use this switch. The normal position of this switch when the system is in service is ON.

1.3.13. Manual station valve (12). The manual station valve is located behind a separate door on the front of the lower enclosure. No key is needed to open this door. To manually open the preaction valve (3), open the door and pull the lever on the manual station valve forward. The preaction valve (3) will open, and the sprinkler pipe will fill with water. No power is needed to manually open the preaction valve (3) in this manner.



IMPORTANT

Fusing of a sprinkler head by heat is necessary for water to be discharged onto a fire, even after operation of the manual station valve.

1.3.14. Drain valve (13). The drain valve is used to drain the sprinkler pipe after actuation of the preaction valve (3). This valve is used only during inspection, maintenance, and resetting of the assembly. Only trained personnel should use this valve. Refer to Tyco Manual TFP1461 in Section 2 for more detailed information on this valve. The normal position of this valve is closed.

1.3.15. Input connection for 110 VAC power (14). 110VAC is required to power the assembly. This power shall come from a source in compliance with all applicable codes and standards. Internal wiring (factory assembled) takes this power to the control panel (1) and, if equipped, the compressor (8). If local codes require individual 110VAC power sources for the control panel (1) and the compressor (8), jumpers may be removed from the terminal strip (2) permitting this. Refer to Section 1.10 for additional information on this connection.

1.3.16. Input connection for automatic fire detectors (15). Automatic fire detectors are required to provide the signal for opening the preaction valve (3). These detectors are field-connected to this connection. See Section 1.10, and refer to the control panel instruction manual in Section 4 for details on these detectors and this connection.



IMPORTANT

Fusing of a sprinkler head by heat is necessary for water to be discharged onto a fire, even after operation of automatic fire detectors.

1.3.17. Water inlet connection (16). The sprinkler water supply is field-connected to this connection. One of two optional water inlet connections may be chosen. The connection may be made on the lower right of the assembly, or by removing the cap, the connection may be made on the lower left of the assembly. Refer to Section 1.10 and Section 2 – Tyco Manual TFP1461 for more detailed information on this connection.

1.3.18. Outlet connection to fire sprinklers (17). The outlet connection from the assembly to the fire sprinklers is field-connected to this connection. The connection is located in the top center of the

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lower enclosure, behind the upper enclosure. Refer to Section 1.10 and Section 2 – Tyco Manual TFP1461 for more detailed information on this connection.

- 1.3.19. Notification appliance output connection (18).** Notification appliances are required by code to alert occupants that a fire has been detected. These appliances are field-connected to this connection. Refer to the control panel instruction manual in Section 5 for details on this connection.
- 1.3.20. Output connection to building fire alarm system (19).** Most codes require a fire protection sub-system to signal the building fire alarm system. This signal is field-connected to this connection. Refer to the control panel instruction manual in Section 5 for details on this connection.
- 1.3.21. Drain connection (20).** Drain water from the assembly must be piped away to a drain. The drain piping may be connected to the assembly on the left or the right side. Refer to Section 1.10 and Section 2 – Tyco Manual TFP1461 for more detailed information on this connection.

1.4. Configurations. **UNITED Fire Systems PREACTION-PAC™** sprinkler valve assemblies are available in the following configurations:

1.4.1. Valve sizes: 2" through 4".

1.4.2. Valve types: Single-interlock and double-interlock available in all valve sizes.

1.4.3. Supervisory gas sources:

1.4.3.1. For 2" valves: 1/6HP compressor and pressure maintenance device available.

1.4.3.2. For 3" and 4" valves: 1/6HP, 1/3HP, and 1/2HP compressors and pressure maintenance device available.

1.4.3.3. Gas sources are capable of pressurizing piping systems up to the following limits:

1.4.3.3.1. 1/6HP compressor: maximum system capacity is 290 gallons.

1.4.3.3.2. 1/3HP compressor: maximum system capacity is 475 gallons.

1.4.3.3.3. 1/2HP compressor: maximum system capacity is 780 gallons.

1.4.3.3.4. Pressure maintenance device: Refer to the manual of the external source.

1.4.4. Control panel: A Notifier NFS2-640 addressable detection control panel is factory-installed in the upper enclosure.

1.5. Options – None at this time.

1.6. Approvals. **UNITED Fire Systems PREACTION-PAC™** sprinkler valve assemblies, as listed in this Manual, are Approved by FM Approvals under the heading "Automatic Water Control Valves." See pages 9 and 10 for Approved assemblies. NOTE: Although most **PREACTION-PAC™** assemblies are FM Approved, custom-built units are supplied from time to time upon request. Various components within these custom assemblies maintain their individual approvals, but these custom assemblies are not FM Approved as a unit.

1.7. Applicable Standards. **UNITED Fire Systems PREACTION-PAC™** sprinkler valve assemblies are to be installed and maintained by qualified, trained personnel in accordance with:

1.7.1. National Fire Protection Association No. 13, "Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems."

1.7.2. National Fire Protection Association No. 25, "Standard for the Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance of Water-Based Fire Protection Systems."

1.7.3. National Fire Protection Association No. 70, "National Electrical Code®".

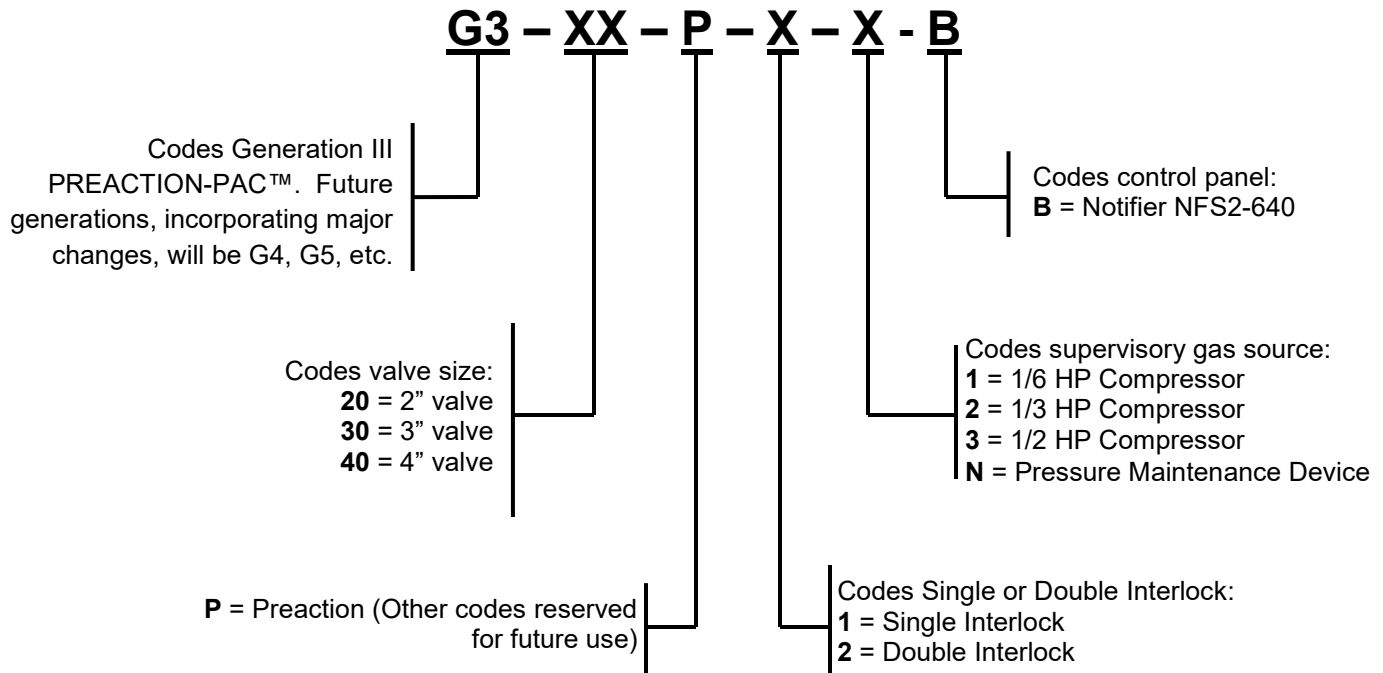
1.7.4. National Fire Protection Association No. 72, "National Fire Alarm Code®."

1.8. Applicable Manuals. Manuals supplied by the manufacturers of components used in **UNITED Fire Systems PREACTION-PAC™** assemblies are included with this manual. In some cases, these manuals contain references that are **NOT APPLICABLE** to **PREACTION-PAC™** assemblies. Care should be taken to be clear on what is applicable and what is not when referring to these manuals for installation, operation, inspection, and maintenance instructions.

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1.9 FM Approved Assemblies

Part Number Coding:



PREACTION-PAC™ assemblies with indicated part numbers are FM Approved. From time to time, custom-built units are supplied upon request. The components in these custom-built units retain their individual approvals, but these custom-built units are not FM Approved.

When the **PREACTION-PAC™** is installed where FM Global is an AHJ, follow the requirements of FM Approvals Class Numbers 1011, 1012, 1013 and FM Global Property Loss Prevention Data Sheet 5-40 dated 2007, especially:

- Alarm control panels for automatic release of preaction sprinkler systems are required to have 90 hours of secondary power followed by 10 minutes of release power and alarm operation.
- Include the installation of Class A (Style D or E) initiating device circuits. All FM Approved systems / installations must be configured as Class A for Deluge and Preaction Releasing Service.
- Do not include abort switches to abort the preaction sprinkler actuation function.

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Table 1.9 – Approved PREACTION-PAC™ Assemblies with Notifier NFS2-640 Control Panel

Part Number	Valve Size, in.	Valve Type	Supervisory Gas Source	Control Panel
G320P21B	2"	Double Interlock	1/6 HP Compressor	Notifier NFS2-640
G320P2NB	2"	Double Interlock	Pressure Maintenance Device	Notifier NFS2-640
G330P21B	3"	Double Interlock	1/6 HP Compressor	Notifier NFS2-640
G330P22B	3"	Double Interlock	1/3 HP Compressor	Notifier NFS2-640
G330P23B	3"	Double Interlock	1/2 HP Compressor	Notifier NFS2-640
G330P2NB	3"	Double Interlock	Pressure Maintenance Device	Notifier NFS2-640
G340P21B	4"	Double Interlock	1/6 HP Compressor	Notifier NFS2-640
G340P22B	4"	Double Interlock	1/3 HP Compressor	Notifier NFS2-640
G340P23B	4"	Double Interlock	1/2 HP Compressor	Notifier NFS2-640
G340P2NB	4"	Double Interlock	Pressure Maintenance Device	Notifier NFS2-640

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1.10. Installation.

1.10.1. Location. Locate the **PREACTION-PAC™** assembly as shown on the system shop drawings or design plans. The location should be dry, clean, and within the Approved temperature range of the assembly (+40 deg F to +110 deg F). Refer to Figure 4 for overall dimensions.

1.10.2. Unpacking, Placement & Leveling. Unpack the **PREACTION-PAC™** as follows:

1.10.2.1. Remove the outer carton and any other packing material surrounding the assembly.

1.10.2.2. Open the lower enclosure door.

1.10.2.3. Use a flat-bladed or Phillips screwdriver to remove the (4) bolts holding the assembly to the pallet. See Figure 5.

1.10.2.4. Close the lower enclosure door. Remove the unit from the pallet, and place in the intended installation location.

1.10.2.5. Level the unit:

1.10.2.5.1. Open the lower enclosure door.

1.10.2.5.2. Using a flat-bladed screwdriver, adjust the (4) leveling feet from inside the enclosure until all feet are firmly in contact with the floor. See Figure 5.

1.10.2.5.3. Using a spirit level, adjust the leveling feet until the assembly is level both front-to-back and side-to-side.

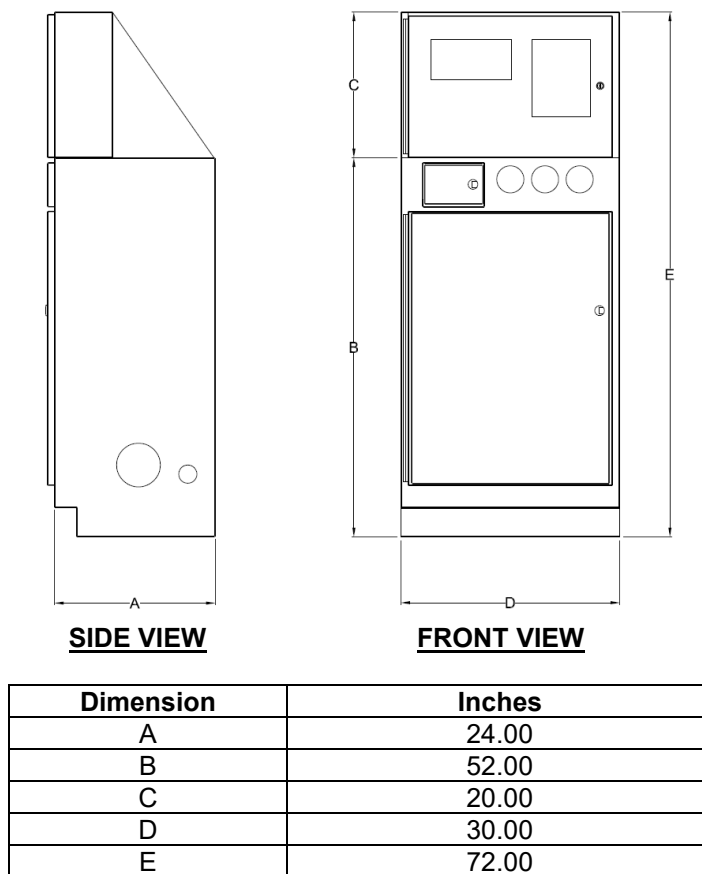


Figure 4 – Diagram - Overall Dimensions

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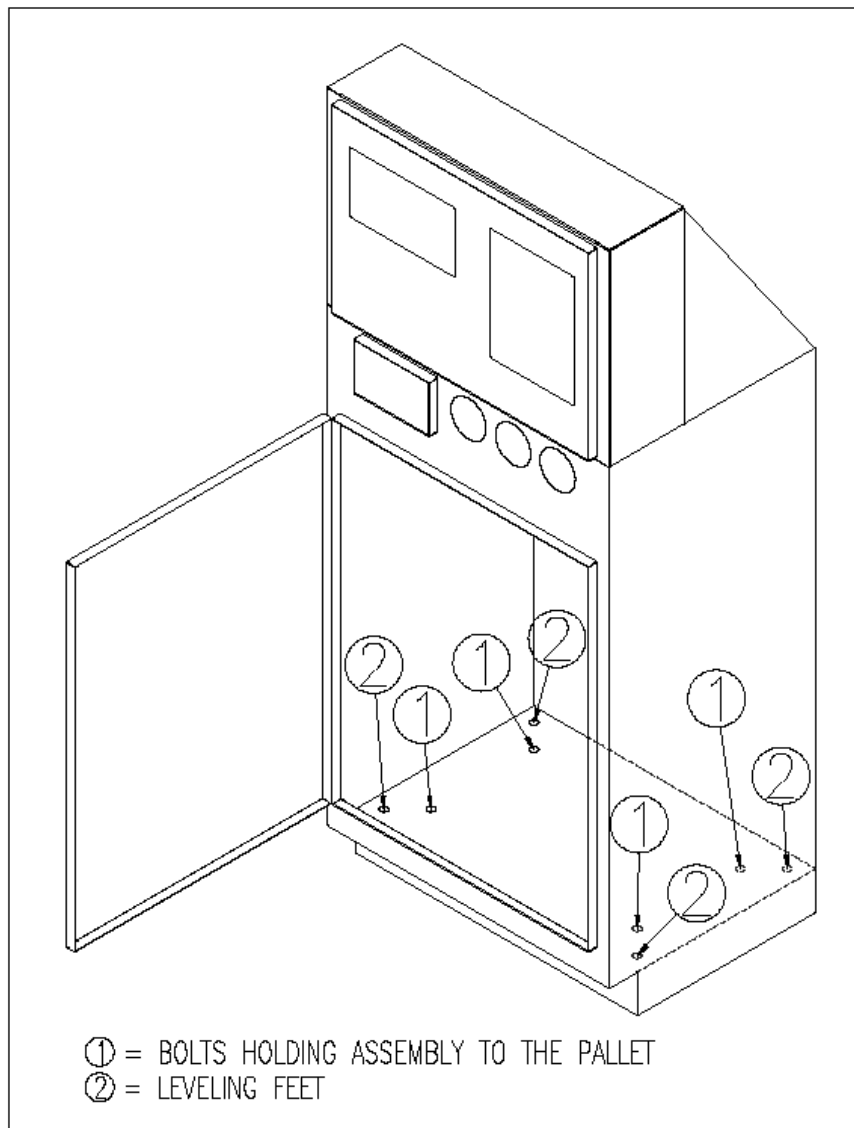
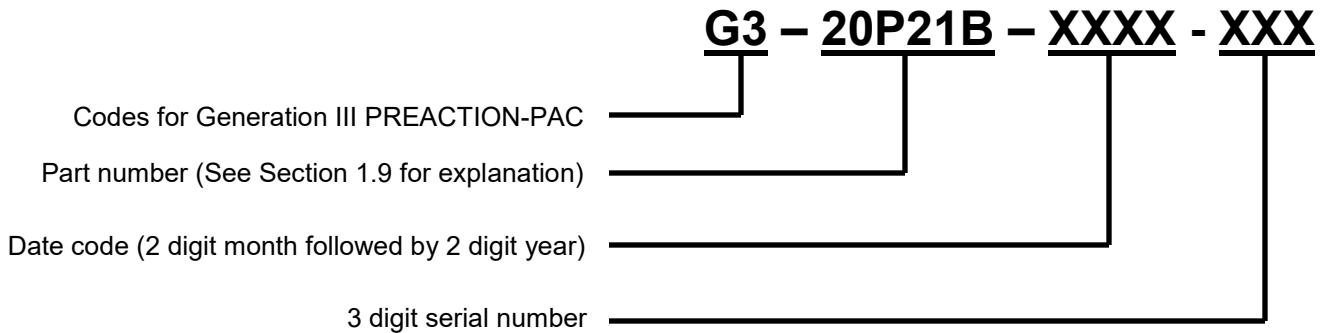


Figure 5 – Diagram - Location of Pallet Bolts and Leveling Feet

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1.10.3. Serial Number. The serial number of each assembly is located on a permanent metal nameplate, located behind the upper enclosure door above the compressor disconnect switch. The serial number is coded as follows:



Note the serial number, date of installation, and date of commissioning on the front of this manual where indicated.

1.10.4. External Attachments.

1.10.4.1. Preaction Valve. Use Section 2 - Tyco Manual TFP1461 to guide the installation of inlet, outlet, and drain piping. See Figure 6 for details.

1.10.4.1.1. Inlet Piping. Inlet piping may be attached to the **PREACTION-PAC™** in one of two locations:

- The standard connection is at the lower right center of the lower enclosure. The assembly is pre-piped to accept inlet piping at this location. This location is labeled INLET. Remove the plastic protection cap from the inlet pipe, and use a field-supplied grooved coupling to make this connection.
- An optional connection at the lower left center of the lower enclosure. Remove the precut knockout from the lower left center of the lower enclosure. Remove the steel cap from the grooved coupling on the left side of the tee at the bottom of the enclosure. Attach the inlet piping to the left side of the tee using the grooved coupling. Remove the plastic protection cap from the lower right center inlet connection, and assemble the steel cap removed from the tee to the lower right connection using a field-supplied grooved coupling.



CAUTION

Failure to assemble the steel cap to the lower right center inlet will result in property damage due to water escaping from the lower right center inlet.

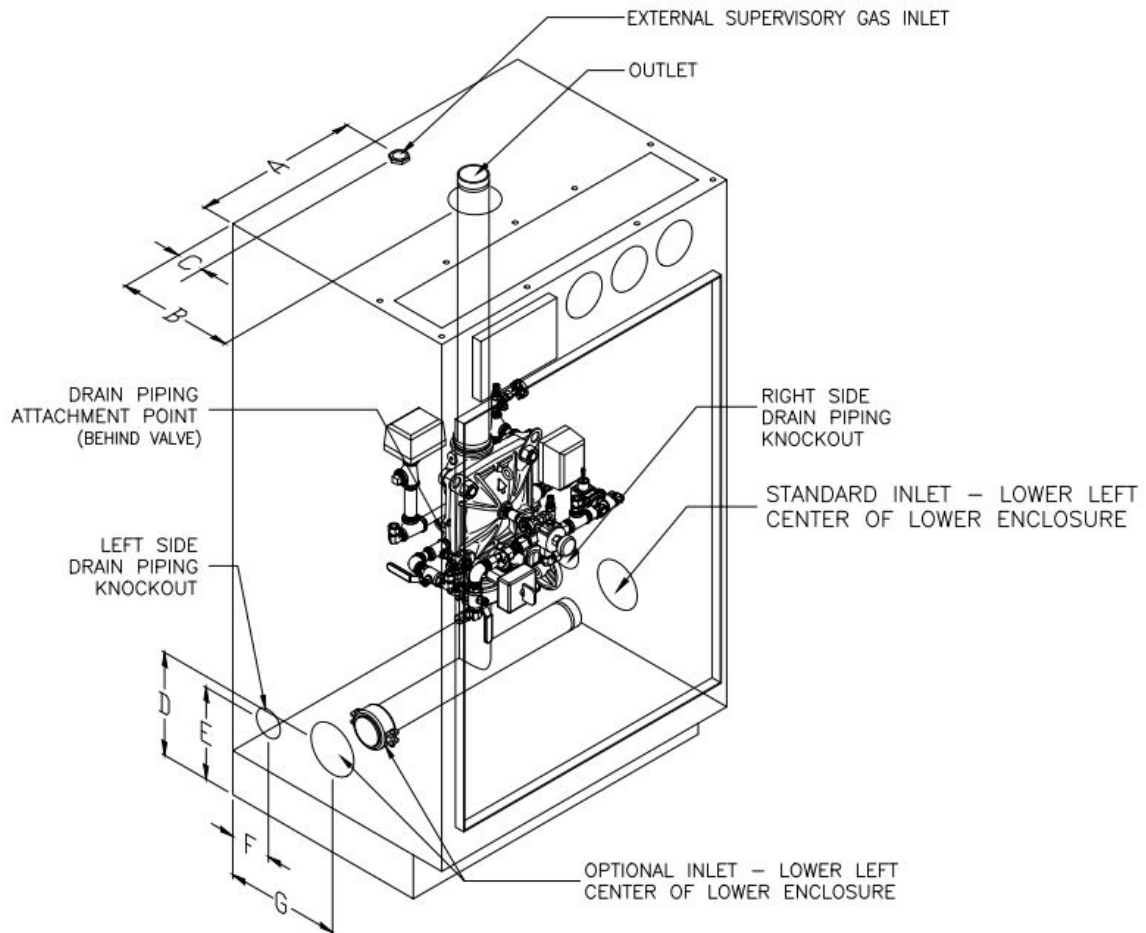
1.10.4.1.2. Outlet Piping. Outlet piping is attached to the **PREACTION-PAC™** in one location; at the top center of the lower enclosure. This location is labeled OUTLET. Remove the plastic protection cap from the outlet pipe, and used a field-supplied grooved coupling to make this connection.

1.10.4.1.3. Drain Piping. Drain piping is attached to the **PREACTION-PAC™** at a nipple located in the lower enclosure. The drain pipe may exit the enclosure on either the left or right side. Remove the precut knockout from the chosen side. Attach the drain pipe to the nipple with two field-supplied grooved couplings and a field-supplied grooved elbow.

1.10.4.1.4. External Supervisory Gas Inlet. External supervisory gas inlet piping is attached to the **PREACTION-PAC™** in one location: the back center of the top surface of the lower enclosure. The connection point is a ½ NPT female bulkhead (through-wall) fitting. Make the field

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connection by removing the red plastic plug and plumbing to the location with ½ inch pipe, typically either steel or copper. PLEASE NOTE: This inlet option is only present on configurations with a pressure maintenance device.



NOTES:
 1. TRIM ELEMENTS AND UPPER ENCLOSURE REMOVED FOR CLARITY

Dimension	Inches
A	15.00
B	12.50
C	9.86
D	8.86
E	5.75
F	12.50

Figure 6 – Diagram - Piping Attachment Details

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1.10.4.2. Terminal Strip and Control Panel. See Figure 7a and Figure 7b for information on connection to the terminal strip in the upper enclosure. Use Section 5.1 – Notifier manual 52741 to guide the installation of connections to the control panel. Terminals for 110VAC power accept qty. (1) 10 ga. max. conductor. NOTE: All conductors used for field wiring must comply with NFPA 70 – National Electrical Code, and control panel manufacturer's instructions (see Section 5). See Section 5 for information on power-limited conductor runs.

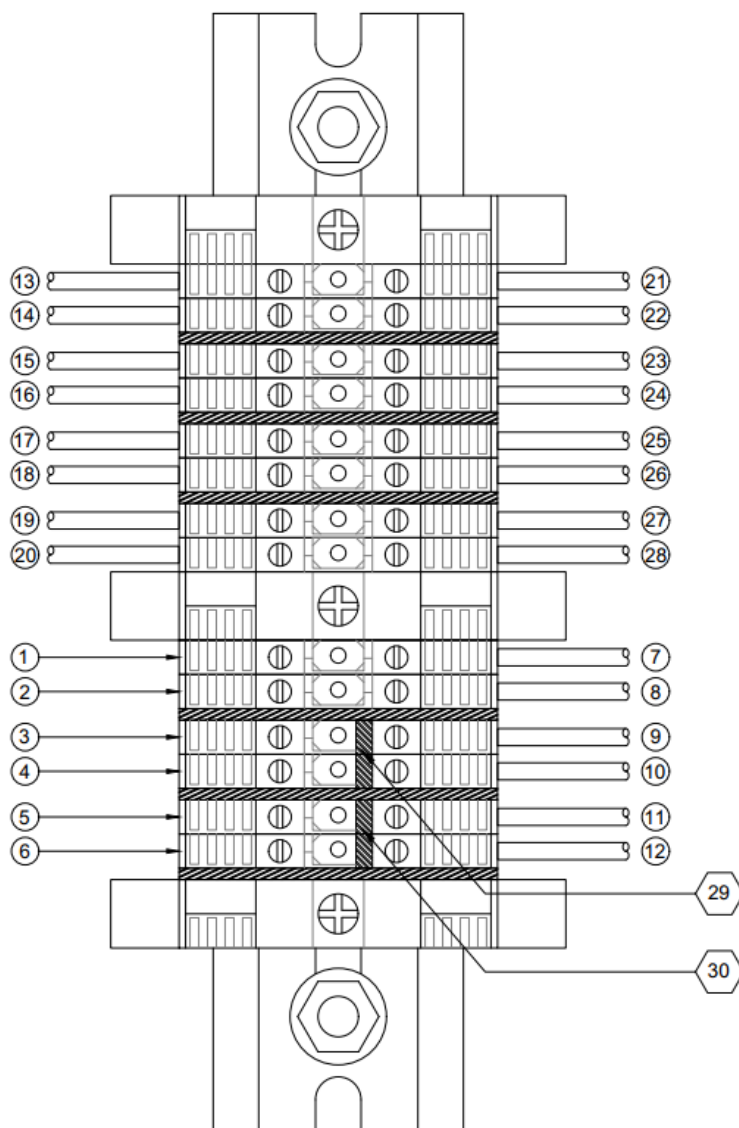


DO NOT drill or punch the upper enclosure to attach conduit. Use the knockouts supplied at the lower back of the upper enclosure. Failure to follow these instructions can result in damage to the control panel. **UNITED Fire Systems** will not be responsible for warranty adjustment of damaged control panels when these instructions are not followed.



This assembly contains static-sensitive components. ALWAYS ground yourself with a proper wrist strap before handling any electronic components or circuits. Failure to do so can lead to equipment damage from static electricity.

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**Figure 7a – Diagram –
Terminal Strip with Compressor Wiring Detail**

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LEGEND			
FIELD WIRING			
	NO JUMPER USED	COLOR OF TERMINAL BLOCK	
1	DEDICATED 110 VAC GROUND FOR CONTROL PANEL (COMPRESSOR WILL ALSO BE GROUNDED THROUGH THIS TERMINAL)	GREEN/YELLOW	
2	DEDICATED 110 VAC GROUND FOR AIR COMPRESSOR (USE ONLY IF REQUIRED BY AHJ)	GREEN/YELLOW	
	WITH JUMPER 29 IN PLACE	WITH JUMPER 29 REMOVED	
3	110 VAC NEUTRAL FOR CONTROL PANEL AND COMPRESSOR	110 VAC NEUTRAL FOR CONTROL PANEL ONLY	WHITE
4	DO NOT USE	110 VAC NEUTRAL FOR COMPRESSOR ONLY	WHITE
	WITH JUMPER 30 IN PLACE	WITH JUMPER 30 REMOVED	
5	110 VAC HOT FOR CONTROL PANEL AND COMPRESSOR	110 VAC HOT FOR CONTROL PANEL ONLY	BLACK
6	DO NOT USE	110 VAC HOT FOR COMPRESSOR ONLY	BLACK
FACTORY WIRING			
7	110 VAC GROUND TO CONTROL PANEL		GREEN/YELLOW
8	110 VAC GROUND TO AIR COMPRESSOR		GREEN/YELLOW
9	110 VAC NEUTRAL TO CONTROL PANEL		WHITE
10	110 VAC NEUTRAL TO AIR COMPRESSOR		WHITE
11	110 VAC HOT TO CONTROL PANEL		BLACK
12	110 VAC HOT TO AIR COMPRESSOR		BLACK
13	PREACTION SOLENOID WIRING (-) FROM LOWER ENCLOSURE		GRAY
14	PREACTION SOLENOID WIRING (+) FROM LOWER ENCLOSURE		RED
15	LOW AIR SIGNAL SWITCH WIRING (NO) FROM LOWER ENCLOSURE		GRAY
16	LOW AIR SIGNAL SWITCH WIRING (COM) FROM LOWER ENCLOSURE		GRAY
17	WATERFLOW SIGNAL SWITCH WIRING (NO) FROM LOWER ENCLOSURE		BLUE
18	WATERFLOW SIGNAL SWITCH WIRING (COM) FROM LOWER ENCLOSURE		BLUE
19	TAMPER SIGNAL SWITCH WIRING (NO) FROM LOWER ENCLOSURE		YELLOW
20	TAMPER SIGNAL SWITCH WIRING (COM) FROM LOWER ENCLOSURE		YELLOW
21	PREACTION SOLENOID WIRING (-) TO CONTROL PANEL		GRAY
22	PREACTION SOLENOID WIRING (+) TO CONTROL PANEL		RED
23	LOW AIR SIGNAL SWITCH WIRING (NO) TO CONTROL PANEL		GRAY
24	LOW AIR SIGNAL SWITCH WIRING (COM) TO CONTROL PANEL		GRAY
25	WATERFLOW SIGNAL SWITCH WIRING (NO) TO CONTROL PANEL		BLUE
26	WATERFLOW SIGNAL SWITCH WIRING (COM) TO CONTROL PANEL		BLUE
27	TAMPER SIGNAL SWITCH WIRING (NO) TO CONTROL PANEL		YELLOW
28	TAMPER SIGNAL SWITCH WIRING (COM) TO CONTROL PANEL		YELLOW
JUMPERS			
29	CONNECTS CONTROL PANEL & COMPRESSOR 110 VAC NEUTRAL CONDUCTORS - REMOVE TO SEPARATE		
30	CONNECTS CONTROL PANEL & COMPRESSOR 110 VAC HOT CONDUCTORS - REMOVE TO SEPARATE		

Legend for Figure 7a

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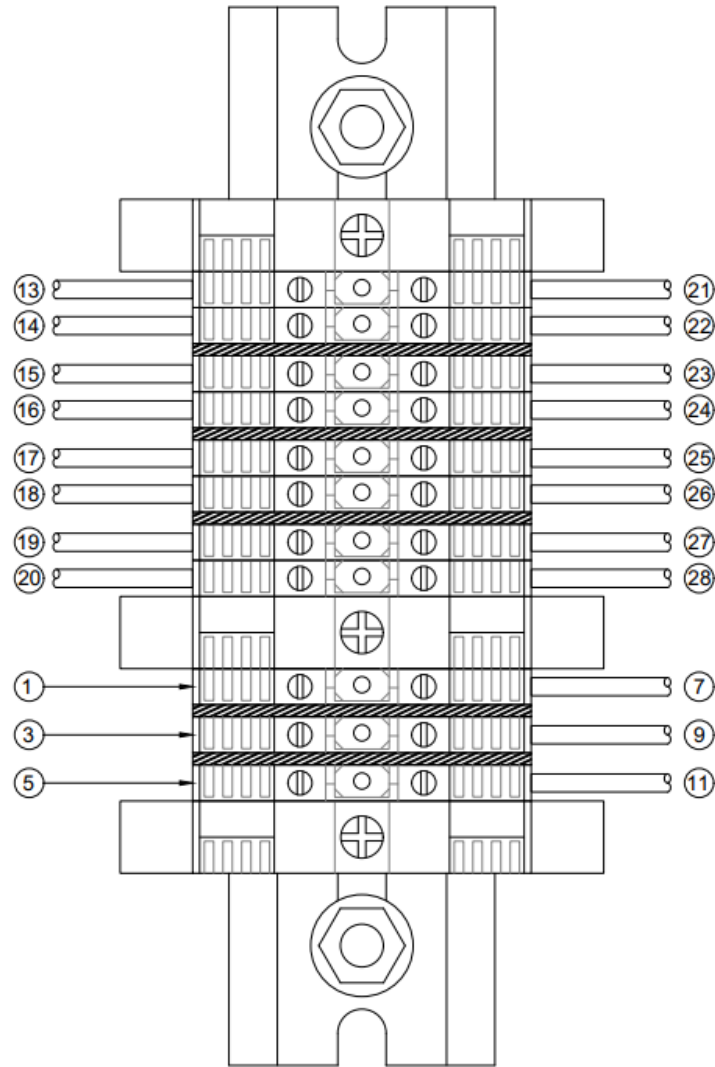


Figure 7b – Diagram –
Terminal Strip with Pressure Maintenance Device Wiring Detail

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LEGEND		
FIELD WIRING		
		COLOR OF TERMINAL BLOCK
1	110 VAC GROUND FOR CONTROL PANEL	GREEN/YELLOW
3	110 VAC NEUTRAL FOR CONTROL PANEL	WHITE
5	110 VAC HOT FOR CONTROL PANEL	BLACK
FACTORY WIRING		
7	110 VAC GROUND TO CONTROL PANEL	GREEN/YELLOW
9	110 VAC NEUTRAL TO CONTROL PANEL	WHITE
11	110 VAC HOT TO CONTROL PANEL	BLACK
13	PREACTION SOLENOID WIRING (-) FROM LOWER ENCLOSURE	GRAY
14	PREACTION SOLENOID WIRING (+) FROM LOWER ENCLOSURE	RED
15	LOW AIR SIGNAL SWITCH WIRING (NO) FROM LOWER ENCLOSURE	GRAY
16	LOW AIR SIGNAL SWITCH WIRING (COM) FROM LOWER ENCLOSURE	GRAY
17	WATERFLOW SIGNAL SWITCH WIRING (NO) FROM LOWER ENCLOSURE	BLUE
18	WATERFLOW SIGNAL SWITCH WIRING (COM) FROM LOWER ENCLOSURE	BLUE
19	TAMPER SIGNAL SWITCH WIRING (NO) FROM LOWER ENCLOSURE	YELLOW
20	TAMPER SIGNAL SWITCH WIRING (COM) FROM LOWER ENCLOSURE	YELLOW
21	PREACTION SOLENOID WIRING (-) TO CONTROL PANEL	GRAY
22	PREACTION SOLENOID WIRING (+) TO CONTROL PANEL	RED
23	LOW AIR SIGNAL SWITCH WIRING (NO) TO CONTROL PANEL	GRAY
24	LOW AIR SIGNAL SWITCH WIRING (COM) TO CONTROL PANEL	GRAY
25	WATERFLOW SIGNAL SWITCH WIRING (NO) TO CONTROL PANEL	BLUE
26	WATERFLOW SIGNAL SWITCH WIRING (COM) TO CONTROL PANEL	BLUE
27	TAMPER SIGNAL SWITCH WIRING (NO) TO CONTROL PANEL	YELLOW
28	TAMPER SIGNAL SWITCH WIRING (COM) TO CONTROL PANEL	YELLOW

Legend for Figure 7b

- 1.10.4.2.1. Power.** 110VAC, 3-wire, single-phase power is attached to the terminal strip in the upper enclosure. See Figure 7. Terminals for 110VAC power accept qty.(1) 10 ga. max. conductor. Current draw: With 1/6HP compressor = 10.6 amps; with 1/3HP compressor = 10.6 amps; with 1/2HP compressor = 12.0 amps; with pressure maintenance device = 4.0 amps.



Only qualified electricians should connect incoming power to the assembly. Failure to follow this instruction could result in death or serious personal injury.

- A. Turn off circuit breaker at the main power distribution panel.
 - B. Connect service ground conductor to terminal marked GROUND.
 - C. Connect primary neutral conductor to terminal marked NEUTRAL.
 - D. Connect primary hot conductor to terminal marked HOT.
- 1.10.4.2.2. Backup Batteries.** Calculate backup battery requirements, and connect backup batteries, per Section 5.1 – Notifier manual 52741. The upper enclosure is capable of holding batteries up to 26 A-h. If larger batteries are needed, use an external battery enclosure per Section 5.1 – Notifier manual 52741. The maximum battery capacity for this control panel is 200 A-h.
- 1.10.4.2.3. Fire Detectors (Initiating Devices).** Fire detectors (initiating devices), located in the area protected by the sprinklers connected to the **PREACTION-PAC™**, are necessary to provide the signal to open the preaction valve. Refer to NFPA 72 for information on the number, type, and spacing of fire detectors. Install detectors, wiring, and panel connections per Section 5.1 – Notifier manual 52741. All FM Approved systems / installations must be configured as Class A for Deluge and Preaction Releasing Service.
- 1.10.4.2.4. Audible / Visual Appliances (Indicating Devices).** Audible / visual appliances (indicating devices), located in and around the area protected by the sprinklers connected to the **PREACTION-PAC™**, are necessary to warn occupants that a fire has been detected. Refer to NFPA 72 for information on the number, type, and spacing of audible / visual appliances. Install audible / visual devices, wiring, and panel connections per Section 5.1 – Notifier manual 52741.
- 1.10.4.2.5. Building Fire Alarm Systems.** In buildings with fire alarm systems separate from the **PREACTION-PAC™** detection system, most national and local codes and authorities having jurisdiction require the **PREACTION-PAC™** to provide signals to the building fire alarm system. The Notifier control panel installed in the **PREACTION-PAC™** contains dry contacts capable of providing the necessary signals. Install audible / visual devices, wiring, and panel connections per Section 5.1 – Notifier manual 52741.
- 1.10.4.2.6. Other Connections.** From time to time, additional signals from the **PREACTION-PAC™** control panel may be required. Such signals can be associated with building management systems, equipment shutdown, or security notification. Additional dry contacts may be needed to satisfy all of these requirements.
- 1.10.4.3. Compressor.** Where applicable. See Figure 7a. 110VAC, 3-wire, single-phase power is attached to the terminal strip in the upper enclosure. The compressor power is factory-wired to the terminal strip in the upper enclosure. In the default configuration, the same 110VAC source used for the control panel serves for the compressor. If the local authority having jurisdiction requires separate power sources for the control panel and the compressor, jumpers can be removed from the terminal strip. The compressor pressure outlet is factory-attached to the system piping within the lower enclosure.

1.10.5. Prior To Placing In Service. Before placing the **PREACTION-PAC™** in service, perform the following steps. Ensure that all discrepancies are corrected before proceeding to the next step.

- 1.10.5.1.** Ensure the entire system is installed per the latest revision of all applicable shop drawings.
- 1.10.5.2.** Ensure all testing has been performed on the sprinkler piping per the requirements of the authority having jurisdiction and NFPA 13.
- 1.10.5.3.** Use Sections 5.1, 5.2, and 5.3 – Notifier manuals 52741, 52742, and 52743 to perform all preliminary tests on the control panel, field wiring, and field devices.
- 1.10.5.4.** Use Section 2 – Tyco Manual TFP1461 to perform all preliminary tests on the preaction valve, trim, and sprinkler piping.
- 1.10.5.5.** Perform all tests required to be witnessed by the authority having jurisdiction. Obtain AHJ approval of the installation.

1.10.6. Placing In Service.

- 1.10.6.1.** Verify that the control panel is indicating POWER ON, with no alarm or trouble indicators illuminated, and no error messages on the display.
- 1.10.6.2.** Verify that the water supply is on.
- 1.10.6.3.** Using Section 2 – Tyco Manual TFP1461, verify that all valves are in the proper position for in-service status. Verify that the three pressure gauges on the front of the lower enclosure are indicating expected values within expected limits.
- 1.10.6.4.** Ensure that the owner of the system has received adequate introductory training.
- 1.10.6.5.** Turn over this manual and the enclosure door keys to the owner. The manual may be stored in the pocket on the inside of the lower enclosure door.

1.11. Operation.

- 1.11.1. Automatic.** Fully automatic operation of the system will be conducted by the control panel. Power from 110VAC and / or batteries is required for the control panel to function in this way. No manual intervention is required for the control panel to perform its functions. Manual intervention to acknowledge and silence signals may be performed. Refer to Section 5.3 – Notifier manual 52743 for information on signals.



IMPORTANT

Fusing of a sprinkler head by heat is necessary for water to be discharged onto a fire, even after operation of automatic fire detectors.

- 1.11.2. Manual.** Manual operation of the preaction valve is accomplished with the manual release valve. Open the door marked IN CASE OF FIRE OPEN DOOR AND PULL LEVER. No key is needed to open this door. Pull the lever. No power is needed to open the preaction valve in this manner. The door may not be closed until the lever is restored to its normal position.



IMPORTANT

Fusing of a sprinkler head by heat is necessary for water to be discharged onto a fire, even after operation of the manual station valve.

1.11.3. Restoring To Service. After automatic or manual system operation, follow instructions in Section 2 – Tyco Manual TFP1461 and Section 5.3 – Notifier manual 52743 to restore the individual parts of the **PREACTION-PAC™** to service.

1.12. Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance. Regular inspection, testing and maintenance of the **PREACTION-PAC™** assembly is essential to the assembly's continued proper operation. Follow all instructions in the documents described in this section. Pay particular attention to the required minimum interval for each item of inspection, testing, and maintenance. The owner of the system (or their designated representative) is responsible for the overall condition of the system, and ensuring that all inspection, testing, and maintenance items are conducted as recommended.



IMPORTANT

The **UNITED Fire Systems PREACTION-PAC™** sprinkler valve assembly is a vital part of the fire protection of any facility where these units are installed. Life safety and property protection depends on continuing proper operation of the assembly. The owner of the **PREACTION-PAC™** is responsible for the condition of the assembly and its continued proper operation. **UNITED Fire Systems** strongly recommends that all owners of **PREACTION-PAC™** engage the services of qualified, trained fire protection professionals to inspect, test, maintain, and repair the assembly.

1.12.1. Inspection. Inspection involves carrying out a set of procedures to discover and note any and all discrepancies that could render the system impaired, inoperative, or ineffective. The result of an inspection is a comprehensive list of these discrepancies. Inspection does not specifically include maintenance or repair; however, maintenance and repair can be and usually is conducted at the time of inspection.

1.12.2. Testing. Testing involves carrying out procedures to discover if tested components function as intended. Testing is an integral part of performing inspection. Testing is also done after the performance of some maintenance procedures.

1.12.3. Maintenance. Maintenance involves carrying out procedures to ensure that maintained components continue to function as intended. Maintenance is usually preventive in nature. Maintenance can be conducted during inspection.

1.12.4. Repair. Repair involves carrying out procedures to correct the deficiencies found during inspection, or as a result of other events such as system actuation or control panel trouble / alarm signals.

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1.12.5. Documents Relevant To Inspection, Testing, Maintenance, and Repair.

- 1.12.5.1.** Tyco Manual TFP1461.
- 1.12.5.2.** General Air Products Manual OILLESSINST.
- 1.12.5.3.** United Fire Systems Instruction Sheet UFS-710.
- 1.12.5.4.** Notifier manual 52741.
- 1.12.5.5.** Notifier manual 52742.
- 1.12.5.6.** Notifier manual 52743.
- 1.12.5.7.** National Fire Protection Association No. 25, "Standard for the Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance of Water-Based Fire Protection Systems."
- 1.12.5.8.** National Fire Protection Association No. 72, "National Fire Alarm Code®"

SECTION

2

Tyco Manual TFP1461

DV-5A Automatic Water
Control Valve, Double
Interlock Preaction,
Electric/Pneumatic Actuation

DV-5A Automatic Water Control Valve Double Interlock Preaction Electric/Pneumatic Actuation Fire Protection Systems 1-1/2 Inch to 8 Inch (DN40 to DN200)

General Description

The TYCO DV-5A Automatic Water Control Valves are diaphragm type valves that can be used in double interlock preaction fire protection systems. When properly trimmed, the double seat design of the DV-5A Valve also provides actuation of fire alarms upon system operation.

The diaphragm style design of the DV-5A Valve allows external resetting, providing for easy resetting of a deluge system without having to open a valve handhole cover to manually reposition a clapper and/or latch mechanism. Simply re-pressurizing the diaphragm chamber resets the valve.

The DV-5A features internal and external coating of the valve to provide corrosion resistance. The external corrosion resistance of the epoxy coating permits the use of the DV-5A in corrosive atmospheres associated with many types of industrial processing plants and outdoor installations.

The DV-5A Valves are offered with the DV-5A Valve and separately ordered semi-assembled trim shown in Figures 6 and 7, or, for ease of installation, with DV-5A Valve completely trimmed with or without a System Main Control Valve.

Double interlock preaction systems are designed for use in applications, such as refrigerated areas, requiring the maximum degree of protection against inadvertent flooding of the sprinkler system piping. In order for a double interlock preaction system to automatically activate, two independent events must occur. First, the electric detection system must operate, and secondly, an automatic sprinkler on the system piping must operate. Typically, the electric detection system is designed to operate before any automatic sprinkler. Operation of just the electric detection,



Available End Connections and Weights — lb/(kg)

End Connection		Nominal Valve Size ANSI Inches (DN)					
Inlet	Outlet	1-1/2 (40)	2 (50)	3 (80)	4 (100)	6 (150)	8 (200)
Thread	Thread	26 (11,8)	25 (11,3)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Groove	Groove	25 (11,3)	25 (11,3)	60 (27,2)	95 (43,1)	177 (80,3)	327 (148,3)
Flange	Groove	N/A	N/A	66 (30,0)	106 (48,1)	190 (86,2)	346 (157,0)
Flange	Flange	N/A	N/A	72 (32,7)	116 (52,6)	204 (92,5)	365 (165,6)

or just the opening of a sprinkler will not allow the DV-5A Valve to open and permit water to flow into the normally dry sprinkler system piping. However, operation of just the electric detection system or the opening of a sprinkler (loss of system air pressure) will result in a supervisory alarm to notify the building occupants of a condition needing attention so as to avoid inadvertent flooding of the system piping.

In the case of Electric/Pneumatic Actuation, a solenoid valve and a dry pilot actuator connected in series is used to

hold the DV-5A Valve closed by locking pressure in the diaphragm chamber of the DV-5A Valve. In the event of a fire, a releasing panel is initiated by a fire detection or electric manual pull station, to allow the solenoid valve to open, and subsequently loss of system air pressure due to opening of an automatic sprinkler will result in opening of the dry pilot actuator. Opening of both the solenoid valve and dry pilot actuator results in operation of the DV-5A Valve.

IMPORTANT

Refer to Technical Data Sheet TFP2300 for warnings pertaining to regulatory and health information.

Item	Description	Qty.	Nominal Valve Size ANSI Inch (DN)					
			1 1/2 (DN40)	2 (DN50)	3 (DN80)	4 (DN100)	6 (DN150)	8 (DN200)
			P/N	P/N	P/N	P/N	P/N	P/N
1	Valve Body	1	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
2	Diaphragm	1	545000020	545000020	545000030	545000040	545000060	545000080
3	Diaphragm Cover	1	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
4	Hex Bolt, Short	2 ^a	545100001	545100001	545100002	545100003	545100004	545100003
5	Hex Bolt, Long	2	545100011	545100011	545100012	545100013	545100014	545100015
6	Lift Washer	2 ^b	N/A	N/A	545100021	545100022	545100023	545100022
7	Hex Nut	2	545100031	545100031	545100032	545100033	545100034	545100033
8	Hoist Ring	2	545100041	545100041	545100041	545100041	545100041	545100041
9	Flat Washer	2	N/A	N/A	545100024	545100025	545100026	545100025

NOTES

a. Hex Bolt, Short, Qty. 6 in 6 and 8 inch (DN150 and DN200) assemblies
b. Lift Washer not used in 1 1/2 and 2 inch (DN40 and DN50) assemblies
c. N/R = Not Replaceable
d. Order replacements parts only via Part Numbers given, do not replace Hex Bolt, Hex Nut, Lift Washer or Hoist Ring with common hardware parts

FIGURE 1
DV-5a VALVE ASSEMBLY AND REPLACEMENT PARTS

Nominal Valve Size ANSI Inches (DN)	Flange Drilling Specification											
	Nominal Dimensions in Inches and (mm)											
	ANSI B16.1 ^a (Class 125)			ISO 7005-2 (PN16) ^b			JIS B 2210 (10K)			AS 2129 (Table E)		
	A	B	N	A	B	N	A	B	N	A	B	N
3 (80)	6.00 (152,4)	0.75 (19,0)	4	6.30 (160,0)	0.75 (19,0)	8	5.90 (150,0)	0.59 (15,0)	8	5.75 (146,0)	0.71 (18,0)	4
4 (100)	7.50 (190,5)	0.75 (19,0)	8	7.09 (180,0)	0.75 (19,0)	8	6.89 (175,0)	0.60 (15,0)	8	7.00 (178,0)	0.71 (18,0)	8
6 (150)	9.50 (241,3)	0.88 (22,2)	8	9.45 (240,0)	0.91 (23,0)	8	9.45 (240,0)	0.75 (19,0)	8	9.25 (235)	0.87 (22,0)	8
8 (200)	11.75 (298,5)	0.88 (22,2)	8	11.61 (295,0)	0.91 (23,0)	12	11.42 (290,0)	0.75 (19,0)	12	11.50 (292,0)	0.87 (22,0)	8

NOTES:

a. Same drilling as for ANSI B16.5 (Class 150) and ANSI B16.42 (Class 150)
b. Same drilling as for BS 4504 Section 3.2 (PN16) and DIN 2532 (PN16)

TABLE A
FLANGE DRILLING SPECIFICATIONS

Port	Port Description	Port Sizes, NPT Inch per ANSI B1.20.1					
		1 1/2 (DN40)	2 (DN50)	3 (DN80)	4 (DN100)	6 (DN150)	8 (DN200)
P1	Diaphragm Chamber Supply	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
P2	Water Supply Pressure & Alarm Test	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
P3	Alarm Actuation	3/4	3/4	3/4	3/4	3/4	3/4
P4	Automatic Drain Valve	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
P5	System Drain	3/4	3/4	3/4	3/4	3/4	3/4
P6	Main Drain	3/4	3/4	1-1/4	2	2	2
P7	System Air Supply	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2

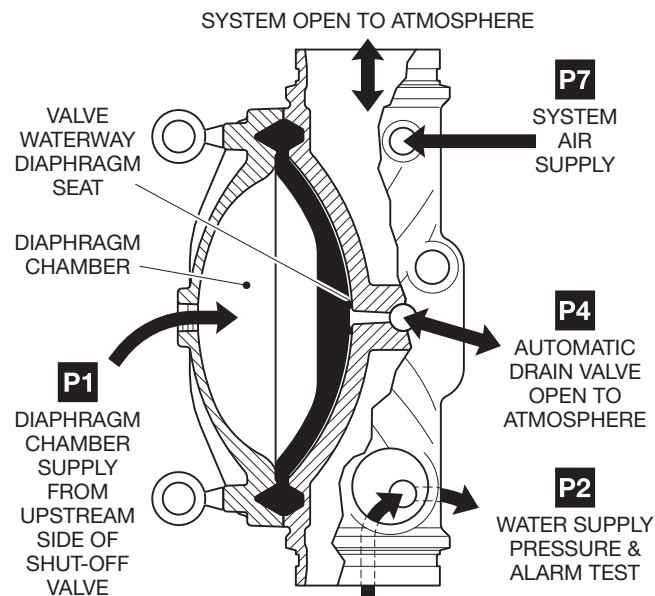


FIGURE 2A
SET CONDITION

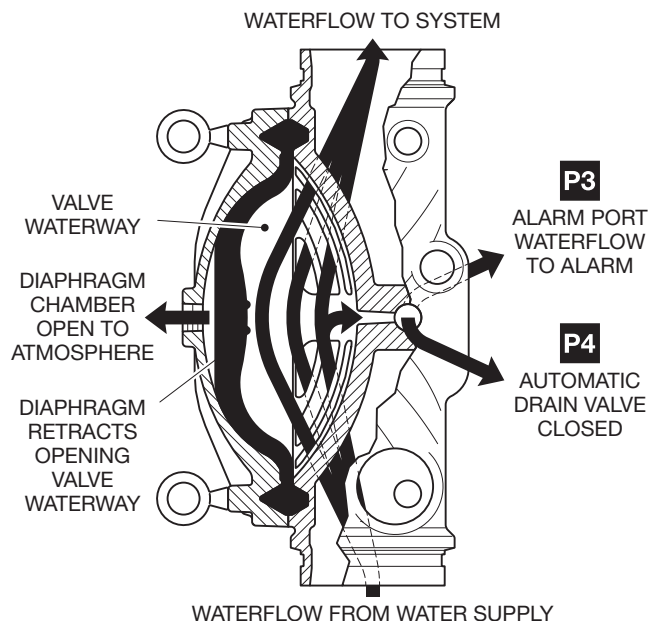


FIGURE 2B
OPERATED CONDITION

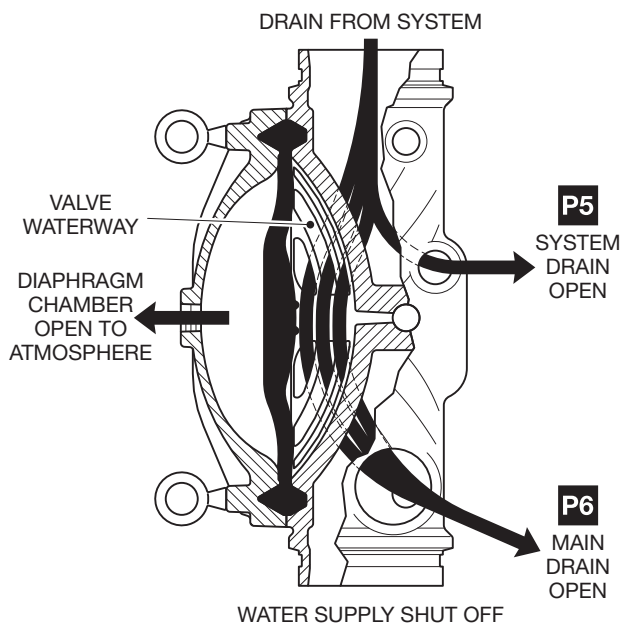


FIGURE 2C
SYSTEM DRAIN CONDITION

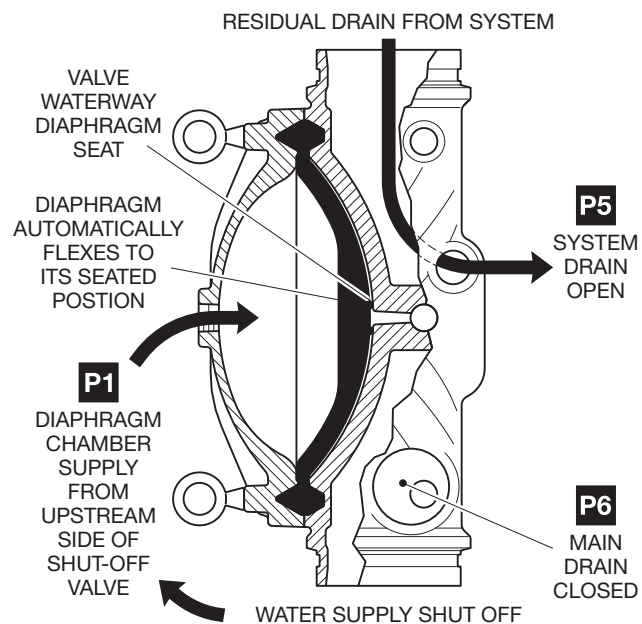
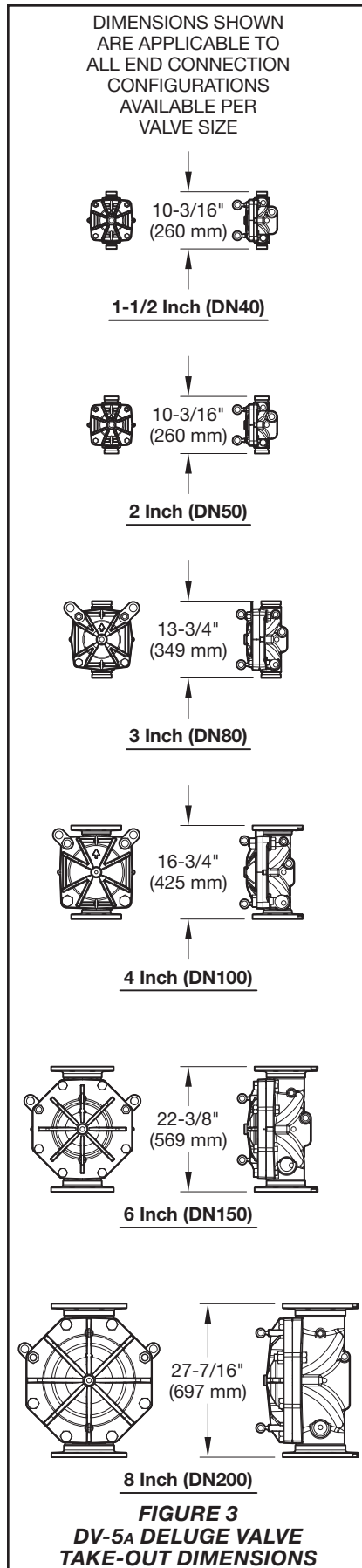


FIGURE 2D
RESIDUAL DRAIN CONDITION

FIGURE 2
DV-5A VALVE OPERATION, PREACTION SYSTEMS



NOTICE

The DV-5A Valves described herein must be installed and maintained in compliance with this document, as well as with the applicable standards of the NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (NFPA), in addition to the standards of any other authorities having jurisdiction. Failure to do so may impair the performance of these devices.

The owner is responsible for maintaining their fire protection system and devices in proper operating condition. Contact the installing contractor or product manufacturer with any questions.

Technical Data

Approvals

UL/C-UL Listed
 FM Approved

Listings and Approvals are based on DV-5A being trimmed as described in this technical data sheet.

DV-5A Valve

Components for the 1 1/2 thru 8 Inch (DN40 thru DN200) DV-5A Valves are shown in Figure 1. The DV-5A Valves are for vertical installations. They are rated for use at a service pressures of 20 to 300 psi (1,4 to 20,7 bar).

The take-out dimensions are shown in Figure 3, and flanged connections are available drilled per ANSI, ISO, AS, and JIS specifications (See Table A). Threaded inlet and outlet connections are available in NPT or ISO 7-1. Threaded port connections are NPT threaded.

NOTE: PN16 flanges are pressure rated to 16 bar.

Valve Trim

The maximum pressure rating for the Electric Pneumatic Double Interlock Preaction Trim is the lesser of 250 psi (17,2 bar) or the separately ordered solenoid valve per Technical Data Sheet TFP2180

When the system pressure is greater than 175 psi (12,1 bar), provision is to be made to replace the standard order 300 psi (20,7 bar) Water Pressure Gauges with separately ordered 600 psi (41,4 bar) Water Pressure Gauges.

If the addition of an Alarm Control Valve is desired or required by the local AHJ, the Alarm Control Valve noted as Item H in Figure 8 is to be a separately ordered electronically supervised normally open valve.

External trim connections are NPT threaded. EMEA trim is provided with NPT x ISO 7-1 thread adapters.

Pressure Loss

Refer to Graph A

Actuation Options

Refer to subsections for Electric/Electric Actuation or Electric/Pneumatic Actuation.

Materials of Construction

Valve Body

Epoxy coated ductile iron per ASTM A536-77, Grade 65-45-12

Diaphragm Cover

Epoxy coated ductile iron per ASTM A536-77, Grade 65-45-12

Diaphragm

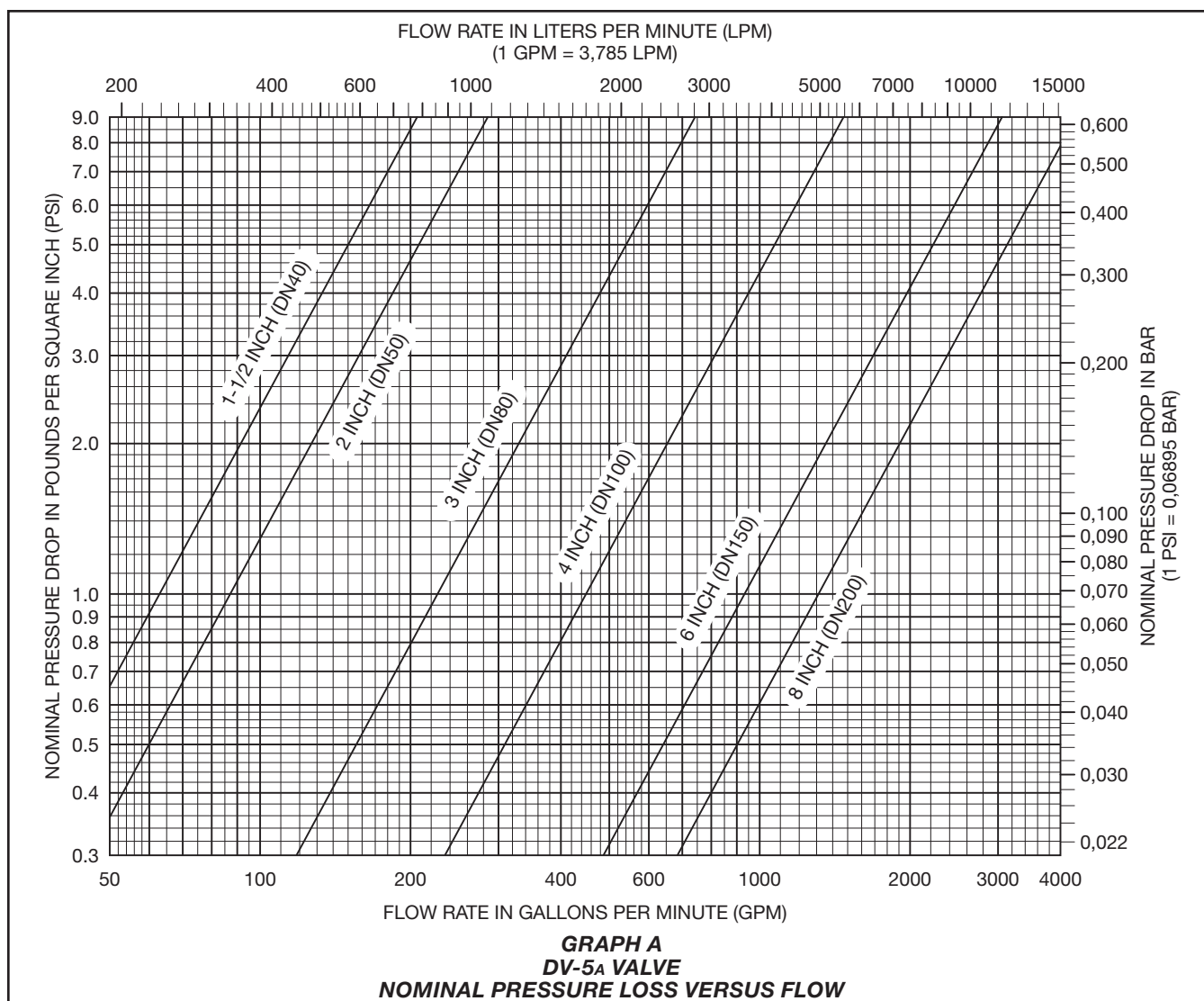
Polyester fabric reinforced, TEFLON coated, EPDM rubber per ASTM D2000

Diaphragm Cover Fasteners

Aluminum zinc coated steel

Common Hardware Trim

- Common hardware pipe fittings are galvanized or black as required and are malleable per ASME B16.3.
- Common hardware pipe nipples are galvanized or black as required and are Schedule 40 per ASTM A53 or A135.
- Common hardware compression fitting are brass per ASTM B16
- Common hardware tubing is Type L per ASTM B88



Operation

The TYCO DV-5A Valve is a diaphragm style valve that depends upon water pressure in the Diaphragm Chamber (see Figure 2A) to hold the Diaphragm closed against the water supply pressure.

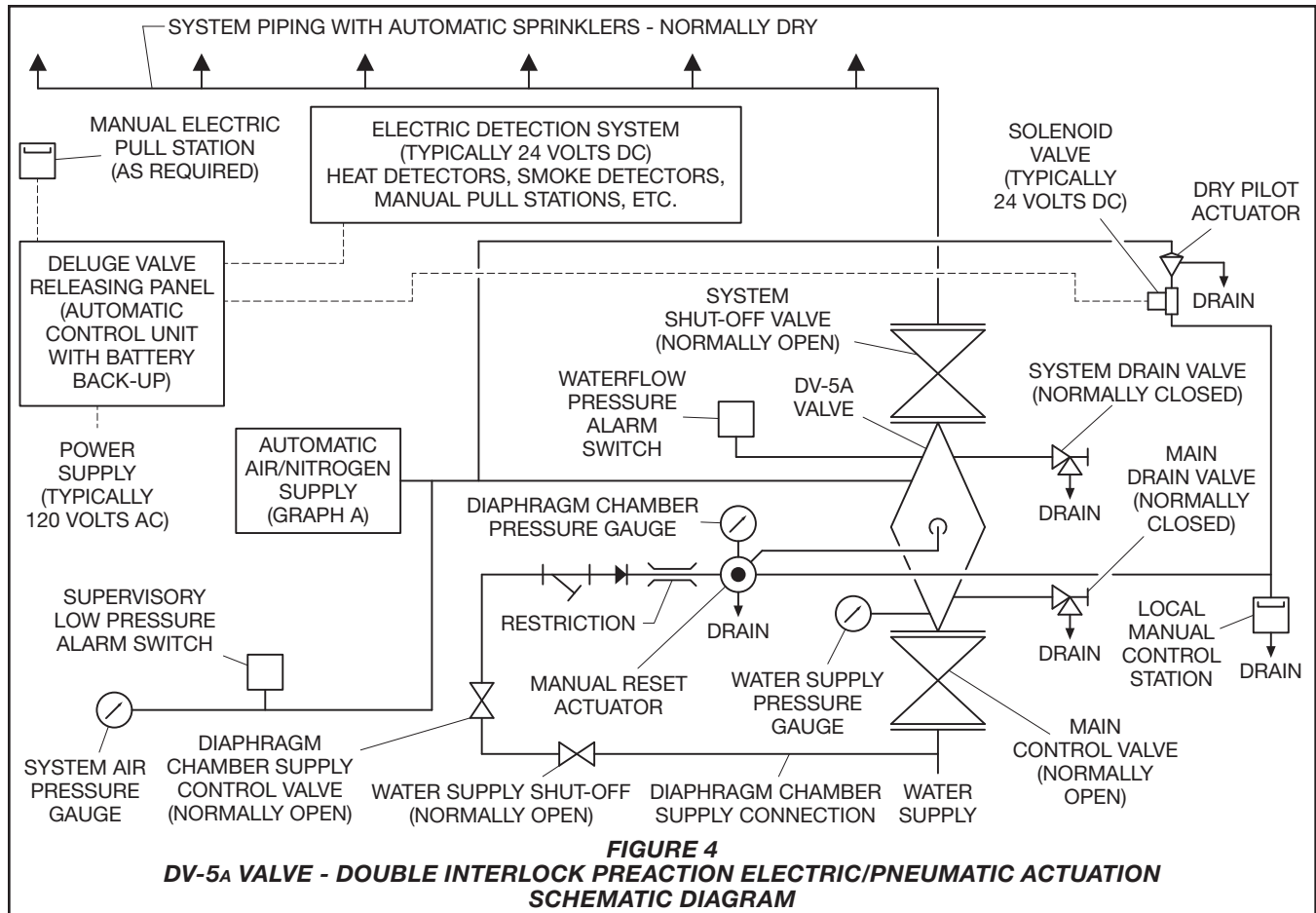
When the DV-5A Valve is set for service, the Diaphragm Chamber is pressurized through the trim connections from the inlet side of the system's main control valve.

Opening of a solenoid valve for Electric/Pneumatic Actuation (see Figure 4) trips the Model MRA-1 Manual Reset Actuator. Tripping the MRA-1 releases water from the DV-5A Diaphragm Chamber faster than it can be replenished through the 1/8 in. (3.2 mm) restriction located in the diaphragm chamber supply connection. Release of water through the

MRA-1 results in a rapid pressure drop in the DV-5A Diaphragm Chamber. The force differential applied through the Diaphragm to hold the Diaphragm in the set position is then reduced below the valve trip point. The water supply pressure then forces the Diaphragm open permitting water to flow into the system piping, as well as through the Alarm Port to actuate the system alarms (see Figure 2B).

Upon opening of the DV-5A Valve, the Model MRA-1 Manual Reset Actuator opens to constantly vent the DV-5A Diaphragm Chamber to "hydraulically latch" the DV-5A in the tripped position until manually reset.

See the Electric/Pneumatic section for additional information.



Electric/ Pneumatic Actuation

System Design Considerations

Because a double interlock preaction system requires time for a drop in system air pressure to occur (concurrently with the response time for the separate fire detection system) before it will allow water to enter the system piping, this system has characteristics similar to a dry pipe sprinkler system. Therefore, the system design considerations for a dry pipe system are normally applied to a double interlock preaction system — including a 30% increase in design area; a maximum 1 minute water delivery time for system capacities of 500 gallons (1890 liters) or more; and, prohibition of gridded system piping.

In order to readily perform the System Inspection Procedure described in the Care and Maintenance section, it is recommended that a System Shut-Off Valve be installed above the DV-5A Valve, as shown in Figure 4. The

System Shut-Off Valve should be a listed or approved (as appropriate) indicating valve with a supervisory switch to monitor the normally open position.

Detection System

The Double Interlock Preaction System With Electric/Pneumatic Actuation Trim provides for electric operation of the DV-5A Valve by a detection system consisting of electrical devices such as heat sensitive thermostats, smoke detectors, and/or electric manual pull stations. Information on the various types of separately ordered Solenoid Valves that may be used with this trim package is given in Technical Data Sheet TFP2180. Nominal installation dimensions for the Double Interlock Preaction System With Electric/Pneumatic Actuation Trim are shown in Figure 5.

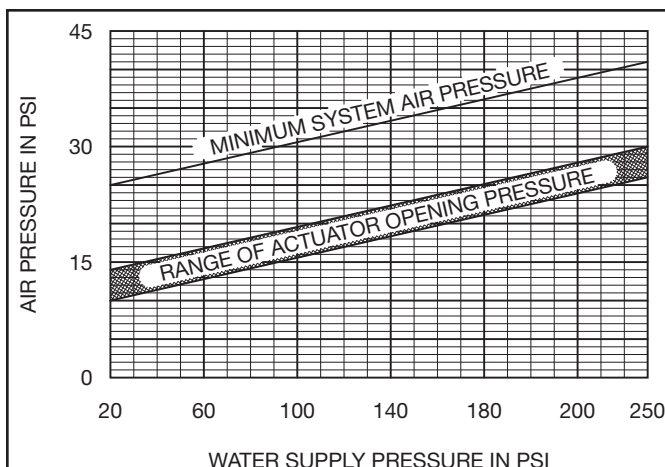
The Deluge Valve Releasing Panel (automatic control unit) with battery back-up, fire detection devices, manual pull stations, and signaling devices that are utilized with the Double Interlock Preaction System With Electric/Pneumatic Actuation must be UL Listed, ULC Listed, C-UL Listed, or FM Approved, as applicable.

NOTICE

The normally closed, de-energized solenoid Valve is separately ordered and selected based on the required laboratory approval acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction. Refer to technical data Sheet TFP2180 for specific laboratory approvals.

Consult with the authority having jurisdiction regarding installation criteria pertaining to electric actuation circuitry.

Due to the functionality of the Model MRA-1 Manual Reset Actuator, the release circuit of the releasing panel need only provide the minimum typical ten minutes of alarm condition intended to energize the Solenoid Valve to open. After the ten minute duration, at which point should the Solenoid Valve become de-energized and close (especially while operating under battery back-up), the MRA-1 will have already automatically opened, thereby preventing the DV-5A Diaphragm Chamber from becoming re-pressurized, and preventing an inadvertent closing of the DV-5A during a fire event.



Notes:

The dew point of the pilot line air pressure must be maintained below the lowest ambient temperature to which the dry pilot actuation system will be exposed. Accumulation of water in the pilot line connection to the Actuator will lower the air pressure at which the actuator will open and possibly prevent proper operation. Also, introduction of moisture into the pilot lines exposed to freezing temperatures can create an ice buildup that could prevent proper operation of the Actuator.

An air dryer must be installed where the moisture content of the air supply is not properly controlled at less than the required value.

It is recommended that an AMD-3 Nitrogen Maintenance Device be utilized in dry pilot actuation system applications where the dew point must be maintained below -20°F (-29°C). Refer to Technical Data Sheet TFP1241.

GRAPH B
DV-5A VALVE DOUBLE INTERLOCK PREACTION SYSTEM
AIR PRESSURE REQUIREMENTS

WARNING

If the delay between electric actuation and subsequent sprinkler activation is anticipated to be greater than 10 minutes, adjust the battery back-up calculation accordingly. Inadequate battery back-up may result in failure of the system to operate in the event of a fire during a power failure.

System Air Pressure Requirements

The required system air pressure for the Double Interlock Preaction System with Electric/Pneumatic Actuation is shown in Graph B as a function of the anticipated water supply pressure. It is recommended that the system air pressure be maintained by one of the following methods:

- A maximum 200 psi (13,8 bar) plant air supply in combination with the Model AMD-1 Air Maintenance Device described in Technical Data Sheet TFP1221
- A dedicated air compressor in combination with the Model AMD-2 Air Maintenance Device described in Technical Data Sheet TFP1231

- A maximum 3000 psi (206,9 bar) nitrogen cylinder in combination with the Model AMD-3 Nitrogen Maintenance Device described in Technical Data Sheet TFP1241

NOTICE

The dew point of the air or nitrogen supply, for a system exposed to freezing conditions, must be maintained below the lowest ambient temperature to which the system piping will be exposed. Introduction of moisture into the system piping can create ice buildup which could prevent proper operation of the system.

The Air Pressure Relief Valve is typically set to crack open at 5 psi (0,34 bar) greater than the required system air pressure provided in Graph B.

Installation

The TYCO DV-5A Valve is to be installed in accordance with this section.

NOTICE

DV-5A Automatic Water Control Valves are designed to be used in freshwater systems. When the supply is from an alternative source such as brackish water, saltwater, or contains additives such as foam, the limited warranty is reduced to one year from the time of installation. An increase in frequency of inspections is required when the valve is exposed to such supplies and other corrosive conditions or chemicals that could impact valve materials or the operation of the assembly. The system and all components must be designed accordingly for the increased demand. It is required to thoroughly flush the valve and trim assembly with freshwater and reset to the set condition after each operation.

Proper operation of the DV-5A Valves depends upon their trim being installed in accordance with the instructions given in this technical data sheet. Failure to follow the appropriate trim diagram may prevent the DV-5A Valve from functioning properly, as well as void approvals and the manufacturer's warranties.

The DV-5A Valve must be installed in a readily visible and accessible location.

The DV-5A Valve and associated trim must be maintained at a minimum temperature of 40°F (4°C).

Heat tracing of the DV-5A Valve or its associated trim is not permitted. Heat tracing can result in the formation of hardened mineral deposits that are capable of preventing proper operation.

Always open the system control valves slowly to avoid a sudden rush of water entering the system.

The DV-5A Valve is to be installed in accordance with the following criteria:

Step 1. All nipples, fittings, and devices must be clean and free of scale and burrs before installation. Use pipe thread sealant sparingly on male pipe threads only.

Step 2. The DV-5A Valve must be trimmed in accordance with one of the trim illustrations shown in Figures 6 or 7, as applicable.

Note: *If the addition of an Alarm Control Valve is desired or required by the local AHJ, the Alarm Control Valve noted as Item H in Figure 8 is to be a separately ordered electronically supervised normally open valve.*

Step 3. Care must be taken to ensure that check valves, strainers, globe valves, etc., are installed with the flow arrows in the proper direction.

Step 4. Drain tubing to the Drip Funnel must be installed with smooth bends that will not restrict flow.

Step 5. The Main Drain and Drip Funnel Drain may be interconnected provided a check valve is located at least 12 in. (300 mm) below the Drip Funnel.

Step 6. Suitable provision must be made for disposal of drain water. Drainage water must be directed such that it will not cause accidental damage to property or danger to persons.

Step 7. Connect the Diaphragm Supply Valve to the inlet side of the System Main Control Valve in order to facilitate setting of the DV-5A Valve (see Figure 8).

Step 8. An Inspector's Test Connection is to be located on the sprinkler system at the most hydraulically demanding location.

Step 9. A suitable automatic air (nitrogen) supply, as described in the Electric/Pneumatic Actuation sub-section, is to be installed in accordance with the applicable technical data sheet. The minimum air pressure is to be in accordance with the referenced sub-sections.

Step 10. A desiccant dryer, when specified, is to be installed between a drip leg and the Air Maintenance Device.

Step 11. The Low Pressure Switch on falling pressure in the Electric/Pneumatic Actuation is to be adjusted so that the low pressure alarm setting is set at approximately 6 psi (0,4 bar) below the minimum system service pressure requirement shown in Graph B.

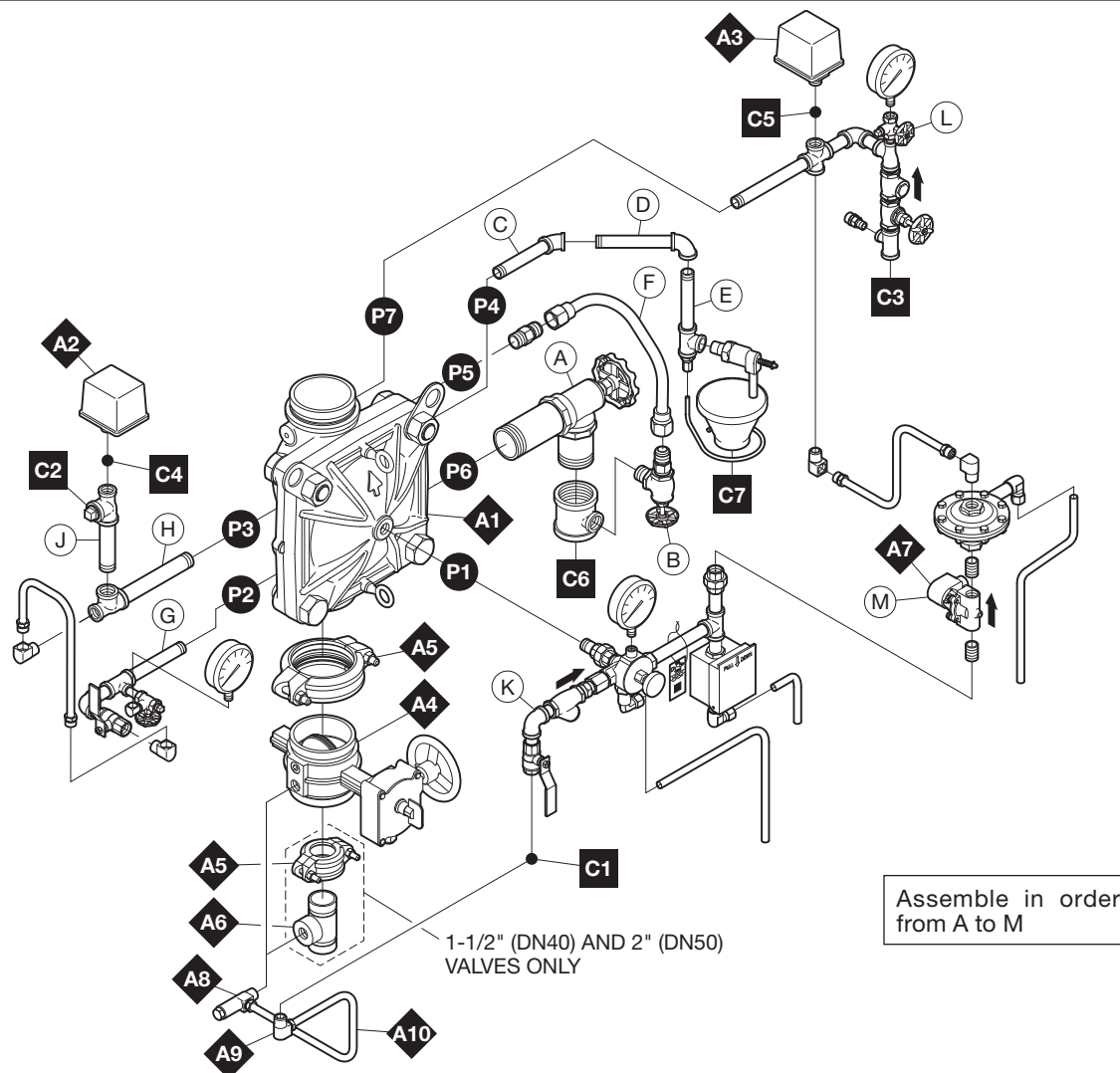
Step 12. Unused Pressure Alarm Switch connections must be plugged.

Step 13. The Pressure Relief Valve on rising pressure is to be at 5 psi (0,34 bar) higher than the required system air pressure, or be reset in accordance with the requirements of the authority having jurisdiction.

To reset the Pressure Relief Valve, first loosen the jam nut and then adjust the cap accordingly, clockwise for a higher pressure setting or counter clockwise for a lower pressure setting. After verifying the desired pressure setting, tighten the jam nut.

Step 14. Conduit and electrical connections are to be made in accordance with the applicable standards of the approval agency.

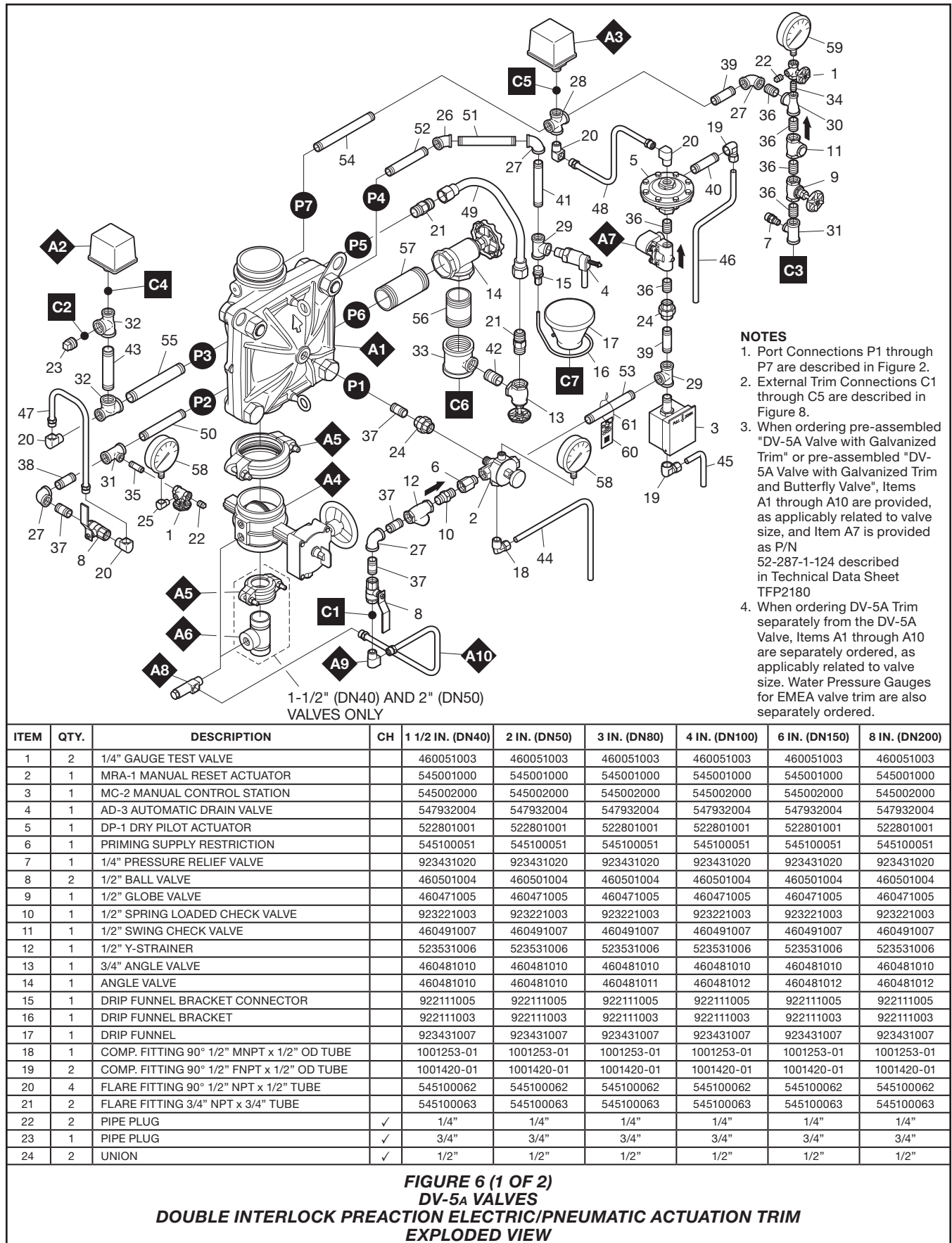
Step 15. Before a system hydrostatic test is performed, the DV-5A Diaphragm Chamber is to be depressurized, the Automatic Drain Valve is to be temporarily replaced with a plug, and the Diaphragm Cover Bolts must be uniformly and securely tightened using a cross-draw sequence. After tightening, double-check to make certain that all of the Diaphragm Cover Bolts are securely tightened. See Table B in the Care and Maintenance section for torque specifications.



Notes:

1. Port Connections P1 through P7 are described in Figure 2.
 2. External Trim Connections C1 through C5 are described in Figure 8.
 3. When ordering pre-assembled "DV-5A Valve with Galvanized Trim" or pre-assembled "DV-5A Valve with Galvanized Trim and Butterfly Valve", Items A1 through A10 are provided, as applicably related to valve size, and Item A7 is provided as P/N 52-287-1-124 described in Technical Data Sheet TFP2180.
 4. When ordering DV-5A Trim separately from the DV-5A Valve, Items A1 through A10 are separately ordered, as applicably related to valve size.
- Water Pressure Gauges for EMEA valve trim are also separately ordered.

FIGURE 5
DV-5A VALVES
DOUBLE INTERLOCK PREACTION ELECTRIC/PNEUMATIC ACTUATION TRIM
SEMI-ASSEMBLED



ITEM	QTY.	DESCRIPTION	CH	1 1/2 IN. (DN40)	2 IN. (DN50)	3 IN. (DN80)	4 IN. (DN100)	6 IN. (DN150)	8 IN. (DN200)
26	1	ELBOW	✓	1/2" x 45°	1/2" x 45°	1/2" x 45°	1/2" x 45°	1/2" x 45°	1/2" x 45°
27	4	ELBOW	✓	1/2" x 90°	1/2" x 90°	1/2" x 90°	1/2" x 90°	1/2" x 90°	1/2" x 90°
28	1	CROSS	✓	1/2"	1/2"	1/2"	1/2"	1/2"	1/2"
29	2	TEE	✓	1/2"	1/2"	1/2"	1/2"	1/2"	1/2"
30	1	REDUCING TEE	✓	1/2" x 1/4" x 1/2"	1/2" x 1/4" x 1/2"	1/2" x 1/4" x 1/2"	1/2" x 1/4" x 1/2"	1/2" x 1/4" x 1/2"	1/2" x 1/4" x 1/2"
31	2	REDUCING TEE	✓	1/2" x 1/2" x 1/4"	1/2" x 1/2" x 1/4"	1/2" x 1/2" x 1/4"	1/2" x 1/2" x 1/4"	1/2" x 1/2" x 1/4"	1/2" x 1/2" x 1/4"
32	2	REDUCING TEE	✓	3/4" x 1/2" x 3/4"	3/4" x 1/2" x 3/4"	3/4" x 1/2" x 3/4"	3/4" x 1/2" x 3/4"	3/4" x 1/2" x 3/4"	3/4" x 1/2" x 3/4"
33	1	REDUCING TEE	✓	3/4" x 3/4" x 3/4"	3/4" x 3/4" x 3/4"	1 1/4" x 1 1/4" x 3/4"	2" x 2" x 3/4"	2" x 2" x 3/4"	2" x 2" x 3/4"
34	1	PIPE NIPPLE	✓	1/4" x CLOSE	1/4" x CLOSE	1/4" x CLOSE	1/4" x CLOSE	1/4" x CLOSE	1/4" x CLOSE
35	1	PIPE NIPPLE	✓	1/4" x 1 1/2"	1/4" x 1 1/2"	1/4" x 1 1/2"	1/4" x 1 1/2"	1/4" x 1 1/2"	1/4" x 1 1/2"
36	6	PIPE NIPPLE	✓	1/2" x CLOSE	1/2" x CLOSE	1/2" x CLOSE	1/2" x CLOSE	1/2" x CLOSE	1/2" x CLOSE
37	4	PIPE NIPPLE	✓	1/2" x 1 1/2"	1/2" x 1 1/2"	1/2" x 1 1/2"	1/2" x 1 1/2"	1/2" x 1 1/2"	1/2" x 1 1/2"
38	1	PIPE NIPPLE	✓	1/2" x 2"	1/2" x 2"	1/2" x 2"	1/2" x 2"	1/2" x 2"	1/2" x 2"
39	2	PIPE NIPPLE	✓	1/2" x 2 1/2"	1/2" x 2 1/2"	1/2" x 2 1/2"	1/2" x 2 1/2"	1/2" x 2 1/2"	1/2" x 2 1/2"
40	1	PIPE NIPPLE	✓	1/2" x 3"	1/2" x 3"	1/2" x 3"	1/2" x 3"	1/2" x 3"	1/2" x 3"
41	1	PIPE NIPPLE	✓	1/2" x 5"	1/2" x 5"	1/2" x 5"	1/2" x 5"	1/2" x 5"	1/2" x 5"
42	1	PIPE NIPPLE	✓	3/4" x 1 1/2"	3/4" x 1 1/2"	3/4" x 1 1/2"	3/4" x 1 1/2"	3/4" x 1 1/2"	3/4" x 1 1/2"
43	1	PIPE NIPPLE	✓	3/4" x 4 1/2"	3/4" x 4 1/2"	3/4" x 4 1/2"	3/4" x 4 1/2"	3/4" x 4 1/2"	3/4" x 4 1/2"
44	1	TUBING, MRA-1 DRAIN		545100065	545100065	545100066	535002140	535002160	535002180
45	1	TUBING, MC-2 DRAIN		535000220	535000220	535000230	535000240	535000260	535000280
46	1	TUBING, DP-1 DRAIN		535001220	535001220	535001230	535001240	535001260	535001280
47	1	TUBING ASSY, ALARM TEST INTERCONNECT		535000320	535000320	535000330	535000340	535000360	535000380
48	1	TUBING ASSY, ACTUATION INTERCONNECT		535001320	535001320	535001330	535001340	535001360	535001380
49	1	TUBING ASSY, SYSTEM DRAIN		535000420	535000420	535000430	535000440	535000460	535000480
50	1	PIPE NIPPLE	✓	1/2" x 3 1/2"	1/2" x 3 1/2"	1/2" x 4 1/2"	1/2" x 5 1/2"	1/2" x 5 1/2"	1/2" x 6 3/4"
51	1	PIPE NIPPLE	✓	1/2" x 5"	1/2" x 5"	1/2" x 5 1/2"	1/2" x 5 1/2"	1/2" x 5 1/2"	1/2" x 6 1/2"
52	1	PIPE NIPPLE	✓	1/2" x 5"	1/2" x 5"	1/2" x 4 1/2"	1/2" x 5"	1/2" x 7 1/2"	1/2" x 9 1/2"
53	1	PIPE NIPPLE	✓	1/2" x 4 1/2"	1/2" x 4 1/2"	1/2" x 4 1/2"	1/2" x 4 1/2"	1/2" x 4 1/2"	1/2" x 4 1/2"
54	1	PIPE NIPPLE	✓	1/2" x 8 1/2"	1/2" x 8 1/2"	1/2" x 8 1/2"	1/2" x 8 1/2"	1/2" x 8 1/2"	1/2" x 8 1/2"
55	1	PIPE NIPPLE	✓	3/4" x 5"	3/4" x 5"	3/4" x 6"	3/4" x 7"	3/4" x 9"	3/4" x 11 1/2"
56	1	PIPE NIPPLE		3/4" x 4 1/2"	3/4" x 4 1/2"	1 1/4" x 3 1/4"	2" x 3"	2" x 3"	2" x 3"
57	1	PIPE NIPPLE		3/4" x 6 1/2"	3/4" x 6 1/2"	1 1/4" x 5 1/2"	2" x 5"	2" x 6"	2" x 8"
58	2	WATER PRESSURE GAUGE, 300 PSI / 2000 kPa (AMER/APAC)		923431005	923431005	923431005	923431005	923431005	923431005
58	2	WATER PRESSURE GAUGE, 20 bar / 2000 kPa (EMEA)		025500013	025500013	025500013	025500013	025500013	025500013
59	1	AIR PRESSURE GAUGE, 80 PSI / 550 kPa RETARDED TO 250PSI / 1750 kPa		923431012	923431012	923431012	923431012	923431012	923431012
60	1	LABEL		545003005	545003005	545003005	545003005	545003005	545003005
61	1	LABEL WIRE		—	—	—	—	—	—
A1	1	DV-5A VALVE		SEE ORDERING PROCEDURE, SEPARATE DV-5A VALVES WITHOUT TRIM, FOR PART NUMBERS					
A2	1	WATERFLOW PRESSURE ALARM SWITCH, PS10-2 (AMER/APAC)		25710	25710	25710	25710	25710	25710
A2	1	WATERFLOW PRESSURE ALARM SWITCH, PS10-1 (EMEA)		0260	0260	0260	0260	0260	0260
A3	1	LOW AIR PRESSURE ALARM SWITCH, PS40-2 (AMER/APAC)		25730	25730	25730	25730	25730	25730
A3	1	LOW AIR PRESSURE ALARM SWITCH, PS40-1 (EMEA)		0262	0262	0262	0262	0262	0262
A4	1	BUTTERFLY VALVE, G x G		51024A	51021A	—	—	—	—
A4	1	BFV-300 BUTTERFLY VALVE, G x G		—	—	59300G030WS	59300G040WS	59300G060WS	59300G080WS
A5	2	FIGURE 577 RIGID GROOVED COUPLING		57715ACP	57720ACP	—	—	—	—
A5	1	FIGURE 577 RIGID GROOVED COUPLING		—	—	57730ACP	57740ACP	57760ACP	57780ACP
A6	1	GROOVE x THREADED OUTLET WELDED TEE		545004000	545004001	—	—	—	—
A7	1	SOLENOID VALVE NORMALLY CLOSED (SEPARATELY ORDERED)		SEE TFP2180	SEE TFP2180	SEE TFP2180	SEE TFP2180	SEE TFP2180	SEE TFP2180
A8	1	INVERTED FLARE SHUT-OFF VALVE*		545100100	545100100	545100099	545100100	545100100	545100100
A9	1	FLARE FITTING 90° 1/2" NPT x 1/2" TUBE		545100062	545100062	545100062	545100062	545100062	545100062
A10	1	TUBING ASSY, DIAPHRAGM CHAMBER SUPPLY		540000015	540000020	540000030	540000040	540000060	540000080

NOTES

a. Not VdS Approved

CH - Common Hardware - See Materials of Construction section for specifications.

FIGURE 6 (2 OF 2)
DV-5A VALVES
DOUBLE INTERLOCK PREACTION ELECTRIC/PNEUMATIC ACTUATION TRIM
EXPLODED VIEW

Nominal Valve Size ANSI Inches (DN)	Inches (mm)								
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J
1 1/2 (40)	2.8 (71)	9.7 (246)	10.4 (264)	15.7 (399)	16.8 (427)	7.3 (185)	10.2 (259)	8.0 (203)	1.2 (31)
2 (50)	2.8 (71)	9.7 (246)	10.4 (264)	15.7 (399)	16.8 (427)	7.3 (185)	10.2 (259)	3.8 (97)	2.9 (74)
3 (80)	3.0 (76)	11.4 (290)	12.0 (305)	16.3 (414)	18.6 (472)	5.8 (147)	13.8 (351)	3.9 (99)	3.6 (91)
4 (100)	3.0 (76)	12.7 (323)	13.1 (333)	16.5 (419)	21.0 (533)	5.1 (129)	16.8 (427)	4.5 (114)	4.3 (109)
6 (150)	4.5 (114)	14.0 (356)	15.0 (381)	18.4 (467)	24.8 (630)	3.4 (86)	22.4 (569)	5.9 (150)	5.7 (145)
8 (200)	5.3 (135)	16.8 (427)	17.2 (437)	19.5 (495)	29.1 (739)	2.9 (74)	27.5 (699)	5.2 (132)	6.7 (170)

NOTES
1. Dimensions based on drain valves being open.
2. Dimensions do not provide installation clearance.

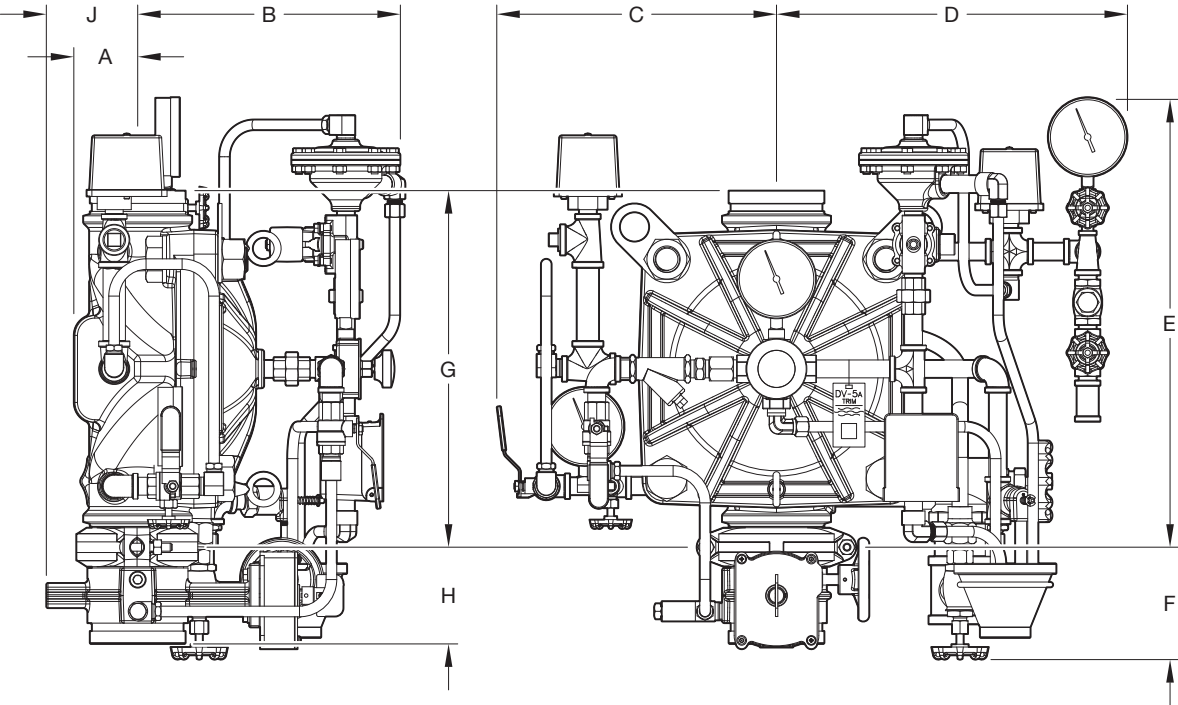


FIGURE 7
DV-5A VALVE
DOUBLE INTERLOCK PREACTION ELECTRIC/PNEUMATIC ACTUATION TRIM
NOMINAL DIMENSIONS

Valve Setting Procedure

Perform Steps 1 through 20 when initially setting the TYCO DV-5A Valve, after an operational test of the fire protection system, or after system operation due to a fire. See Figure 8.

Step 1. Close the System Main Control Valve (B).

Step 2. Close the Diaphragm Supply Valve (P) and Air Supply Valve (R).

Step 3. Open the Main Drain Valve (D), System Drain Valve (E), and all auxiliary drains in the system. Close the auxiliary drain valves and the System Drain Valve (E) after water ceases to discharge. Leave the Main Drain Valve (D) open.

At this time make certain that the Pressure Gauge Valves and the Alarm Control Valve (H), as applicable, are open.

NOTICE

Do not open the Inspector's Test Connection and auxiliary drains if resetting after a system test; otherwise, system air pressure will be relieved unnecessarily.

Step 4. Depress the plunger of the Automatic Drain Valve (F) to verify that it is open.

Step 5. Clean the Diaphragm Supply Strainer (Q) by removing the clean-out plug and strainer basket. The Diaphragm Supply Strainer (Q) may be flushed out by momentarily opening the Diaphragm Supply Valve (P).

Step 6. Inspect for and clear all ice plugs where system piping has been exposed to freezing conditions and when there has been a flow of water into the system.

Step 7. Replace all damaged or operated sprinklers. Replacement sprinklers must be of the same type and temperature rating as those that operated.

NOTICE

In order to prevent the possibility of a subsequent operation of an overheated solder type sprinkler, any solder type sprinklers possibly exposed to a temperature greater than their maximum rated ambient must also be replaced.

Step 8. Service the air dryer, if applicable, in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

Step 9. De-energize the Solenoid Valve (V) by resetting the electric detection system in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

Step 10. Operate (open) the Manual Control Station (M) and then open the Diaphragm Supply Valve (P). After unaerated water ceases to discharge from the Manual Control Station (M) drain tube, slowly close the operating lever by pushing it up. Do not close the hinged cover at this time.

Step 11. After allowing water to flow out of the Manual Reset Actuator (N) drain tube until aerated water ceases to discharge, reset the Manual Reset Actuator (N) by pressing the Reset Knob and hold until water stops flowing from its drain tube and the pressure builds and reaches approximately 15 psi (1,0 bar) on the Diaphragm Gauge (K). Pressure will then build up in the DV-5A Diaphragm Chamber.

Step 12. Inspect the actuation device drain connections. Any leaks must be corrected before proceeding to the next step. Electric/Pneumatic Actuation drain connection to be inspected are from the Manual Control Station (M) and Dry Pilot Actuator (W) shown in Figure 4.

Step 13. Verify the ability for the DV-5A Diaphragm to hold pressure as follows:

- With the diaphragm chamber pressurized per Step 11, temporarily close the Diaphragm Supply Valve (P), and then observe the Diaphragm Gauge (K) for a drop in pressure.
- If a drop in pressure is noted, the DV-5A Diaphragm is to be replaced and/or any leaks must be corrected before proceeding to the next step.
- If the Diaphragm Gauge (K) indicates no drop in pressure, re-open the Diaphragm Supply Valve (P) and proceed to the next step.

Step 14. Open the Air Supply Valve (S) and allow the system to automatically re-establish its nominal system air pressure. Observe the Automatic Drain Valve (F) for leaks. If there are leaks, determine/correct the cause of the leakage problem.

- Nominal system air pressure for Electric/Electric Actuation is typically 15 psi (1,0 bar).
- Nominal system air pressure for Electric/Pneumatic Actuation is per Graph B.

Step 15. Open the System Shut-Off Valve (X), as will be the case when resetting a system after performing an operational test.

Step 16. Partially open the System Main Control Valve (B). Slowly close the Main Drain Valve (D) as soon as water discharges from the Main Drain Valve (D). Observe the Automatic Drain Valve (F) for leaks. If there are leaks, determine/correct the cause of the leakage problem before proceeding.

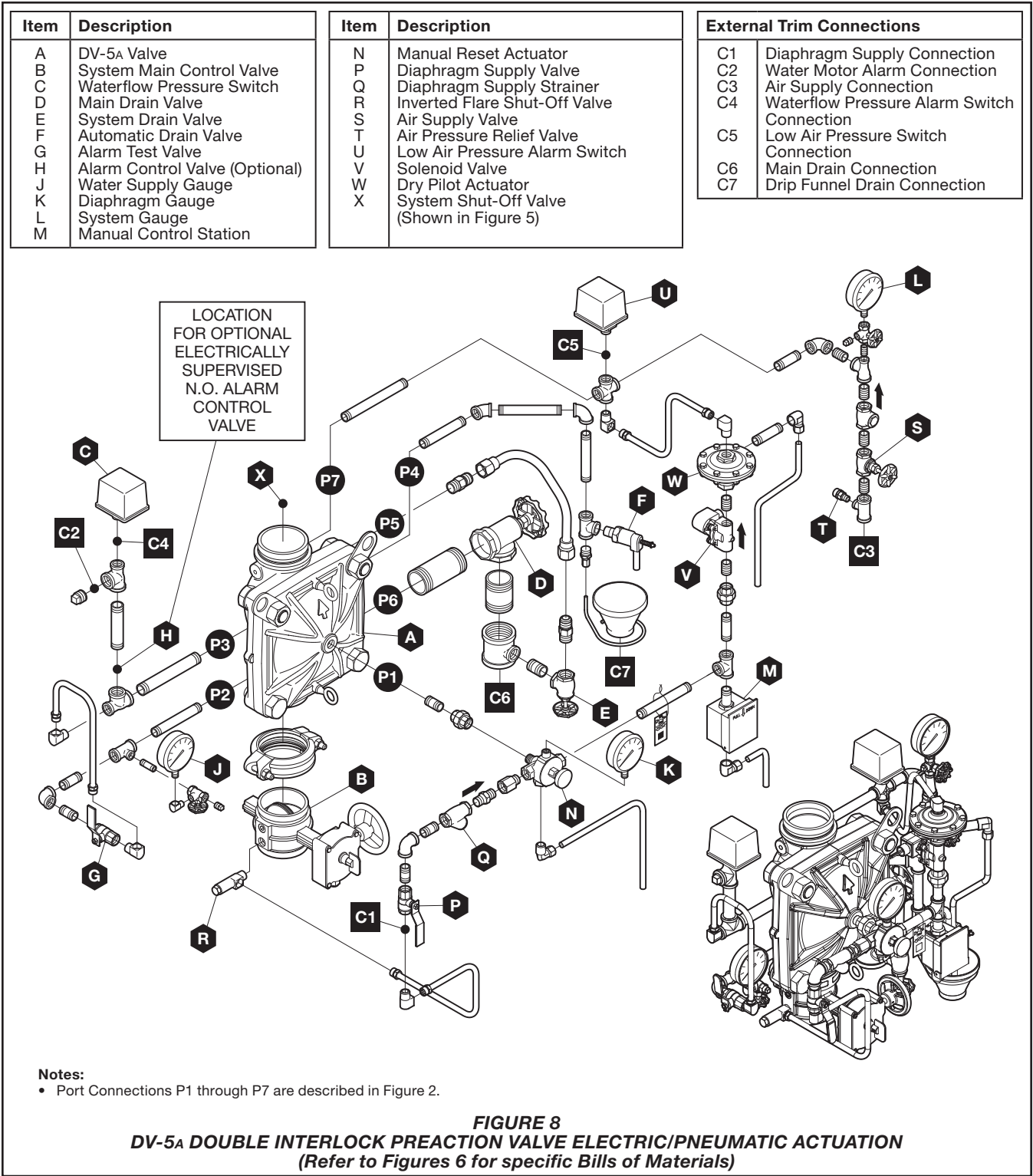
NOTICE

When the System Main Control Valve (B) is partially opened, the pressure on the DV-5A Diaphragm Chamber may increase. This increase in pressure is normal, and if the pressure is greater than 300 psi (20,7 bar), the pressure is to be relieved by partially and temporarily opening the Manual Control Station (M); however, do not allow the pressure as indicated on the Diaphragm Gauge (K) to drop below the supply pressure shown on the Water Supply Gauge (J), since this action may result in tripping of the DV-5A Valve.

Step 17. Close the hinged cover on the Manual Control Station (M) and insert a new break rod in the small hole through the top of the enclosing box.

Step 18. Fully open the System Main Control Valve (B).

Step 19. After setting a fire protection system, notify the proper authorities and advise those responsible for monitoring proprietary and/or central station alarms.



Care and Maintenance

The following procedures and inspections must be performed as indicated, in addition to any specific requirements of the NFPA and any applicable standards recognized by the Approval agency. Any impairment must be immediately corrected. See Figure 8.

NOTICE

If the water supply needs to be shut off to the DV-5A valve and trim and cannot be shut off upstream of the system, close the System Main Control Valve (B), the Diaphragm Supply Valve (P), and the Water Supply Shut-Off Valve (R). This will allow any trim above the System Main Control Valve (B) to be taken apart for service if necessary.

The frequency at which the following procedures and inspections are to be performed are to be in accordance with the NFPA and any applicable specific requirements of the standards recognized by the Approval agency.

Before closing a fire protection system main control valve for maintenance work on the fire protection system that it controls, permission to shut down the affected fire protection systems must first be obtained from the proper authorities and all personnel who may be affected by this action must be notified.

The owner is responsible for the inspection, testing, and maintenance of their fire protection system and devices in compliance with this document, as well as with the NFPA and any applicable standards recognized by the Approval agency. Contact the installing contractor or product manufacturer with any questions.

Some procedures in this section result in the operation of the associated alarms. Notify the owner and the fire department, central station, or other signal station to which the alarms are connected before performing the tests.

It is recommended that automatic sprinkler systems be inspected, tested, and maintained by a qualified Inspection Service in accordance with the NFPA and any applicable standards recognized by the Approval agency.

It is recommended that the System Inspection Procedure be performed at least semi-annually by a qualified Inspection Service. The Double Interlock Preaction System Inspection Procedure may be followed in lieu of performing any of the operational tests recommended in the Technical Data Sheets for the 24 VDC Solenoid Valve, Dry Pilot Actuator, and Model MC-1 Manual Control Station.

It is recommended that the individuals responsible for the care and maintenance of the Double Interlock Preaction System develop a working understanding of the system, in general, prior to performing inspection and/or maintenance procedures. These instructions, as well as individual instructions for the solenoid valve, dry pilot actuator, manual control station, switches, and pressure maintenance device should be reviewed.

The following procedures pertain to the automatic control valve portion of the Double Interlock Preaction System. Refer to the manufacturer's instructions and NFPA 25 for care and maintenance procedures for all other devices (e.g., electric detection, main control and system shut-off valves, supervisory devices, sprinklers, etc.).

Before performing the System Inspection Procedure or Waterflow Alarm Test Procedure, which will result in operation of alarms, notify the proper authorities and all personnel who may be affected.

Drop in Water Supply Pressure Below Normal Range

NOTICE

If the water supply pressure is significantly reduced below the normally expected static pressure range (as could occur in the case of a water main break or repair), and there is a subsequent drop in the diaphragm chamber water pressure below its normal range (for example, due to a leak in a piping connection to or from the diaphragm chamber or, a leak in the diaphragm chamber check valve caused by dirt or debris in the check valve seal area), a deluge valve such as the DV-5A could inadvertently trip, if its water supply pressure is quickly restored.

A drop in the water supply pressure to below its normal range (as in the case of an interrupted water supply condition) constitutes an emergency impairment.

Should this condition occur, immediately close the System Main Control Valve (B) and use the following procedure to reset the system:

Step 1. Prior to the water supply pressure being restored to the closed System Main Control Valve (B), note the pressure indicated by the Diaphragm Gauge (K) and determine if the pressure is within the normally expected range.

Step 2. If the diaphragm chamber pressure is below the normal range, check for and correct any source of leakage from the diaphragm chamber prior to resetting the system.

Step 3. After the water supply pressure is restored to the System Main Control Valve (B), reset the DV-5A Valve in accordance with the Valve Setting Procedure section.

NOTICE

For fire protection systems subject to an emergency impairment caused by an interrupted water supply condition, it is recommended that consideration be given to installing a low water supply pressure switch with the appropriate alarm/indications to monitor the water supply pressure.

Waterflow Alarm Test Procedure

To test the waterflow alarm, open the Alarm Test Valve (G), which will allow a flow of water to the Waterflow Pressure Switch (C) and/or Water Motor Alarm. Upon satisfactory completion of the test, close the Alarm Test Valve (G).

To ensure drainage of the alarm line, depress the plunger on the Automatic Drain Valve (F).

**Electric/Pneumatic Actuation
System Operation Procedure**

Proper operation of the DV-5A Valve for both opening of the DV-5A Valve in a fire condition, or not opening the DV-5A Valve in a non-fire condition, must be verified as follows:

Step 1. Close the System Main Control Valve (B) and then open the Main Drain Valve (D).

Step 2. Manually operate the Releasing Panel and verify the following:

- The operation of the Releasing Panel and its associated alarms
- That there is no leakage from the Dry Pilot Actuator (W)

NOTICE

During this procedure, the Solenoid Valve (V) is opened; however, the Dry Pilot Actuator (W) should remain closed and the DV-5A Valve Diaphragm Chamber should remain pressurized.

This procedure is used to verify that the DV-5A Valve will remain set if the electric detection system operates but the sprinkler system remains in its normally pressurized condition.

Step 3. Open the Inspector's Test Connection but be prepared to close it immediately after verifying that the Low Air Pressure Alarm Switch (U) and its associated alarms operate properly. The Low Air Pressure Alarm Switch (U) should operate at the previously established pressure (see Installation section, Step 9).

Step 4. Close the Inspector's Test Connection.

Step 5. Close the System Shut-Off Valve (X) after the system air pressure has been restored to normal.

Step 6. Manually restore the electric fire detection system to a normal condition in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. The Solenoid Valve (V) will then be de-energized and returned to its normally closed position.

Step 7. Open the System Main Control Valve (B) one turn beyond the position at which water just begins to flow from the Main Drain Valve (D).

Step 8. Close the Main Drain Valve (D).

Step 9. Close the Air Supply Valve (S).

Step 10. Open the Dry Pilot Actuator (W) by partially opening the System Drain Valve (E) to relieve air pressure at the inlet to the Dry Pilot Actuator (W). Verify that there is no leakage from the Dry Pilot Actuator (W).

NOTICE

During this procedure, the Dry Pilot Actuator (W) is opened; however, the Solenoid Valve (V) should remain closed and the DV-5A Valve Diaphragm Chamber should remain pressurized.

This procedure is used to verify that the DV-5A Valve will remain set if the Dry Pilot Actuator (W) operates due to loss of system air pressure and the electric detection system remains in a normal condition.

Step 11. Open (energize) the Solenoid Valve by operating the Releasing Panel and verify the following:

- That the DV-5A Valve operates as is indicated by a discharge of water from the System Drain Valve (E) and the Automatic Drain Valve (F). The Automatic Drain Valve (F) may or may not close depending on the flow past the partially open System Main Control Valve (B)
- That the Model MRA-1 Manual Reset Actuator (N) has operated as is indicated by water discharging into the Drip Funnel from the 1/2 in. drain tube connected to the Model MRA-1 Manual Reset Actuator (N)
- That the Waterflow Pressure Switch (C) and its associated alarms properly operate
- That the Water Motor Alarm, if applicable, properly operates

NOTICE

This procedure simulates opening of both the Dry Pilot Actuator (W) (loss of system air pressure) and Solenoid Valve (V) (operation of the Valve Releasing Panel) to verify automatic system operation.

Step 12. Reset the Double Interlock Preaction System in accordance with the Valve Setting Procedure section.

Nominal Valve Sizes ANSI Inches (DN)	Torque lb-ft (N·m)	
	Nuts	Short Hex Bolts
1 1/2 (40)	44 (59,7)	35 (47,5)
2 (50)	44 (59,7)	35 (47,5)
3 (80)	188 (254,9)	150 (203,4)
4 (100)	396 (536,9)	316 (428,4)
6 (150)	265 (359,3)	212 (287,4)
8 (200)	545 (738,9)	436 (591,1)

TABLE B
DIAPHRAGM COVER BOLTS
MINIMUM TORQUE

Internal Valve Inspection

Once every five years during the annual operational test procedure and prior to the DV-5A Valve being reset and with the DV-5A Valve de-pressurized, the interior of the DV-5A Valve must be cleaned and inspected for wear and damage. Damaged or worn parts must be replaced. (Replacement of the Diaphragm every ten years is recommended, or more frequently if inspections and/or wear and tear warrant more frequent replacement.)

NOTICE

The Diaphragm Cover may be removed between Steps 4 and 5 of the resetting instructions, since at that point the DV-5A Valve should be de-pressurized as evident by a zero gauge reading on the Diaphragm Gauge (K) and Water Supply Gauge (J), as well as no water discharging from the Automatic Drain Valve (F).

To perform internal valve inspection between Steps 4 and 5 of the Valve Setting Procedure remove the Diaphragm cover as follows:

Step 1. Close the Inverted Flare Shut-Off Valve (R).

Step 2. Remove the Copper Tube Fitting between the Diaphragm Supply Valve (P) and the Inverted Flare Shut-Off Valve (R).

Step 3. Loosen the union securing the Electric/Pneumatic Actuation Trim and remove the Electric/Pneumatic Actuation Trim.

Step 4. Loosen and remove the union between the Diaphragm Cover and the MRA-1 Manual Reset Actuator (N) and remove the MRA-1 Manual Reset Actuator (N) subassembly.

Step 5. Remove the Diaphragm Valve Cover hardware, then slowly remove the Diaphragm Cover and perform internal valve inspection. Clean the valve interior and replace parts as necessary.

After cleaning and inspecting valve interior, and replacing parts as necessary, reinstall the Diaphragm Cover by completing the following steps to assure the Diaphragm Cover Fasteners are uniformly and securely tightened.

Step 1. With reference to Figure 1, ensure that the Diaphragm is properly oriented and that the proper hardware arrangement is utilized when assembling the Diaphragm Covers. The hardware arrangements differ depending on the size of the DV-5A Valve.

Step 2. By first using the Long Hex Bolts, support of the Diaphragm Cover will be provided before installing the Short Hex Bolts. Align Diaphragm in proper orientation with Valve Body, and then align Diaphragm Cover in proper orientation with Valve Body. Hand-tighten all fasteners.

Step 3. Using crossdraw sequence to assure uniformity, wrench-tighten Long Hex Bolts and Short Hex Bolts to appropriate torque values. Repeat crossdraw sequence two to three times at incremental torque values until reaching the torque values found in Table B.

Step 4. Inspect to assure all Hex Bolts are securely tightened.

Step 5. Using the union, secure the MRA-1 Manual Reset Actuator (N) to the Diaphragm Cover.

Step 6. Using the union, secure the Electric/Pneumatic Actuation Trim.

Step 7. Replace the Copper Tube Fitting between the Diaphragm Supply Valve (P) and the Inverted Flare Shut-Off Valve (R).

Step 8. Ensure that the unions and flare fittings are securely tightened.

Step 9. With the Diaphragm Supply Valve (P) closed, fully open the Inverted Flare Shut-Off Valve (R) stainless steel screw (approximately 1/2 in.) until resistance is met so as not to break the internal roll-pin. The internal roll-pin stops the removal of the Inverted Flare Shut-Off Valve (R) stainless steel screw.

Step 10. Proceed with Step 5 of the Valve Setting Procedures section in this data sheet.

NOTICE

If the water supply contains chemicals which tend to attack a polyester fabric-reinforced, EPDM rubber or the five year inspection indicates a build-up of debris within the DV-5A Valve that could affect its proper operation, then the frequency of the internal valve inspection procedure must be appropriately increased.

With reference to Figure 1, make certain that the Diaphragm is correctly oriented; otherwise, the DV-5A Valve cannot be properly set.

Under-tightening the Diaphragm Cover Bolts can result in internal and external leakage.

Use only TYCO replacement fasteners as specified in Figure 1.

Do not apply adhesives, lubricants, or other substances to the Diaphragm Valve Body.

Limited Warranty

For warranty terms and conditions, visit
www.tyco-fire.com.

Ordering Procedure

The TYCO DV-5A Automatic Water Control Valves may be ordered as follows:

Pre-Assembled Valves with Trim

DV-5A Valves with Galvanized Trim and Butterfly Valve

Specify: Size (specify), DV-5A Automatic Water Control Valve, G x G connections with assembled galvanized Americas Double Interlock Preaction Electric/Pneumatic Actuation Trim, complete with assembled Model BFV-300 Butterfly Valve, P/N (specify):

1 1/2 in. (DN40)	551011415
2 in. (DN50)	551011420
3 in. (DN80)	551011430
4 in. (DN100)	551011440
6 in. (DN150)	551011460
8 in. (DN200)	551011480

Notes:

Americas pressure switches, P/N 52-287-1-124 Solenoid Valve, and psi/kPa water pressure gauges are provided.

This arrangement is available for EMEA and APAC upon request. Contact your local distributor.

AMERICAS

DV-5A Valves with Galvanized Trim

Specify: Size (specify), DV-5A Automatic Water Control Valve, (specify) end connection with assembled galvanized Americas, Double Interlock Preaction Electric/Pneumatic Actuation Trim, P/N (specify):

Grooved x Grooved	
1 1/2 in. (DN40)	550011415
2 in. (DN50)	550011420
3 in. (DN80)	550011430
4 in. (DN100)	550011440
6 in. (DN150)	550011460
8 in. (DN200)	550011480

Flange x Flange ANSI	
3 in. (DN80)	550021430
4 in. (DN100)	550021440
6 in. (DN150)	550021460
8 in. (DN200)	550021480

Flange x Grooved ANSI	
3 in. (DN80)	550031430
4 in. (DN100)	550031440
6 in. (DN150)	550031460
8 in. (DN200)	550031480

T x T NPT	
1 1/2 in. (DN40)	550061415
2 in. (DN50)	550061420

Note: Pressure switches, P/N 52-287-1-124 solenoid valve, and psi/kPa water pressure gauges are provided.

Separate DV-5A Valves without Trim
See Table A for flange drilling specifications.

Specify: Size (specify), DV-5A Automatic Water Control Valve, (specify) end connection, P/N (specify):

Groove x Groove	
1 1/2 in. (DN40)	530010015
2 in. (DN50)	530010020
3 in. (DN80)	530010030
4 in. (DN100)	530010040
6 in. (DN150)	530010060
8 in. (DN200)	530010080

Flange x Flange ANSI	
3 in. (DN80)	530020030
4 in. (DN100)	530020040
6 in. (DN150)	530020060
8 in. (DN200)	530020080

Flange x Groove ANSI	
3 in. (DN80)	530030030
4 in. (DN100)	530030040
6 in. (DN150)	530030060
8 in. (DN200)	530030080

T x T NPT	
1 1/2 in. (DN40)	530060015
2 in. (DN50)	530060020

Notes:

Valves are typically provided with flange drilling per ANSI B16.1 (Class 125) or ISO (7005-2 PN16).

Upon request, valves can be provided with flange drilling per JIS B 2210 or AS 2129. In which case part numbers are not assigned.

DV-5A Valve Trim

Specify: Size (specify), finish (specify), Electric/Pneumatic Actuation Trim for DV-5A Automatic Water Control Valves used in Double Interlock Preaction Fire Protection System, P/N (specify):

Galvanized	
1 1/2 in. (DN40)	540001420
2 in. (DN50)	540001420
3 in. (DN80)	540001430
4 in. (DN100)	540001440
6 in. (DN150)	540001460
8 in. (DN200)	540001480

Black	
1 1/2 in. (DN40)	542001420
2 in. (DN50)	542001420
3 in. (DN80)	542001430
4 in. (DN100)	542001440
6 in. (DN150)	542001460
8 in. (DN200)	542001480

Note: Pressure switches and/or solenoid valves for electric actuation are separately ordered.

EMEA

DV-5A Valves with Galvanized Trim

Specify: Size (specify), DV-5A Automatic Water Control Valve, (specify) end connection with assembled galvanized EMEA, Double Interlock Preaction Electric/Pneumatic Actuation Trim, P/N (specify):

Grooved x Grooved	
1 1/2 in. (DN40)	550111415
2 in. (DN50)	550111420
3 in. (DN80)	550111430
4 in. (DN100)	550111440
6 in. (DN150)	550111460
8 in. (DN200)	550111480

Flange x Flange ANSI	
3 in. (DN80)	550121430
4 in. (DN100)	550121440
6 in. (DN150)	550121460
8 in. (DN200)	550121480

Flange x Grooved ANSI	
3 in. (DN80)	550131430
4 in. (DN100)	550131440
6 in. (DN150)	550131460
8 in. (DN200)	550131480

Flange x Flange ISO	
3 in. (DN80)	550141430
4 in. (DN100)	550141440
6 in. (DN150)	550141460
8 in. (DN200)	550141480

Flange x Grooved ISO	
3 in. (DN80)	550151430
4 in. (DN100)	550151440
6 in. (DN150)	550151460
8 in. (DN200)	550151480

T x T ISO	
1 1/2 in. (DN40)	550171415
2 in. (DN50)	550171420

Note: Pressure switches, P/N 52-287-1-124 solenoid valve, bar/psi water pressure gauges, and NPT to ISO threaded trim adaptors for external connections are provided.

Separate DV-5A Valves without Trim
See Table A for flange drilling specifications.

Specify: Size (specify), DV-5A Automatic Water Control Valve, (specify) end connection, P/N (specify):

Groove x Groove	
1 1/2 in. (DN40)	530010015
2 in. (DN50)	530010020
3 in. (DN80)	530010030
4 in. (DN100)	530010040
6 in. (DN150)	530010060
8 in. (DN200)	530010080

Flange x Flange ANSI	
3 in. (DN80)	530020030
4 in. (DN100)	530020040
6 in. (DN150)	530020060
8 in. (DN200)	530020080

Flange x Groove ANSI	
3 in. (DN80)	530030030
4 in. (DN100)	530030040
6 in. (DN150)	530030060
8 in. (DN200)	530030080

T x T NPT	
1 1/2 in. (DN40)	530060015
2 in. (DN50)	530060020

Flange x Flange ISO

3 in. (DN80)	.530040030
4 in. (DN100)	.530040040
6 in. (DN150)	.530040060
8 in. (DN200)	.530040080

Flange x Groove ISO

3 in. (DN80)	.530050030
4 in. (DN100)	.530050040
6 in. (DN150)	.530050060
8 in. (DN200)	.530050080

T x T ISO

1 1/2 in. (DN40)	.530070015
2 in. (DN50)	.530070020

Notes:

Valves are typically provided with flange drilling per ANSI B16.1 (Class 125) or ISO (7005-2 PN16).

Upon request, valves can be provided with flange drilling per JIS B 2210 or AS 2129. In which case part numbers are not assigned.

DV-5A Valve Trim

Specify: Size (specify), finish (specify), Double Interlock Praction Electric/Pneumatic Actuation Trim for DV-5A Automatic Water Control Valves used in Deluge Fire Protection System, P/N (specify):

Galvanized

1 1/2 in. (DN40)	.540101420
2 in. (DN50)	.540101420
3 in. (DN80)	.540101430
4 in. (DN100)	.540101440
6 in. (DN150)	.540101460
8 in. (DN200)	.540101480

Black

1 1/2 in. (DN40)	.542101420
2 in. (DN50)	.542101420
3 in. (DN80)	.542101430
4 in. (DN100)	.542101440
6 in. (DN150)	.542101460
8 in. (DN200)	.542101480

Note: Pressure switches, solenoid valves for electric actuation, water pressure gauges, and BFV-300 Butterfly Valve are separately ordered. NPT to ISO threaded adaptors are provided for External Trim Connections (drains, pressure switches, water motor alarms, etc.).

APAC

DV-5A Valves with Galvanized Trim

Specify: Size (specify), DV-5A Automatic Water Control Valve, (specify) end connection with assembled galvanized APAC, Double Interlock Praction Electric/Pneumatic Actuation Trim, P/N (specify):

Grooved x Grooved

1 1/2 in. (DN40)	.550011415
2 in. (DN50)	.550011420
3 in. (DN80)	.550011430
4 in. (DN100)	.550011440
6 in. (DN150)	.550011460
8 in. (DN200)	.550011480

Flange x Flange ANSI

3 in. (DN80)	.550021430
4 in. (DN100)	.550021440
6 in. (DN150)	.550021460
8 in. (DN200)	.550021480

Flange x Grooved ANSI

3 in. (DN80)	.550031430
4 in. (DN100)	.550031440
6 in. (DN150)	.550031460
8 in. (DN200)	.550031480

T x T NPT

1 1/2 in. (DN40)	.550061415
2 in. (DN50)	.550061420

Flange x Flange ISO

3 in. (DN80)	.550041430
4 in. (DN100)	.550041440
6 in. (DN150)	.550041460
8 in. (DN200)	.550041480

Flange x Grooved ISO

3 in. (DN80)	.550051430
4 in. (DN100)	.550051440
6 in. (DN150)	.550051460
8 in. (DN200)	.550051480

Note: Pressure switches, P/N 52-287-1-124 solenoid valve, and psi/kPa water pressure gauges are provided.

Separate DV-5A Valves without Trim

See Table A for flange drilling specifications.

Specify: Size (specify), DV-5A Automatic Water Control Valve, (specify) end connection, P/N (specify):

Groove x Groove

1 1/2 in. (DN40)	.530010015
2 in. (DN50)	.530010020
3 in. (DN80)	.530010030
4 in. (DN100)	.530010040
6 in. (DN150)	.530010060
8 in. (DN200)	.530010080

Flange x Flange ANSI

3 in. (DN80)	.530020030
4 in. (DN100)	.530020040
6 in. (DN150)	.530020060
8 in. (DN200)	.530020080

Flange x Groove ANSI

3 in. (DN80)	.530030030
4 in. (DN100)	.530030040
6 in. (DN150)	.530030060
8 in. (DN200)	.530020080

T x T NPT

1 1/2 in. (DN40)	.530060015
2 in. (DN50)	.530060020

Flange x Flange ISO

3 in. (DN80)	.530040030
4 in. (DN100)	.530040040
6 in. (DN150)	.530040060
8 in. (DN200)	.530040080

Flange x Groove ISO

3 in. (DN80)	.530050030
4 in. (DN100)	.530050040
6 in. (DN150)	.530050060
8 in. (DN200)	.530050080

T x T ISO

1 1/2 in. (DN40)	.530070015
2 in. (DN50)	.530070020

Notes:

Valves are typically provided with flange drilling per ANSI B16.1 (Class 125) or ISO (7005-2 PN16).

Upon request, valves can be provided with flange drilling per JIS B 2210 or AS 2129. In which case part numbers are not assigned.

DV-5A Valve Trim

Specify: Size (specify), finish (specify), Electric/Pneumatic Actuation Trim for DV-5A Automatic Water Control Valves used in Double Interlock Praction Fire Protection System, P/N (specify):

Galvanized

1 1/2 in. (DN40)	.540001420
2 in. (DN50)	.540001420
3 in. (DN80)	.540001430
4 in. (DN100)	.540001440
6 in. (DN150)	.540001460
8 in. (DN200)	.540001480

Black

1 1/2 in. (DN40)	.542001420
2 in. (DN50)	.542001420
3 in. (DN80)	.542001430
4 in. (DN100)	.542001440
6 in. (DN150)	.542001460
8 in. (DN200)	.542001480

DV-5A Valve Trim Accessories

(for separately ordered valve trim)

Specify: (Specify Accessory Description), P/N (specify):

Waterflow Pressure Alarm Switch, Potter PS10-2 (America/APAC)	.25720
Waterflow Pressure Alarm Switch PS10-1 (EMEA)	.0260
Air Pressure Alarm Switch, Potter PS40-2 (America/APAC)	.25710
Air Pressure Alarm Switch PS40-1 (EMEA)	.0262
Model WMA-1 Water Motor Alarm (America/APAC)	.526301001P
Model WMA-1 Water Motor Alarm (EMEA)	.526301021R
Model AMD-1 Air Maintenance Device	.523242002
Model AMD-2 Air Maintenance Device	.523262001
Model AMD-3 Nitrogen Maintenance Device	.523282001
Model MC-1 Manual Control Stations	.522892001
Water Gauges with bar/psi	.025500013
600 psi Water Gauge psi/kPa (service pressure over 300 psi)	.923431004
Solenoid Valve for Releasing Service	Refer to Technical Data Sheet TFP2108

DV-5A Valve Replacement Parts

Specify: (Description) for use with (specify size) DV-5A Automatic Water Control Valve, P/N (see Figure 1)

DV-5A Valve Trim Replacement Parts

Specify: (Description) for use with DV-5A Valve Trim, P/N (see Figure 6)

SECTION

3

General Air Products Manual

Riser and Tank Mounted Oilless Air Compressors Installation, Operation and Maintenance Manual



OL *Plus* **& OLT *Plus* Series**

Riser and Tank Mounted Oilless Air Compressors
**Installation, Operation and
Maintenance Manual**



Call **1-800-345-8207**
or visit our web site for our complete product listing
www.GeneralAirProducts.com

version 2.3
07-2019

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If there are any questions regarding installation, operation, or maintenance of this compressor, please call 800-345-8207

**IMPORTANT: ALL INFORMATION SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.
Consult factory for the most up to date version of this manual - 1-800-345-8207.**

Section 1 - Safety & Warnings

1.1 Safety Guidelines

This manual contains information that is very important to know and understand. This information is provided for SAFETY and to PREVENT EQUIPMENT PROBLEMS. To help recognize this information, observe the following symbols.



- Danger indicates an imminently hazardous situation which, if not avoided, **WILL** result in death or serious injury.



- Warning indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided **COULD** result in death or serious injury.



- Caution indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, **MAY** result in minor or moderate injury.



- Notice indicates important information, that if not followed may cause damage to equipment.

1.2 General Information

This compressor is intended for installation indoors for use on dry sprinkler systems in accordance with the Standard for Installation of Sprinkler Systems, NFPA 13 and the National Electrical Code, NFPA 70. The compressor should be sized to restore and maintain the air pressure in the sprinkler system in accordance with the requirements in NFPA 13.

1.3 General Safety Information

1. Read all manuals included with this product carefully. Be thoroughly familiar with the controls and the proper use of the equipment.
2. Follow all local electrical and safety codes as well as National Electrical Codes (NEC), Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA), and National Fire Protection Association (NFPA).
3. Only persons familiar with these rules of safe operation should be allowed to use the equipment.
4. Keep visitors away and NEVER allow children in the work area.
5. Wear safety glasses and use hearing protection when operating the unit.
6. Do not stand on or use the unit as a handhold.
7. **Periodic inspection and test of this equipment is required.** Consult your installer and local codes to meet all requirements.
8. Check all fasteners at frequent intervals for proper tightness.

1.4 Safety Notes



- This compressor is not equipped and should NOT be used "as is" to supply breathing quality air.



- Motors, electrical equipment and controls can cause electrical arcs that will ignite flammable gas or vapor. Never operate or repair in or near flammable gas or vapor. Never store flammable liquids or gasses near the compressor.



- These compressors are suitable for pumping only atmospheric air. As defined in Compressed Gas Association Pamphlet G-7, page 3, atmospheric air is a mixture of elements and compounds where nitrogen and oxygen comprise more than 99% with all other trace gasses comprising less than 1%. **Do not use this compressor in contaminated environments or for pumping mixtures other than atmospheric air.**



- Compressed air contains liquid water and is saturated with water vapor, which can freeze when surrounding temperatures are lower than 32°F (0°C). Component selection to minimize the effects of water vapor must be considered.

Section 2 - Receiving

Your compressor is inspected at the factory and packaged to protect against shipping damage. When the compressor is unpacked, inspect for damage or missing parts. All claims should be settled directly with the freight company.



- Do not operate this compressor if damaged during shipment, handling or use. Any damage may result in failure and cause injury or property damage.

Section 3 - Installation Location

Locate the compressor in a clean, well ventilated area where air is relatively cool, clean and dry. A 110°F (43°C) maximum and 40°F (4.5°C) minimum temperature for surrounding and inlet air are recommended. Provide at least 12 to 18 inches of clearance from any wall or other obstruction that will interfere with airflow over and through the compressor. Blocking airflow through the fan may cause the compressor to overheat. Do not place the compressor in an area of excessive heat, such as near a boiler.

Section 4 - Mounting

OL Plus Series (Riser mounted units) may be mounted to a firm level floor, wall or system riser. A mounting bracket and straps are provided. Tank mounted units must be leveled and anchored to the floor; the vibration isolators (P/N KVP4X4) supplied with the unit must be used. Both tank and riser mounted units are shipped with a flex hose and union. The flex hose (P/N P3002MP) is recommended to be installed between the compressor or tank outlet and service piping.

Section 5 - Lubrication



- This compressor is designed for non-lubricated service. Bearings are permanently lubricated. **Do not lubricate any part of the compressor or motor.**

Section 6 - Piping

6.1 Piping Instructions



- Compressed air contains liquid water and is saturated with water vapor, which can freeze when surrounding temperatures are lower than 32°F (0°C). Component selection to minimize the effects of water vapor must be considered.

Piping between the compressor, accessory items and the sprinkler system must be at least ½" internal diameter to minimize pressure drop from the compressor to system. Larger pipe size may be required by code and may be substituted with no adverse effects.



- Smaller line size must not be used and will restrict the compressor flow, lowering capacity and causing the compressor/motor to work harder, which shortens compressor/motor life. All piping connected to the compressor must be fully supported and not transfer any loads to the compressor.

If an AMD-1 is used, allow sufficient distance between the compressor and AMD-1 to ensure that the maximum temperature at the AMD-1 is 200°F or less.



- When an AMD is used with riser mounted units, a riser mounted tank kit (P/N OLR-TK) is recommended to prevent short cycling the compressor.

All oilless compressors include a relief valve. For riser mounted models, the relief valve is installed on the compressor. For tank mounted models, an ASME Code relief valve is mounted on the compressor tank. This valve will open at a preset value above the pressure switch setting to prevent excess tank pressure in the event of a switch failure.



- Do not attempt to change the safety relief valve setting.

A manual drain is provided on the bottom of each tank mounted compressor. Moisture accumulated in the tank must be drained weekly. An automatic drain, P/N DVA-2T, is recommended in areas of high humidity.

The compressor outlet piping should contain an accessible drain. As a minimum a manual drain may be used, but an automatic drain is recommended to remove excess water.



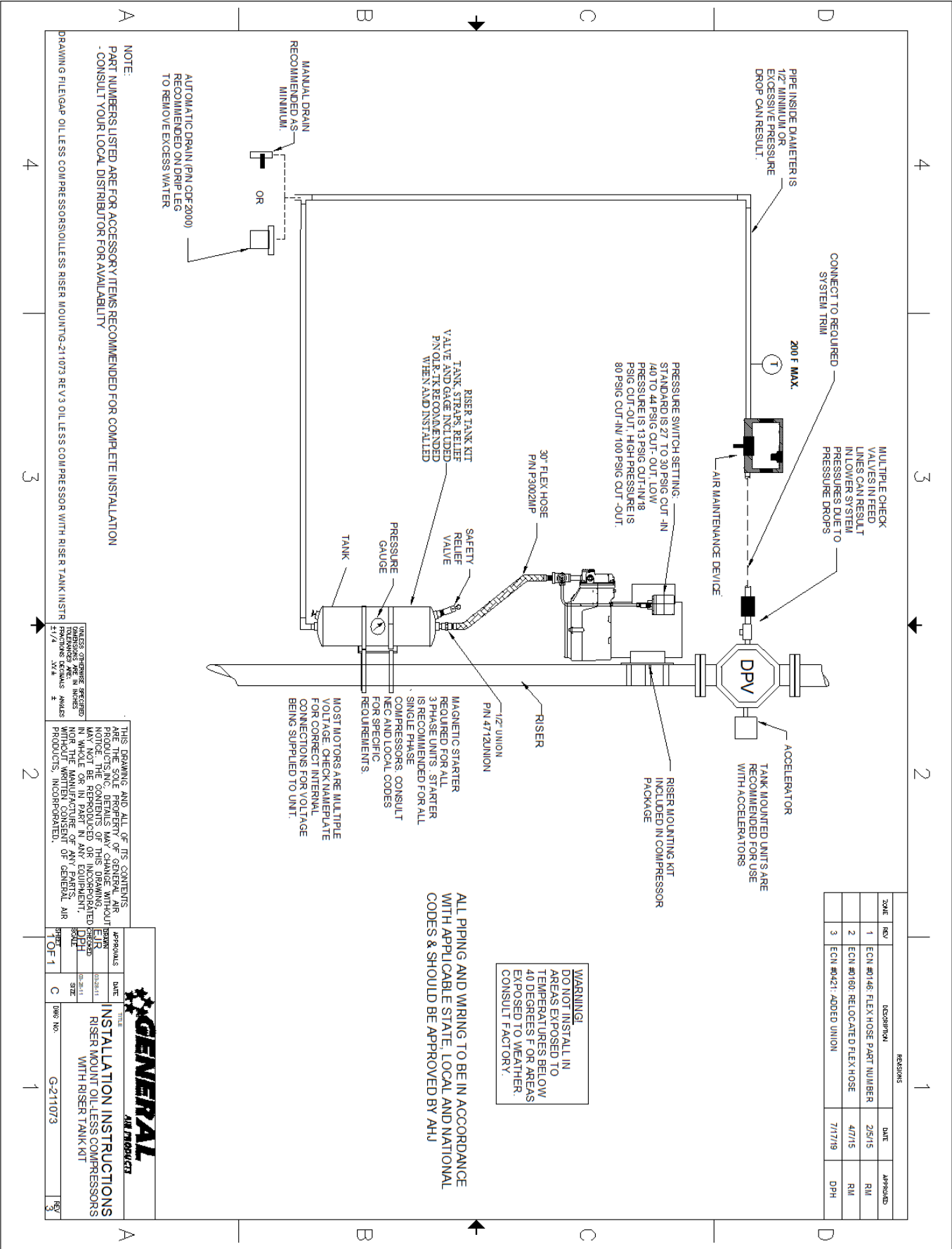
- Accumulation of condensed water in the system can cause corrosion of components and reduction of system capacity.



- Warranty is void if a separate check valve is not installed to prevent water backflow to compressor.

Section 6 - Piping

6.2 OL Plus Series Riser Mounted Oilless Air Compressor Installation Drawing



6.3 OLT Plus Series Tank Mounted Oilless Air Compressor Installation Drawing



Section 7 - Wiring

7.1 Wiring Instructions



- Wiring should be in accordance with the national electrical code and any local codes or regulations. Have a licensed and competent electrician ensure that the voltage supplied matches the compressor voltage.



- Inadequate wiring size can cause insufficient voltage at the compressor during start-up. Overheating and damage can result to the motor and controls.



- Failure to use the pressure switch may result in overpressure of the compressor or other components in the system. Overpressure of the compressor can result in blown head gaskets or other damage.



- Grounding Instructions: This product must be connected to a grounded, metallic, permanent wiring system, or an equipment grounding terminal or lead on the product.

The supply wire must be of adequate size and no other equipment should be connected to the same line. The adjacent table lists the recommended wire size for each model based on a 100' run and lowest operating voltage. Consult factory for longer runs. The motors supplied are multiple voltage motors. A label on the pressure switch cover indicates the voltage the motor is pre-wired for. If the supply voltage, on site, is different from the voltage indicated on this label, change the internal motor voltage connections to match the supply voltage. To change internal voltage connections, remove the cover plate located on the rear or side of the motor and reconnect the wire leads as shown on the motor's wiring diagram.

On all three phase compressors an arrow on the motor indicates the required direction of rotation of the compressor. If the compressor rotates in the opposite direction, reverse the rotation of the motor. Interchanging any two incoming supply wires reverses rotation of three phase motors.

Minimum Recommended Wire Size		
Model #	1 Phase	3 Phase
OL(T)12516**	12	N/A
OL(T)25033**	12	N/A
OL(T)36550**	12	12
OL(T)43075**	10	12
OL(T)615100**	6	12
OL(T)915150**	6	12
OL(T)1225200**	10	10
OL(T)32016**-LP	12	N/A
OL(T)55033**-LP	12	N/A
OL(T)86050**-LP	12	12
OL(T)99075**-LP	10	12



- Single-phase motors include internal thermal overload protection, which has an automatic reset device.



- Disconnect electrical power before servicing to disable reset devices. Thermal protection can automatically start the motor when the protector resets.

On single phase models, the motor is pre-wired to the pressure switch provided, which controls starting (cut in pressure) and stopping (cut out pressure) of the motor. The pressure switch is factory set. Standard models switch is set at 27 to 30 psig cut in and 40 to 44 psig cut out. Low pressure models ("-LP") switch is set at 13 psig cut in and 18 psig cut out. Consult General Air Products before adjusting the pressure switch.

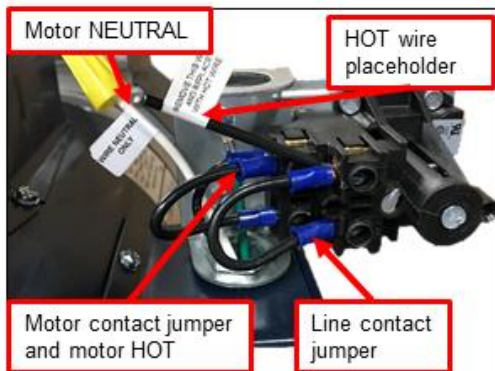
On three-phase compressors, the motor is not pre-wired to the pressure switch. Refer to the three phase wiring instruction drawing for recommended wiring. **A motor starter is required, for all three phase models, to protect the motor from overload conditions to meet NEC, NFPA70, Article 430. A motor starter is recommended, for all single phase models.** Consult the National Electric Code and local codes for motor starter requirements. Refer to the proper wiring instruction drawing for recommended wiring to a starter.



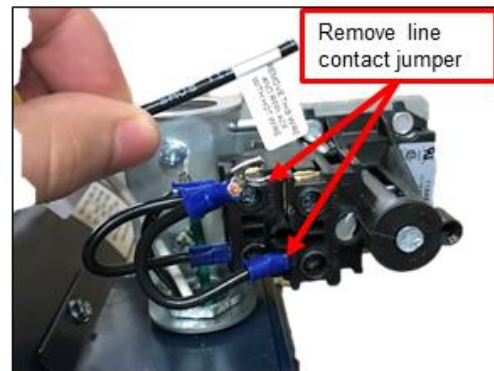
- Do not run two phases of a three phase supply through the pressure switch. Serious damage can result. Warranty is voided if connected this way.

Section 7 - Wiring

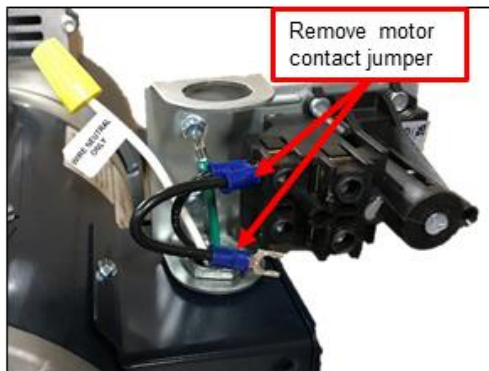
Convert Pressure Switch from 115V to 230V



1. Identification of wires.



2. Remove line contact jumper and HOT wire placeholder.



3. Remove motor contact jumper, leaving motor HOT in terminal. Retighten motor HOT wire in terminal.



4. Remove yellow wire nut from motor NEUTRAL.



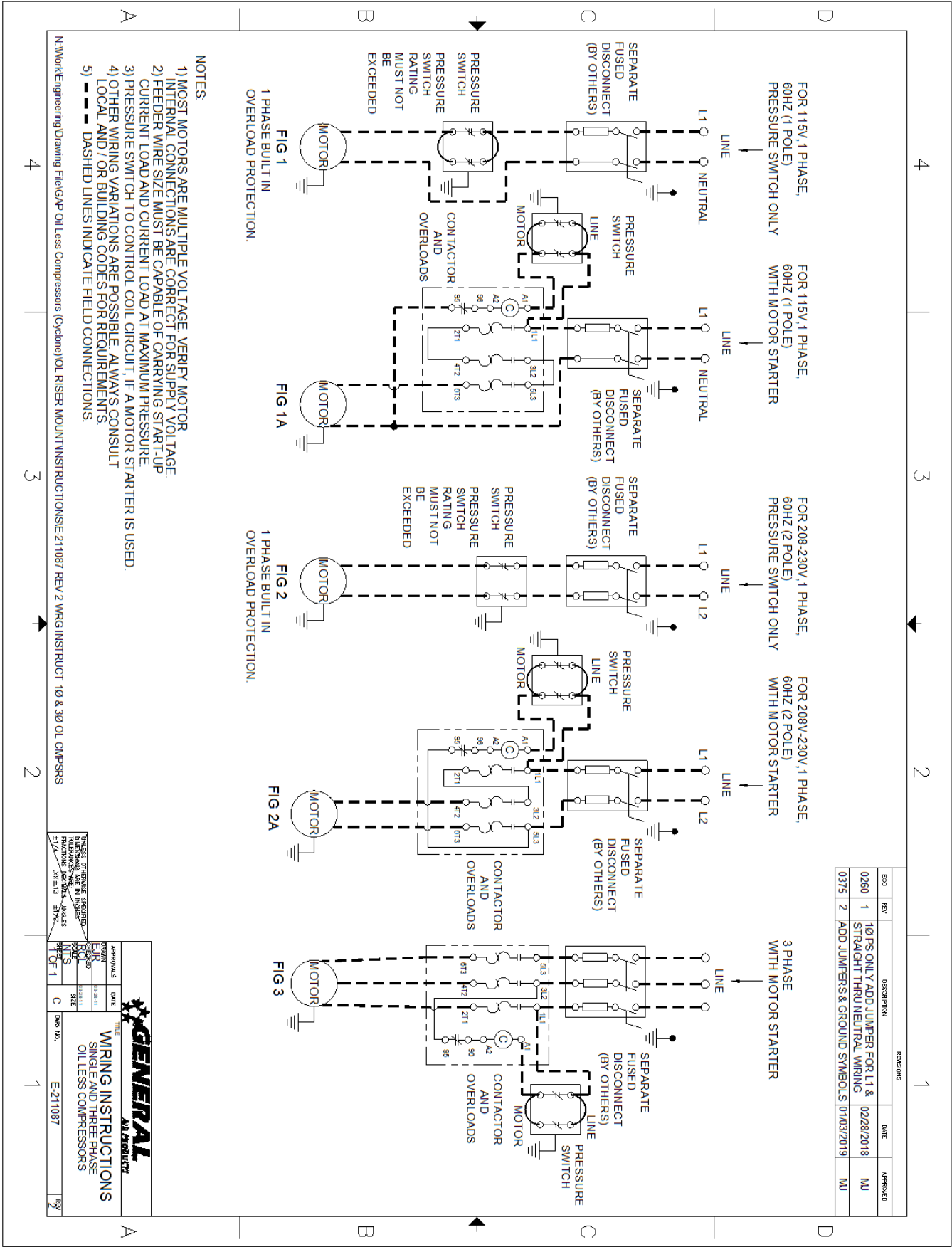
5. Crimp a spade connector onto NEUTRAL wire.



6. Insert spade connector into other motor terminal. Use wiring diagram on side of motor to wire it for 230V.
7. Wire supply line 1 and line 2 to line contacts of pressure switch.

Section 7 - Wiring

7.2 Oilless Air Compressor Single & 3 Phase Wiring Drawing



Section 8 - Maintenance Instructions



WARNING

- Disconnect, tag, and lock out power source then release all pressure from the system before attempting to install, service, relocate, or perform any service.

The following instructions are based on normal operation. If the compressor is in an excessively dusty area, increase frequency of maintenance checks.

Weekly:

- Drain condensate from receiver and traps
- Check for unusual noise or vibration
- Clean air filters (only with non-petroleum based products)
- Clean all external parts of the compressor and motor

Monthly:

- Manually test safety relief valve
- Inspect air system for leaks
- Tighten fitting, nuts, and screws as required

Quarterly:

- Change filters

Warranty can be voided if modifications or adjustments are made without consultation and approval from factory personnel.

If there are any questions regarding installation, operation, or maintenance of this compressor, please call 800-345-8207

Section 9 - Troubleshooting Guide

Symptom	Possible Cause(s)	Corrective Action
Motor hums and runs slowly or not at all.	1. Low or no voltage 2. Shorted or open motor winding 3. Defective check valve 4. Defective pressure switch - contacts will not close	1. Check voltage during start. Voltage must be within +/- 10% of nominal voltage to start motor. Increase wire size if necessary, to lower voltage drop. 2. Replace compressor 3. Replace check valve 4. Repair or replace pressure switch
Reset mechanism cuts out or fuses blow repeatedly	1. Insufficient voltage to motor 2. Pressure switch set too high 3. Wrong fuse size 4. Piping too restrictive 5. Defective motor	1. Check voltage during start. Voltage must be within +/- 10% of nominal voltage to start motor. Increase wire size if necessary, to lower voltage drop. 2. Consult factory, adjust or replace 3. Be sure fuses, heaters and/or overloads are properly rated or set 4. Add receiver vessel or increase pipe volume after compressor 5. Consult factory
Unit short cycles repeatedly	1. Piping too restrictive 2. Air leaks	1. Add receiver vessel or increase pipe volume after compressor 2. Repair leaks
Compressor overheating	1. Dirty intake filter 2. Wrong motor rotation 3. Air flow to fan blocked	1. Clean intake filter 2. Correct rotation 3. Clean air flow to fan or relocate unit
Excessive noise in operation	1. Damaged bearings 2. Worn piston cup 3. Broken valves 4. Loose fan 5. Damaged fan guard	Contact General Air Products for technical support by calling 1-800-345-8207
System pressure builds slowly	1. Compressor sized incorrectly 2. Leaks or restrictions in piping 3. Dirty intake filter	1. Check system size and compressor sizing 2. Correct leaks and remove restrictions 3. Clean intake filter

Section 10 - Warranty Policy

GENERAL PROVISIONS & LIMITATIONS

General Air Products, Inc. (the "Company") warrants to each original purchaser ("Purchaser") of its new products from the Company or its Authorized Distributor that such products are, at the time of delivery to the Purchaser, made with good materials and workman- ship. No warranty is made with respect to:

1. Any product, which has been repaired or altered in such a way, in the Companies judgment, as to affect the product adversely.
2. Any product, which has, in the Companies judgment been subjected to negligence, accident, improper storage, improper installation or application.
3. Any product, which has not been operated or maintained in accordance with the recommendations of the Company.
4. Components or accessories manufactured, warranted and serviced by others.
5. Any reconditioned or prior owned product.

Claims for items described in 4. above should be submitted directly to the manufacturer.

WARRANTY PERIOD

The Company's obligation under this Warranty is limited to repair or, at its option, replacing during normal business hours at the designated facility of the Company, any part that in its judgment proved not to be as warranted within the applicable Warranty Period as follows.

COMPONENTS

All non-consumable components are warranted for 12 months from the date of purchase. Consumables are not covered under warranty. The unit must have been installed by either a factory authorized distributor or agent in accordance with the factory recommendations taking into account all other local site conditions not originally noted to the factory. The unit must be operated and maintained in accordance with the Factory recommendations and original design conditions. Failure to provide such proof of the above may void warranty.

LABOR TRANSPORTATION & INSPECTION

The Company will repair or replace any product or part thereof which in the Companies judgment is proved to be not as warranted. Labor costs are not covered under warranty.

All costs of transportation of product, labor or parts claimed not to be as warranted and, of repaired or replaced parts to or from factory shall be borne by purchaser. The Company may require the return of any part claimed not to be as warranted to one of its facilities as designated by the Company, transportation prepaid by Purchaser, to establish a claim under this warranty.

Replacement parts provided under the terms of the warranty are warranted for the remainder of the Warranty Period of the product upon which installed to the same extent as if such parts were original components.

DISCLAIMER

THE FOREGOING WARRANTY IS EXCLUSIVE AND IT IS EXPRESSLY AGREED THAT, EXCEPT AS TO TITLE, THE COMPANY MAKES NO OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED OR STATUTORY, INCLUDING ANY IMPLIED WARRANTY OR MERCHANTABILITY.

THE REMEDY PROVIDED UNDER THIS WARRANTY SHALL BE THE SOLE, EXCLUSIVE AND ONLY REMEDY AVAILABLE TO THE PURCHASER AND IN NO CASE SHALL THE COMPANY BE SUBJECT TO ANY OTHER OBLIGATIONS OR LIABILITIES. UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES SHALL THE COMPANY BE LIABLE FOR SPECIAL, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES, EXPENSES, LOSSES OR DELAYS HOWSOEVER CAUSED.

No statement, representation, agreement, or understanding, oral or written, made by any agent, distributor, representative or employee of the Company which is not contained in this Warranty will be binding upon the company unless made in writing and executed by an officer of the Company.

This warranty shall not be effective as to any claim which is not presented within 30 days after the date upon which the product is claimed not to have been as warranted. Any action for breach of this warranty must be commenced within one year after the date upon which the cause of action occurred.

Any adjustment made pursuant to this warranty shall not be construed as an admission by the Company that any product was not as warranted.

PROMPT DISPOSITION & RETURNS POLICY

The Company will make a good faith effort for prompt correction or other adjustment with respect to any product, which proves to be defective within the warranty period. Before returning any product, write or call the distributor, agent or authorized company from which the product was purchased, describing defect and giving date and number of original invoice, as well as proof of Factory supplied consumables and proof of scheduled maintenance. No products will be accepted for return without the Company issuing a "Returned Goods Authorization" (RGA) to the Purchaser and unless accompanied by a properly authorized RGA request form initiated by the Purchaser. Return freight must be prepaid and each returned product must have the RGA number clearly marked on the product. Title and risk of loss pass to buyer upon delivery to the common carrier.

PRODUCT SUITABILITY

Many States, Localities and Countries have codes and regulations governing sales, construction, installation, and/or use of products for certain purposes, which may vary from those in neighboring areas. While General Air Products, Inc. attempts to assure that its products comply with such codes, it cannot guarantee compliance, and cannot be responsible for how the product is installed or used? Before purchase and use of a product, please review the product application, and national and local codes and regulations, and be sure that the product, installation, and use will comply with them.

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REV: 4/22/11

SECTION

4

United Fire Systems
UFS-710

NAMD-1
Instruction Sheet

INSTRUCTION SHEET

Nitrogen / Air Maintenance Device for Fire Sprinkler Systems
Model **NAMD-1**

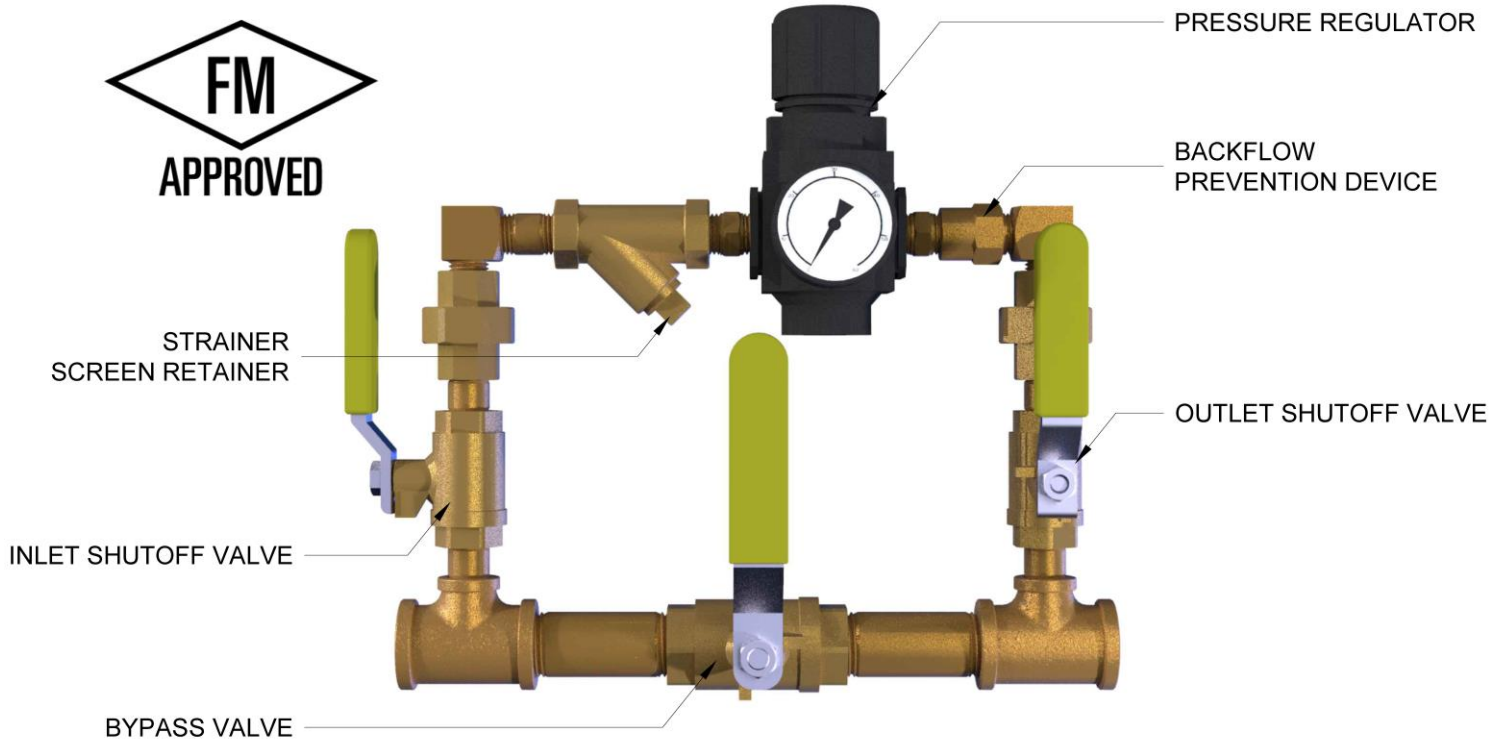


Figure 1

DESCRIPTION

The **UNITED Fire Systems Model NAMD-1** is an FM Approved device for controlling the nitrogen and / or air pressure in preaction and dry-pipe fire sprinkler piping. The device is equipped with a high-precision pressure regulator capable of providing accurate regulation over a wide range of inlet pressures and gas flows. This is especially important for sprinkler corrosion inhibiting systems supplying nitrogen to the sprinkler system, since most nitrogen systems provide less gas flow than a conventional air compressor.

SPECIFICATIONS

Model No.:	NAMD-1
Material (other than regulator):	Brass
Material (regulator body):	Zinc
Inlet:	1/2" NPT Female
Outlet:	1/2" NPT Female
Inlet Pressure Range:	0-175 PSIG (0-1200 kPa gauge)
Outlet Pressure Range:	15-60 PSIG (100-410 kPa gauge)
Maximum Pressure:	175 PSIG (1200 kPa)
Temperature Range:	-30°F to +150°F (-34°C to +65°C)
Dimensions (approx.):	9.75" L x 8.25" H (248 mm x 210 mm)
Weight (approx.):	7 lbs. (3.2 kg)

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INSTRUCTION SHEET

Nitrogen / Air Maintenance Device for Fire Sprinkler Systems
Model **NAMD-1**



1. INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS – READ AND UNDERSTAND BEFORE INSTALLATION

IMPORTANT



DO NOT disassemble the **Model NAMD-1** device!

- 1.1. Install the **Model NAMD-1** device in the nitrogen / air pressure supply line to the sprinkler valve trim.
- 1.2. **UNITED Fire Systems** highly recommends installing one (1) **Model NAMD-1** device for each sprinkler valve.
- 1.3. The device may be installed in any orientation.
- 1.4. Install the device as close as possible to the sprinkler valve receiving the pressure.
- 1.5. Locate the device in as a convenient place as possible, where the ball valves may be easily operated and the pressure gauge observed.
- 1.6. If the rigidity of the inlet and outlet piping is sufficient, no additional bracketing should be necessary. Otherwise, use standard split ring hangers and hardware to attach the device to the wall or other solid mounting location.

IMPORTANT



The **Model NAMD-1** device is designed to operate in one direction only. Refer to **Figure 1** to positively identify the **INLET** and **OUTLET** ports of the device.

- 1.7. Attach the piping from the pressure source to the **INLET** of the device. Piping shall be 1/2" nominal pipe size minimum. Use Teflon tape on the male pipe threads of the pipe only. DO NOT permit pipe thread sealant to enter the device.
- 1.8. Attach the piping from the **OUTLET** of the device to the proper connection point on the sprinkler valve trim. Piping shall be 1/2" nominal pipe size minimum. Use Teflon tape on the male threads of the pipe only. DO NOT permit pipe thread sealant to enter the device.
- 1.9. Proceed to the **COMMISSIONING** instructions below.

2. COMMISSIONING

- 2.1. Ensure all three (3) ball valves on the **Model NAMD-1** device are **CLOSED**.
- 2.2. Determine proper supervisory pressure for the sprinkler valve which the device is connected to.
- 2.3. Pull pressure regulator adjustment knob UP.
- 2.4. Turn pressure regulator adjustment knob COUNTERCLOCKWISE to remove all force from the regulating spring.
- 2.5. Apply nitrogen pressure from sprinkler corrosion inhibiting system to the device inlet.
- 2.6. Leak check the piping from the pressure source to the Model NAMD-1 device. Piping should be as leak-free as possible. Correct all leaks before proceeding.
- 2.7. Gradually open inlet shutoff valve. Pressure gauge on the device pressure regulator should indicate pressure.

IMPORTANT



When adjusting pressure regulator, always approach the desired adjustment from a LOWER to a HIGHER pressure.

- A. If pressure adjustment (as indicated on device pressure gauge) is LOW, turn pressure regulator adjustment knob CLOCKWISE to increase pressure to desired setting.
- B. If pressure adjustment (as indicated on the device pressure gauge) is HIGH, turn pressure regulator adjustment knob COUNTERCLOCKWISE to reduce pressure 3-5 PSIG below desired setting, then turn knob CLOCKWISE to increase pressure to desired setting.

UNITED Fire Systems

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INSTRUCTION SHEET

Nitrogen / Air Maintenance Device for Fire Sprinkler Systems
Model **NAMD-1**



2. COMMISSIONING (continued)

- 2.8. Turn pressure regulator adjustment knob clockwise until pressure gauge indicates 2-3 PSIG above the desired supervisory pressure determined in step 2.2.
- 2.9. Gradually open outlet shutoff valve. Nitrogen pressure will reach the sprinkler valve trim.
- 2.10. Leak check the piping from the **Model NAMD-1** device to the sprinkler valve trim. Piping should be as leak-free as possible. Correct all leaks before proceeding.
- 2.11 Check that pressure gauge continues to indicate 2-3 PSIG above supervisory pressure. Adjust if necessary.
- 2.12. Push pressure regulator adjustment knob DOWN.

3. OPERATION

Table 1 – Valve Positions			
MODE	INLET Shutoff Valve	OUTLET Shutoff Valve	BYPASS Valve
No Gas Supply To Sprinkler Valve	Closed	Closed	Closed
Initial-Fill With Air	Closed	Closed	OPEN
Supply System With Nitrogen	OPEN	OPEN	Closed
DO NOT Operate	OPEN	OPEN	OPEN

4. INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

4.1 Monthly

- 4.1.1 Inspect the **Model NAMD-1** device valve position. Use Table 1 to verify that valve position is in accordance with desired MODE.
- 4.1.2 Inspect the pressure gauge. Verify that indicated pressure is 2-3 PSI above the desired supervisory pressure of the connected sprinkler valve. Refer to **2. COMMISSIONING** if regulator adjustment is required.

4.2 Annual At least annually, inspect and clean the device strainer screen.



Ensure that **Model NAMD-1** device is completely depressurized before inspecting and cleaning the strainer screen. Failure to do so can result in death or serious personal injury!



When ball valves have been CLOSED, the nitrogen / air supply is not available to pressurize the sprinkler system piping. Take required precautions to prevent inadvertent sprinkler valve operation. Notify applicable personnel of possible "low air" signals.

UNITED Fire Systems

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INSTRUCTION SHEET

Nitrogen / Air Maintenance Device for Fire Sprinkler Systems
Model **NAMD-1**



4. INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE (Continued)

4.2 Annual (Continued)

- 4.2.1 Ensure there is no pressure present in the **Model NAMD-1** device.
- 4.2.2 Hold device so that torque applied to strainer screen retainer does not move the device.
- 4.2.3 Refer to **Figure 1**. Apply suitable wrench to HEX on strainer screen retainer. Do NOT remove square plug.
- 4.2.4 Remove strainer screen retainer. Retain for replacement.
- 4.2.5 Examine rubber seal on strainer screen retainer. If damaged during removal, leakage may occur.
- 4.2.6 Remove strainer. Empty any loose material, and then flush with clean water. If necessary, use a wire brush to remove trapped particles. Dry strainer screen thoroughly before replacement.
- 4.2.7 If strainer screen is damaged, replace with new strainer screen UFS P/N 30-500003-401.
- 4.2.8 Insert strainer screen.
- 4.2.9 Replace strainer screen retainer, tightening wrench-tight.
- 4.2.10 See 2. COMMISSIONING to return Model NAMD-1 device to service.
- 4.2.11 Leak check the strainer screen retainer / strainer body connection. Correct leak if necessary.

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SECTION

5.1

Notifier Manual 52741

NFS2-640 Control Panel
Installation Manual

Fire Alarm Control Panel
NFS2-640/E
Installation Manual



Fire Alarm & Emergency Communication System Limitations

While a life safety system may lower insurance rates, it is not a substitute for life and property insurance!

An automatic fire alarm system—typically made up of smoke detectors, heat detectors, manual pull stations, audible warning devices, and a fire alarm control panel (FACP) with remote notification capability—can provide early warning of a developing fire. Such a system, however, does not assure protection against property damage or loss of life resulting from a fire.

An emergency communication system—typically made up of an automatic fire alarm system (as described above) and a life safety communication system that may include an autonomous control unit (ACU), local operating console (LOC), voice communication, and other various interoperable communication methods—can broadcast a mass notification message. Such a system, however, does not assure protection against property damage or loss of life resulting from a fire or life safety event.

The Manufacturer recommends that smoke and/or heat detectors be located throughout a protected premises following the recommendations of the current edition of the National Fire Protection Association Standard 72 (NFPA 72), manufacturer's recommendations, State and local codes, and the recommendations contained in the Guide for Proper Use of System Smoke Detectors, which is made available at no charge to all installing dealers. This document can be found at <http://www.systemsensor.com/appguides/>. A study by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (an agency of the United States government) indicated that smoke detectors may not go off in as many as 35% of all fires. While fire alarm systems are designed to provide early warning against fire, they do not guarantee warning or protection against fire. A fire alarm system may not provide timely or adequate warning, or simply may not function, for a variety of reasons:

Smoke detectors may not sense fire where smoke cannot reach the detectors such as in chimneys, in or behind walls, on roofs, or on the other side of closed doors. Smoke detectors also may not sense a fire on another level or floor of a building. A second-floor detector, for example, may not sense a first-floor or basement fire.

Particles of combustion or "smoke" from a developing fire may not reach the sensing chambers of smoke detectors because:

- Barriers such as closed or partially closed doors, walls, chimneys, even wet or humid areas may inhibit particle or smoke flow.
- Smoke particles may become "cold," stratify, and not reach the ceiling or upper walls where detectors are located.
- Smoke particles may be blown away from detectors by air outlets, such as air conditioning vents.
- Smoke particles may be drawn into air returns before reaching the detector.

The amount of "smoke" present may be insufficient to alarm smoke detectors. Smoke detectors are designed to alarm at various levels of smoke density. If such density levels are not created by a developing fire at the location of detectors, the detectors will not go into alarm.

Smoke detectors, even when working properly, have sensing limitations. Detectors that have photoelectronic sensing chambers tend to detect smoldering fires better than flaming fires, which have little visible smoke. Detectors that have ionizing-type sensing chambers tend to detect fast-flaming fires better than smoldering fires.

Because fires develop in different ways and are often unpredictable in their growth, neither type of detector is necessarily best and a given type of detector may not provide adequate warning of a fire.

Smoke detectors cannot be expected to provide adequate warning of fires caused by arson, children playing with matches (especially in bedrooms), smoking in bed, and violent explosions (caused by escaping gas, improper storage of flammable materials, etc.).

Heat detectors do not sense particles of combustion and alarm only when heat on their sensors increases at a predetermined rate or reaches a predetermined level. Rate-of-rise heat detectors may be subject to reduced sensitivity over time. For this reason, the rate-of-rise feature of each detector should be tested at least once per year by a qualified fire protection specialist. Heat detectors are designed to protect property, not life.

IMPORTANT! Smoke detectors must be installed in the same room as the control panel and in rooms used by the system for the connection of alarm transmission wiring, communications, signaling, and/or power. If detectors are not so located, a developing fire may damage the alarm system, compromising its ability to report a fire.

Audible warning devices such as bells, horns, strobes, speakers and displays may not alert people if these devices are located on the other side of closed or partly open doors or are located on another floor of a building. Any warning device may fail to alert people with a disability or those who have recently consumed drugs, alcohol, or medication. Please note that:

- An emergency communication system may take priority over a fire alarm system in the event of a life safety emergency.
- Voice messaging systems must be designed to meet intelligibility requirements as defined by NFPA, local codes, and Authorities Having Jurisdiction (AHJ).
- Language and instructional requirements must be clearly disseminated on any local displays.
- Strobes can, under certain circumstances, cause seizures in people with conditions such as epilepsy.
- Studies have shown that certain people, even when they hear a fire alarm signal, do not respond to or comprehend the meaning of the signal. Audible devices, such as horns and bells, can have different tonal patterns and frequencies. It is the property owner's responsibility to conduct fire drills and other training exercises to make people aware of fire alarm signals and instruct them on the proper reaction to alarm signals.
- In rare instances, the sounding of a warning device can cause temporary or permanent hearing loss.

A life safety system will not operate without any electrical power. If AC power fails, the system will operate from standby batteries only for a specified time and only if the batteries have been properly maintained and replaced regularly.

Equipment used in the system may not be technically compatible with the control panel. It is essential to use only equipment listed for service with your control panel.

Telephone lines needed to transmit alarm signals from a premises to a central monitoring station may be out of service or temporarily disabled. For added protection against telephone line failure, backup radio transmission systems are recommended.

The most common cause of life safety system malfunction is inadequate maintenance. To keep the entire life safety system in excellent working order, ongoing maintenance is required per the manufacturer's recommendations, and UL and NFPA standards. At a minimum, the requirements of NFPA 72 shall be followed. Environments with large amounts of dust, dirt, or high air velocity require more frequent maintenance. A maintenance agreement should be arranged through the local manufacturer's representative. Maintenance should be scheduled as required by National and/or local fire codes and should be performed by authorized professional life safety system installers only. Adequate written records of all inspections should be kept.

Limit-D2-2016

Installation Precautions

Adherence to the following will aid in problem-free installation with long-term reliability:

WARNING - Several different sources of power can be connected to the fire alarm control panel. Disconnect all sources of power before servicing. Control unit and associated equipment may be damaged by removing and/or inserting cards, modules, or inter-connecting cables while the unit is energized. Do not attempt to install, service, or operate this unit until manuals are read and understood.

CAUTION - System Re-acceptance Test after Software

Changes: To ensure proper system operation, this product must be tested in accordance with NFPA 72 after any programming operation or change in site-specific software. Re-acceptance testing is required after any change, addition or deletion of system components, or after any modification, repair or adjustment to system hardware or wiring. All components, circuits, system operations, or software functions known to be affected by a change must be 100% tested. In addition, to ensure that other operations are not inadvertently affected, at least 10% of initiating devices that are not directly affected by the change, up to a maximum of 50 devices, must also be tested and proper system operation verified.

This system meets NFPA requirements for operation at 0-49° C/ 32-120° F and at a relative humidity 93% ± 2% RH (non-condensing) at 32°C ± 2°C (90°F ± 3°F). However, the useful life of the system's standby batteries and the electronic components may be adversely affected by extreme temperature ranges and humidity. Therefore, it is recommended that this system and its peripherals be installed in an environment with a normal room temperature of 15-27° C/60-80° F.

Verify that wire sizes are adequate for all initiating and indicating device loops. Most devices cannot tolerate more than a 10% I.R. drop from the specified device voltage.

Like all solid state electronic devices, this system may operate erratically or can be damaged when subjected to lightning induced transients. Although no system is completely immune from lightning transients and interference, proper grounding will reduce susceptibility. Overhead or outside aerial wiring is not recommended, due to an increased susceptibility to nearby lightning strikes. Consult with the Technical Services Department if any problems are anticipated or encountered.

Disconnect AC power and batteries prior to removing or inserting circuit boards. Failure to do so can damage circuits.

Remove all electronic assemblies prior to any drilling, filing, reaming, or punching of the enclosure. When possible, make all cable entries from the sides or rear. Before making modifications, verify that they will not interfere with battery, transformer, or printed circuit board location.

Do not tighten screw terminals more than 9 in-lbs. Over-tightening may damage threads, resulting in reduced terminal contact pressure and difficulty with screw terminal removal.

This system contains static-sensitive components. Always ground yourself with a proper wrist strap before handling any circuits so that static charges are removed from the body. Use static suppressive packaging to protect electronic assemblies removed from the unit.

Units with a touchscreen display should be cleaned with a dry, clean, lint free/microfiber cloth. If additional cleaning is required, apply a small amount of Isopropyl alcohol to the cloth and wipe clean. Do not use detergents, solvents, or water for cleaning. Do not spray liquid directly onto the display.

Follow the instructions in the installation, operating, and programming manuals. These instructions must be followed to avoid damage to the control panel and associated equipment. FACP operation and reliability depend upon proper installation.

Precau-D2-11-2017

FCC Warning

WARNING: This equipment generates, uses, and can radiate radio frequency energy and if not installed and used in accordance with the instruction manual may cause interference to radio communications. It has been tested and found to comply with the limits for Class A computing devices pursuant to Subpart B of Part 15 of FCC Rules, which is designed to provide reasonable protection against such interference when devices are operated in a commercial environment. Operation of this equipment in a residential area is likely to cause interference, in which case the user will be required to correct the interference at his or her own expense.

Canadian Requirements

This digital apparatus does not exceed the Class A limits for radiation noise emissions from digital apparatus set out in the Radio Interference Regulations of the Canadian Department of Communications.

Le présent appareil numérique n'émet pas de bruits radioélectriques dépassant les limites applicables aux appareils numériques de la classe A prescrites dans le Règlement sur le brouillage radioélectrique édicté par le ministère des Communications du Canada.

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Software Downloads

In order to supply the latest features and functionality in fire alarm and life safety technology to our customers, we make frequent upgrades to the embedded software in our products. To ensure that you are installing and programming the latest features, we strongly recommend that you download the most current version of software for each product prior to commissioning any system. Contact Technical Support with any questions about software and the appropriate version for a specific application.

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Please include the following information:

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- Printed manual or online Help
- Topic Title (for online Help)
- Page number (for printed manual)
- Brief description of content you think should be improved or corrected
- Your suggestion for how to correct/improve documentation

Send email messages to:

FireSystems.TechPubs@honeywell.com

Please note this email address is for documentation feedback only. If you have any technical issues, please contact Technical Services.

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Section 1: About This Manual

1.1 Standards and Other Documents

■ This Fire Alarm Control Panel complies with the following NFPA standards:

- NFPA 12 CO₂ Extinguishing Systems
- NFPA 12A Halon 1301 Extinguishing Systems
- NFPA 13 Sprinkler Systems
- NFPA 15 Water Spray Systems
- NFPA 16 Foam/Water Deluge and Foam/Water Spray Systems
- NFPA 17 Dry Chemical Extinguishing Systems
- NFPA 17A Wet Chemical Extinguishing Systems
- NFPA 70 National Electrical Code
- NFPA 72 Central Station Fire Alarm Systems (Automatic, Manual and Waterflow) Protected Premises Unit (requires Notifier UDACT/UDACT-2).
- NFPA 72 Local (Automatic, Manual, Waterflow and Sprinkler Supervisory) Fire Alarm Systems.
- NFPA 72 Auxiliary (Automatic, Manual and Waterflow) Fire Alarm Systems (requires TM-4).
- NFPA 72 Remote Station (Automatic, Manual and Waterflow) Fire Alarm Systems
- NFPA 72 Proprietary (Automatic, Manual and Waterflow) Fire Alarm Systems (Protected Premises Unit).
- NFPA 92 Standard for Smoke-Control Systems
- NFPA 2001 Clean Agent Fire Extinguishing Systems
- NFPA 2010 Standard for Fixed Aerosol Fire Extinguishing Systems

■ The installer should be familiar with the following documents and standards:

- NFPA 72 Initiating Devices for Fire Alarm Systems
- NFPA 72 Inspection, Testing and Maintenance for Fire Alarm Systems
- NFPA 72 Notification Appliances for Fire Alarm Systems

Underwriters Laboratories

- UL 38 Manually Actuated Signaling Boxes
- UL 217 Smoke Detectors, Single and Multiple Station
- UL 228 Door Closers - Holders for Fire Protective Signaling Systems
- UL 268 Smoke Detectors for Fire Protective Signaling Systems
- UL 268A Smoke Detectors for Duct Applications
- UL 346 Waterflow Indicators for Fire Protective Signaling Systems
- UL 464 Audible Signaling Appliances
- UL 521 Heat Detectors for Fire Protective Signaling Systems
- UL 864 Standard for Control Units for Fire Protective Signaling Systems, 10th edition
- UL 1481 Power Supplies for Fire Protective Signaling Systems
- UL 1971 Visual Signaling Appliances
- UL 1076 Proprietary Burglar Alarm Systems
- UL 2017 Standard for General-Purpose Signaling Devices and Systems
- UL 2572 Standard for Mass Notification Systems
- UL 60950 Safety of Information Technology Equipment

Underwriters Laboratories of Canada (ULC)

- Standard CAN/ULC-S527-M99
- CAN/ULC-S524-M91 Standard for the Installation of Fire Alarm Systems
- ULC S524 Standard for the Installation of Fire Alarm Systems
- ULC-S527-11 Standard for Control Units for Fire Alarm Systems
- ULC S561 Installation and Services for Fire Signal Receiving Centres and Systems

Other

- EIA-485 and EIA-232 Serial Interface Standards
- NEC Article 300 Wiring Methods
- NEC Article 760 Fire Protective Signaling Systems
- Applicable Local and State Building Codes
- Requirements of the Local Authority Having Jurisdiction

1.1.1 UL 864 9th and 10th Edition

Per the UL Continuing Certification Program, UL 864 9th edition fire alarm control equipment will retain certification after the rollout of UL 10th edition (12/2/2018).

Installations of UL 864 10th Edition certified equipment are permitted to use UL864 9th Edition certified equipment when approved by the local Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ).



For product compliance, refer to the UL/ULC listing cards located on the UL online certification directory. UL Product iQ:
<https://iq.ulprospector.com/en/>

1.2 Related Documents

Table 1.1 below provides a list of documents referenced in this manual, as well as documents for selected other compatible devices. The document series chart (DOC-NOT) provides the current document revision. A copy of this document is included in every shipment.

Compatible Conventional Devices (Non-addressable)	Document Number
Device Compatibility Document	15378
Fire Alarm Control Panel (FACP) and Main Power Supply Installation	Document Number
NFS2-640/E Installation, Operations, and Programming Manuals	52741, 52742, 52743
DVC Digital Voice Command Manual	52411
DVC-RPU Manual	50107425-001
DVC-RPU UL Listing Document	50107424-001
DAL Devices Reference Document	52410
DS-DB Digital Series Distribution Board and Amplifier Manual	53622
DAA2 and DAX Amplifiers Manual	53265
SLC Wiring Manual	51253
Note: For individual SLC Devices, refer to the <i>SLC Wiring Manual</i>	
Off-line Programming Utility	Document Number
VeriFire® Tools CD help file	VERIFIRE-TCF
Cabinets & Chassis	Document Number
CAB-3/CAB-4 Series Cabinet Installation Document	15330
Heat Dissipation for Cabinets with Audio Products*	53645
Battery/Peripherals Enclosure Installation Document	50295
Power Supplies, Auxiliary Power Supplies & Battery Chargers	Document Number
ACPS-2406 Installation Manual	51304
ACPS-610 Installation Manual	53018
APS-6R Instruction Manual	50702
APS2-6R Instruction Manual	53232
CHG-120 Battery Charger Manual	50641
FCPS-24 Field Charger/Power Supply Manual	50059
FCPS-24S6/FCPS-24S8 Field Charger/Power Supply Manual	51977
Networking	Document Number
High-Speed NCM Installation Document	54014
NotiFire•Net Manual, Network Version 5.0 & Higher	51584
NCM-W/F Installation Document	51533
HS-NFN Installation Document	54013
ONYXWorks™ Workstation Hardware & Software Application: Installation and Operation Manual	52342
ONYXWorks™ NFN Gateway (PC Platform) Installation & Operation Manual	52307
ONYXWorks™ NFN Gateway (Embedded Platform) Installation & Operation Manual	52306
NCS ONYX® Network Control Station Manual, Network Version 4.0 & Higher	51658
NCA-2 Network Control Annunciator Manual	52482
NCA Network Control Annunciator Manual	51482
NCD Network Control Display	LS10210-051NF-E
System Components	Document Number
Annunciator Control System Manual	15842
FDU-80Remote Annunciator Manual	51264
LCD-80 Liquid Crystal Display Remote Annunciator	15037

Table 1.1 Reference Documentation (1 of 2)

LCD2-80 Liquid Crystal Display Remote Annunciator	53242
LDM Series Lamp Driver Annunciator Manual	15885
SCS Smoke Control Manual (Smoke and HVAC Control Station)	15712
DPI-232 Direct Panel Interface Manual	51499
TM-4 Installation Document (Reverse Polarity Transmitter)	51490
UDACT Manual (Universal Digital Alarm Communicator/Transmitter)	50050
UDACT-2 Manual (Universal Digital Alarm Communicator/Transmitter)	54089
UDACT-2 Listing Document (Universal Digital Alarm Communicator/Transmitter)	54089LD
AA-Series Audio Amplifiers Manual	52526
ACT-1 Installation Document	52527
ACT-2 Installation Document	51118
FireVoice-25/50, FireVoice-25/50ZS & FireVoice-25/50ZST Manual	52290
FirstCommand Emergency Communication System	LS1001-001NF-E
RM-1 Series Remote Microphone Installation Document	51138
RA100Z Remote LED Annunciator Installation Document	I56-0508
XP Transponder Manual	15888
XP10-M Installation Document	I56-1803
XP5 Series Manual	50786
XP6-C Installation Document	I56-1805
XP6-MA Installation Document	I56-1806
XP6-R Installation Document	I56-1804
FSA-5000(A) FFAST XS Intelligent Aspiration Sensing Technology Document	I56-6008
FSA-8000(A) FFAST XM Intelligent Aspiration Sensing Technology Document	I56-3903
FSA-20000(A) FFAST XT PRO Intelligent Aspiration Sensing Technology Document	I56-3903
FWSG Wireless Manual	LS10036-000NF-E
Manual Releasing Disconnect (MRD-1) Product Installation Document	LS10231-000GE-E

Table 1.1 Reference Documentation (2 of 2)

* If you are installing the panel in the same cabinet as digital audio equipment, heat dissipation calculations must be made. Please refer to document #53645.

1.3 Cautions and Warnings

This manual contains cautions and warnings to alert the reader as follows:



CAUTION:

Information about procedures that could cause programming errors, runtime errors, or equipment damage.



WARNING:

Indicates information about procedures that could cause irreversible damage to the control panel, irreversible loss of programming data or personal injury.

Section 2: System Overview

2.1 System Description

The NFS2-640/E control panel is a modular, intelligent fire alarm control panel (FACP) with an extensive list of powerful features. The control panel uses the CPS-24/E integral power supply with battery charger. This is combined with a mounting chassis and cabinet to create a complete fire alarm control system. The panel supports FlashScan® protocol and has network capabilities. A single SLC loop is supported with the basic equipment package; a second SLC loop can be added by attaching an optional loop expander module (LEM-320).

Modular devices mount to the chassis to provide additional output circuits, including voice and telephone modules to form a complete voice evacuation system. Five cabinet options are available for enclosing system components; each is available in red or black.

The control panel has the capacity for installing up to 636 addressable points; 159 detectors and 159 monitor/control modules per SLC (Signaling Line Circuit).

2.1.1 Standard Features

- Uses Notifier's VIEW® early warning fire detection and the FlashScan or Classic Loop Interface Protocol (CLIP) families of detectors and modules
- Integral power supply with battery charger
- Four standard Notification Appliance Circuits (NAC), Class A or B
- Alarm, Trouble, Supervisory and Security relays
- Support for 32 annunciator addresses, with 10 special annunciator groups
- Supports Style 4, Class A, Class B, and Class XSLC loops
- Connections to easily mount an expander board to add a second SLC loop
- Releasing service using on-board NACs or FCM-1 modules
- Logic Equations
- Display scroll selection
- Alarm verification supervisory indication (NYC)
- Supervisory duct detectors
- Supports Advanced Warning Addressable Combustion Sensing (AWACS) algorithms
- Network operation
- Battery charger supports 18 to 200 amp hour sealed lead-acid batteries
- EIA-485 connections for wiring ACS annunciators (including LDM custom graphic annunciators), TM-4 transmitter
- EIA-232 connections for printer, CRT, printer/CRT, or network operation
- Autoprogram feature for faster programming of new devices
- The control panel provides 6 amps of usable output power in an alarm condition; it provides 3 amps of usable output power in normal or continuous operating conditions
- Diagnostic LEDs and switches
- Ground fault detection (0 ohm impedance)
- Battery and battery-charger supervision, voltage-monitoring, and current-monitoring
- Disconnect of deeply-discharged battery (low battery disconnect)
- Programmable for strobe synchronization
- Mass Notification System compatible

2.1.2 Options

Refer to Section 2.4 "Compatible Equipment" for other peripherals listed for use with this panel.

- QWERTY silicone-rubber keypad with a 2x40 LCD display and eight indicator LEDs
- Optional LEM-320 provides a second SLC loop that is electrically identical to the one on the main board
- Optional devices include: UDACT/UDACT-2 Universal Digital Alarm Communicator/Transmitter, ACM-8R remote relay module to increase point capacity, and audio and voice components.
- Optional annunciators connected through the EIA-485 interface allow remote system monitoring.

2.1.3 System Limitations

System expansion must take into consideration the following:

1. The physical limitations of the cabinet configuration.
2. The electrical limitations of the system power supply.
3. The capacity of the secondary power source (standby batteries). (Note that batteries larger than 26 AH will require a separate battery backbox.)

2.2 System Components

2.2.1 Basic Equipment

A basic NFS2-640/E system has the following components:

1. The control panel with integral power supply. CPU2-640 (120V operation) or CPU2-640E (240V operation) is the “control panel” itself and the heart of the system; it ships with a grounding cable, battery interconnect cables, and document kit. It includes power supply CPS-24/E, mounted directly on the CPU2-640/E.



NOTE: The CPS-24/E is an integral part of the CPU2-640/E and is not available separately.

2. One or more chassis. The NFS2-640/E chassis (included with the CPU) mounts the CPU2-640/CPU2-640E and peripherals. Mount additional rows of equipment in a compatible chassis selected from Table 3.3 on page 25.
3. *Optional:* A primary display. Generally this is a KDM-R2 keypad/display behind a DP-DISP2 or ADP2-640 dress panel. For information on using NCA-2 as primary display instead of KDM-R2, see Section 3.5.2 “Using XLS-NCA2 as Primary Display” and the *NCA-2 Manual*.
4. A backbox and door:
SBB-A4 and DR-A4 (one row of equipment) or
SBB-B4 and DR-B4 (two rows of equipment) or
SBB-C4 and DR-C4 (three rows of equipment) or
SBB-D4 and DR-D4 (four rows of equipment)
(For a solid-metal door add “B” to the part number; for a red door add “R”.)
5. A battery dress panel BP2-4 is required.
6. Batteries (Refer to Appendix A.3 “Calculating the Battery Requirements” for system current-draw calculations; CAB-4 series backboxes holds batteries up to 26 AH maximum.)

Refer to Section 2.4, “Compatible Equipment” for other peripherals listed for use with this FACP.

2.2.2 Control Panel Circuit Board

The control panel electronics are contained on one printed circuit board that incorporates a signaling line circuit (SLC) and the central processing unit (CPU). The built-in power supply includes an integral battery charger. A keypad/display unit can be installed over the power supply; see Figure 2.1. Wiring connections and system components are detailed in Figures 2.2 and 2.3.

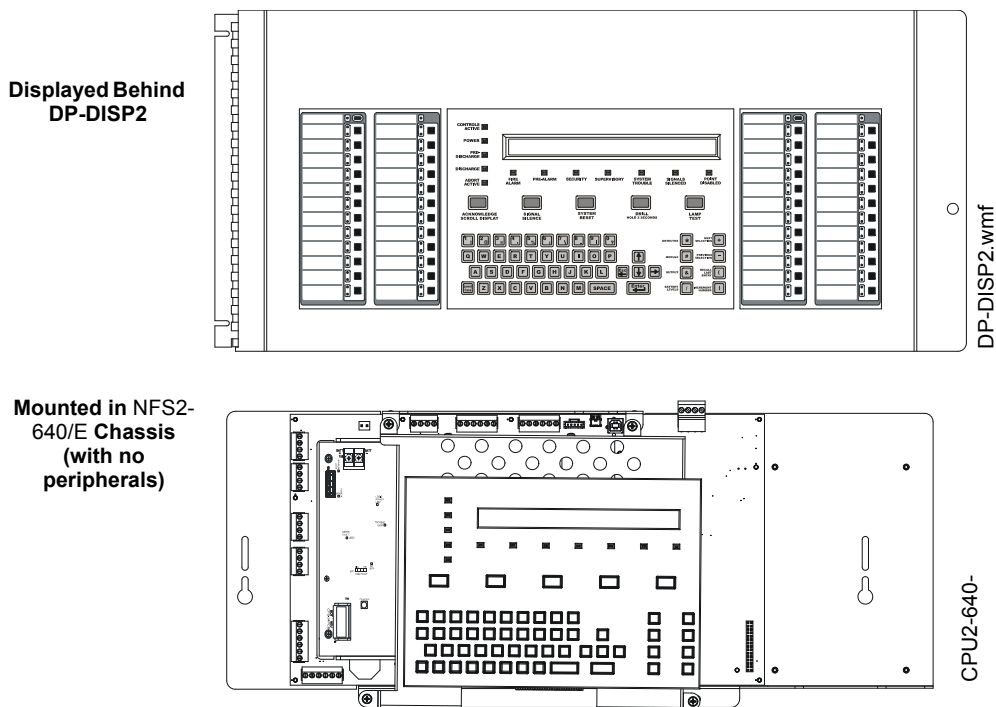


Figure 2.1 NFS2-640/E Control Panel with Optional Keypad/Display Unit Installed

2.2.3 Main Power Supply (CPS-24/E)

The main power supply is an integral part of the NFS2-640/E and mounts directly over the control panel’s circuit board. It provides a total of 3 A (6 A in alarm) and contains an integral battery charger. This can be used for many functions including:

- Powering the NFS2-640/E
- Powering a variety of UL-listed 24 VDC notification appliances from four built-in NAC outputs
- Providing up to 1.25 A of resettable power for four-wire smoke detectors
- Providing up to 1.25 A of non-resettable power for external devices such as the TM-4 Transmitter Module.
- Providing auxiliary 24 VDC power @ 0.5A and 5 VDC power @ 0.15A.
- Fuse: 8 amps, 250 V, 5 x 20 mm, Fast-Acting, ceramic, p/n 12117.

When AC Power is lost, the deeply-discharged battery cutoff protection will be invoked at 17 volts. The power supply will be disconnected from the batteries. The power supply's normal operation will be restored when AC power returns.

See Figure 2.2, "CPU2-640/CPU2-640E and Power-Supply: Wiring Connections" and Figure 2.3, "CPU2-640/CPU2-640E and Power-Supply: Jumpers, LEDs and Switches" for details.

2.2.4 Circuit Board Components

The following two figures illustrate the location of the various connections, switches, jumpers and LEDs on the CPU2-640/CPU2-640E and its power supply. Figure 2.2 shows wiring connections; Figure 2.3 shows jumpers, LEDs and switches. See Section 3 “Installation” for larger images and more details. (Larger images are referenced on these drawings.)

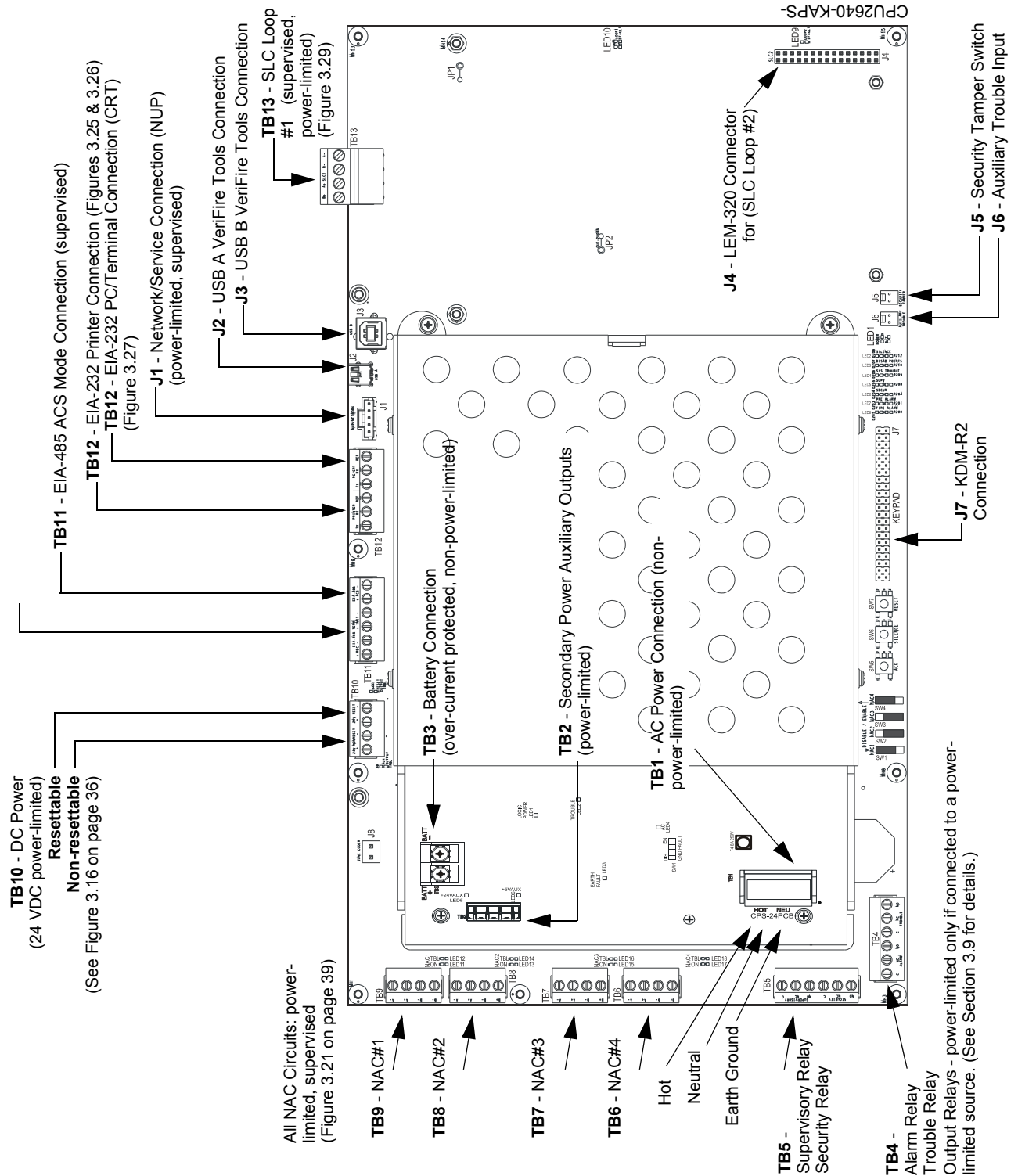


Figure 2.2 CPU2-640/CPU2-640E and Power-Supply: Wiring Connections

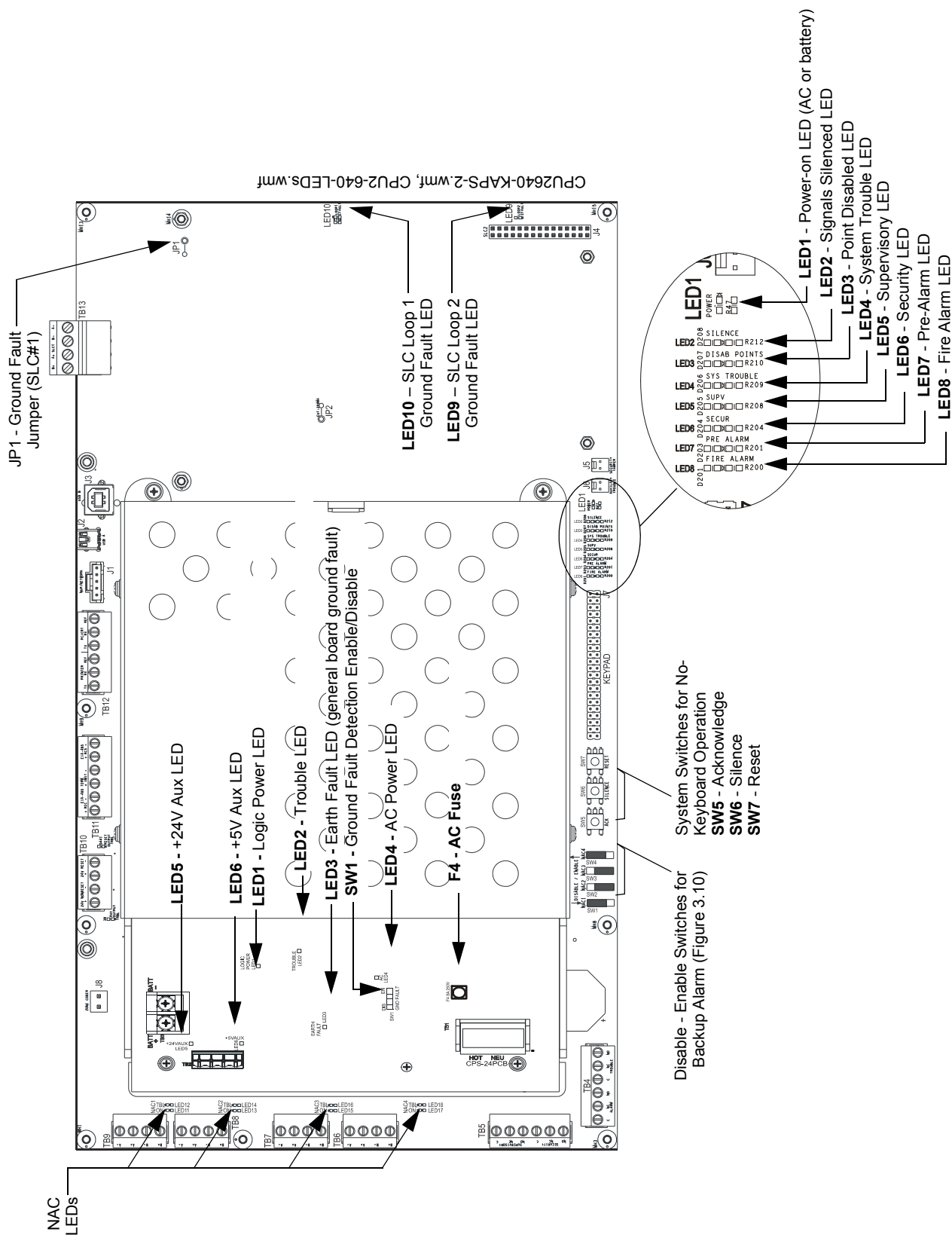


Figure 2.3 CPU2-640/CPU2-640E and Power-Supply: Jumpers, LEDs and Switches

2.3 System Cabinets

The control panel and modules are installed in a CAB-4 series backbox. There are four different sizes available, holding from one to four rows of equipment plus batteries (up to two 26 AH batteries). Backboxes are ordered separately from doors. The doors can be mounted on the left or the right side of the cabinet; reversible hinges are provided so that this choice can be made in the field. Doors open a full 180 degrees and have locks. Mounting methods include surface-mounting or semi-flush mounting on a wall between 16 inch (40.64 cm) on-center studs. A trim ring option is available for semi-flush mounting.

External measurements for each backbox are provided below; door dimensions are larger. Refer to *CAB-3/CAB-4 Series Cabinet Installation Document* (shipped with the cabinet) for specific mounting drawings and door dimensions.

A-size backbox (one row)	24.00 in (60.96 cm) wide 20.00 in (50.8 cm) tall 5.218 in (13.254 cm) deep Uses optional trim ring TR-A4	Optional trim ring TR-A4 Opening: 24.062 in (61.118 cm) wide; 20.062 in (50.881 cm) tall. Molding width: 1.375 in (3.493 cm)
B-size backbox (two rows)	24.00 in (60.96 cm) wide 28.5 in (72.39 cm) tall 5.218 in (13.254 cm) deep Uses optional trim ring TR-B4	Optional trim ring TR-B4 Opening: 24.062 in (61.118 cm) wide; 28.562 in (72.548 cm) tall. Molding width: 1.375 in (3.493 cm)
C-size backbox (three rows)	24.00 in (60.96 cm) wide 37.125 in (94.297 cm) tall 5.218 in (13.254 cm) deep Uses optional trim ring TR-C4	Optional trim ring TR-C4 Opening: 24.062 in (61.118 cm) wide; 37.187 in (94.455 cm) tall. Molding width: 1.375 in (3.493 cm)
D-size backbox (four rows)	24.00 in (60.96 cm) wide 45.75 in (1162.05 cm) tall 5.218 in (13.254 cm) deep Uses optional trim ring TR-D4	Optional trim ring TR-D4 Opening: 24.062 in (61.118 cm) wide; 45.812 in (114.775 cm) tall. Molding width: 1.375 in (3.493 cm)
Trim Rings: When using trim rings, mount backbox with at least 1 inch (2.54 cm) between wall surface and front of backbox, to allow door to open fully past the trim ring.		

For details on mounting options within the cabinet, see Section 3.4, “Laying Out Equipment in Cabinet and Chassis”.

2.4 Compatible Equipment

These are the most common devices at time of publishing; the most complete list of compatible intelligent SLC loop devices is provided in the *SLC Wiring Manual*; for conventional non-addressable equipment see the *Device Compatibility Document*. These devices are UL and ULC listed unless marked otherwise (in parentheses next to the product). Other control panels and their equipment can also be connected in a network, via Noti•Fire•Net version 5.0 or the High-Speed Noti•Fire•Net; refer to the *Noti•Fire•Net Version 5.0 & Higher Installation Manual* or the *High-Speed Noti•Fire•Net Installation Manual* for details. For products documented separately, see Section 1.3 “Related Documents”.



WARNING: UL 9TH COMPLIANCE

THIS PRODUCT HAS BEEN CERTIFIED TO COMPLY WITH THE REQUIREMENTS IN THE STANDARD FOR CONTROL UNITS AND ACCESSORIES FOR FIRE ALARM SYSTEMS, UL 864 9TH EDITION. OPERATION OF THE NFS2-640/E WITH PRODUCTS NOT TESTED FOR UL 864 9TH EDITION HAS NOT BEEN EVALUATED AND MAY NOT COMPLY WITH NFPA 72 AND/OR THE LATEST EDITION OF UL 864. THESE APPLICATIONS WILL REQUIRE THE APPROVAL OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY HAVING JURISDICTION (AHJ). PERIPHERAL DEVICES IN THE SECOND LIST WERE LISTED UNDER UL 8TH EDITION AND MAY ONLY BE USED IN RETROFIT APPLICATIONS (SEE SECTION 1.2, “UL 864 COMPLIANCE”, ON PAGE 8).

Notifier® Compatible Equipment

- “A” or “CDN” suffix indicates a ULC Listed model.
- “IV” suffix indicates ivory color and is a FlashScan and CLIP device
- Products marked with a check mark have not received UL 864 9th Edition certification and may only be used in retrofit applications.
- The wireless option is not suitable for ULC.

Electronic Equipment

AA-100 100-Watt Audio Amplifier
AA-120 120-Watt Audio Amplifier
AA-30 30-Watt Audio Amplifier
ACM-24AT Annunciator Control Module
ACM-48A Annunciator Control Module
ACM-8R Annunciator Control Module
ACPS-610 Addressable Charger/Power Supply
ACPS2-6R Auxiliary Power Supply
ACT-1 Audio Coupling Transformer
ACT-2 Audio Coupling Transformer
AcclimatePlus FAPT-751 Combination Photoelectric/Heat Detector

AcclimatePlus FAPT-851 Combination Photoelectric/Heat Detector
AEM-24AT Annunciator Expander Module
AEM-48A Annunciator Expander Module
AKS-1B Annunciator Key Switch
APJ-1B Annunciator Phone Jack-G
APS2-6R Auxiliary Power Supply (for UL applications only)
A77-716B End-of-Line Resistor Assembly
B200S Intelligent Programmable Sounder Base
B200S-IV Intelligent Programmable Sounder Base Ivory
B200S-WH Intelligent Programmable Sounder Base White
B200S-LF Low-Frequency Intelligent Programmable Sounder Base

B200S-LF-IV Low-Frequency Intelligent Programmable Sounder Base Ivory
B200S-LF-WH Low-Frequency Intelligent Programmable Sounder Base White
B200SA Intelligent Sounder Base
B200SA-IV Intelligent Sounder Base Ivory
B200SA-WH Intelligent Sounder Base White
B200SCOA Intelligent Programmable Sounder Base
B200SCOA-IV Intelligent Programmable Sounder Base Ivory
B200SCOA-WH Intelligent Programmable Sounder Base White
B200SR Intelligent Sounder Base
B200SR-IV Intelligent Sounder Base Ivory
B200SR-WH Intelligent Sounder Base White
B200SR-LF Low-Frequency Intelligent Sounder Base
B200SR-LF-IV Low-Frequency Intelligent Sounder Base Ivory
B200SR-LF-WH Low-Frequency Intelligent Sounder Base White
B200SRA Intelligent Sounder Base
B200SRA-IV Intelligent Sounder Base Ivory
B200SRA-WH Intelligent Sounder Base White
B210LP Flange Mounted Base
B210LPA ULC Flange Mounted Base
B210LPBP Bulk Pack of B300-6. Package of 10
B224BI Isolator Bases for Low-profile Detectors
B224BI-IV Isolator Bases for Low-profile detectors Ivory
B224BI-WH Isolator Bases for Low-profile detectors White
B224BIA Isolator Base for Low-profile detectors
B224BIA-IV Isolator Base for Low-profile detectors Ivory
B224BIA-WH Isolator Base for Low-profile detectors White
B224RB Low-profile Relay Base
B224RB-IV Low-profile Relay base Ivory
B224RB-WH Low-profile Relay base White
B224RBA Low-profile Relay base
B224RBA-IV Low-profile Relay base Ivory
B224RBA-WH Low-profile Relay base White
B300-6 Intelligent Detector Base 6 Inch White
B300-6-IV Intelligent Detector Base 6 Inch Ivory
B300A-6 Intelligent Detector Base 6 Inch White Canada
B300A-6-IV Intelligent Base 6 Inch Ivory Canada
BX-501 Intelligent Detectors/Sensors Base
B501 USA Intelligent Detector Base
B501A ULC Intelligent Detector Base
B501BH-2 Sounder Base
B501BHT-2 Temporal Sounder Base
B501-White Intelligent Detector Base White
B501-BL Intelligent Detector Base Black
B501-IV Intelligent Detector Base Ivory
B710HD HARSH Detector Base
B710LP European Intelligent Detector Base
BAT-12120 Battery 12-volt, 12 amp-hour
BAT-12180 Battery 12-volt, 18 amp-hour
BAT-12250 Battery 12-volt, 25 amp-hour
BAT-12260 Battery 12-volt, 26 amp-hour
BAT-12550 Battery 12-volt, 55 amp-hour
BAT-12600 Battery 12-volt, 60 amp-hour
BDA-25V/75V Backup Amplifier
CK300 Color Kit White
CK300-IR Color Kit White with IR Opening
CK300-IV Color Kit Ivory
CK300-IR-IV Color Kit Ivory with IR Opening
CK300-BL Color Kit Black
CK300-IR-BL Color Kit Black with IR Opening
CMM-1 Communication converter Module
CMX-1 Addressable Control Module
CMX-2 Addressable Control Module
CPU2-640/E Control Panel Circuit Board
CPX-551 Intelligent Ionization Smoke Detector
CPX-751 Intelligent Ionization Smoke Detector
CRT-2 Video Display Monitor With Keyboard
DAA Series Digital Audio Amplifiers
DAA2 Series Digital Audio Amplifier
DAX Digital Audio Amplifier
DHX-501 Duct Detector
DHX-502 Duct Detector
DNR/W/A Intelligent Non-Relay Photoelectric Duct Detector
DPI-232 Direct Panel Interface
DS-AMP Audio Amplifier
DS-BDA Backup Audio Amplifier
DS-DB Digital Distribution Board
DS-XF70V Transformer
DVC-AO Digital Voice Command Audio Output
DVC-EM Digital Voice Command
DVC-RPU DVC Remote Paging Unit
FCM-1 NAC Module
FCM-1-REL Control Module
FCO-851 Fire/CO Detector
FCO-951(A) Carbon Monoxide Sensors
FCO-951(A)-IV Carbon Monoxide Sensors Ivory
FCPS-24S6/S8 Field Charger/Power Supply
FDM-1 Dual Monitor Module
FDRM-1 Dual Monitor/Dual Relay
FDX-551 Intelligent Thermal Sensor
FDX-551R Intelligent Thermal Rate-of-Rise Sensor
FHS Fireman's Handset
FMM-1 Monitor Module
FMM-101 Mini Monitor Module
FMM-4-20 Monitor Module
FPC-951(A) Multi Criteria PHOTO/CO Detector
FPJ Fireman's Phone Jack
FPTI-951(A) Multi-Criteria Photoelectric, Thermal and Infrared Sensor
FPTI-951(A)-IV Multi-Criteria Photoelectric, Thermal and Infrared Sensor Ivory
FRM-1 Relay Module
FSA-5000/A (FAAST XS) Intelligent Aspiration detector
FSA-8000/A (FAAST XM) Intelligent Aspiration detector
FSA-20000/A (FAAST XT) Intelligent Aspiration detector
FSA-20000P (FAAST XT PRO) Intelligent Aspiration detector
FSA-851A Intelligent Aspiration Detector - 06-NF10 Baffle for the FSA-851A
FSB-200S Single Ended Beam Smoke Detector With Sensitivity Testing
FSB-200 Single Ended Beam Smoke Detector
FSC-851 IntelliQuad Multi-Criteria Smoke Detector
FSCO-951(A) Carbon Monoxide Sensor
FSD-751P/RP/PL Duct Detectors
FSH-751 HARSH™ Photo Detector
FSI-751 Ion Detector
FSI-851 Ion Detector
FSL-751 FlashScan VIEW® Laser Detector
FSM-101 Pull Station Monitor Module
FS-OSI-RI(A) Intelligent Single Ended Reflected Type Projected Imaging Beam Smoke Detector
FSP-751 Photo Detector
FSP-751T Photo/Thermal Detector
FSP-851 Photo Detector, listed for use in ducts
FSP-851T Photo/heat Detector, listed for use in ducts
FST-751 Thermal Detector
FST-751R Thermal Rate-of-rise Detector
FST-851 Thermal Detector
FST-851H High-temperature Thermal Detector
FST-851R Thermal Rate-of-rise Detector
FSP-951 Photo Detector
FSP-951-IV Photo Detector/Dual Protocol Ivory
FSP-951R Photo RAT
FSP-951R-IV Photo RAT/Dual Protocol Ivory
FSP-951P Photo/Thermal
FSP-951T-IV Photo/Thermal/Dual Protocol Ivory
FST-951 Programmable Heat
FST-951-IV Programmable Heat/Dual Protocol Ivory
FST-951R Heat Detector Rate of Rise
FST-951R-IV Heat Detector Rate of Rise/Dual Protocol Ivory
FST-951H Heat Detector High
FST-951H-IV Heat Detector High/Dual Protocol Ivory
FSV-951(A) Intelligent High Sensitivity Photoelectric Smoke Detector
FSV-951(A)-IV Intelligent High Sensitivity Photoelectric Smoke Detector Ivory
FSV-951RA Intelligent High Sensitivity Photoelectric Smoke Detector Retrofit
FSV-951RA-IV Intelligent High Sensitivity Photoelectric Smoke Detector Retrofit Ivory
FTM-1 Telephone Module
FW-MM Wireless Monitor Module
FW-RM Wireless Relay
FWD-200ACCLIMATE Wireless Acclimate detector
FWD-200P Wireless photo detector
FWH-200FIX135 Wireless, fixed-temperature heat detector
FWH-200ROR135 Wireless, rate-of-rise heat detector
FWSG Wireless Gateway
FZM-1 Zone Module
HPX-751 HARSH™ Hostile Environment Smoke Detector
HS-NCM-MF High-Speed Network Communications Module (Multi-Mode Fiber)
HS-NCM-MFSF High-Speed Network Communications Module (Multi-Mode Fiber to Single-Mode Fiber)
HS-NCM-SF High-Speed Network Communications Module (Single-Mode Fiber)
HS-NCM-W High-Speed Network Communications Module (Wire)
HS-NCM-WMF High-Speed Network Communications Module (Wire to Multi-Mode Fiber)
HS-NCM-WSF High-Speed Network Communications Module (Wire to Single-Mode Fiber)
HWF2A-COM IP Digital Alarm Communicator
HWF2A-COM IP Digital Alarm Communicator

ISO-X Loop Fault Isolator Module
ISO-6/A Six Fault Isolator Module
LCD-80 Liquid Crystal Display Module
LCD2-80 Liquid Crystal Display Module
LDM-E32 Lamp Driver Module Ivory
LDM-R32 Lamp Driver Module
LDM-32 Lamp Driver Module
LEM-320 Loop Expander Module
LDM-E32 Lamp Driver Module Ivory
LDM-R32 Lamp Driver Module
LDM-32 Lamp Driver Module
LEM-320/A Loop Expander Module
MMX-1 Addressable Monitor Module
MMX-2 Addressable Monitor Module
MMX-101 Addressable Mini Monitor Module
MRD-1 Manual Releasing Disconnect Assembly
N-ELR Assortment ELR Pack with Mounting Plate
NBG-12 Series Addressable Manual Pull Station
NBG-12LRA - Agent Release Abort Station
NBG-12LX Addressable Manual Pull Stations
NBG-12LXP Portuguese Labeled Addressable Pull Station
NBG12LXSP Spanish Labeled Addressable Pull Station
NCA-2/C Network Communications Annunciator
NCD Network Control Display
NCM-F Network Communications Module (Fiber)
NCM-W Network Communications Module (Wire)
NCO-200 Carbon Monoxide Sensor
NCS Network Control Station
N-MPS MPS Series Pull Station
NFV Notifier FireVoice 25/50
NP-200C PHOTO/CO Detector
ONYXWorks® Workstation Network Monitoring Workstation
PRN-6 80-Column Printer
PRN-7 80-Column Printer
R-120 120 Ohm End-of-Line Resistor
R-2.2K 2.2K End-of-Line Resistor
R-27K 27K End-of-Line Resistor
R-470 470 End-of-Line Resistor
R-47K 47K End-of-Line Resistor

Backboxes, Chassis, Dress Panels, etc.

BF-1B/C Annunciator Flush Box
ABF-1DB/C Annunciator Flush Box with Door
ABF-2B Annunciator Flush Box
ABF-2DB/C Annunciator Flush Box with Door
ABF-4B Annunciator Flush Box
ABM-16AT Annunciator Blank Module
ABM-32A Annunciator Module Blank
ABS-1TB Annunciator Surface Box
ABS-1B/C Annunciator Surface Box

RA100Z Remote Annunciator with diode
RA400 Remote Annunciator
RPJ-1 Remote Phone Jack
RPT-485SF EIA-485 Repeater (Fiber)
RPT-485W EIA-485 Repeater (Wire)
RPT-485WF EIA-485 Repeater (Wire/Fiber)
RM-1 Remote Microphone
RM-1SA Remote Microphone
SCS-8, SCE-8 Smoke Control System
SDX-551 Intelligent Photoelectric Detector
SDX-551TH Intelligent Photoelectric and Thermal Detector
SDX-751 Intelligent Photoelectric Detector
SLC-IM Signaling Line Circuit Integration Module (FlashScan)
STS-1 Security Tamper Switch (Not ULC-listed)
TM-4 Transmitter Module
TR300 Trim Ring White
TR300-IV Trim Ring Ivory
UDACT/UDACT-2 Universal Digital Alarm Communicator Transmitter
UZZ-256 Universal Zone Coder
VEP-A00-P-NTF Addressable VESDA-E VEP with LEDs
VEP-A10-P-NTF Addressable VESDA-E VEP with 3.5" Display
VEP-A00-1P-NTF Addressable VESDA-E VEP 1 Pipe with LEDs
VEU-A00-NTF Addressable VESDA-E VEU with LEDs
VEU-A10-NTF Addressable VESDA-E VEU with 3.5" Display
VEA-040-A00-NTF Addressable VESDA-E VEA-40 point with LEDs
VEA-040-A10-NTF Addressable VESDA-E VEA-40 point with 3.5" Display
XPIQ Quad Intelligent Audio Transponder (Audio Applications)
XP10-M Ten Input Monitor Module
XP6-C Supervised Control Module
XP6-MA Six Zone Interface Module
XP6-R Six Relay Control Module

System Sensor Devices

A2143-00 End of Line Resistor Assembly
EOLR-1 End of Line Resistor Assembly

Retrofit Equipment: Compatible Notifier Equipment Listed Under Previous Editions of UL 864

NOTE: The products in this list have not received UL 864 9th Edition certification and may only be used in retrofit applications.

✓ **ACM-16AT** Annunciator Control Module
 ✓ **ACM-32A** Annunciator Control Module
 ✓ **ACPS-2406** Auxiliary Charger/Power Supply
 ✓ **AEM-16AT** Annunciator Expander Module
 ✓ **AEM-32A** Annunciator Expander Module
 ✓ **AFM-16A** Annunciator Fixed Module
 ✓ **AFM-32A** Annunciator Fixed Module
 ✓ **AMG-1/E** Audio Message Generator
 ✓ **APS-6R** Auxiliary Power Supply
 ✓ **B501BH/B501BHT** Sounder Base
 ✓ **BGX-101L** Addressable Manual Pull Station
 ✓ **CHG-120** Battery Charger
 ✓ **FCPS-24** Field Charger/Power Supply
 ✓ **IPX-751** Advanced Multi-Sensor Intelligent Detector

✓ **MMX-1** Addressable Monitor Module
 ✓ **NCA** Network Communications Annunciator
 ✓ **PRN-4, PRN-5** 80-Column Printers
 ✓ **RFX** Wireless Transmitter (version 2.0 and higher)
 ✓ **SDRF-751** Wireless Photo/Thermal Smoke Detector (*Not ULC-listed*)
 ✓ **VS4095** Keltron Printer (Dress plate P-40) (*Not ULC-listed*)
 ✓ **XPIQ** Quad Intelligent Audio Transponder (NAC Applications)
 ✓ **XP5-C** Transponder Control Module
 ✓ **XP5-M** Transponder Monitor Module
 ✓ **XP6-C** Transponder Control Module
 ✓ **XP6-M** Transponder Monitor Module
 ✓ **XP6-8L** Transponder Monitor Module
 ✓ **XPP-1** Transponder Processor
 ✓ **XPR-8** Transponder Relay Module

Table 2.1 Notifier Compatible Equipment Chart 3 of 3

Refer to document 15378, Device Compatibility Document, and document 51253, SLC Signaling Line Circuit Manual, for a list of other devices compatible with this FACP.



NOTE: The FWSG Wireless Gateway as part of the wireless network has been tested for compliance with the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) requirements of the United States Government. This product has not been evaluated for use outside the USA. Use of this system outside the USA is subject to local laws and rules to which this product may not conform. It is the sole responsibility of the user to determine if this product may be legally used outside the USA.

Section 3: Installation

3.1 Preparing for Installation

Choose a location for the fire alarm system that is clean, dry, and vibration-free with moderate temperature. The area should be readily accessible with sufficient room to easily install and maintain it. There should be sufficient space for cabinet door(s) to open completely.

Carefully unpack the system and inspect for shipping damage. Count the number of conductors needed for all devices and find the appropriate knockouts. (Refer to Section 3.11 “UL Power-limited Wiring Requirements” for selection guidelines.)

Before installing the fire alarm system, read the following:

- Review the installation precautions at the front of this manual, including temperature and humidity limits for the system (Page 3).
- All wiring must comply with the National and Local codes for fire alarm systems.
- Do not draw wiring into the bottom 9 inches (22.86 cm) of the cabinet except when using a separate battery cabinet; this space is for internal battery installation.
- Review installation instructions in Section 3.2 “Installation Checklist”.



CAUTION: Make sure to install system components in the sequence listed below. Failure to do so can damage the control panel and other system components.



WARNING: This system contains static-sensitive components. Always ground yourself with a proper wrist strap before handling any circuits. Use static-suppressive packaging to protect electronic assemblies removed from the unit.

3.1.1 Standards and Codes

In addition, installers should be familiar with the following standards and codes:

- NEC Article 300 Wiring Methods.
- NEC Article 760 Fire Protective Signaling Systems.
- Applicable Local and State Building Codes.
- Requirements of the Local Authority Having Jurisdiction.
- C22.1-98 The Canadian Electrical Code, Part 1.
- CAN/ULC-S5524-01 Standard for the Installation of Fire Alarm Systems.

3.2 Installation Checklist

Table 3.1 provides an installation checklist for installing, wiring, and testing the NFS2-640/E system. It has references to installation information included in manuals listed in Section 1.3 “Related Documents”.

Seq	Task	Refer to
1.	Mount the cabinet backbox to the wall.	Section 3.3 “Mounting a Cabinet”
2.	Install hinges for door	<i>CAB-3/CAB-4 Series Cabinet Installation Document</i>
3.	Install all required chassis in cabinet.	Section 3.5 “Installing the Control Panel”
4.	Install control panel onto chassis.	Section 3.5.1 “Control Panel Circuit Board & Keypad/Display Unit”
5.	Optional: Install auxiliary power supply and/or external battery charger	Auxiliary power manuals
6.	Connect AC wiring, place batteries into backbox without connecting them, and run cable to optional power supplies, DC power outputs, NACs, and relays. CAUTION: Do not apply AC or DC power at this time.	Section 3.7 “Connecting the Power Cables”
7.	Set switches for backup alarm (SW1-SW4).	Section 3.10 “Backup-Alarm Switches”
8.	Optional: Install option boards, annunciators, network equipment, and Audio components	Section 3.6, “Mounting Option Boards”, the relevant annunciator/network-card manual, <i>DVC Manual</i> , and <i>DVC-RPU Manual</i> .
9.	Optional: Install output devices such as a printer, or CRT terminal.	Section 3.13 “Installing Remote Printers and/or CRT”
10.	Optional: Install NCA-2, NCD, NCS or ONYXWorks.	<i>NCA-2 Manual</i> , <i>NCD Manual</i> , <i>NCS Manual</i> or <i>ONYXWorks Manual</i>
11.	Secure any unused mounting holes in control panel circuit board.	Figure 3.8
12.	Wire the Signaling Line Circuits.	Section 3.14 “Wiring a Signaling Line Circuit (SLC)”
13.	Terminate wire shielding as instructed.	SLC Wiring Manual
14.	Apply AC power to the control panel by placing the external circuit breaker to the ON position. Do NOT connect batteries.	
15.	Check AC power.	Table 3.5 in Section 3.7 “Connecting the Power Cables”
16.	Connect the batteries using interconnect cable, P/N 75560 and 75561.	
17.	Install the CAB-4 series door.	<i>CAB-3/CAB-4 Series Cabinet Installation Document</i>
18.	Program the control panel.	<i>NFS2-640/E Programming Manual</i>
19.	Field test the system.	Section 5 “Testing the System”

Table 3.1 Installation Checklist

3.3 Mounting a Cabinet

This section provides instructions for mounting a CAB-4 Series backbox to a wall. Follow these guidelines when mounting the backbox:

- Locate the backbox so that the top edge is 66 inches (1.6764 m) above the surface of the finished floor.
- Access to the cabinet shall be provided in accordance with NFPA 90, article 110.33.
- Allow sufficient clearance around cabinet for door to swing freely. (See Section 2.3 “System Cabinets”.)
- Use the four holes in the back surface of the backbox to provide secure mounting. (See Figure 3.1.)
- Mount the backbox on a surface that is in a clean, dry, vibration-free area.



CAUTION: Unless you are familiar with the placement of components within this backbox, only use the knockout locations provided for conduit entry.

Follow the instructions below.

1. Mark and pre-drill holes for the top two keyhole mounting bolts (0.25 inch, 0.635 cm). Use mounting hardware appropriate for the mounting surfaces and weight of loaded cabinet; see UL 2017 Pull-Test Requirements.
2. Select and punch open the appropriate knock-outs. (For selection guidelines, see Section 3.11 “UL Power-limited Wiring Requirements”.)
3. Using the keyholes, mount the backbox over the two screws.
4. Mark the location for the two lower holes, remove the backbox and drill the mounting holes.
5. Mount the backbox over the top two screws, then install the remaining fasteners. Tighten all fasteners securely.
6. Feed wires through appropriate knockouts.

7. Install control panel and other components according to Section 3.5 “Installing the Control Panel” before installing hinges and door according to *CAB-3/CAB-4 Series Cabinet Installation Document*.

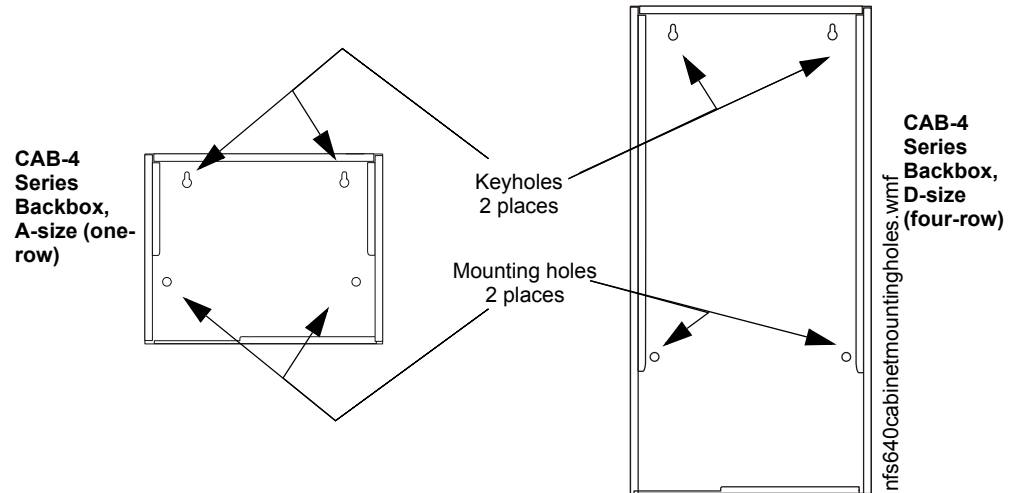


Figure 3.1 Mounting Holes of a Backbox

3.4 Laying Out Equipment in Cabinet and Chassis

The NFS2-640/E allows for flexible system design. Backboxes are available to hold up to four rows of equipment (four chassis), plus batteries. Each chassis has four “slots” -- the basic positions available side by side on a chassis. The number of modules that can be mounted in each position depends on the chassis model and the module size.

Follow these guidelines when deciding where to locate equipment in the backbox.

The NFS2-640/E control panel and adjacent first-row modules mount in the NFS2-640 chassis, typically installed in the first/top row of the backbox behind DP-DISP2. (Use ADP2-640 if mounting NFS2-640 chassis in a lower row.) NFS2-640 chassis holds four layers of equipment, including the control panel. See Figure 3.3. The primary display (KDM-R2, NCD or NCA-2) mounts in front of NFS2-640/E.

The CPU mounts in the NFS2-640 chassis behind DP-DISP2 (top row) or ADP2-640 (lower row). The control panel fills three positions in the first-installed layer against the chassis; its power supply occupies two positions on top of the control panel; and the optional display occupies two positions in the fourth layer (flush with the dress panel).

Mount second, third, or fourth rows of equipment in other compatible chassis, such as chassis CHS-4L, CA-1, or CA-2. (See Table 3.3, “Chassis Compatibility,” on page 23.) For details on audio equipment see the *DVC Manual*.

Option boards use standard mounting hole positions to allow them to be mounted in various locations and layers, depending on the desired system configuration. (See Table 3.2 to determine hardware.) Some equipment such as annunciators may be mounted on a dress panel directly in front of the control panel. The BMP-1 Blank Module Plate covers unused positions in a dress-panel, also providing an additional mounting location for some option boards, such as TM-4 (see *BMP-1 Product Installation Drawing* for details).

Annunciators can be mounted in dress panels such as ADP-4B; one or two annunciators can be installed in the DP-DISP2 or ADP2-640 with the control panel. Installing the BMP-1 blank plate in these dress panels provides an additional mounting location for option boards. Refer to the equipment’s documentation for details.

Install BP2-4 Battery Plate in front of the battery compartment in NFS2-640/E installations and provides Protected Premises Unit labels.



NOTE: The BP2-4 is required for NFS2-640/E installations due to UL’s revised labeling requirements. If using NFS2-640/E in retrofits, order BP2-4 to replace previous BP-4 battery dress panels.

If DP-DISP2 is not being used in the top row of the backbox, install VP-2B above the first row to cover the remaining space.



NOTE: When designing the cabinet layout, consider separation of power-limited and non-power-limited wiring as discussed in Section 3.11 "UL Power-limited Wiring Requirements."

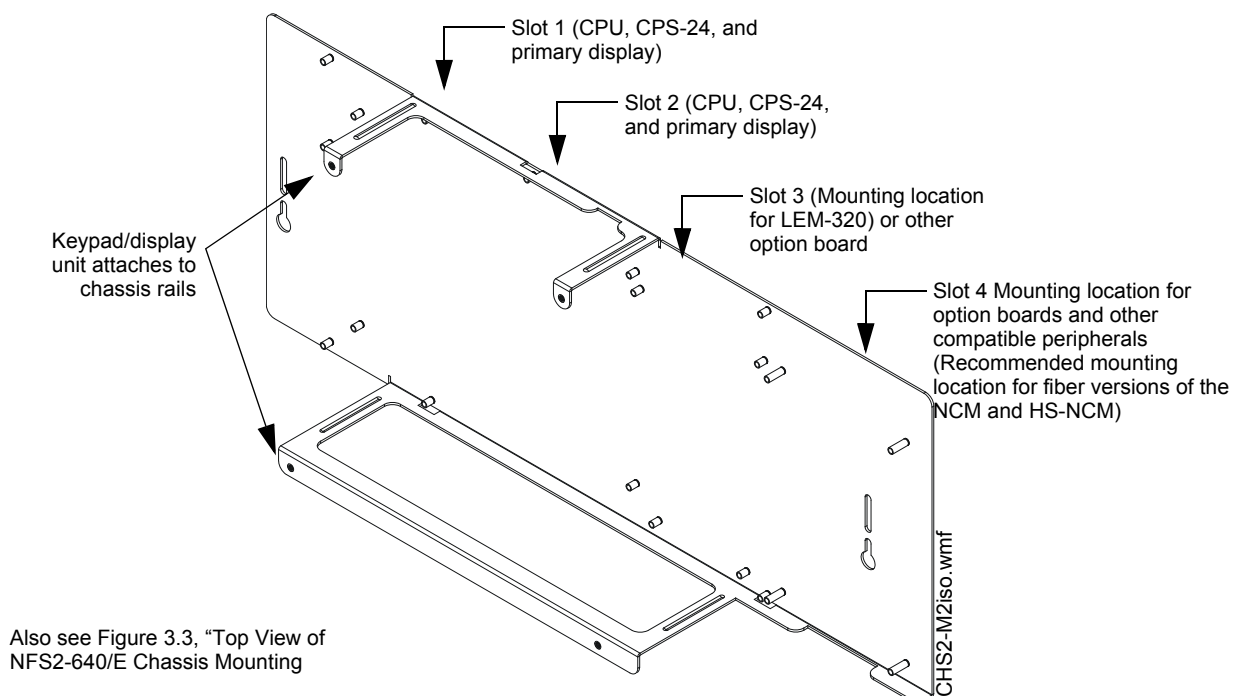


Figure 3.2 Side View of the NFS2-640/E Chassis Mounting Options

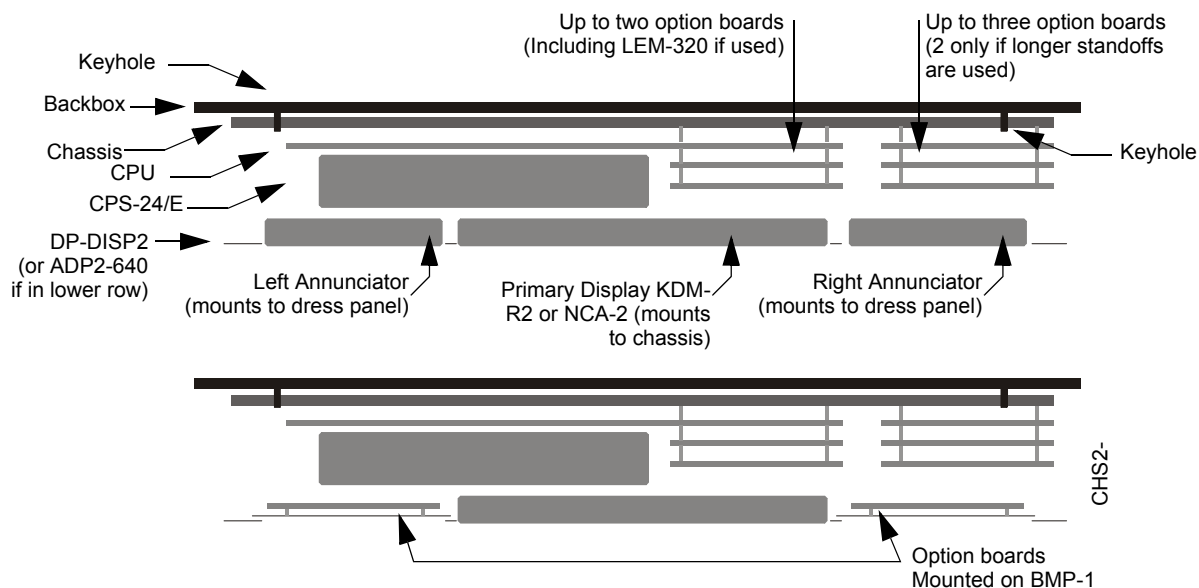


Figure 3.3 Top View of NFS2-640/E Chassis Mounting Options

When installing the Network Control Display (NCD) into the NFS2-640 chassis, it can only be left mounted because of the position of the grounding screw.

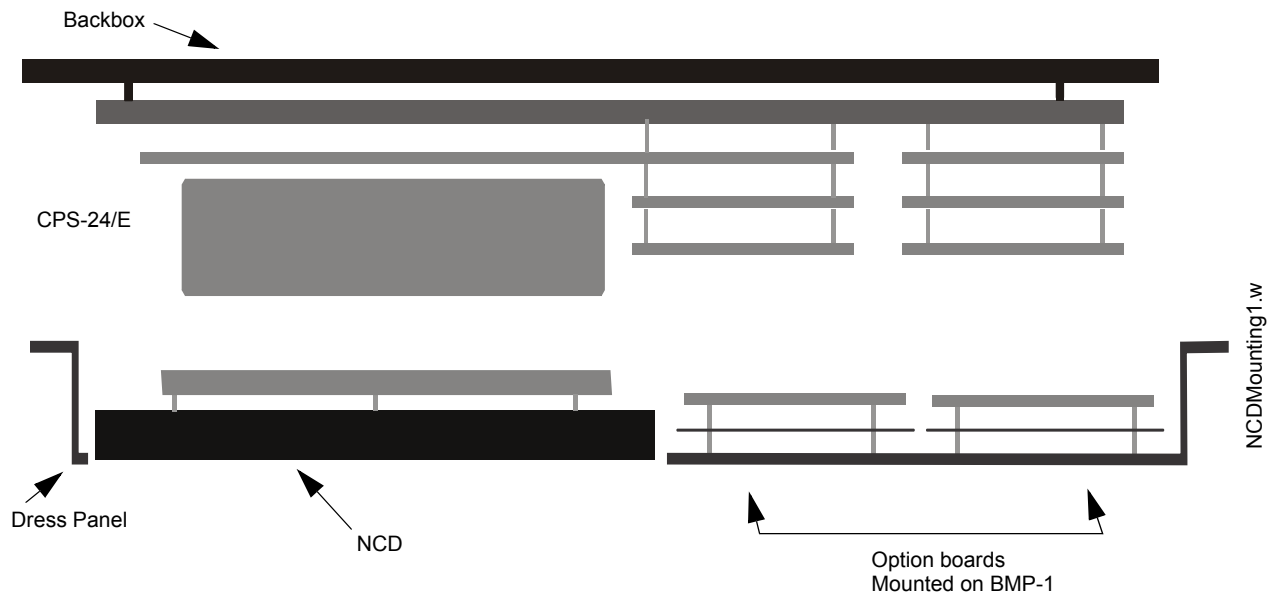


Figure 3.4 Top View of Mounting an NCD in the NFS2-640 Chassis

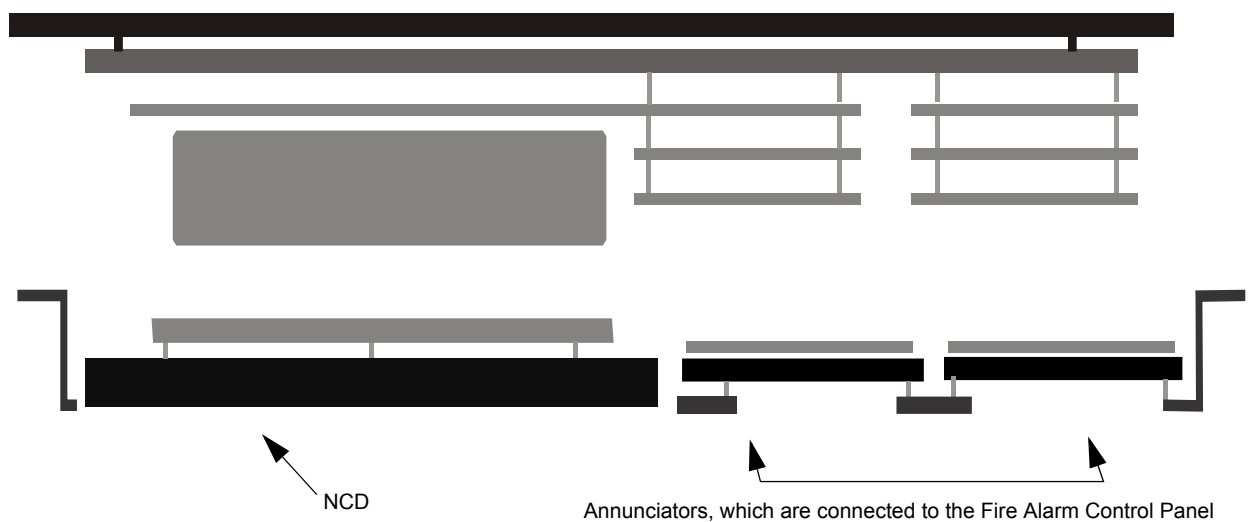


Figure 3.5 Top View of Mounting an NCD with Annunciators



NOTE: See the NCD Manual LS10210-051NF-E for more information.

From...	To...	Required Stand-off or Hardware
NFS2-640/E chassis	Control panel or option board on first layer	Attaches directly to chassis.
NFS2-640/E chassis	Keypad/display unit	Attaches directly to chassis rails.
NFS2-640/E chassis	NCA-2, NCD	Attaches directly to chassis rails with mounting hardware NCA/640-2-KIT (ordered separately)
Control panel (third slot)	Any option board in third slot (such as LEM-320)	4 male-female stand-offs 1 inch (25.4 mm) P/N 42118; installed and shipped with CPU2-640/CPU2-640E.
Option board or NFS2-640/E chassis (fourth slot)	Option board in next layer (not including LEM-320)	4 male-female stand-offs either 1.5 inch (38.1 mm) P/N 42175 or 0.937 inch (23.8 mm) P/N 42166, both shipped with option boards. Choose stand-off length that allows space for your option board's connectors; using longer stand-offs may reduce the number of option boards that fit in the chassis position.
Chassis or Dress Panel	Annunciator	Attaches directly to dress panels or attaches to flanges on chassis CHS-4/4N. (Screws provided with annunciator.)
Dress panels DP-DISP2, ADP2-640, ADP-4B	Option board	BMP-1 attaches to dress panel; option module attaches to BMP-1. (Screws provided with option module). See Figure 3.9.
Dress panel ADP-4B	NCA-2	Use "NCA-2 RETRO kit" hardware if mounting NCA-2 to a dress panel; cannot be mounted in front of the NFS2-640/E chassis.

Table 3.2 Stand-off Lengths

Product	Chassis/Door-mounting options
NFS2-640/E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NFS2-640/E chassis
NCA-2, NCD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CHS-M2, NFS2-640/E chassis, CHS-M3 CA-2; requires two rows in the backbox
DVC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CA-1 CA-2
DVC-RPU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CA-1
DAA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Factory-mounted in its own chassis.
Analog audio amplifiers AA-30, AA-100, AA-120	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mounts directly onto CAB-4 backbox
Option boards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NFS2-640/E chassis, CHS-4, CHS-4L, CHS-4N (shipped as part of kit CHS-4MB), or on BMP-1 inside dress plate Note: Mount LEM-320 in front of CPU2-640 in the NFS2-640/E chassis. Note: Mount UDACT/UDACT-2 in second or lower row, or in slot 4 of the NFS2-640/E chassis with nothing in front of it. Note: Mount fiber versions of the NCM and HS-NCM in the top row under knockouts, to avoid excessive bend on the fiber-optic cable.
ACS series annunciators ACM-24AT, ACM-48A and expanders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dress Panel DP-DISP2, ADP2-640, or ADP-4B

Table 3.3 Chassis Compatibility



NOTE: In retrofit applications, the CAB-e series backbox may be used, but order BP2-4 to replace previous BP-4 battery dress panels.

Chassis/Dress plate	Typical Backbox Location(s) in CAB-4 Backboxes
NFS2-640/E chassis	Top row of backbox typical; lower rows also possible.
CA-1	Second or lower row of backbox
CA-2	Requires two rows of backbox
CHS-4, CHS-4L, CHS-4N	Second or lower row of backbox
DPA-2 Dress Panel	Mounts in front of CA-2 covering two rows of the backbox
DP-DISP2 Dress Panel	Mounts in front of the NFS2-640/E chassis in top row of backbox
ADP2-640 Dress Panel	Mounts in front of NFS2-640/E chassis in second or lower row of backbox
ADP-4B Dress Panel	Mounts in front of any chassis

Table 3.4 Chassis Locations in CAB-4 Backboxes

3.5 Installing the Control Panel

3.5.1 Control Panel Circuit Board & Keypad/Display Unit

The control panel comes pre-mounted in the NFS2-640/E chassis, which is usually positioned in the top row of the backbox. The control panel's CPU occupies three positions at the back of the chassis; the KDM-R2 occupies three positions flush with the dress panel. The NCA-2 may be mounted directly in front of the control panel if no KDM-R2 is being used; use NCA/640-2-KIT as described in the *NCA-2 Installation Manual*.

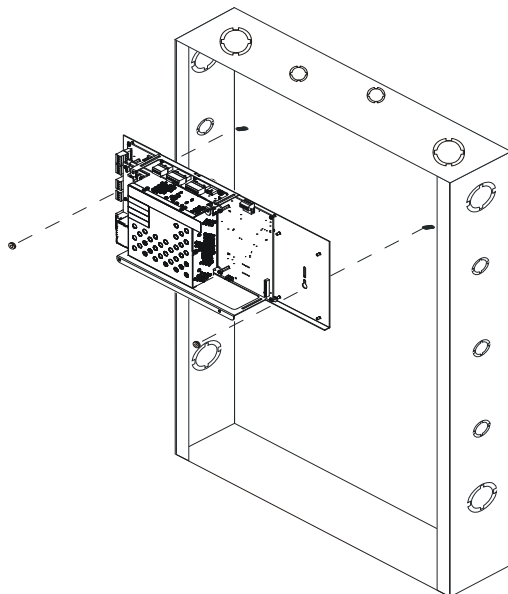


Figure 3.6 NFS2-640/E Chassis Mounting

Perform the following steps when installing the NFS2-640/E:

1. Screw chassis to the backbox.[†]
2. If installing KDM-R2 as primary display:
 - Attach ribbon cable from keypad to J7 connector on control panel. (See Figure 2.2.)
 - Align the keypad with the mounting holes as shown in Figure 3.8 and screw it down.
3. If installing the NCA-2 as primary display: Secure it to the NFS2-640/E chassis with NCA/640-2-KIT as described in the *NCA-2 Manual*.
4. If installing option boards, do so as described in Section 3.6, "Mounting Option Boards". If NFS2-640/E is being installed into an older backbox, two additional steps must be taken:
5. Battery Plate BP-4 must be replaced with BP2-4, per UL's revised labeling requirements.
6. The older door and dress panel must be replaced with equipment compatible with KDM-R2.

[†]If the NFS2-640/E chassis is not assembled as when shipped, attach CPU2-640 to the chassis. Slide control-panel tabs into slots on chassis and lay the board onto stand-offs so that mounting holes line up with those on the chassis. Secure with six screws and four 1 inch stand-offs as shown in Figure 3.7, "Mounting KDM-R2".



CAUTION: It is critical that all mounting holes of the NFS2-640/E are secured with a screw or standoff to insure continuity of Earth Ground.

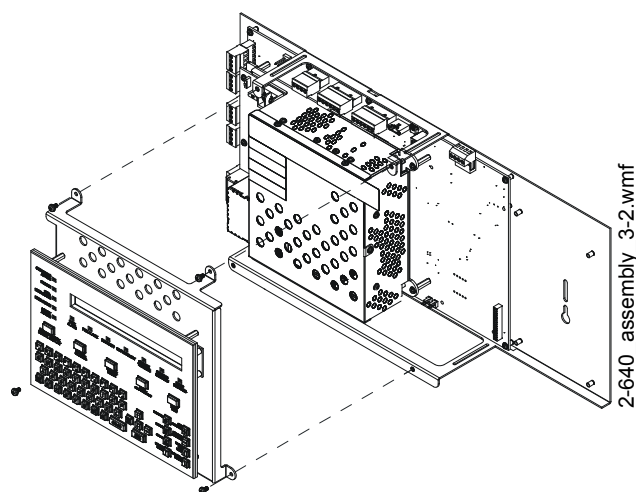


Figure 3.7 Mounting KDM-R2

3.5.2 Using NCA-2 as Primary Display

The NFS2-640/E can be set up to use the NCA-2 as the primary display. In this system design, mount NCA-2 to the NFS2-640/E chassis in front of CPS-24/E, and connect the network/service port on the NFS2-640/E (J1) directly to the network/service port on the NCA-2 (J3). See the *NCA-2 Manual* for specific instructions.



NOTE: This system design is required in Canadian stand-alone applications.

If the NFS2-640/E and NCA-2 are being used as a stand-alone pair, each device must be programmed using VeriFire Tools. Connect the VeriFire Tools PC to NFS2-640/E using USB B Port J3 and program as described in VeriFire Tools on-line help.

For older PCs without USB connectors, NFS2-640/E and NCA-2 must be temporarily disconnected and separately programmed, because VeriFire Tools also uses the network/service port. Follow VeriFire Tools instructions for off-line programming mode.

If the NFS2-640/E with NCA-2 is connected to a network, there are two additional options for programming: either connect the VeriFire Tools programming PC to the network port on the NCM/HS-NCM board, or program the NFS2-640/E through another network node.



NOTE: This is the only NCA-2 application that does not require an NCM or HS-NCM connection to Noti•Fire•Net.

3.5.3 Using the NCD as Primary Display on the NFS2-640

The NCD can be directly connected to the NUP port of the CPU2-640.

The NFS2-640/E can be set up to use the NCD as the primary display.

When the NCD is used as the primary display, the KDM-R2 needs to be removed.

When using the NCD as an alternate display for the NFS2-640 on a standard Noti•Fire•Net, the panel becomes standalone and is not networkable, since there is only one NUP port available on the NCM. If the panel is on a High-Speed Noti•Fire•Net, the panel can be networked using the second NUP available on the HS-NCM. The NCD can only be mounted on the left side of the DP-GDIS1 dress plate. Refer to the NCD manual LS10210-051NF-E for more information.

3.6 Mounting Option Boards

If installing option boards into a CAB-4 Series backbox, mount and connect those boards at this time. General instructions follow; the sections about individual option boards contain any module-specific instructions such as mounting LEM-320's stacker-connector.

3.6.1 Option Boards in the NFS2-640/E Chassis

Mount option boards in slots 3 and 4 of the NFS2-640/E chassis. (See Figure 3.2, Figure 3.8, and Figure 3.9.) For standoff lengths, see Table 3.2.



NOTE: Another option board can be mounted above a Loop Expander Module or Network Communications Module; for ease of access, be sure to complete installation of those devices before mounting a second layer.



NOTE: If using the fourth (right-side) position of the NFS2-640/E chassis, the chassis needs to be installed on the backbox before option boards or modules are installed in that position. These modules will block access to the keyhole opening.

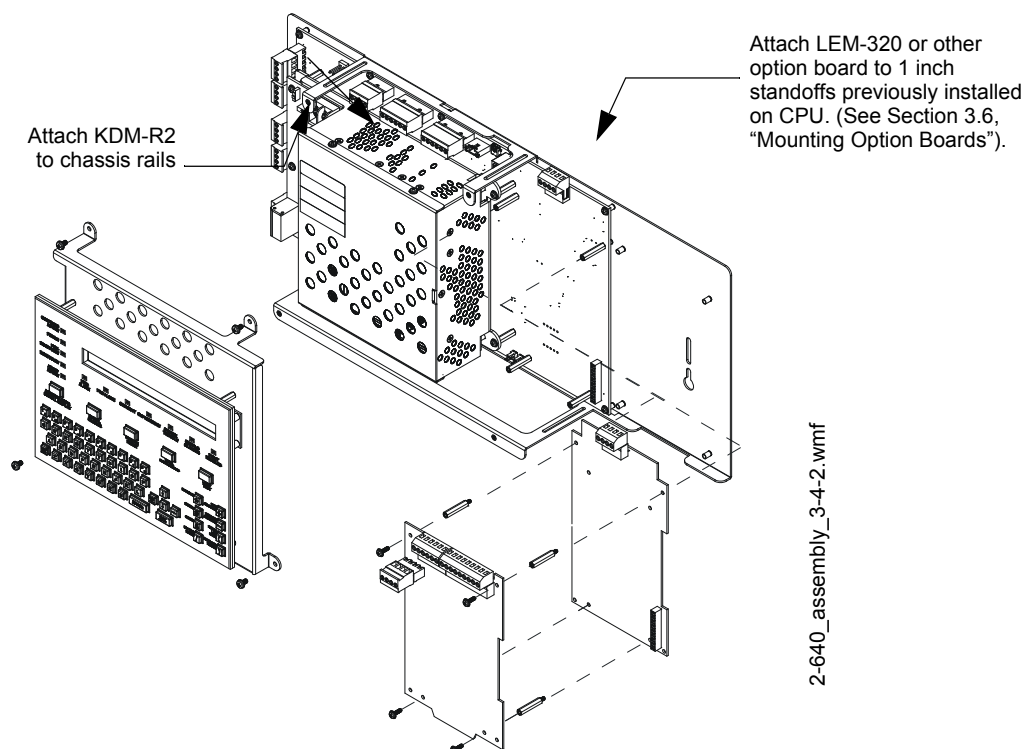


Figure 3.8 Attaching Option Boards Behind KDM-R2

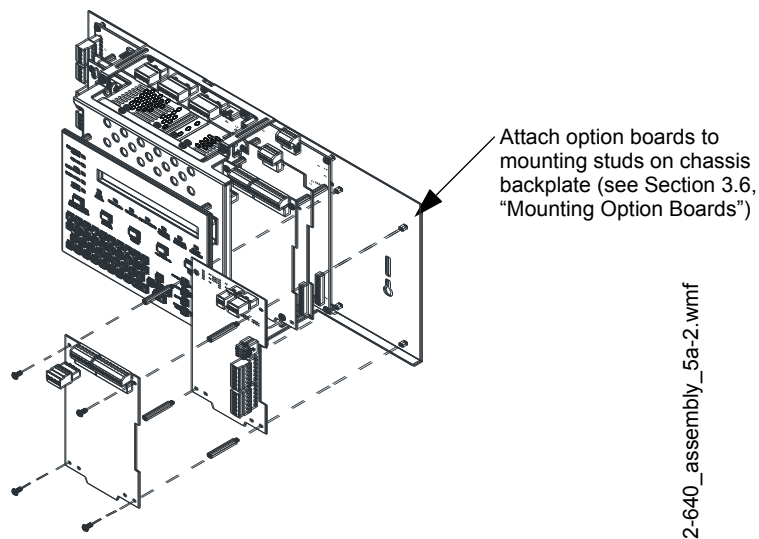


Figure 3.9 Attaching Option Boards to the Right of the CPU

3.6.2 Option Boards in CHS-4L

1. Slide the tabs at the bottom of the option board into slots on the chassis as shown in Figure 3.11.
2. Lay the board back onto the flanges so that the studs line up with mounting holes on the option board.
3. Attach the option board using screws provided with the board, or if installing a second option board, with stand-offs provided with the second board.

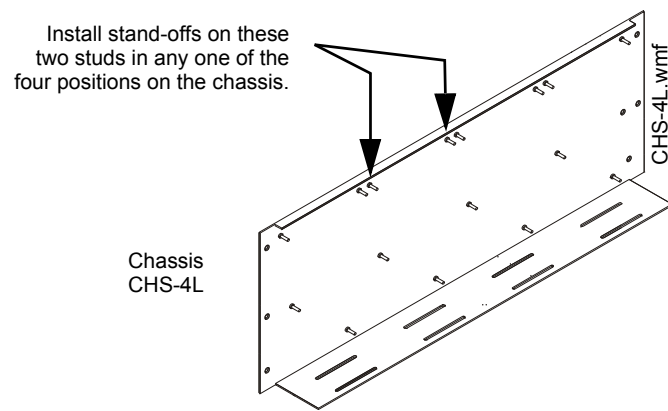


Figure 3.10 Standoff Locations on CHS-4L

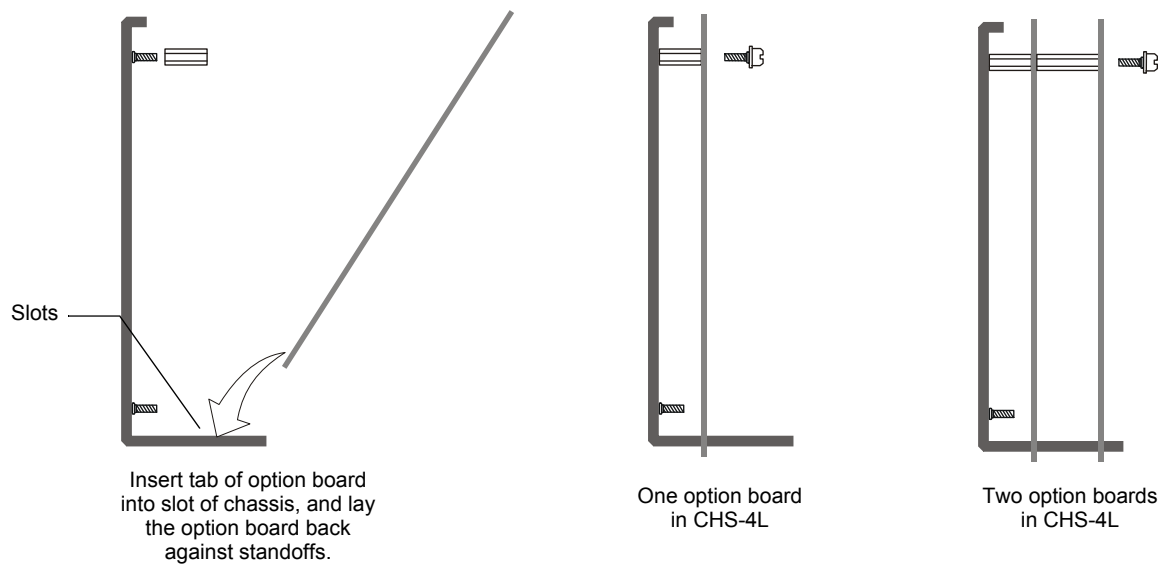


Figure 3.11 Mounting an Option Board in a Chassis (CHS-4L Shown)

3.6.3 Option Boards on BMP-1 in Dress Panels

Option boards can be mounted on BMP-1 blank module plate, inside dress panels such as DP-DISP2, ADP2-640, ADP-4B, as shown in Figure 3.12.

Mount BMP-1 onto compatible dress panel or backbox trim ring

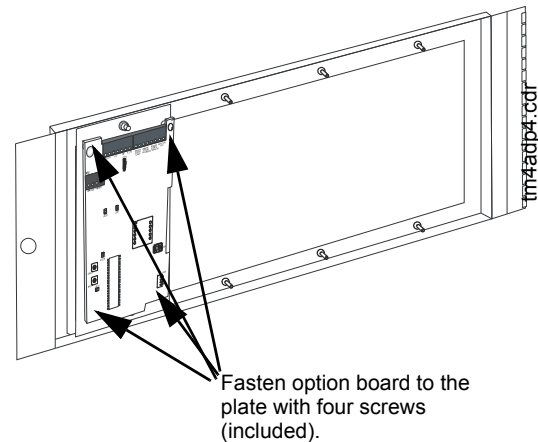
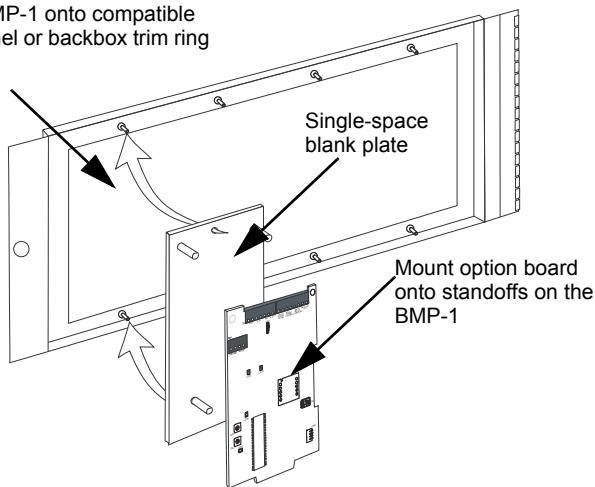


Figure 3.12 Mounting an Option Board onto a Dress Panel with BMP-1 (ADP-4B Shown)



NOTE: See the *BMP-1 Product Installation Drawing* for details if considering mounting the module behind blank module plate in a dress plate or annunciator backbox. This dress plate is suitable for modules that do not need to be visible or accessible when the door is closed.

3.6.4 Transmitter Module TM-4

TM-4 is power-limited. Connections are on TB10 nonresettable output and TB11 EIA-485 ACS Mode. Refer to the *Transmitter Module TM-4* installation document for installation details.

3.6.5 Loop Expander Module

Installing a Loop Expander Module adds a second SLC loop to the control panel. Refer to Figure 3.14 for stacker-connector illustrations.

1. Plug short end of the stacker-connector into J4 on the CPU2-640.
2. Align the LEM with the four 1 inch standoffs and the stacker-connector as shown in Figure 3.14; firmly seat the stacker-connector.
3. Attach LEM to standoffs using screws or another set of standoffs.
4. After LEM is mounted on the control panel, connect the SLC loops to TB1 on the LEM and TB13 on the CPU2-640. This system supports either FlashScan or CLIP mode devices. Refer to the SLC loop manual for wiring requirements and specific details.

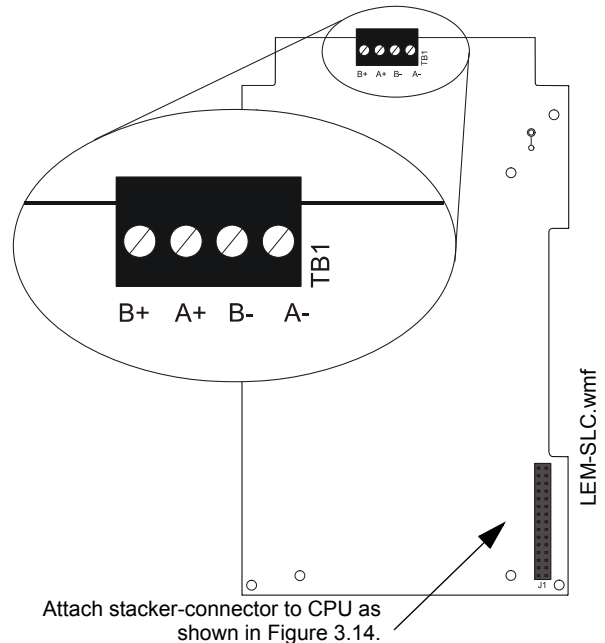


Figure 3.13 SLC Connections for LEM-320



CAUTION: For the SLC to function correctly, the stacker-connector must be installed as shown in Figure 3.14. **Do not** install other option modules on top of the LEM-320.

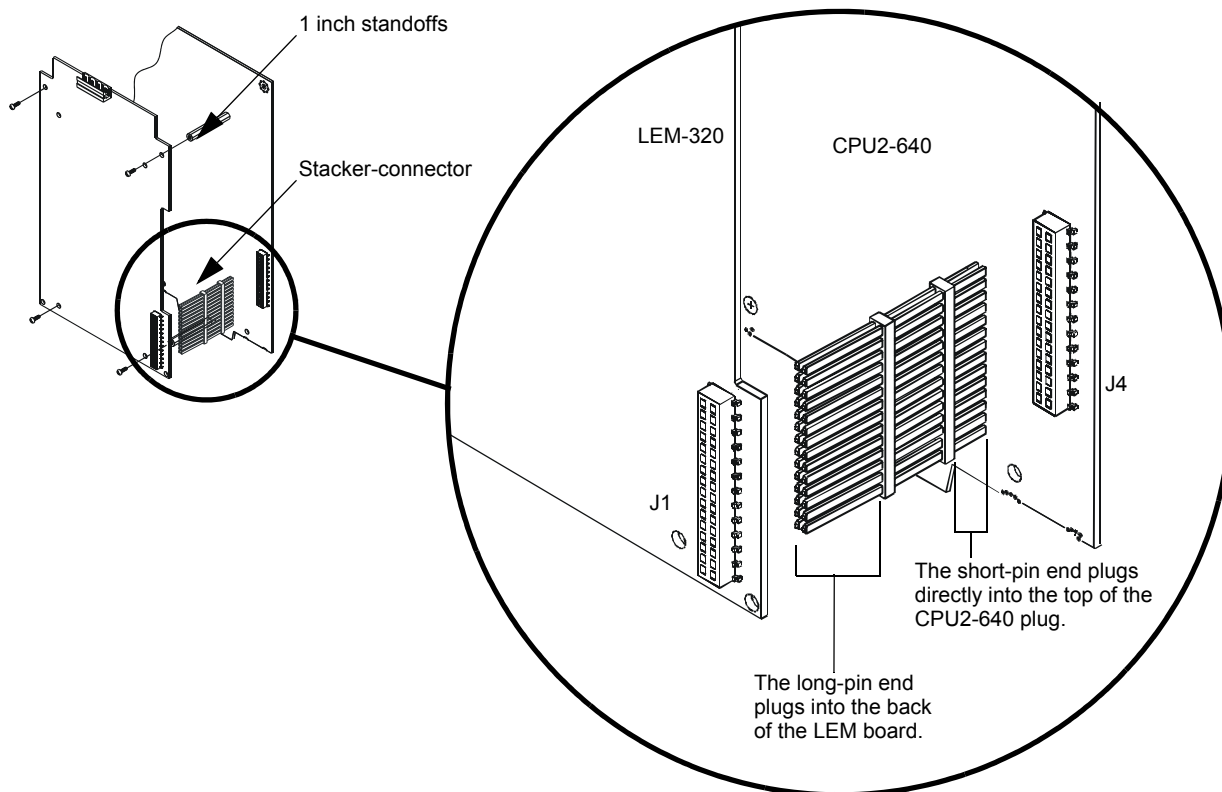


Figure 3.14 Mounting LEM-320 with the Stacker-connector

3.6.6 Network Communications Module

If networking two or more control panels or network control annunciators, each unit requires a Network Communications Module (NCM) or a High-Speed Network Communications Module (HS-NCM); wire and fiber versions of each are available. The wire and/or fiber versions of the NCM or the HS-NCM can be installed in any standard option-board position (see Section 3.6 “Mounting Option Boards”); the default position is immediately to the right of the control panel.

Mount the NCM/HS-NCM in the selected position and screw in place firmly.

Connect J1 on the control panel to J3 on the NCM or J6 of the HS-NCM using the network cable provided (P/N 75556) as described in the *NCM Installation Document* and the *HS-NCM Installation Document*. Do not connect two NCM/HS-NCMs via NUP ports (aka NUP to NUP).

When installing the NCM: Connect Channel A and/or Channel B as described in the *NCM Installation Document*.

When installing the HS-NCM: Connect Channel A to Channel B as described in the *HS-NCM Installation Document*



NOTE: See the *Noti•Fire•Net Manual* or the *High-Speed Noti•Fire•Net Manual* and *NCM Installation Document* or *HS-NCM Installation Document* for wiring diagrams and system configuration information. See the BMP-1 Product Installation Drawing if considering mounting the module behind blank module plate in a dress plate or annunciator backbox.



NOTE: Over-bending fiber-optic cable can damage it. Do not exceed a 3 inch (7.62 cm) minimum bend radius.



NOTE: NCM hardware is not compatible with HS-NCM hardware and should not be mixed on the same network.

3.6.7 DVC Digital Voice Command

Each DVC Series model is a multi-featured audio processor with digital audio functionality that operates as an event-driven audio message generator and router. It is designed for use with the DAA2, DAX, DAA Series digital audio amplifiers, and the DVC-RPU Remote Paging Unit, as well as the DS-DB distribution boards, in a single panel or networked environment, and may also be used as an analog audio source or configured as a remote paging unit. Refer to the *DVC Manual* and *DVC-RPU Manual*.

The NFS2-640/E may be directly connected to the DVC for single panel applications. An associated NCA-2 is required when a DAL (digital audio loop) is part of the configuration; this configuration supports NUP-to-NUP-to-NUP configuration for single panel DAL applications.

Network configurations require an associated NCA-2, and will support all Network Control-by-Event; each node (DVC, CPU-2 and NCA-2) requires a network address/NCM port in network applications.



NOTE: The DVC Series consists of all the model versions listed in the bullets below this note. Individual part numbers are used in this manual only when it is necessary to distinguish features or functions that differ. The term DVC is used in all other cases.

- DVC-EM - Digital Voice Command, extended memory, wire version (standard)
- DVC-EMF - Digital Voice Command, extended memory, multi-mode fiber version
- DVC-EMSF - Digital Voice Command, extended memory, single-mode fiber version.

For information regarding audio storage for the DVC-EM Series models listed above, refer to the *DVC Digital Voice Command Manual*.



NOTE: The term DAA is used in this manual to refer to all DAA wire and fiber models. Individual part numbers are used only when it is necessary to distinguish features or functions that differ.

Figure 3.15 gives simplified overview illustrations of typical applications for the DVC Series and its Digital Audio Loop (DAL).

Wire and fiber, or multi-mode and single-mode, can be mixed.

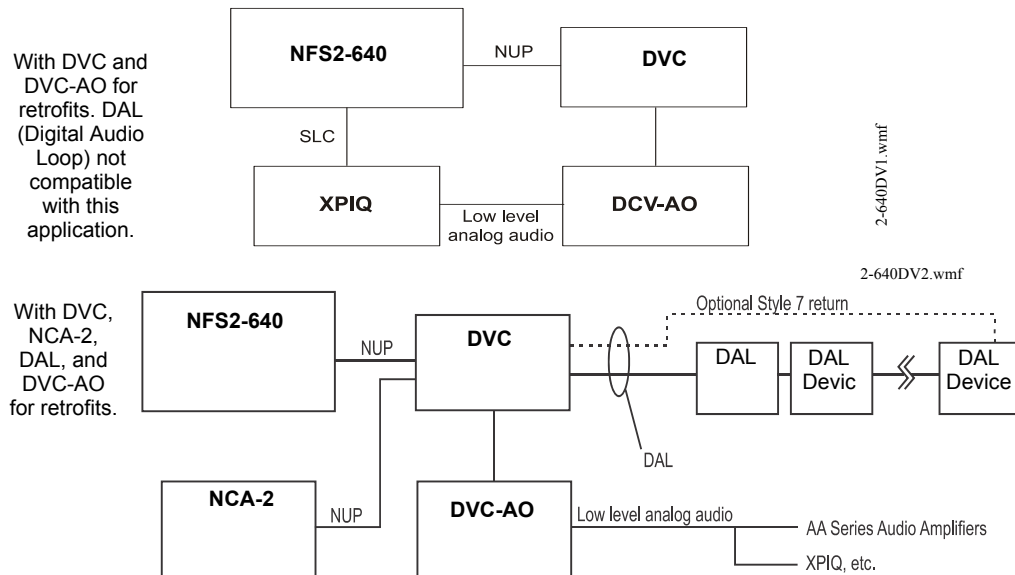


Figure 3.15 Block Diagrams of DVC Series Applications

3.7 Connecting the Power Cables



WARNING:

REMOVE ALL POWER SOURCES TO EQUIPMENT WHILE CONNECTING ELECTRICAL COMPONENTS. LEAVE THE EXTERNAL, MAIN POWER BREAKER OFF UNTIL INSTALLATION OF THE ENTIRE SYSTEM IS COMPLETE.



WARNING:

SEVERAL SOURCES OF POWER CAN BE CONNECTED TO THE CONTROL PANEL. BEFORE SERVICING THE CONTROL PANEL, DISCONNECT ALL SOURCES OF INPUT POWER INCLUDING THE BATTERY. WHILE ENERGIZED, THE CONTROL PANEL AND ASSOCIATED EQUIPMENT CAN BE DAMAGED BY REMOVING AND/OR INSERTING CARDS, MODULES, OR INTERCONNECTING CABLES.

3.7.1 Overview

Complete all mounting procedures and check all wiring before applying power. Electrical connections include the following:

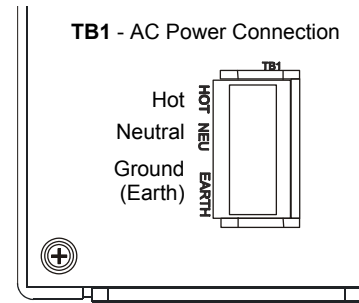
- Primary AC power source – 120 VAC, 50/60 Hz, 5.0 A (with NFS2-640E use 240 VAC, 50/60 Hz, 2.5 A) from line voltage source. Overcurrent protection for this circuit must comply with Article 760 of the National Electrical Code (NEC) and/or local codes. Use 12 AWG (3.31 mm²) wire (maximum) with a 600-volt rating.
- Secondary power source – 24 VDC from batteries, installed in the control panel (or in an optional battery cabinet). Secondary (battery) power is required to support the system during loss of primary power.
- External power sources – 24 VDC power for Smoke Detectors (4 wire), NACs, and Annunciators.
- Auxiliary power source – 24 VDC power @ 0.5 A and 5 VDC power @ 0.15 A from TB2 on the CPS-24/E.

See Appendix B.1 “Electrical Specifications” for details and overall installation guidelines.

3.7.2 Connecting the Control Panel to AC Power

Connect primary power as follows (see Figure 3.16):

1. Turn off the circuit breaker at the main power distribution panel.
2. Open the hinged insulating cover on TB1.
3. Connect the service ground to terminal marked Ground (Earth).
4. Connect the primary neutral line to terminal marked NEUTRAL and the primary Hot line to terminal marked HOT.
5. Close the hinged insulating cover over TB1.



**Figure 3.16 CPS-24/E:
AC Power Connections**

3.7.3 Checking AC Power

Table 3.5 contains a checklist for checking the system with AC power applied:



CAUTION:

While checking AC power, make sure batteries are not connected. Follow the sequence of steps in Section 3.2 “Installation Checklist”, Table 3.1; this is Step 15.

Component	Status
Control panel circuit board	The green AC Power indicator on; the system Trouble indicator on because batteries are not connected.
Each option board	The yellow Trouble indicator may come on for approximately 10 seconds after applying AC power. (This only applies to an unconfigured system.)
Each auxiliary power supply	The yellow Trouble indicator comes on because batteries are not connected.

Table 3.5 AC Power Checklist

3.7.4 Installing and Connecting the Batteries



WARNING:

BATTERY CONTAINS SULFURIC ACID WHICH CAN CAUSE SEVERE BURNS TO THE SKIN AND EYES, AND CAN DESTROY FABRICS. IF CONTACT IS MADE WITH SULFURIC ACID, IMMEDIATELY FLUSH SKIN OR EYES WITH WATER FOR 15 MINUTES AND SEEK IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION.



WARNING:

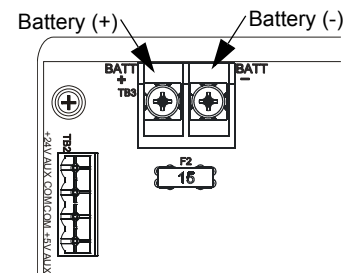
DO NOT CONNECT THE BATTERY INTERCONNECT CABLES (P/N 75560 AND 75561) AT THIS TIME. MAKE THIS CONNECTION AFTER INITIAL SYSTEM PRIMARY POWER UP. FOLLOW SEQUENCE OF STEPS IN SECTION 3.2 “INSTALLATION CHECKLIST”, TABLE 3.1; THIS IS STEP 16.

Batteries are installed in the control panel cabinet or in a separate battery cabinet which can be mounted below the control panel or up to 20 feet (6.096 m) away from the control panel, in conduit in the same room.

Connect the battery as follows (see Figure 3.16 above):

1. Install batteries into bottom of cabinet or into separate battery cabinet.
2. Connect the red cable from TB3(+) on the CPS-24/E power supply to the positive (+) terminal of one battery.
3. Connect the black cable from TB3(–) on the CPS-24/E power supply to the negative (–) terminal of the **other** battery.
4. Connect the remaining cable between the negative (–) terminal on the first battery to the positive (+) terminal on the second battery.

TB3 - Battery Connection



**Figure 3.17 CPS-24/E:
DC Power Connections**

3.7.5 External DC Power Output Connections

Terminal TB10 provides two (2) power outputs, resettable and non-resettable. Each output is power-limited, Class B wiring. Supervise with a power supervision relay EOLR-1. Follow sequence of steps in Section 3.2 "Installation Checklist", Table 3.1; this is part of Step 6. TB2 (on CPS-24), TB10 and all 4 NACS share a maximum of 3.0 A in standby and 6.0 A in alarm.

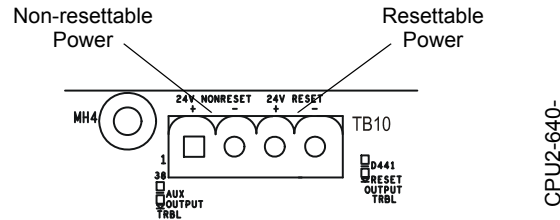


Figure 3.18 Power Supply DC Outputs - TB10

24 VDC Resettable Power Circuit (Four-Wire Smoke Detectors). The power supply provides a single 24 VDC filtered, power-limited, resettable power circuit for devices that require resettable power (such as four-wire smoke detectors). This circuit is power-limited, but must be supervised. To provide supervision, install a UL-listed end-of-line power supervision relay (such as the System Sensor model EOLR-1) after the last device. Connect the power supervision relay normally open contact in series with an Initiating Device Circuit (IDC). The four-wire power circuit energizes the power supervision relay. When you reset the system, the control panel removes power from these terminals for approximately 15 seconds.

Connect external field wires to the power supply terminals TB10 RESET(+) and (–) to provide up to 1.25 A of current for powering four-wire smoke detectors. 1.5 A max for special applications. The total current drawn from the power supply by TB2, TB6 through TB9 and TB10 cannot exceed 3.0 A in standby or 6.0 A in an alarm condition. The Control Panel provides a total of 4.4 A of power in standby and 7.4 A of power in alarm to be shared by all internal circuitry and external provisions (24 V resettable and non-resettable). See Figure 3.18 above. TB2 (on CPS-24), TB10 and all 4 NACS share a maximum of 3.0 A in standby and 6.0 A in alarm.

24 VDC Non-resettable Power Circuit The power supply provides one 24 VDC filtered, power-limited, non-resettable power output, capable of up to 1.25 A. Use this circuit to power devices that require low-noise 24 VDC power (such as annunciator model ACM-24AT or the transmitter module TM-4).

Connect external field wires to power supply terminals TB10 NONRESET(+) and (–) to provide up to 1.25 A of non-resettable current for powering external devices such as annunciators. See Figure 3.18 above. TB2 (on CPS-24), TB10 and all 4 NACS share a maximum of 3.0 A in standby and 6.0 A in alarm.



CAUTION:

DURING SYSTEM RESET, POWER REMAINS AT TERMINALS TB10 NONRESET(+) AND (–).

3.7.6 Accessories DC Power Output Connections

Terminal TB2 supplies one (1) non-resettable, power-limited 24 VDC circuit and one non-resettable, power-limited 5 VDC circuit available to power external devices. Class B wiring is possible. Supervise with a power supervision relay EOLR-1. Applications that require a 5V connection to the Accessories Output, such as an UZC-256, must be within 10 feet (3.658 meters) of the power supply. The distance from the power supply to the accessory requiring power must not extend past the length of the supplied cable, P/N 75657 (supplied with UZC-256), which is 10 feet long. Do not splice or otherwise extend P/N 75657. Refer to section B.2, "Wire Requirements" of this manual for all applications requiring a 24V connection. Connect wiring with all power sources off.

- 24 VDC (nominal) @ 0.5 A max
- 5 VDC (nominal) @ 0.15 A max

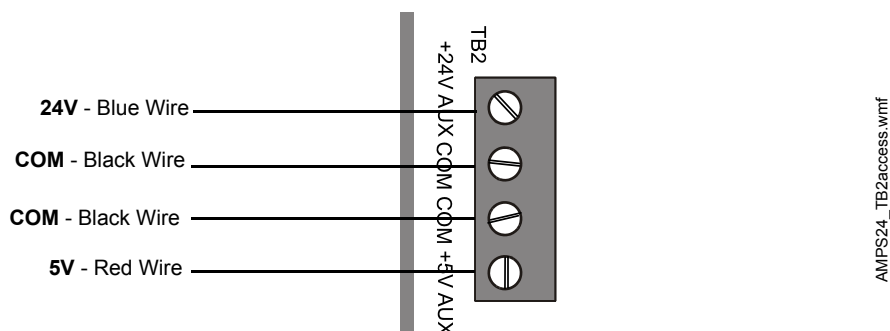


Figure 3.19 Connecting to the Accessories Output TB2 on CPS-24/E

3.8 NAC Connections and Releasing Circuits

The control panel provides four NAC terminals as shown in Figure 3.21. Each can be configured as Class B or Class A as shown in Figure 3.20. Each circuit can provide 1.5 A of current, but the total current drawn from the main power supply cannot exceed 7.4 A in alarm condition (refer to Table A.2). Additionally, TB10, TB2, and all 4 NACs share a maximum of 3.0 A in standby and 6.0 A in alarm; see Appendix A. NAC circuits are supervised and power-limited. Use UL-listed 24 VDC notification appliances only (refer to the *Device Compatibility Document*).

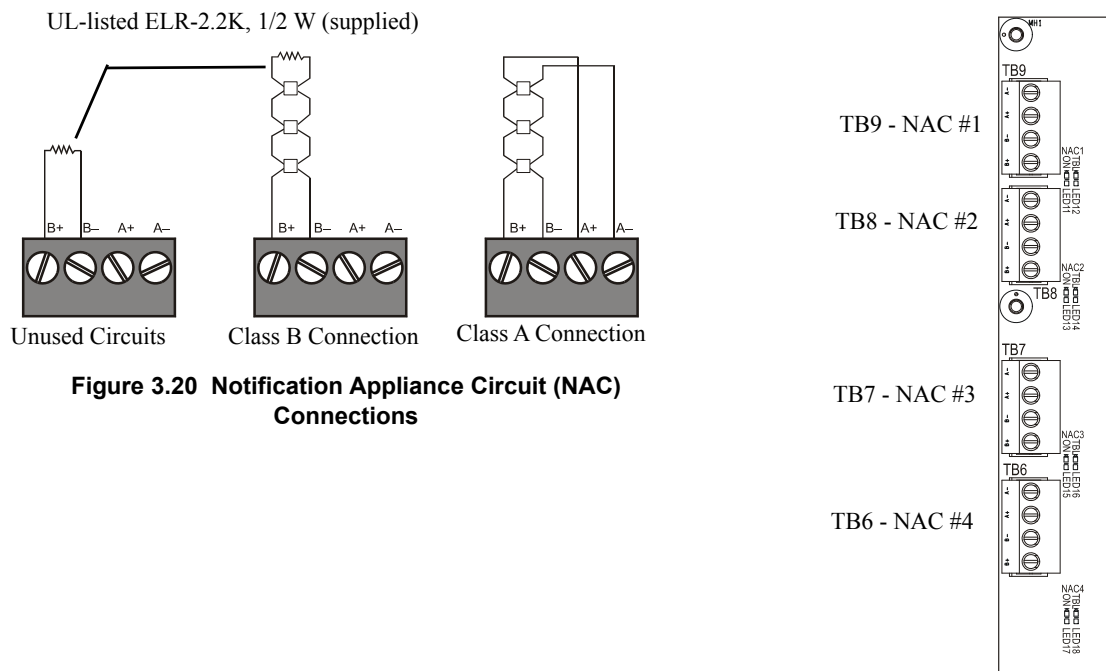


Figure 3.20 Notification Appliance Circuit (NAC) Connections

Figure 3.21 NAC Terminals and NAC LEDs



NOTE: Any NAC can be programmed as a releasing circuit, and the releasing circuit must be supervised; see Figure 4.8–Figure 4.10. For more information, refer to Section 4 “Applications” in this manual and the NFS2-640/E Programming Manual. Refer to the Device Compatibility Document for UL-listed compatible releasing devices. Sample connections for NAC terminals are shown in Figure 3.20. Follow sequence of steps in Section 3.2 “Installation Checklist”, Table 3.1; this is part of Step 6.

3.8.1 Stat-X Devices

Figure 3.22 shows typical wiring for STAT-X devices using the Ematch Protection Device (P/N 3005014). When using Stat-X devices, note the following:

- Each Stat-X device requires an Ematch Protection Device to protect against high-voltage transient signals, such as lightning, that may cause the device to accidentally release.
- Multiple Stat-X devices can be connected in series (as shown).
- No more than ten (10) Stat-X devices can be connected on a single releasing circuit.
- A REL-2.2K can be installed on a single Stat-X device for short circuit detection. For multiple Stat-X devices installed in series, the REL-2.2K is installed on the last device on the releasing circuit (as shown). A REL-2.2K is required for ULC applications.
- Stat-X devices are not to be used with the FCM-1 or FCM-1-REL.

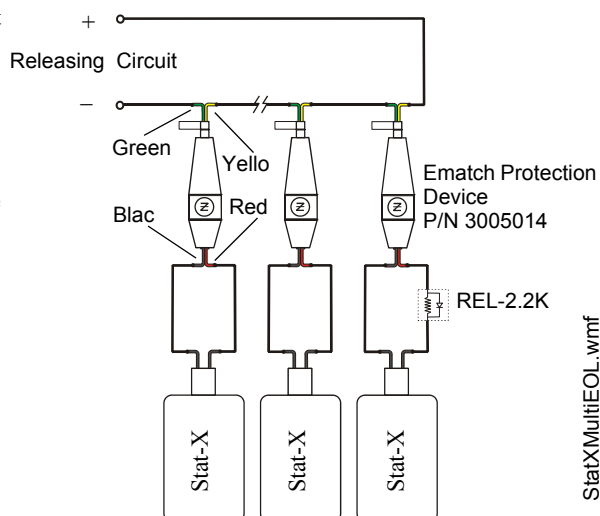


Figure 3.22 Wiring Diagram for Stat-X Devices

3.8.2 FSA-8000 Wiring:

Figure 4 shows the wiring for the FSA-8000 detector to the fire alarm control panel.

For installation information for the FSA-8000 detector, refer to the FSA-8000 FAAST Installation and Maintenance Instruction document, part number I56-3903.

Installation Considerations:

The following installation factors should be taken into consideration when installing the FSA-8000 FAAST detector:

Detectors per Loop: up to 75 total

Modules per Loop: up to 45 total

Power Supply: FACP AUX or use a power supply UL listed for fire protective signaling use with regulated outputs.

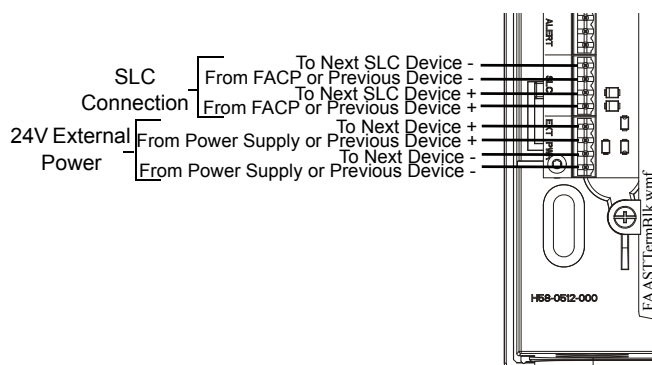


Figure 4 FSA-8000 Connection to the FACP

Programming Options:

The following programming options should be set when programming the NFS-320, NFS-320SYS, NFS2-640 and NFS2-3030 with the FSA-8000:

Loop Protocol: CLIP for detectors

Type ID: Acclimate

FlashScan Type ID: None

3.9 Output Relay Connections

The panel provides a set of Form-C relays. These are rated for 2.0 A at 30 VDC (resistive):

- Alarm - TB4
- Trouble - TB4
- Supervisory - TB5
- Security - TB5

These are power-limited only if connected to a power-limited source.

Using VeriFire Tools, the Supervisory and Security contacts can also be configured as Alarm contacts. Follow instructions in the VeriFire Tools online help.

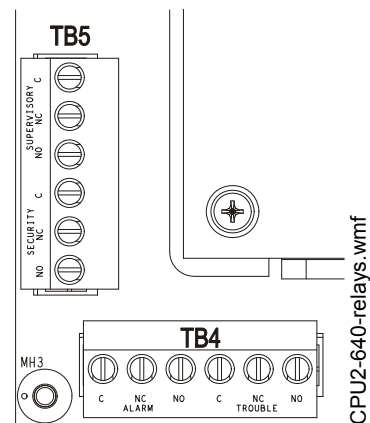


Figure 3.1 Form-C Relay Connections

3.10 Backup-Alarm Switches



WARNING: DO NOT ENABLE THE BACKUP OPTION SWITCH FOR ANY OF THE FOUR NOTIFICATION APPLIANCE CIRCUITS (NACS) IF THEY ARE USED FOR RELEASING FUNCTIONS!

Backup alarm switches are provided that enable NACs and the alarm relay to activate during a backup alarm condition. If the main board's microcontroller fails and an alarm is reported by any detector or a monitor module that has backup reporting enabled, the NAC will turn on if the corresponding switch was enabled. The alarm will activate during microcontroller failure regardless of the settings of switches SW1–SW4.

- SW1 - NAC#1
- SW2 - NAC#2
- SW3 - NAC#3
- SW4 - NAC#4

So, for example, if SW1 and SW4 were enabled at the time of an alarm during microcontroller failure, NAC#1 and NAC#4 would activate. Follow sequence of steps in Section 3.2 “Installation Checklist”, Table 3.1; this is Step 7.

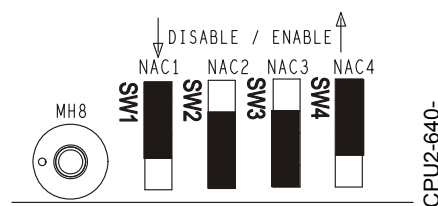
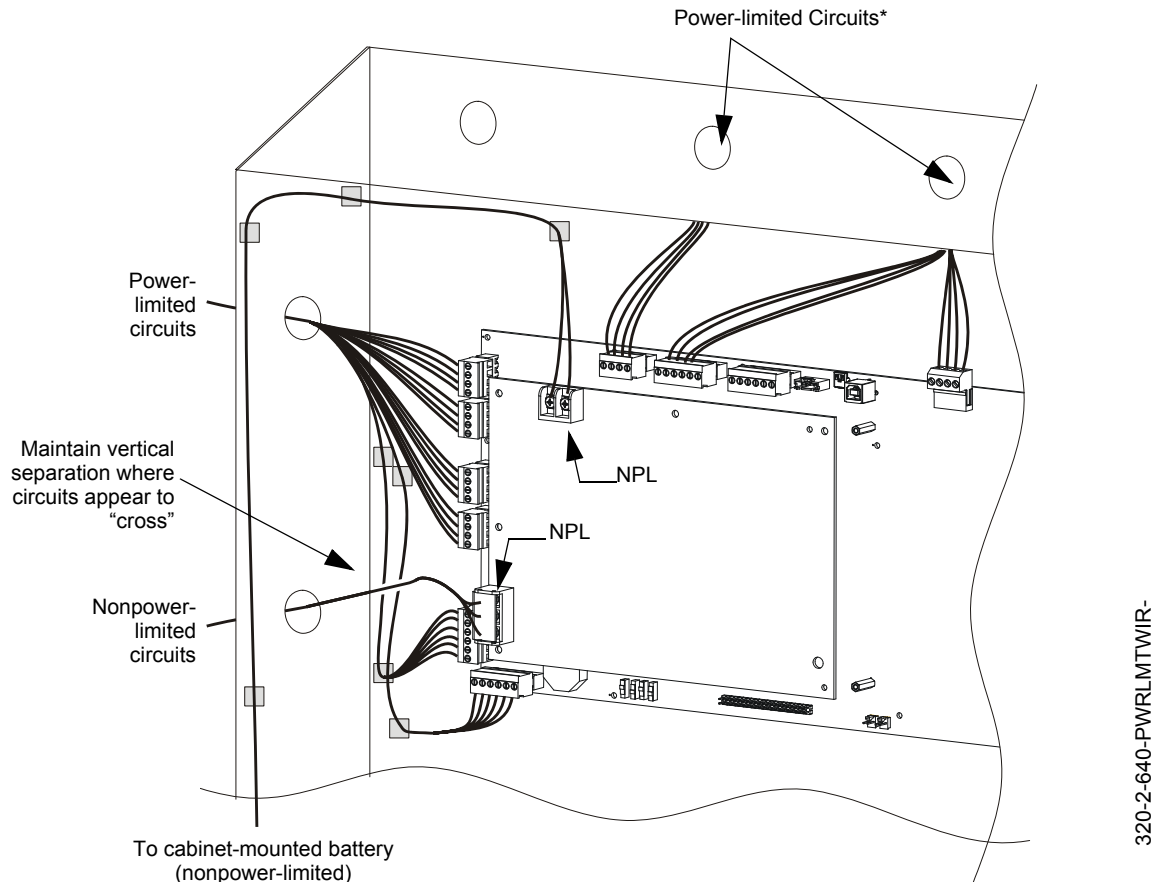


Figure 3.2 Backup Alarm Switches

3.11 UL Power-limited Wiring Requirements

Power-limited and nonpower-limited circuit wiring must remain separated in the cabinet. All power-limited circuit wiring must remain at least 0.25 inches (6.35 mm) from any nonpower-limited circuit wiring. All power-limited and nonpower-limited circuit wiring must enter and exit the cabinet through different knockout and or conduits. To maintain separation, group non-power limited modules together, i.e., group modules on the same side of the enclosure or in separate rows.

Figure 3.3 shows one configuration that meets these UL requirements. The first two rows of modules are configured with at least a 0.25 inch (6.35 mm) separation between power-limited and nonpower-limited wiring; AC and battery wiring is routed away from power-limited wiring.



**Figure 3.3 Typical Wiring for UL Power-limited Wiring Requirements
(Shown with relays as connected to power-limited modules)**



NOTE: AC and battery wiring are not power-limited. Maintain at least 0.25 inches (6.35mm) between power-limited and non power-limited circuit wiring. Install tie wraps and adhesive squares to secure the wiring. Use a power-limited source for relay output on terminals TB8-TB11. Figure 2.2, "CPU2-640/CPU2-640E and Power-Supply: Wiring Connections" on page 13



NOTE: Drawing is not to scale. Proportions and angles are exaggerated to show wire-placement more clearly.



NOTE: If additional knockouts are added to the backbox, proper separation of power-limited and non power-limited wiring should be maintained.

3.11.1 Labeling Modules and Circuits

At the time of installation, each nonpower-limited circuit connected to ACM-8R, and LDM-R32 modules must be identified in the space provided on the cabinet door label when connected to a non-power-limited source of power.

The label lists all compatible power-limited modules and circuits; also see Figure 2.2 on page 13. The LDM-R32 is power-limited only when connected to power-limited sources. When connected to a non-power-limited source, the power-limited marking must be removed.

3.12 Installing EIA-485 Devices

Figure 3.4 provides a closer view of the EIA-485 connections provided on TB11. Because specific connections can vary by the type of device being connected, refer to the product installation manual for details.

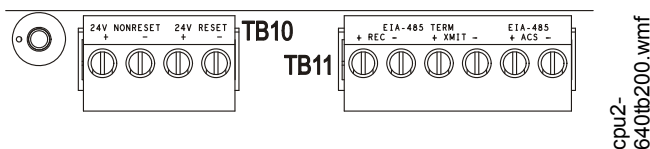


Figure 3.4 EIA-485 Connections

3.13 Installing Remote Printers and/or CRT

3.13.1 Custom Cable Fabrication

A custom cable needs to be fabricated to connect the PRN Printer, Keltron Printer or the CRT-2 Monitor to the system. Length of the cable will vary with each installation, but should not exceed a maximum length of 50 feet (15.24 m). Printer must be installed in the same room as the panel, within 20 feet (6.10 meters) and the cable must be installed in conduit. Construct cable as follows:

1. Using overall foil/braided-shield twisted-pair cable, properly connect one end to the DB-25 or DB-9 Connector using the wiring specifications shown in the table below.
2. Tighten clamp on connector to secure cable.

DB-9 Connector	DB-25 Connector	TB12 on Control Panel
Pin 2	Pin 3	TX
Pin 3	Pin 2	RX
Pin 5	Pin 7	REF

3.13.2 Installing and Configuring the PRN Series Printer

When connected to the Control Panel via an EIA-232 interface, the PRN prints a copy of all status changes within the control panel and time-stamps the printout with the time of day and date the event occurred. It provides 80 columns of data on standard 9" by 11" tractor-feed paper.



NOTE: You can also use the EIA-232 printer interface with UL-listed information technology equipment, such as personal computers, to monitor the control panel for supplementary purposes.

This section contains information on connecting a printer to the control panel and for setting the printer options.

Connecting a Remote PRN Series Printer

Remote printers require a 120 VAC, 50/60 Hz primary power source. If required for the fire alarm system configuration (for example, a Proprietary Fire Alarm System), a remote printer requires a secondary power source (battery backup). Because a secondary power source is not provided, use a separate Uninterruptable Power Supply (UPS) that is UL-listed for Fire Protective Signaling. You may use your building emergency power supply, so long as it meets the power continuity requirements of NFPA 72. Refer to NFPA 72 for further details.

Connect the remote printer to the Control Panel as follows:

1. Connect the three (3) open leads of the custom cable to the TB12 terminal block on the control panel as shown in Figure 3.5.
2. Plug the DB-25 or DB-9 connector end of the custom cable into the EIA-232 port of the remote printer. Tighten securely.

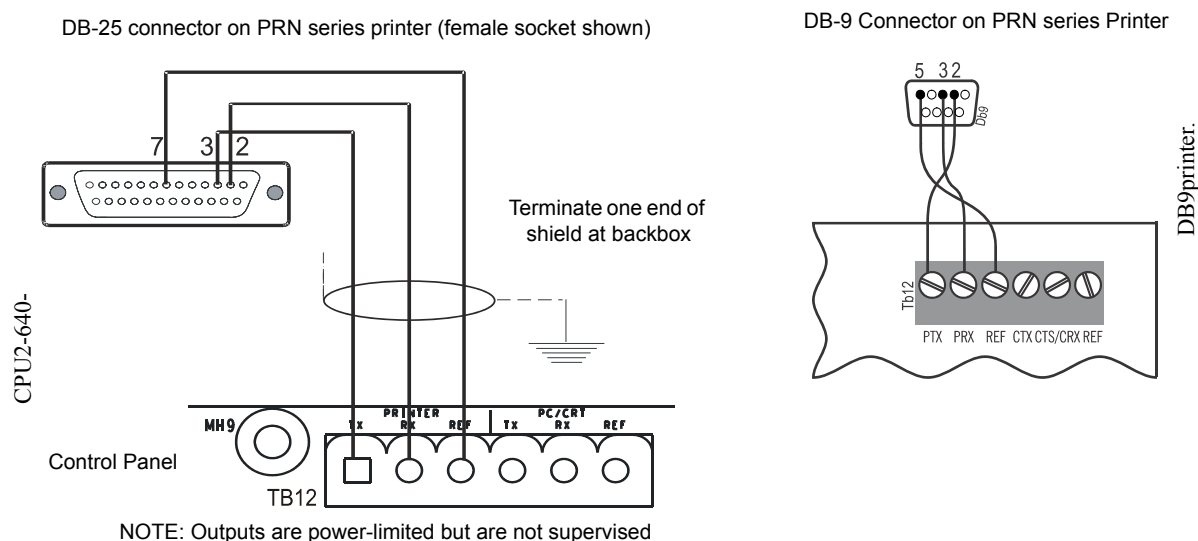


Figure 3.5 Remote Printer Connections

Setting Printer Options

Refer to the documentation supplied with the PRN series printer for instructions on using the printer menu controls. Set the printer options (under the menu area) according to the settings listed in Table 3.6.

Option	Setting	Option	Setting
Font	HS Draft	CPI	10 CPI
LPI	6 LPI	Skip	0.5
ESC Character	ESC	Emulate	Epson FX-850 PRN-6, LQ-2550 PRN-7
Bidirectional Copy	ON	I/O	
CG-TAB	Graphic	Buffer	40K PRN-6, 64K PRN-7
Country	E-US ASCII	Serial	
Auto CR	OFF	Baud	9600, 4800, or 2400
Color Option	Not Installed	Format	7 Bit, Even, 1 Stop
Formlen		Protocol	XON/XOFF
Lines	6LPI=60	Character Set	Standard
Standard	Exec 10.5" PRN-6, 11" PRN-7	Sl.Zero	On
		Auto LF	Off
		PAPER	
		BIN 1	12/72"
		BIN 2	12/72"
		SINGLE	12/72"
		PUSH TRA	12/72"
		PULL TRA	12/72"
		PAP ROLL	12/72"

Table 3.6 PRN Setup Options

3.13.3 Installing and Configuring a Keltron Printer

Connect the remote printer to the Control Panel as follows:

1. Connect the three (3) open leads of the custom cable to the TB12 terminal block on the control panel as shown in Figure 3.6.
2. Connect DC power from TB10 terminal block on the control panel as shown in Figure 3.6.
3. Plug the DB-25 connector end of the custom cable into the EIA-232 port of the Keltron printer. Tighten securely.

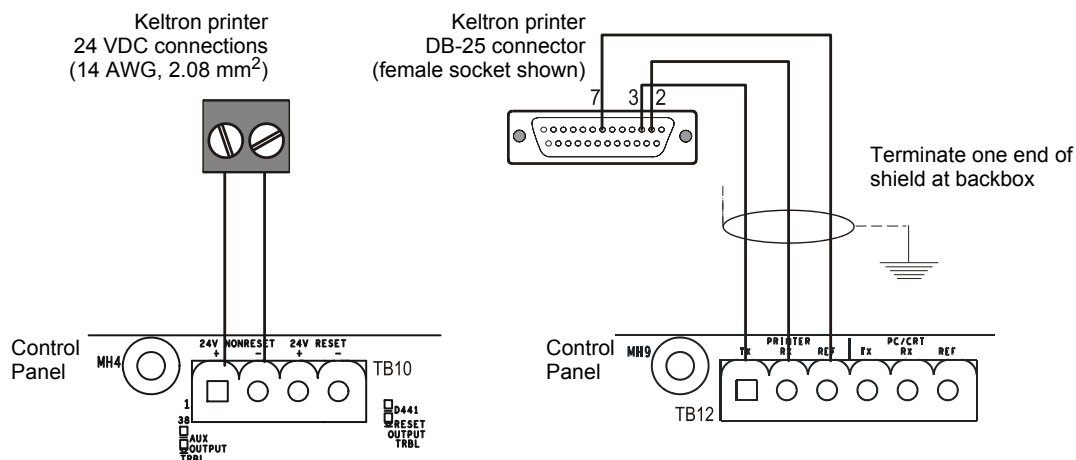


Figure 3.6 Keltron Printer Connections

Setting up the Keltron Printer

Set up a Keltron printer as follows:

1. The printer communicates using the following protocol:
 - Baud Rate: 9600
 - Parity: Even
 - Data bits: 7
2. Set the printer DIP switches SP1 and SP2 according to settings in Table 3.7.

SP1	On	Off
1		X
2		X
3		X
4	X	
5		X
6	X	
7	X	
8		X

SP2	On	Off
1		X
2		X
3		X
4	X	
5		X
6		X
7	X	
8		X

Table 3.7 Keltron DIP Switch Settings

3.13.4 Installing and Configuring a CRT-2

A CRT-2 can only be used in a non-networked application when used with the NFS2-640/E. For further details on setting up the CRT-2, refer to the *NFS2-640/E Operations Manual*.

Connect a CRT-2 to the Control Panel as follows:

1. Connect the three (3) open leads of the custom cable to the TB12 terminal block on the control panel as shown in Figure 3.7.
2. Plug the DB-25 connector end of the custom cable into the EIA-232 port of the CRT-2. Tighten securely.
3. Set parameters as discussed in Table 3.7.

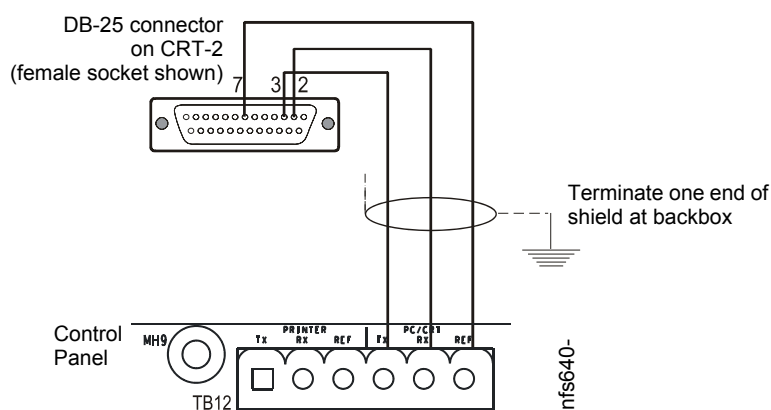


Figure 3.7 Connecting a CRT-2

Setting CRT-2 Parameters

The CRT-2 communicates with the control panel through a protocol defined by thirteen groups of parameters. To access a parameter group, press the corresponding function key (F1-F12) as shown in Table 3.8 below. You can then program parameters in each group. Enter the CRT-2 setup menu by pressing and holding the <Ctrl> key while pressing the <Scroll Lock> key. Use arrow keys to move through the selections in each setup group; press the space bar to view the options for each parameter. When finished programming all setup groups, press the <Pause> key. To save all changes, press <Y>.

Table 3.8 shows the standard settings for using the CRT-2 with the NFS2-640/E; for one instance where these settings may change slightly see Section 3.13.5 “Connecting Multiple Printers, CRTs, or CRT/PRN Combination”. The basic settings for using the CRT-2 with NFS2-640/E are:

- Baud Rate 9600
- Data format 8 1 N
- Protocol xon/off.



NOTE: This section covers installation only; for information on how the CRT-2 functions as part of the fire alarm system, see the *NFS2-640/E Operations Manual*.



NOTE: The CRT cannot be connected at the same time as the network

Function Key		CRT-2 Parameters	
F1: Quick ("Read Status" key)	Emulation=CRT-2 Comm Mode=Full Duplex Enhanced=On	EIA Baud Rate=9600 Aux Baud Rate=9600 Language=U.S.	EIA Data Format=8/1/N Aux Data Format=8/1/N Host/Printer=EIA/Aux
F2: Genrl ("Alter Status" key)	Emulation=CRT-2 Auto Font Load=On Monitor Mode=Off Host/Printer=EIA/Aux	Enhanced=On Auto Page=Off Bell Volume=09	Auto Wrap=Off Auto Scroll=On Warning Bell=On
F3: Displ ("Prog" key)	Page Length=24 Display Cursor=On Columns=80 Scroll=Jump	Screen Length=26 Lines Cursor=Blink Line Width Change Clear=Off Refresh Rate=60 Hz	Screen Video=Normal Auto Adjust Cursor=On Speed=Normal Overscan Borders=Off
F4: Kybd ("Spl Funct" key)	Language=U.S. Keyclick=Off Key Lock=Caps	Char Set Mode=ASCII Key Repeat=Off Keyboard Present=Yes	Key Mode=ASCII Margin Bell=Off
F5: Keys ("Prior" key)	Enter Key=<CR> Alt Key=Meta Pound Key=U.S.	Return Key=<CR> Disconnect=Pause	Backspace=<BS>/ Desk Acc=Disabled
F6: Ports ("Next" key)	EIA Baud Rate=9600 Aux Baud Rate=9600 EIA Xmt=Xon-Xoff Aux Xmt=Xon-Xoff EIA Break=Off Aux Break=Off	EIA Data Format=8/1/N Aux Data Format=8/1/N EIA Recv=Xon-Xoff(XPC) Aux Recv=Xon-Xoff(XPC) EIA Modem Control=Off Aux Modem Control=Off	EIA Parity Check=On Aux Parity Check=On EIA Xmt Pace=Baud Aux Xmt Pace=Baud EIA Disconnect=2 sec Aux Disconnect=2 sec
F7: Host ("Auto Step" key)	Comm Mode=Full Duplex Recv =Ignore Send Block Term=<CR>	Local=Off Send ACK=On Null Suppress=On	Recv <CR>=<CR> Send Line Term=<CR><LF>
F8: Print ("Activ Signal" key)	Prnt Line Term=<CR><LF>	Prnt Block Term=<CR>	Secondary Recv=Off
F9: Emul	Attribute=Page WPRT Intensity=Dim WPRT Blink=Off Status Line=Off	Bright Video=Off WPRT Reverse=Off Display NV Labels=Off Fkey Speed=Normal	Page Edit=Off WPRT Underline=Off Save Labels=On
F10	Setup Group F10 does not affect communications with the control panel.		
F11	Setup Group F11 does not affect communications with the control panel.		
F12: Prog ("Ack Step" key)	Program the function keys as follows: F1 ~A F2 ~B F3 ~C F4 ~D F5 ~E F6 ~F F7 ~G F8 ~H F9 ~I F10 ~J F11 ~K F12 ~L F13 ~M F14 ~N F15 ~O F16 ~P Shift F13 ~Q		

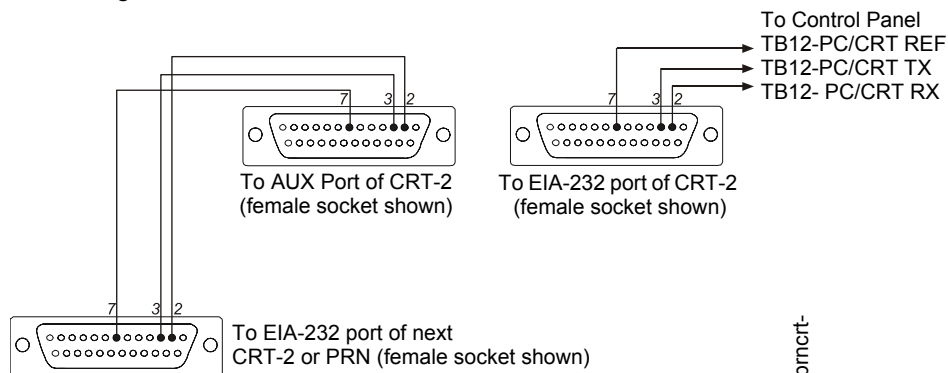
Table 3.8 Standard CRT-2 Settings for Use with NFS2-640/E

3.13.5 Connecting Multiple Printers, CRTs, or CRT/PRN Combination

Connecting multiple devices requires changing the CRT-2 setup using the F1(Quick) menu:

- Set Host/Printer=EIA/AUX.
- Set EIA Data Format=8/1/N.
- If the AUX device is a printer, set the Printer and AUX Data Format=7/1/E.
- If the AUX device is a second CRT-2, set the AUX Data Format=8/1/N.

Connect multiple devices as shown in Figure 3.8.



Note: For wire requirements, see Table B.1 in Appendix B.1 "Electrical Specifications".

Figure 3.8 Connecting Multiple Devices on the EIA-232 Circuit

3.14 Wiring a Signaling Line Circuit (SLC)

■ Overview

Communication between the control panel and intelligent and addressable initiating, monitor, and control devices takes place through a Signaling Line Circuit (SLC). You can wire an SLC to meet the requirements of NFPA Style 4, Style 6, or Style 7 circuits. This manual provides requirements and performance details specific to this control panel; for installation information and general information, refer to the *SLC Wiring Manual*.

■ Wiring

Maximum wiring distance of an SLC using 12 AWG (3.31 mm²) wire is 12,500 feet (3810 meters) total twisted-pair for Style 4, Style 6 and Style 7 circuits.

■ Capacity

The NFS2-640/E provides one (1) SLC, with a total capacity of 318 intelligent/addressable devices:

- 01-159 intelligent detectors
- 01-159 monitor and control modules

An optional expander board provides one (1) additional SLC, with the same capacity.

Units employing multiple detector operation shall include a minimum of two detectors in each protected space and reduce the detector installation spacing to 0.7 times the linear spacing in accordance with National Fire Alarm Code, NFPA. For spacing requirements refer to the detector's installation instruction.



NOTE: To meet the ten-second response time required by UL 864, 9th edition, when SLC loops are configured to run in CLIP mode, all input modules must be set to address 19 or lower on both loop one and 2. There are no limits to detectors or output modules.

■ Installation

This control panel supports one or two SLC loops; a second SLC loop is obtained by installing an LEM-320 module. SLC loop #1 connects to TB13 on the control panel; SLC loop #2 connects to TB1 on the LEM-320. For details on designing, installing and configuring SLC loops, see the *SLC Wiring Manual*.

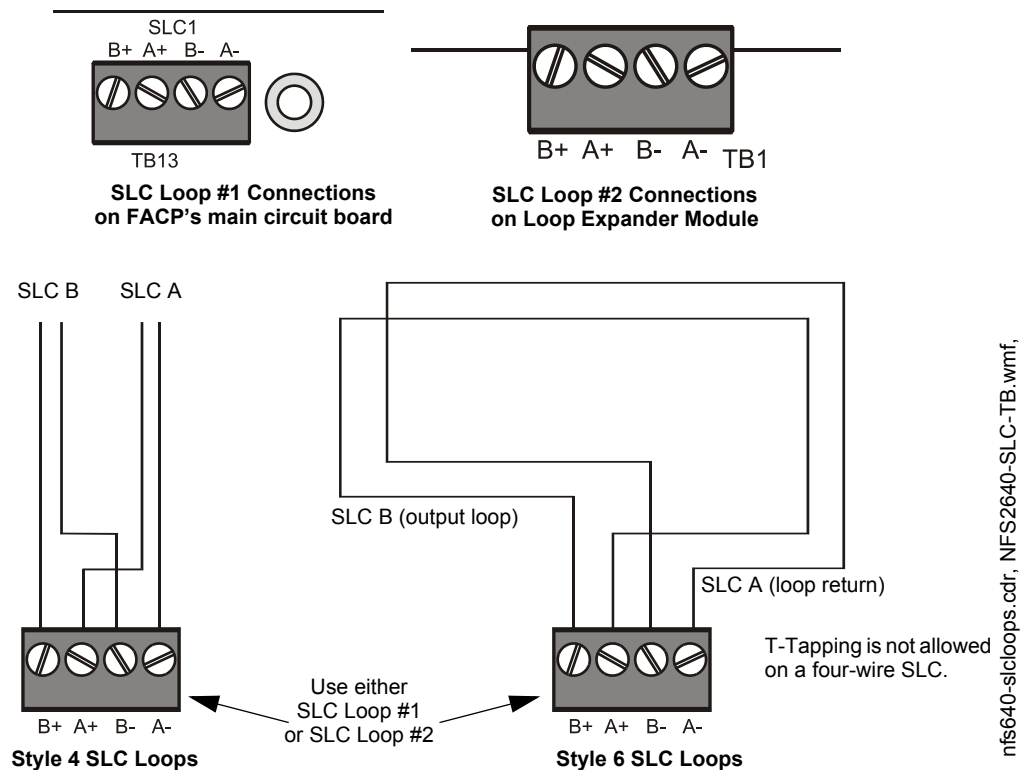


Figure 3.9 SLC Loop Connections and Wiring

3.15 Connecting a PC for Off-Line Programming

A PC can be hooked up to the control panel to allow the VeriFire Tools programming utility to upload and download the operating program. Refer to the insert in the VeriFire Tools CD insert and to the program's on-line help function for instructions. There are two options for connection:

1. For PCs with USB Ports, connect the PC to USB B via a standard USB B cable.
2. For PCs without USB Ports, connect the PC's serial port to the Control Panel Network/Service Connection (J1, NUP).



NOTE: Download operations that change the basic program of the control panel must be performed by responsible service personnel in attendance at the control panel. After downloading a program, test the control panel in accordance with NFPA 72.

Section 4: Applications

4.1 Overview

Chapter	Covers the following topics
Section 4.3 "NFPA 72 Central or Remote Station Fire Alarm System (Protected Premises Unit)"	How to install UDACT/UDACT-2 with the control panel for use as a NFPA Central or Remote Station Fire Alarm System (Protected Premises Unit)
Section 4.5 "NFPA 72 Proprietary Fire Alarm Systems"	How to set up a Protected Premises Unit to communicate with a listed compatible Protected Premises Receiving Unit.
Section 4.6 "Fire/Security Applications"	How to use the control panel as a combination Fire/Security system, including the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Installing a Security Tamper Switch into the cabinet Circuit Wiring
Section 4.7 "Releasing Applications"	How to install the following releasing applications: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Releasing Device to the Control Panel (NAC integral circuits) Releasing Device to the FCM-1 Module Releasing Device to the FCM-1-REL Module NBG-12LRA Agent Release-Abort Station

Table 4.1

Municipal Box (Auxiliary)

Municipal Box applications require a TM-4 Transmitter module. Refer to the *TM-4 Transmitter Module* installation document for installation details.

4.2 Devices Requiring External Power Supervision

With software version 12.0 or higher, certain type codes have external power supervision (FlashScan only) built into the software. An external power-supervision relay is required (see Figure 4.1) unless one of the following typecodes is selected for the device:

- Control
- Strobe
- Horn
- (Blank)
- Release Ckt
- Rel Ckt Ulc
- Nonreset Ctl
- Alarms Pend
- Gen Alarm
- Gen Supervis
- Gen Trouble
- Gen Pend
- Trouble Pend

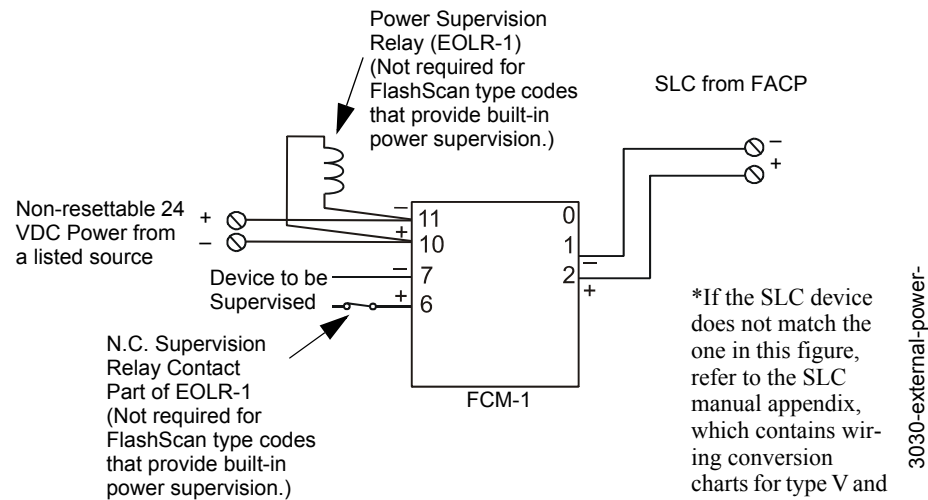


Figure 4.1 Enabling External Power Supervision Using Relays

4.3 NFPA 72 Central or Remote Station Fire Alarm System (Protected Premises Unit)

Figure 4.2 shows typical wiring diagram for a NFPA 72 Central Station Fire Alarm System (Protected Premises Unit) or a Remote Station Fire Alarm System (Protected Premises Unit) using the Universal Digital Alarm Communicator/Transmitter (UDACT or UDACT-2) and control panel. This provides typical wiring only; connect and program the UDACT or UDACT-2 according to the directions given in the *UDACT Instruction Manual* or *UDACT-2 Instruction Manual*.



NOTE: An NFPA 72 Central Station or Remote Station requires 24 hours of standby power and 5 minutes in alarm.



NOTE: This application can also be done with the TM-4 Transmitter; refer to the *TM-4 Transmitter Module* installation document for more details.



NOTE: For additional setup information for the UDACT-2, refer to the *UDACT-2 Instruction Manual*.

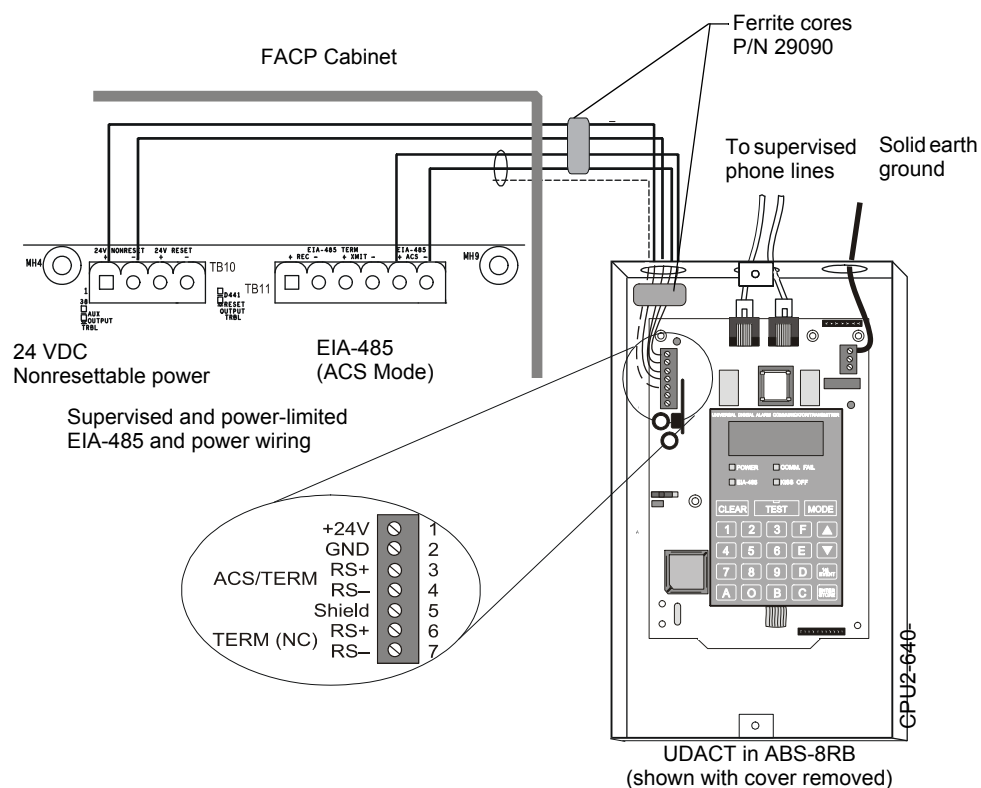


Figure 4.2 Typical Wiring Diagram for a Central Station Fire Alarm System



NOTE: Install a UL-listed 120 ohm End-of-Line resistor (P/N 71244) UDACT TB1 terminals 3 and 4 if this is the last or only device on EIA-485 line.

4.4 Central Station Fire Alarm System Canadian Requirements

For Canadian applications requiring a second dial-out option, refer to the following illustration for UDACT/UDACT-2 and TM-4 setup:

NOTES:

Drawing is not to scale.

The UDACT/UDACT-2 should be set for “Receive Only” for this configuration. For additional UDACT/UDACT-2 setup information, refer to the *UDACT Installation Manual*, or *UDACT-2 Instruction Manual*.

This illustration is show with the NCM-W. For other NCM or HS-NCM setup, refer to the *NCM Installation* or *HS-NCM Installation* documents.

For additional setup information on the TM-4, refer to the *TM-4 Instruction Manual*.

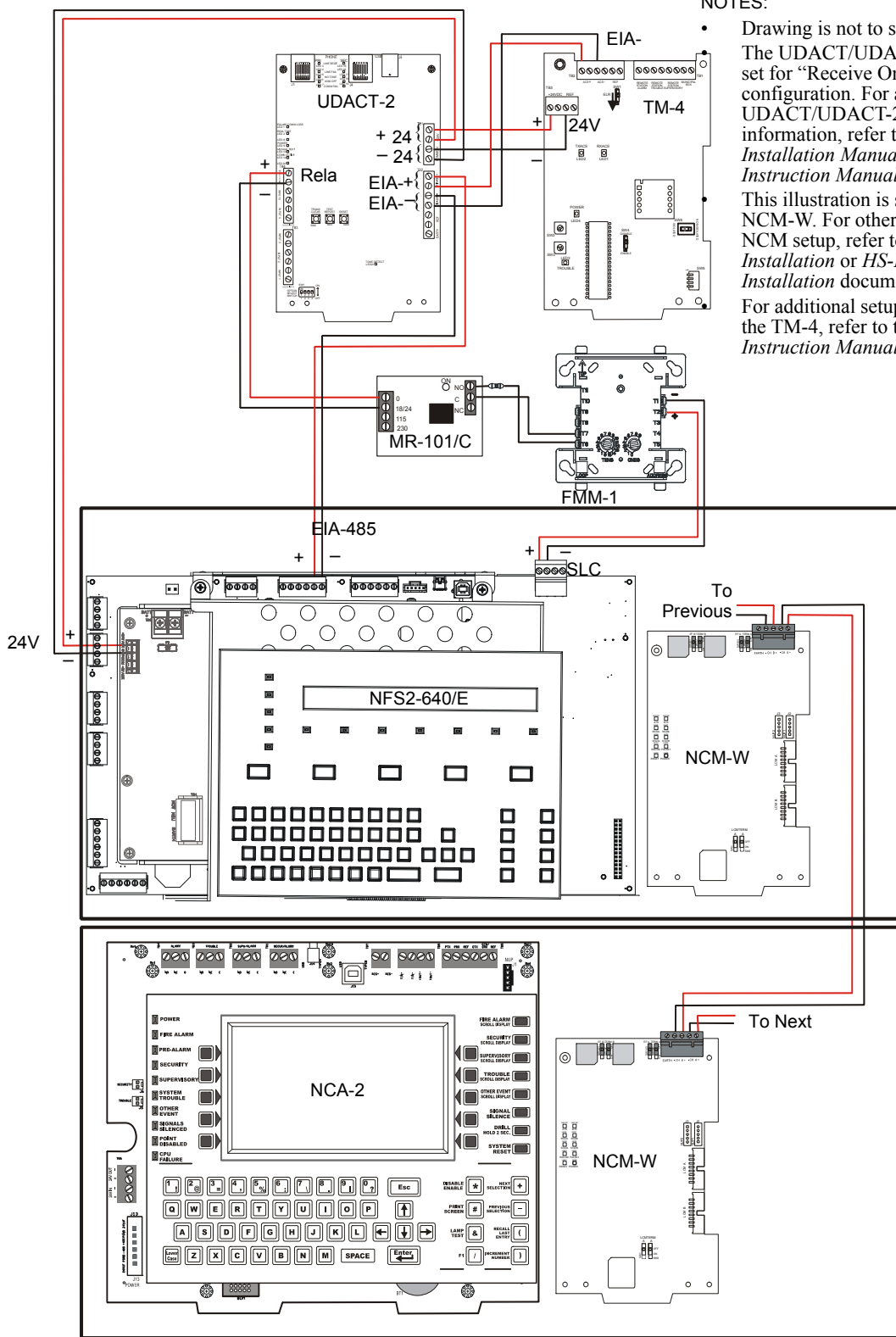


Figure 4.3 Central Station Canadian Requirements for Second Dial-Out Connection

4.5 NFPA 72 Proprietary Fire Alarm Systems

When connected and configured as a protected premises unit with UDACT or UDACT-2, the NFS2-640/E will automatically transmit General Alarm, General Trouble, and General Supervisory signals to a listed compatible Protected Premises Receiving Unit. See the *UDACT Manual* or *UDACT-2 Manual* for compatible receiving units. A simplified drawing of connections between the receiving unit and the NFS2-640/E protected premises unit is shown in Figure 4.4.

Connect the receiving unit to the protected premises unit as shown in Section 4.3 “NFPA 72 Central or Remote Station Fire Alarm System (Protected Premises Unit)”.

For information on installing and programming the Receiving unit, refer to the documentation for that control panel.

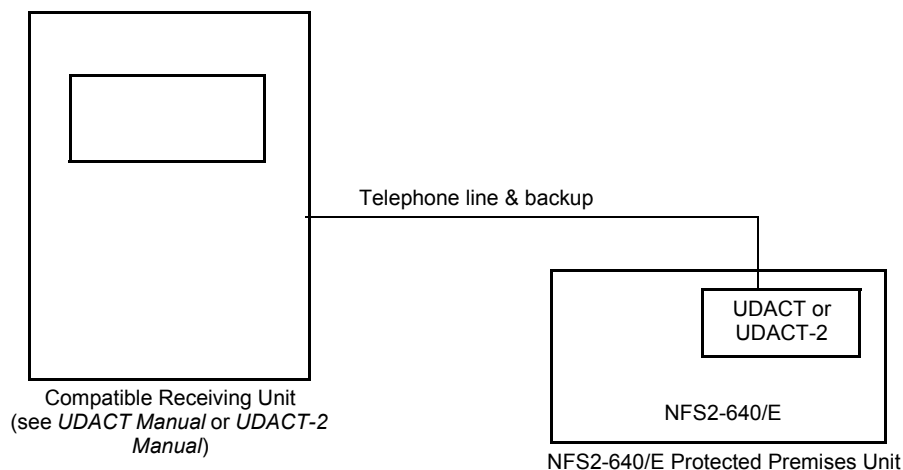


Figure 4.4 Typical Proprietary Fire Alarm Systems Wiring Connections

4.6 Fire/Security Applications



NOTE: NFS2-640/E is not approved for use in security applications in Canada.

4.6.1 General Operation

The control panel can be used as a combination Fire/Security system when installed and operated according to the instructions in this section.

For security applications, program one or more monitor modules (listed for security applications) with the SECURITY Type Code, and wire as shown in Figure 4.6. Activating this type of module lights the SECURITY LED, and displays a security alarm condition on the control panel LCD display. The panel sounder will sound until the Security alarm is acknowledged. You can also program additional sounders or output devices to activate with the security alarm initiating device. The SECURITY Type Code is designed to indicate an alarm as follows: (a) on an open or short circuit; or (b) on a $\pm 50\%$ change in resistance value from the End-of-Line resistor value.

A tamper switch installed in the cabinet door will indicate a door tamper condition whenever the door is open. If the control panel indicates a Security alarm, you can acknowledge, silence, and reset the condition from the control panel.

When the system resets, a 30-second exit timer starts. During this time the tamper switch and all Security alarms are ignored. There is no entrance delay timer.

For bypass of security zones, use the DISABLE routine (covered in the *Status Change* section of the *NFS2-640/E Operations Manual*) for Security type devices.



WARNING:

Damage can result from incorrect wiring connections.

4.6.2 Installing a Security Tamper Switch

To wire the cabinet with a Security Tamper Switch kit model STS-1, refer to Figure 4.5:

1. Install the STS-1 Tamper Switch onto the side of the backbox opposite the door hinge, pushing the switch through the opening until it snaps into place.
2. Install the magnet on the same side of the cabinet door as the lock. Push the magnet through the opening in the door until it snaps into place.
3. Connect the STS-1 connector to J5 (Security Tamper) on the Control Panel. (As shown in Figure 4.5, J5 is located on the circuit board, underneath the edge of KDM-R2.)

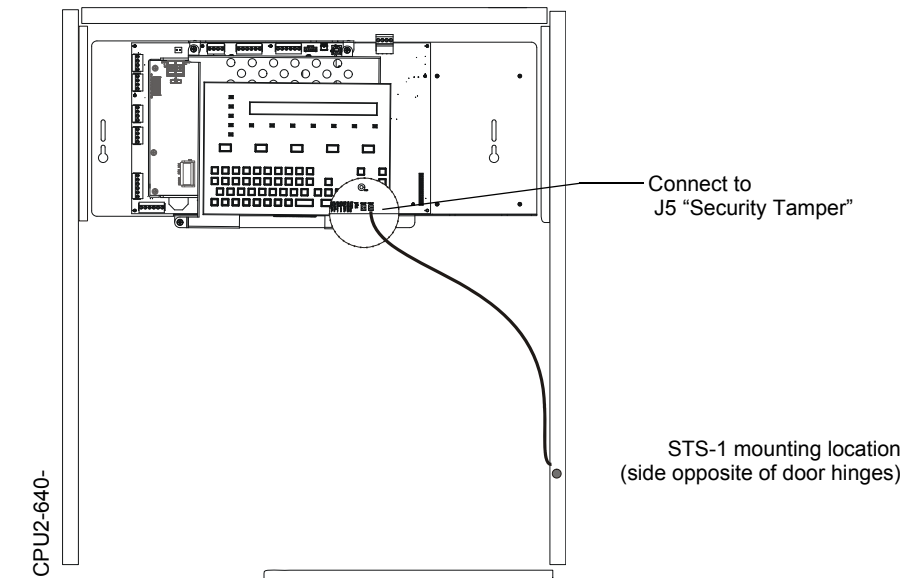


Figure 4.5 Installing the STS-1 Security Tamper Switch

4.6.3 Receiving Unit

For applications requiring transmission of security alarm information to a central receiving unit, the control panel may be connected via the UDACT or UDACT-2 to a compatible receiving unit (see the *UDACT Manual* or *UDACT-2 Manual*). For information on configuring the Receiving unit for Combination Fire/Security applications, refer to the documentation for that control panel.

4.6.4 Programming

The control panel can communicate with any number of security devices. To do so, program the points as follows:

1. Select the address of the module(s) to be used for security.
2. Select the Type Code SECURITY.



NOTE: For detailed instruction on programming Type Codes, refer to the *NFS2-640/E Programming Manual*.

4.6.5 Wiring for Proprietary Security Alarm Applications

Table 4.6 shows typical wiring for proprietary security alarm applications with FMM-1 modules. Note the following:

- The module is programmed with software SECURITY Type Code.
- For use with UL listed systems only; application not for ULC security usage.
- NAC devices used for security cannot be shared with fire NAC devices.
- Refer to the *Device Compatibility Document* for compatible NAC devices.
- All monitor modules used for security application must be installed in the NFS2-640/E cabinet with STS-1 Security Tamper Switch.

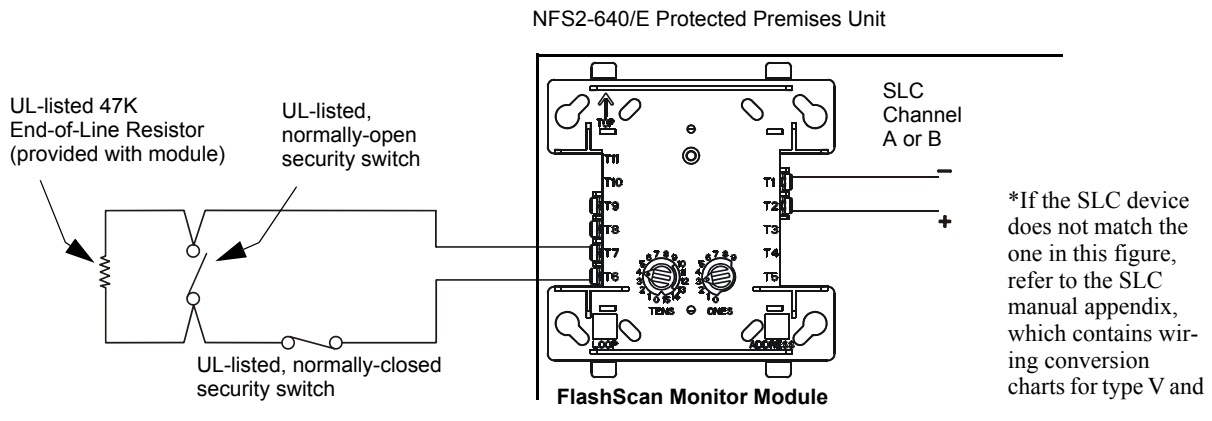


Figure 4.6 Wiring Diagram for Proprietary Security Alarm Applications

4.7 Releasing Applications


WARNING:

WHEN USED FOR CO₂ RELEASING APPLICATIONS, OBSERVE PROPER PRECAUTIONS AS STATED IN NFPA 12. DO NOT ENTER THE PROTECTED SPACE UNLESS PHYSICAL LOCKOUT AND OTHER SAFETY PROCEDURES ARE FULLY COMPLETED. DO NOT USE SOFTWARE DISABLE FUNCTIONS IN THE PANEL AS LOCKOUT.


WARNING:

DO NOT ENABLE THE BACKUP OPTION SWITCH FOR ANY OF THE FOUR NOTIFICATION APPLIANCE CIRCUITS (NACS) IF THEY ARE USED FOR RELEASING FUNCTIONS!

4.7.1 Overview

This control panel can be used for agent release or preaction/deluge control applications. In a properly configured system with compatible, listed actuating and initiating devices, this control panel complies with the following NFPA standards for installation in accordance with the acceptable standard:

Standard	Covers
NFPA 12	CO ₂ Extinguishing Systems
NFPA 12A	Halon 1301 Extinguishing Systems
NFPA 13	Sprinkler Systems
NFPA 15	Water Spray Systems
NFPA 16	Foam-Water Deluge and Foam-water Spray Systems
NFPA 17	Dry Chemical Extinguishing Systems
NFPA 17A	Wet Chemical Extinguishing Systems
NFPA 2001	Clean Agent Fire Extinguishing Systems

Table 4.2 NFPA Standards for Releasing Applications

To locate your specific releasing applications, including type codes and wiring diagrams, see the checklist in Table 4.3:

Refer to
Section 4.7.2 "Programming"
Section 4.7.3 "Connecting a Releasing Device to the Control Panel".
Section 4.7.4 "Connecting a Releasing Device to the FCM-1 Module".
Section 4.7.6 "Connecting an NBG-12LRA Agent Release-Abort Station".

Table 4.3 Locating Specific Releasing Application Details in This Manual

4.7.2 Programming

The control panel supports up to ten releasing software zones. You can map these zones to activate Control Panel releasing outputs and FCM-1 modules. Program the FCM-1 module for the appropriate type code according to the chart below:

Type Code: RELEASE CKT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For use in UL applications. • Do not use REL device at the solenoid. • Cannot use power-limited wiring. • Supervised for open circuit only. • Supervised for power loss with power-supervision relay. 	Type Code: REL CKT ULC <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For use in UL or ULC applications. • Requires REL device at solenoid. • Power-limited wiring. • Supervised for open circuit and shorts. • Supervised for power loss with power-supervision relay.
--	--

For more information, refer to the *NFS2-640/E Programming Manual*.

4.7.3 Connecting a Releasing Device to the Control Panel

Use TB6 (NAC#4), TB7 (NAC#3), TB8 (NAC#2), or TB9 (NAC#1) on the control panel for NAC/Releasing Circuits. The releasing circuit must be supervised and use listed, compatible releasing devices; see Figure 4.8–Figure 4.10 (page 50).

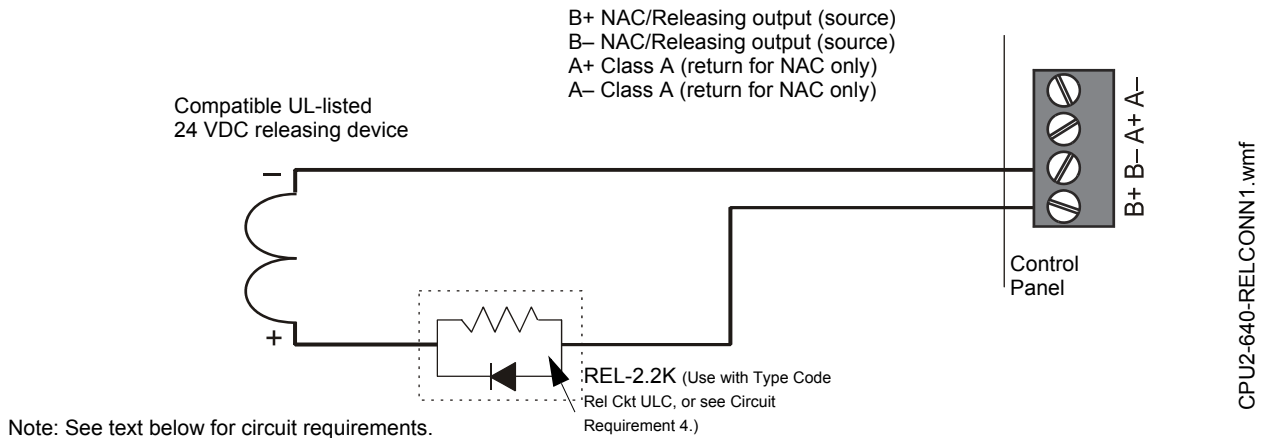


Figure 4.7 Typical Class B Connection of a Releasing Device to Control Panel



WARNING:

DO NOT ENABLE THE BACKUP OPTION SWITCH FOR ANY OF THE FOUR NOTIFICATION APPLIANCE CIRCUITS (NACS) IF THEY ARE USED FOR RELEASING FUNCTIONS!

Circuit Requirements. When connecting a releasing device, note the following:

1. The control panel provides four NAC/Releasing Circuits (Class A or Class B). Each circuit can provide 1.5 A. Total current drawn from the power supply cannot exceed 7.4 A in an alarm condition (refer to Table A.2, "System Draw Current Calculations," on page 56). Use compatible UL-listed 24 VDC appliances only. For more information on compatible appliances, refer to the *Device Compatibility Document*.
2. Refer to the Releasing Applications appendix in the *NFS2-640/E Programming Manual* for configuration details (such as setting the Soak Timer).
3. For applications using power-limited circuits:
 - a) Use an in-line supervisory device (P/N REL-2.2K) with control panel releasing circuits. Connect the End-of-Line device as shown in Figure 4.7.
 - b) Program the releasing circuit for Type Code REL CKT ULC.
 - c) Circuits are supervised against opens and shorts.
4. For applications not requiring power-limited circuits –
 - a) If the application does not require supervising the releasing device against shorts, in-line supervisory devices (P/N REL-2.2K) are not required.
 - b) In non-power-limited applications, program the releasing circuit for Type Code RELEASE CKT.
 - c) Limited energy cable cannot be used to wire a non-power-limited releasing device circuit
 - d) Maintain a 0.25 inch (6.35 mm) spacing between the non-power-limited releasing circuit device wiring and any power-limited circuit wiring.)
5. The releasing circuit must be programmed with a releasing type code listed in the *NFS2-640/E Programming Manual*.



NOTE: As per UL 864 9th Edition, a supervisory signal must be indicated at the panel whenever a releasing circuit is physically disconnected. Use a monitor module to monitor dry contacts off the switch. See 4.11.

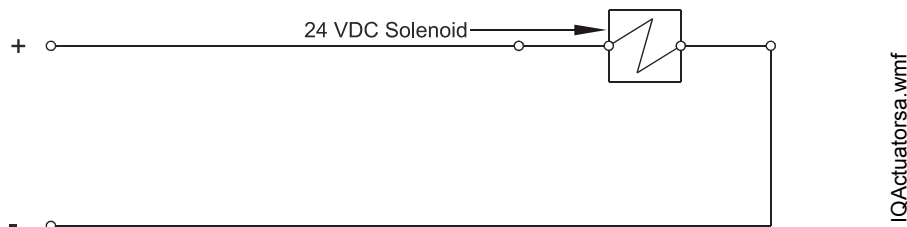


Figure 4.8 Releasing Circuits (Option 1)

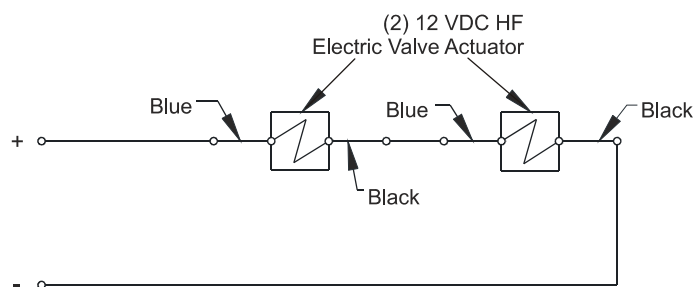


Figure 4.9 Releasing Circuits (Option 2)

IQActuatorsb.wmf

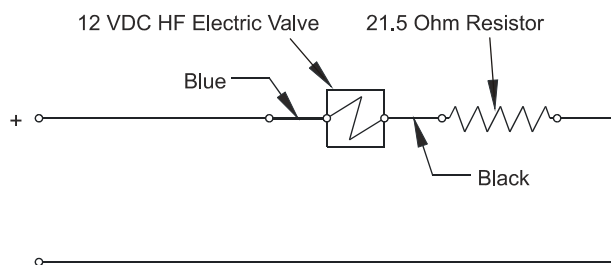


Figure 4.10 Releasing Circuits (Option 3)

IQActuatorsc2010.w

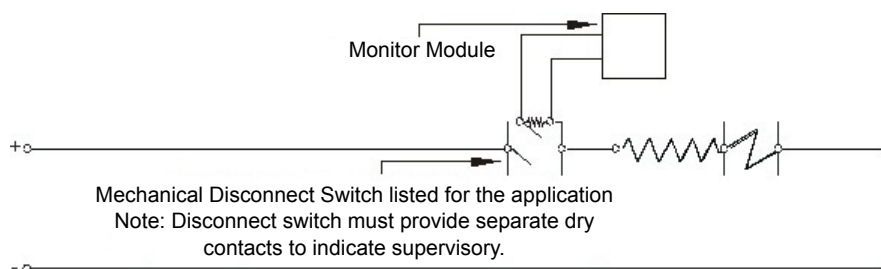


Figure 4.11 Release Circuits (Mechanical Disconnect Switch)

GasDisconnectMod.w

4.7.4 Connecting a Releasing Device to the FCM-1 Module

The module can control 1 A of current. Make sure to keep total system current within the limits of the power supply. You can power the module from the power supply of the Control Panel or any UL/ULC listed 24 VDC regulated power-limited power supply for Fire Protective Signaling. For more information, refer to the *Device Compatibility Document*.

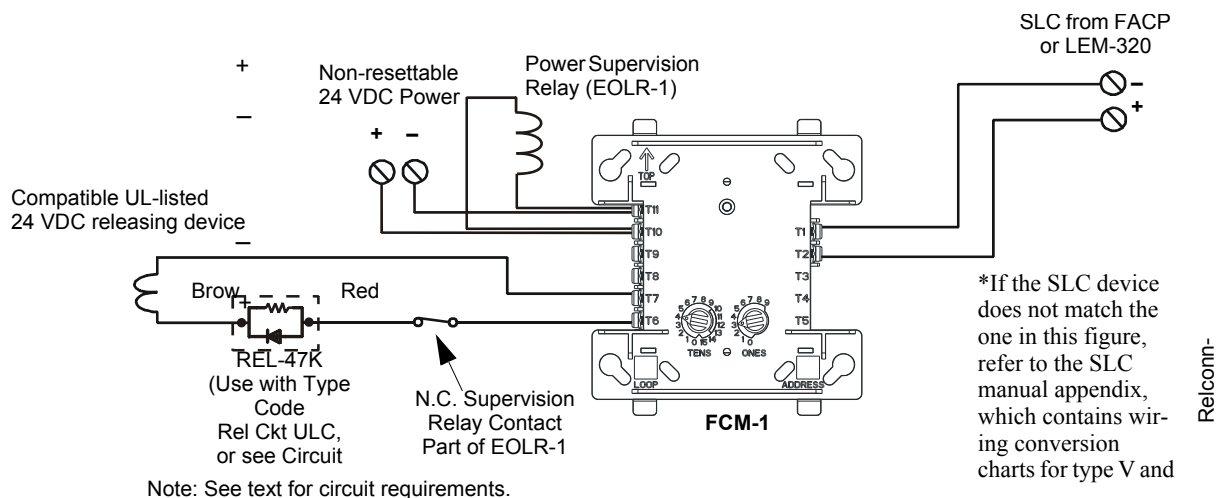


Figure 4.12 Typical Connection of a 24 VDC Releasing Device to the FCM-1 Module

Circuit Requirements When connecting a releasing device to the FCM-1 module, note the following:

1. Refer to the Releasing Applications appendix in the *NFS2-640/E Programming Manual* for configuration details (such as setting the Soak Timer).
2. For applications using power-limited circuits:
 - a) Use an in-line supervisory device (P/N REL-47K) with the FCM-1 module. Connect the in-line supervisory device as shown in Figure 4.12.
 - b) Program the releasing circuit for Type Code REL CKT ULC.
 - c) Circuits are supervised against opens and shorts.
3. For applications not requiring power-limited circuits:
 - a) In-line supervisory devices (P/N REL-47K) are not required; however, the releasing device circuit is not supervised against shorts.
 - b) In non-power-limited applications, program the releasing circuit for Type Code RELEASE CKT.
 - c) Limited energy cable cannot be used to wire a non-power-limited releasing device circuit.
 - d) Maintain a 0.25 inch (6.35 mm) spacing between the non-power-limited releasing circuit device wiring and any power-limited circuit wiring.



WARNING:

THE XP6-C IS NOT LISTED FOR RELEASING APPLICATIONS AND CANNOT BE SUBSTITUTED FOR FCM-1



NOTE: As per UL 864 9th Edition, a supervisory signal must be indicated at the panel whenever a releasing circuit is physically disconnected. Use a monitor module to monitor dry contacts off the switch. See 4.11.

4.7.5 Connecting Releasing Devices to the FCM-1-REL Control Module

Typical Connections Figure 4.13 and Figure 4.13 show typical connections for wiring a releasing device to the FCM-1-REL. Refer to the Device Compatibility Document for compatible releasing devices.

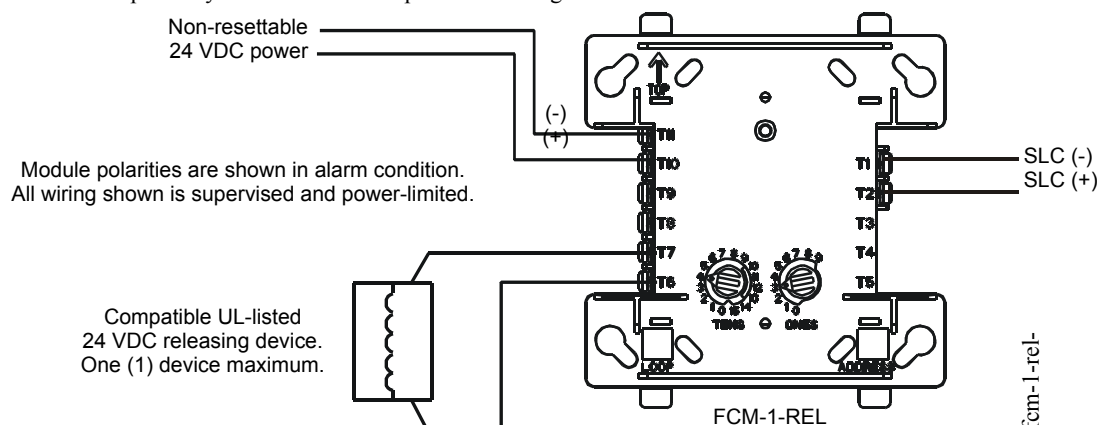


Figure 4.13 NPFA Class B Wiring of the FCM-1-REL

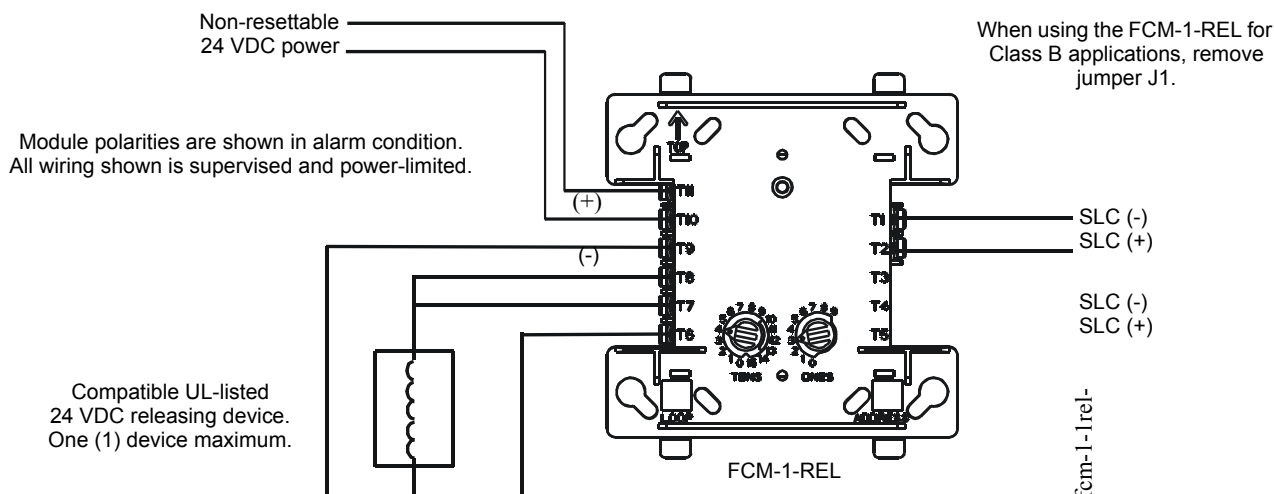


Figure 4.13 NPFA Class A Wiring of the FCM-1-REL

NOTE: With firmware version 12.0 or higher ALL new FlashScan Mode SLC releasing applications require the FCM-1-REL control module. The V-type FCM-1 control module may be used in SLC releasing applications with firmware version 14.0 or higher. H-type FCM-1 control modules do not support FlashScan Mode releasing applications with firmware version 14.0 or higher. Use H-type FCM-1 for CLIP mode SLC releasing applications, with firmware version 12.0 or higher.

Critical Requirements. When connecting a releasing device to the FCM-1-REL module, note the following:

1. See “Power Considerations” on page 52 for information on monitoring 24 VDC power.
2. Do not T-tap or branch a Class A or Class B circuit.
3. Only one (1) 24V solenoid or two (2) 12V solenoids in series can be connected to the FCM-1-REL.
4. Do not loop wiring under the screw terminals. Break the wire run to provide supervision of connections.
5. All applications using the FCM-1-REL are power-limited:
 1. Program the releasing circuit for Type Code REL CKT ULC or RELEASE CKT.
 2. Circuits are supervised against opens and shorts.
6. Refer to the *NFS2-640/E Programming Manual* for instructions on setting the Soak Timer.

The FCM-1-REL module must be programmed with the correct releasing type code listed in the *NFS2-640/E Programming Manual*.

4.7.6 Connecting an NBG-12LRA Agent Release-Abort Station

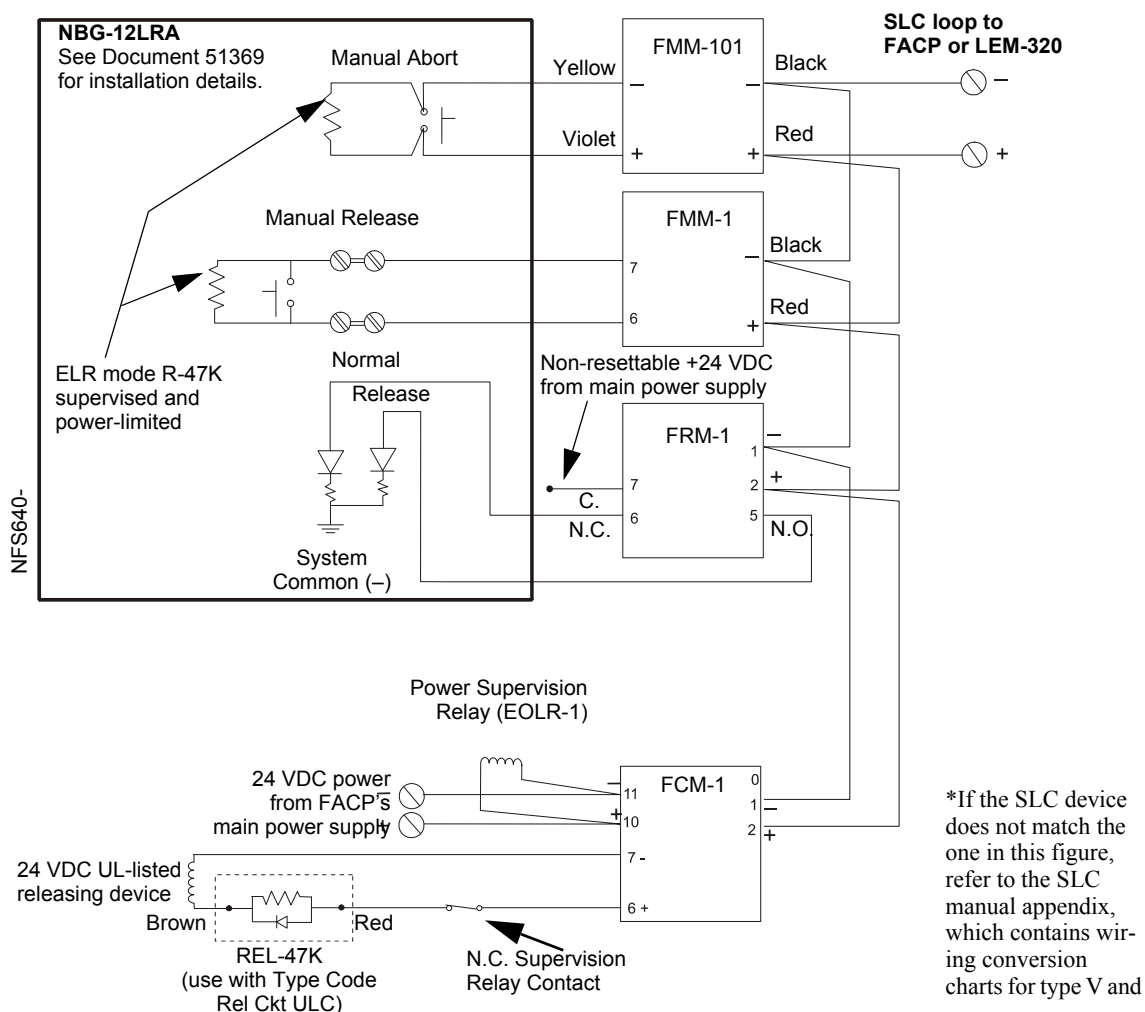


Figure 4.14 Typical Connections for an NBG-12LRA Agent Release-Abort Station



NOTE: If using the on-board NACs, see Circuit Requirements for Section 4.7.3 "Connecting a Releasing Device to the Control Panel" on page 49. If using FCM-1, see Circuit Requirements for Section 4.7.4, "Connecting a Releasing Device to the FCM-1 Module", on page 51. If using the FCM-1-REL, see Circuit Requirements for Section 4.7.5, "Connecting Releasing Devices to the FCM-1-REL Control Module", on page 53.

Section 5: Testing the System

5.1 Acceptance Test

When finished with the original installation and all modifications, conduct a complete operational test on the entire installation to verify compliance with applicable NFPA standards. Testing should be conducted by a factory-trained fire alarm technician in the presence of a representative of the Authority Having Jurisdiction and the owner's representative. Follow procedures outlined in NFPA Standard 72's section on *Inspection, Testing and Maintenance*.

5.2 Periodic Testing and Service

Periodic testing and servicing of the control panel, all initiating and notification devices, and any other associated equipment is essential to ensure proper and reliable operation. Test and service the control panel as required by the Authority Having Jurisdiction and according to the schedules and procedures outlined in the following documents:

- NFPA Standard 72's section on *Inspection, Testing and Maintenance*.
- Service manuals and instructions for the peripheral devices installed in the system. Correct any trouble condition or malfunction immediately.

5.3 Operational Checks

Before proceeding: a) notify the fire department and the central alarm receiving station if transmitting alarm conditions; b) notify facility personnel of the test so that alarm sounding devices are disregarded during the test period; and c) when necessary, disable activation of alarm notification appliances and speakers to prevent their sounding.

- Disconnect all releasing devices to prevent accidental activation in accordance with NFPA 2001 and NFPA 12A releasing agents.



WARNING:

Do not rely on disable/enable software settings to lockout releasing devices.

- Check that the green POWER LED lights.
- Check that all status LEDs are off.
- Press and hold the LAMP TEST key. Verify that all LEDs and all LCD display segments work.
- Activate an Initiating Device Circuit using an alarm initiating device or an addressable initiating device on the SLC and check that all programmed active notification appliances function. Reset the alarm initiating device, the control panel, and any other associated equipment. In voice alarm applications, confirm that the proper tone(s) and/or messages sound during alarm conditions. Select the paging function and confirm that the message can be heard in the affected fire zones. Repeat the above step with each Initiating Device Circuit and each addressable device.
- On systems equipped with a fire fighter's telephone circuit, make a call from a telephone circuit and confirm a ring tone. Answer the call and confirm communication with the incoming caller. End the call and repeat for each telephone circuit in the system.
- Remove AC power, activate an Initiating Device Circuit through an alarm initiating device or an addressable initiating device on the SLC, and check that programmed active notification appliances sound, and alarm indicators illuminate. Measure the battery voltage with notification appliances active. Replace any battery with a terminal voltage less than 21.6 VDC and reapply AC Power.



NOTE: The battery test requires fully charged batteries. If batteries are new or discharged due to a recent power outage, allow the batteries to charge for 48 hours before testing.

- Return all circuits to their pretest condition.
- Check that all status LEDs are off and the green POWER LED is on.
- Notify fire, central station and/or building personnel when you finish testing the system.

5.4 Battery Checks and Maintenance

Maintenance-free sealed lead-acid batteries used in the system do not require the addition of water or electrolyte. These batteries are charged and maintained in a fully charged state by the main power supply's charger during normal system operation. A discharged battery typically reaches the voltage of 27.6 VDC within 48 hours; the charge rate depends on the battery size (2.0A for 18-26AH; 5.0A-5.7A for 26AH-200AH).

Batteries should be replaced in accordance with the battery manufacturer's recommendations. Immediately replace a leaking or damaged battery.



WARNING:

Batteries contain Sulfuric Acid which can cause severe burns to the skin and eyes and damage to fabrics.

- If a battery leaks and contact is made with the Sulfuric Acid, immediately flush skin and/or eyes with water for at least 15 minutes. Water and household baking soda provides a good neutralizing solution for Sulfuric Acid.
- If Sulfuric Acid gets into eyes, seek immediate medical attention.
- Ensure proper handling of the battery to prevent short circuits.

- Take care to avoid accidental shorting of the leads from uninsulated work benches, tools, bracelets, rings, and coins.

**WARNING:**

Shorting the battery leads can damage the battery, equipment, and could cause injury to personnel.

Appendix A: Power Supply Calculations

Calculations must be done to determine standby and alarm DC current loads. Ampere-hour requirements must be calculated as well to determine battery size. The on-board power supply provides filtered 24VDC power that may be used for operating external devices. Use Table A.2 to determine if external loading is within the capabilities of the power supply.

A.1 Calculating AC Branch Circuit Current

Use Table A.1 below to determine the total amount of current, in AC amperes, that a 120 VAC, 50/60 Hz service must be able to supply to the fire alarm system. Devices rated for 240 VAC operation will draw approximately one-half the current listed in Table A.1.

Device Type	No. of Devices		Current (amps)		Total Current
CPS-24 Power Supply	[1]	X	5.0	=	5.0
CPS-24/E Power Supply	[..]	X	2.5A	=	
AA-30	[]	X	1.00	=	
AA-120	[]	X	1.85	=	
FCPS-24S6/S8	[]	X	3.2	=	
ACPS-2406	[]	X	2.7*	=	
ACPS-610	[]	X	5.0*	=	
ACPS-610/E	[]	X	2.5	=	
APS-6R	[]	X	2.5	=	
CHG-120	[]	X	2.0	=	
Sum column for AC Branch Current required=amps					

Table A.1 120 VAC Fire Alarm Circuit

* Separate calculations are required for any devices powered by the ACPS-2406 and ACPS-610. It has its own integral battery charger and batteries can be connected directly to it. Refer to the ACPS-2406 or ACPS-610 Installation Manuals for battery calculations.

AC Branch Circuit Installation: For guidelines on wiring the AC branch circuit current, see “Operating Power: AC Branch Circuit” on page 72 in Appendix B.1 “Electrical Specifications”.

A.2 Calculating the System Current Draws

The control panel’s main power supply must be able to power all internal system devices (and several types of external devices) continuously during non-fire alarm conditions. Use column 1 in Table A.2 to calculate the Non-Fire Alarm Load on the power supply regulator when applying primary power. The main power supply must also provide a finite amount of additional current during a fire alarm condition. Use column 2 in Table A.2 to calculate the additional current needed during fire alarms. The requirements for non-fire alarm and fire alarm current loads cannot exceed the capabilities of the power supply as listed below:

- 4.4 A at 24 VDC during Standby; and
- 7.4 A at 24 VDC during Alarm.

The current draw from all NACs plus DC output from TB10 and TB2 is 3.0 A during standby and 6.0 A during alarm.

How to Use the Calculating Tables

As used in this section, “Primary” refers to the control panel’s on-board power supply, its primary source of AC power. “Secondary” refers to the control panel’s backup batteries (or any other 24 VDC power supply listed for Fire Protective Signaling and connected in place of the batteries). The term “standby” refers to the output current required when no fire alarm is present. The term “alarm” refers to the output current required when a fire alarm is present.

The Primary Power Source Non-Alarm Current and Alarm Current columns are DC current calculations. These calculations confirm that the power supply can provide enough current to support the system during Primary Non-Fire Alarm and Fire Alarm conditions.

Quantities List the number of devices powered by the FACP and its power supply. Devices powered by the Accessories Output (TB10 and TB2) draw current directly from the panel. Devices powered by the Panel Output draw current through the fire panel’s connection to the power supply. Use these quantities to calculate total current draw of each set of devices in calculation columns 1, 2, and 3.

Calculation Column 1 (Primary, Non-Fire Alarm Current in amps) Add the contents of calculation column 1 to get the current drawn from the power supply during a non-alarm condition, with AC power applied. This current draw cannot exceed 4.4 A without an auxiliary power supply.

Calculation Column 2 (Primary, Fire Alarm Current in amps) Calculation column 2 lets the system designer determine the current load that the power supply must support during a fire alarm. The total current draw during a fire alarm cannot exceed 6 A without an auxiliary power supply.

Typically, a system should contain capacity to activate all output circuits and relays, and support fire alarms on no less than 10% of Initiating Device Circuits, subject to the requirements of the Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ).

The Control Panel provides power for Notification Appliance Circuits. Refer to the Device Compatibility Document for 24 VDC notification appliances that are UL- and ULC-listed for fire alarm systems.

Calculation Column 3 [Secondary (Battery) Non-Alarm Current] Column 3 lets the system designer calculate the non-fire alarm current drawn from the secondary source in a non-fire alarm condition during AC power loss. The non-fire alarm current is required to complete the standby battery calculations. After summing all current draws, insert the total in Table A.3.

Category	Calculation Column 1 Primary, Non-Fire Alarm Current (amps)			Calculation Column 2 Primary, Fire Alarm Current (amps)			Calculation Column 3 Secondary, Non-Fire Alarm Current (amps)		
	Qty	X [current draw]=	Total	Qty	X [current draw]=	Total	Qty	X [current draw]=	Total
CPU2-640/E	1	x [0.250] =		1	x [0.250] =		1	x [0.250] =	
# NACs in use (0, 1, 2, 3 or 4)*	[]	x [0.035]		[]	x [0.035]		[]	x [0.035]	
CPS-24/E	n/a	n/a		n/a	n/a		n/a	x [0.040]	
KDM-R2 (Backlight on)	[]	x [0.100]=		[]	x [0.100]=		[]	x [0.100]=	
LEM-320	0 / 1	x [0.100]=		0 / 1	x [0.100]=		0 / 1	x [0.100]=	
SLC loop†:	1/2	x [.200]=		1/2	x [.200]=		1/2	x [.200]=	
NCA, NCA-2 (Back light ON)	[]	x [0.400]=		[]	x [0.400]=		[]	x [0.400]=	
NCA, NCA-2 (Back light OFF)	[]	x [0.200]=		[]	x [0.200]=		[]	x [0.200]=	
NCM-W, NCM-F	[]	x [0.110]=		[]	x [0.110]=		[]	x [0.110]=	
HS-NCM-W/MF/SF/WMF/WSF/ MFSF	[]	x [0.400]=		[]	x [0.400]=		[]	x [0.400]=	
TM-4	[]	x [0.110]=		[]	x [0.175]=		[]	x [0.110]=	
DPI-232 (Refer to manual**)	[]	x [] =		[]	x [] =		[]	x [] =	
APS-6R							[]	x [0.025]=	
APS2-6R							[]	x [0.0013]=	
ACPS-2406, ACPS-610									
DVC components (Refer to manual**)	[]	x [] =		[]	x [] =		[]	x [] =	
	[]	x [] =		[]	x [] =		[]	x [] =	
AA-30							[]	x [0.045]=	
AA-100, AA-120							[]	x [0.050]=	
ACM-24AT	[]	x [0.016]=		[]	x [0.070]=		[]	x [0.016]=	
ACM-48A	[]	x [0.016]=		[]	x [0.070]=		[]	x [0.016]=	
AEM-24AT	[]	x [0.002]=		[]	x [0.056]=		[]	x [0.002]=	
AEM-48A	[]	x [0.002]=		[]	x [0.056]=		[]	x [0.002]=	
Maximum number of LEDs illuminated on these annunciators during non-fire conditions:	[]	x [0.0054]=					[]	x [0.0054]=	
AFM-16AT, AFM-32A	[]	x [0.040]=		[]	x [0.056]=		[]	x [0.040]=	
ACM-16AT, ACM-32A	[]	x [0.040]=		[]	x [0.056]=		[]	x [0.040]=	
AEM-16AT, AEM-32A	[]	x [0.002]=		[]	x [0.018]=		[]	x [0.002]=	
AFM-16A	[]	x [0.025]=		[]	x [0.065]=		[]	x [0.025]=	
ACM-8R (refer to manual**)	[]	x [] =		[]	x [] =		[]	x [] =	
LDM (refer to manual**)	[]	x [] =		[]	x [] =		[]	x [] =	
FDU-80 LCD-80, LCD2-80	[]	x [0.0643]=		[]	x [0.0643]=		[]	x [0.0643]=	
	[]	x [0.100]=			x [0.100]=			x [0.050]=	
AMG-1, AMG-E	[]	x [0.060]=		[]	x [0.060]=		[]	x [0.060]=	
RM-1	[]	x [0.020]=		[]	x [0.020]=		[]	x [0.020]=	
FZM-1, MMX-2	[]	x [0.0094]=		[]	x [0.090]=		[]	x [0.0094]=	

Table A.2 System Draw Current Calculations (1 of 2)

Category	Calculation Column 1 Primary, Non-Fire Alarm Current (amps)	Calculation Column 2 Primary, Fire Alarm Current (amps)	Calculation Column 3 Secondary, Non-Fire Alarm Current (amps)
RPT-W, RPT-WF, RPT-F RPT-485W, RPT-485WF	[] x [0.017]=	[] x [0.017]=	[] x [0.017]=
UDACT Communicator	[] x [0.040]=	[] x [0.100]=	[] x [0.040]=
UDACT-2 Communicator	[] x [0.052]=	[] x [0.087]=	[] x [0.052]=
NFV-25/50 (see manual**)	[] x []=	x []=	x []=
Four-Wire Smoke Detectors [‡]	[] x []=	[] x []=	[] x []=
Power Supervision Relay EOLR-1	[] x [0.020]=	[] x [0.020]=	[] x [0.020]=
FWSG (only if powered by the FWSG 24V connections TB:A2 and TB:A3)	[] x [0.040]=	[] x [0.040]=	[] x [0.040]=
Notification Appliance powered from Main Power Supply**		[] x []=	
		[] x []=	
DHX-501, FSD-751RP, FSD- 751RPL (Duct Detectors with internal relays)	[] x []=	[] x []=	[] x []=
Refer to installation document	[] x []=	[] x []=	[] x []=
CHG-120 Battery Charger			[] x [0.060]=
Local Energy Municipal Box		[] x []=	
Compatible Devices not listed above ^{††}	[] x []=	[] x []=	[] x []=
	[] x []=	[] x []=	[] x []=
Sum each column for totals	Primary, non-alarm: []	Primary, alarm: []	Secondary, non-alarm: []

Table A.2 System Draw Current Calculations (2 of 2)

* Maximum current draw for all NACs plus DC output from TB10 and TB2 is 3.0 A during standby.

† Value represents an SLC's maximum current draw. Refer to device datasheets for individual current draws.

‡ The total regulated load current supplied to four-wire smoke detector and power supervision relays cannot exceed 1.25 A.

** Enter the total notification appliance draw from the Main Power Supply, excluding the current from APS-6R supplies. Refer to Device Compatibility Document.

†† Refer to manual and/or Device Compatibility Document. See Table 1.1, "Reference Documentation," on page 8 for specific documentation part numbers.

A.2.1 Calculating the Maximum Secondary Power Fire Alarm Current Draw

Use Table A.3 below to determine the maximum current requirements of secondary power source during fire alarm conditions. The result obtained is the amount of current that the batteries must be able to supply to the fire alarm system. Use the result in Table A.4 to determine the size of the batteries needed for the fire alarm system.

Results taken from Table A.3 below assume that, while in a fire alarm condition, batteries must feed the main power supply (and any additional supplies such as the APS-6R and AA-30) with the maximum rated power each supply can provide.

Device	Quantity	Current (in amps)	Total Current/Type
Alarm Current, from Table A.2, col 2		=	
APS-6R*	[]	X 6	=
APS2-6R	[]	6	=
AA-30 [†]	[]	X 3	=
AA-120	[]	X 7.3	=
Sum Column for Secondary Fire Alarm Load		=	[]

Table A.3 Maximum Secondary Power Fire Alarm Current Draw

* Actual load current may be used in place of maximum rated supply current. To calculate actual load current, sum the current draws for each appliance connected to APS-6R supplies.

† Exclude Amplifiers that are employed for backup.



NOTE: The Secondary Fire Alarm Load cannot exceed the following:
12 A with BAT-12260 batteries (12 V, 26 AH).
20 A with BAT-12550 batteries (12 V, 55 AH).

A.3 Calculating the Battery Requirements

A.3.1 Calculating the Battery Capacity

Use this table to determine the battery capacity needed for the system:

Current (amps)	X	Time (hours)	=	AH
Secondary Non-Fire Alarm Current (from column 3 in Table A.2) (see Note 8)		Required Secondary Non-Fire Alarm Standby Time (24 or 60 hours)		
_____	X	_____	=	_____AH
APS-6R Standby Load Current		Required Secondary Non-Fire Alarm Standby Time (24 or 60 hours)		
_____	X	_____	=	_____AH
Secondary Fire Alarm Load (from Table A.3) (see Note 8)		Required Fire Alarm Standby Time: (for 5 minutes, enter 0.084; for 15 minutes, enter 0.25)		
_____	X	_____	=	_____AH
Sum Column for Total Secondary Amp Hours calculated			=	_____AH
Multiply by the derating factor x 1.2 (see Note 7)			=	_____AH
Battery Size – Total Secondary Amp Hours Required			=	_____AH
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. NFPA 72 Local, Proprietary, and Central Station systems require 24 hours of standby power followed by 5 minutes in alarm. 2. NFPA 72 Auxiliary and Remote Station Systems require 24 hours of standby power followed by 5 minutes in alarm. 3. Batteries installed in a system powered by an automatic starting engine generator need to provide at least 4 hours of standby power. 4. Factory Mutual requires 90 hours of standby for deluge-preaction systems. 5. Emergency voice/alarm communications systems require 2 hours of operation in the alarm condition. Due to the sporadic nature of voice operation, however, NFPA 72 permits 15 minutes of operation at a maximum connected load to equal 2 hours of normal use. 6. If the total exceeds 26 AH, the system requires a separate NFS-LBB, BB-100 or BB-200 battery enclosure for two larger capacity batteries. 7. The following battery derating factors must be used for Canadian installations using NFS2-640/E charger: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For a 26 AH battery, use derating factor of 1.5 • For a 55 AH battery, use derating factor of 1.8 • For a 100 AH battery, use derating factor of 2.5 • For a 200 AH battery, use derating factor of 2.5 8. For 26 AH batteries: maximum standby current cannot exceed 0.65A; maximum alarm current cannot exceed 6.75A. 				

Table A.4 Secondary Power Standby and Fire Alarm Load

A.3.2 Calculating the Battery Size

Use this table to choose the battery size, in amp-hours, needed to support the fire alarm system.

The CPS-24/E can charge batteries from 18 to 200 AH. Select batteries that meet or exceed the Total Amp-Hours calculated in Table A.4 and that are within the acceptable battery charger range. Write the amp-hours requirements on the Protected Premises label.

The maximum battery size that can be mounted inside a CAB-4 series backbox is 26AH.

Battery Size	Voltage Rating	Number Required	Our Part Number	Backbox Part Number [†]
18 AH	12 volts	two	BAT-12180	SBB-A4*, SBB-B4*, SBB-C4*, SBB-D4*, BB-25
26 AH	12 volts	two	BAT-12260	SBB-A4, SBB-B4, SBB-C4, SBB-D4, BB-25
100 AH	12 volts	four for 100 AH two for 200 AH	BAT-121000	BB-100 BB-200
[*] Manufactured to our specifications. [†] Red version available; add "R" to part number listed here				

Table A.5 Selecting Battery and Battery Backbox

Appendix B: Electrical Specifications

B.1 Electrical Specifications

AC Power

Component	Values
Main Power Supply	120 VAC, 50/60 Hz, 5.0 A; or 240 VAC, 50/60 Hz, 2.5 A
Wire size	Maximum 12 AWG (3.31 mm ²) with 600 VAC insulation



NOTE: If using an auxiliary power supply such as FCPS-24S6/S8, APS-6R, ACPS-2406, or ACPS-610, or audio amplifiers, refer to the documentation for that equipment.

Batteries

The control panel uses **only** sealed lead-acid batteries for secondary standby power. Maximum battery capacity for the CPS-24/E main power supply is 200 AH. CAB-4 Series backboxes provide space for two 26 AH (or smaller) batteries. Use external battery boxes if the installation requires larger capacity batteries; see Table A.5, “Selecting Battery and Battery Backbox,” on page 58.

The table below contains battery charger specifications.

Charger	Description	Specifications
CPS-24/E Main Power Supply	An internal battery charger for 18 AH to 200 AH	Normal Charge: 27.6 VDC +/- 0.24 VDC Charging Current: 2.0 A or 5.7 A (Software selectable)
CHG-120 Battery Charger	An external battery charger designed to charge lead-acid batteries between 26 AH and 120 AH	Dual Rate: High Charge: 28.1 VDC Normal Charge: 27.6 VDC Charging Current: 4.5 A
ACPS-2406 Auxiliary Charger/Power Supply	An internal battery charger for 7AH to 26 AH	Normal Charge: 27.6 VDC Charging Current: 1.1 A max (0.750 A typical)
ACPS-610 Addressable Charger/Power Supply	An internal battery charger for 12AH to 200AH	Normal Charge: 27.6 VDC +/- 0.24 VDC Charging Current: 2A, 5A, or OFF (Software Selectable)

Signaling Line Circuit (SLC)

Item	Value
Voltage	24 VDC nominal, 27.6 VDC maximum
Maximum length	12,500 ft. (3810 m) total loop or circuit length (NFPA Class A, B, and X) Note: Refer to Appendix B.2 “Wire Requirements” for limitations.
Maximum current	400 mA peak, 200 mA average (max short circuit; circuit will shut down until short is fixed). For battery calculation purposes use 200mA.
Maximum resistance	50 ohms (supervised and power-limited)

Notification Appliance Circuits & Releasing Circuits

Item	Value
Max. wiring voltage drop	2 VDC (Retrofit note: SLCs with old CMX modules are restricted to 1.2 VDC.)
NAC Nominal operating voltage	24 VDC regulated, 1.5 A max.
Special Applications for Releasing Circuits	20.16 - 26.42 VDC
Current for all external devices connected to the control panel's power supply	6.0 A in alarm (3 A continuous) TB2, TB10 and all 4 NACs share a maximum of 3.0 A in standby and 6.0 in alarm.
Optional ACPS-2406	Total 6 A in alarm (5 A continuous)
Optional ACPS-610	Total 6 A in alarm (1.5 A single output)
Optional APS-6R	Total 6 A in alarm (4 A continuous)
End-of-Line Resistors (ELRs)	Control Panel NACs (TB6, TB7, TB8, TB9): 2.2K, 1/2 watt XP6-C, FCM-1 Modules: 47K, 1/2 watt
NOTE: For a list of compatible Notification Appliance Circuits and Releasing Circuits see Notifier Device Compatibility Document 15378.	

Output Relays

Output relays for Alarm and Trouble are common on TB4; Supervisory and Security are programmable on TB5. See Figure 3.21, “Form-C Relay Connections” on page 39).

Contact ratings: 2.0 A @ 30 VDC (resistive)

Four-wire Smoke Detector Power

Control Panel terminals TB10 RESET (+) and (–) supply filtered, low-noise power for four-wire smoke detectors. Specifications are:

- Nominal voltage: 24 VDC special applications.
- Maximum rated current: 1.25 A DC
- Maximum ripple voltage: 176 mVrms
- TB10, TB2, and all 4 NACs share a maximum of 3.0 A in standby and 6.0 A in alarm.

Refer to the *Device Compatibility Document* for compatible 24 VDC detectors.

Power Output

Control Panel terminals TB10 NONRESET (+) and (–) supply one (1) power-limited circuit available to power external devices, such as notification appliances and annunciators.

- Nominal voltage: 24 VDC regulated, special applications, 1.5 A max.
- Maximum rated current: 1.25 A DC
- Maximum ripple voltage: 176 mVrms
- TB10, TB2, and all 4 NACs share a maximum of 3.0 A in standby and 6.0 A in alarm.

Refer to the *Device Compatibility Document* for compatible devices and notification appliances.



NOTE: The Control Panel provides a total of 7.4 A of power in alarm (4.4 A in standby), shared by all internal circuitry and external provisions (24 V resettable and non-resettable). TB10 and all 4 NACs share a maximum of 3.0 A in standby and 6.0 A in alarm. For power requirements, refer to the power supply calculation tables in Appendix A.

Operating Power: AC Branch Circuit

The control panel requires connection to a separate dedicated AC branch circuit. Follow these guidelines when connecting the AC branch circuit:

- Label the branch circuit “Fire Alarm”. This must be a separate dedicated AC fire alarm circuit.
- Connect the branch circuit to the line side of the main power feed of the protected premises.
- Do not power other equipment from the fire alarm branch circuit.
- Run the AC branch circuit wire continuously, without any disconnect devices except for overcurrent protection, from the power source to the fire alarm control panel.
- Overcurrent protection for the AC branch circuit must comply with Article 760 of the National Electrical Codes, as well as local codes.
- Use 12 AWG (3.31 mm²) wire with 600 VAC insulation for the AC branch circuit.

Connect the ground terminal (TB1-Earth) to a solid earth ground (a metallic, cold water pipe may be suitable in some installations). This connection is vital in reducing the panel’s susceptibility to transients generated by lightning and electrostatic discharge.

Operating Power: Secondary Power Source (Batteries)

The battery charger is current-limited and can recharge sealed lead-acid type batteries. The battery charger shuts off when the control panel is in alarm.

B.2 Wire Requirements

Each type of circuit within the Fire Alarm Control System requires use of a specific wire type to ensure proper circuit operation. The wire gauge of a particular circuit depends on the length of that circuit and the current traveling through it. Use Table B.1 below to determine the specific wiring requirements for each circuit.

Compliance with the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) and Canadian Department of Communication regulations on electrical energy radiation requires the following: Use twisted-pair shielded wire for any non-SLC-loop wiring entering or exiting the cabinet that is not enclosed in conduit. Use twisted-pair unshielded wiring for SLC-loop wiring.



NOTE: If running an SLC in conduit with Notification Appliance Circuits, you can reduce problems by exclusively using electronic sounders (such as the SpectrAlert, SpectrAlert Advanced or MA/SS-24 Series) instead of more electronically noisy notification appliances (such as electromechanical bells or horns).

Circuit Type	Circuit Function	Wire Requirements	Distance (feet/meters)	Typical Wire Type
SLC (power limited)	Connects to intelligent and addressable modules.	Twisted-unshielded pair, 12 to 18 AWG (3.31 to 0.82 mm ²). 50 ohms maximum per length of Class A & X loops. 50 ohms per branch maximum for Class B loop.	12,500 ft. (3,810 m) 9,500 ft. (2,895.6 m) 6,000 ft. (1,828.8 m) 3,700 ft. (1,127.76 m)	12 AWG (3.31 mm ²) 14 AWG (2.08 mm ²) 16 AWG (1.31 mm ²) 18 AWG (0.82 mm ²)
		Twisted, shielded pair NOTE: • Shields must be isolated from ground. • Shields should be broken at each device.	5,000 ft. (1,524 m) 3,700 ft. (1,127.76 m)	12 to 16 AWG (3.31 to 0.82 mm ²) 18 AWG (0.82 mm ²)
		Untwisted, unshielded wire, in conduit or outside of conduit.	5,000 ft. (1,524 m) 3,700 ft. (1,127.76 m)	12 to 16 AWG (3.31 to 0.82 mm ²) 18 AWG (0.82 mm ²)
		Note: Maximum total capacitance of all SLC wiring (both between conductors and from any conductor to ground) should not exceed 0.5 microfarads.		
EIA-485 (power limited)	Connects to FDU-80, ACS modules, LCD-80, or TM-4 Transmitter	Twisted-shielded pair with a characteristic impedance of 120 ohms. 18 AWG (0.82 mm ²) minimum.	6,000/1829 (max)	16 AWG (1.31 mm ²)
EIA-232 (power limited)	Connects to Printers, CRT, or PC.	Twisted-shielded pair in conduit. 18 AWG (0.82 mm ²) minimum.	20 feet (6.1 m) (without modem)	16 AWG (1.31 mm ²)
IDC Initiating Device Circuit	FMM-1, FMM-101, FDM-1 XP10-M, XP6-MA (power limited)	12-18 AWG (3.31 to 0.82 mm ²). Maximum circuit resistance is 20 ohms.		12 to 18 AWG (3.31 to 0.82 mm ²)
NAC Notification Appliance Circuit	FCM-1*, XP6-C (power limited)	12-18 AWG (3.31 to 0.82 mm ²). At alarm current level, no more than a 1.2 V drop at the end of the circuit, or sized to provide the minimum rated operating voltage of the appliances used.	.To meet 1.2 V drop, or sized to provide the minimum rated operating voltage of the appliances used.	12 to 18 AWG (3.31 to 0.82 mm ²)
Releasing Module	FCM-1-REL	12-18 AWG (3.31 to 0.82 mm ²). 5 ohms maximum per circuit for class A or B, or sized to provide the minimum rated operating voltage of the appliances used.	To meet 5 ohms maximum circuit resistance, or sized to provide the minimum rated operating voltage of the appliances used	12 to 18 AWG (3.31 to 0.82 mm ²)
24 VDC Power Runs (power-limited)	To TM-4 Transmitter, Annunciator and FCM-1 modules	12-18 AWG (3.31 to 0.82 mm ²). Size wire so that no more than 1.2 V drop across wire run from supply source to end of any branch.	To meet 1.2 volt drop	12 to 18 AWG (3.31 to 0.82 mm ²)
CHG-120	External battery charger	12 AWG (3.31 mm ²) in conduit	20/6.1 (max)	12 AWG (3.31 mm ²)
Note: * FCM-1 cannot be used for synchronized strobe/sounder applications.				

Table B.1 Wire Requirements



NOTE: Lightning arresters required on circuits extending between buildings; 999 meter length maximum to meet UL 60950.

Appendix C: Canadian Applications

C.1 Standalone Application

C.1.1 NFS2-640/E with KDM-R2

If using KDM-R2 as the primary display for NFS2-640/E, an ACS series annunciator must be mounted adjacent to the panel or within NFS2-640/E enclosure.

C.1.2 NFS2-640/E with NCA-2

Network Control Annunciator (NCA-2) with 640-character, multi-line display complies with ULC requirements when used as the primary display for NFS2-640/E.

C.2 Network Applications

To meet ULC requirements, the network's Manual Controls may only be operated from one location at any given time. When panels are networked (using NCM Network Communications Modules or High-Speed Network Communications Modules), use AKS-1B Key Switch on each panel's Primary Annunciator to enable its functions. NCA-2 may be a Primary Annunciator when AKS-1B is installed. Refer to the *NCA-2 Manual* for more information.

The NCA-2 or ONYXworks may be employed as a Display and Control Center. In the event that communication fails between the panels and the Control Center, the panels will continue to function in local/standalone mode.

C.3 Automatic Alarm Signal Silence

If selecting this feature for a system requiring annunciators, consult the Authority Having Jurisdiction.

If Auto Silence is enabled, the value must be set to 20 minutes. An ACS point is required to monitor special function zone ZF40.

Activation of Auto Silence will activate the Signal Silence LED on the fire panel display and any ACM LED point programmed for Auto Silence.

C.4 Annunciator Applications

1. In Canada, the ACM series annunciator modules must be used to annunciate the fire alarm input points/zones only, if no multi-line sequential display is installed.
2. For Canadian applications, the following LED colors must be employed:
 - Red must be used to indicate active alarm inputs.
 - Yellow must be used to indicate supervisory, burglary, trouble signals, and Automatic Alarm Signal Cancel.
 - Green must be used to indicate the presence of power or an activated output.
3. Two Stage Systems (3/5 minute timer) - ACM-24AT control point is required for Automatic Alarm Signal Cancel. Acknowledge will not cancel the Two-Stage Timer. For applications using Two Stage with the ACPS-610, see the ACPS-610 manual for additional programming instructions.
4. The ACM point designated for Automatic Alarm Signal Cancel should be labeled as "Automatic Alarm Signal Cancel" or "Auto Alm Signal Cancel."
5. If the DCC option is enabled, an ACS point is required to monitor ZF36 for the panel itself as well as each DCC on the network.

C.5 Releasing Devices

Supervision for shorts is required; use REL devices and type code REL CKT ULC.

(With on-board NACs, use REL-2.2K; with FCM-1 modules use REL-47K. Refer to Section 4.7.5 "Connecting Releasing Devices to the TC810S1000 Control Module" for details.)

C.6 Ancillary Devices

Panel control functions (Acknowledge, Signal Silence, Reset, and Drill) will not function on ancillary devices such as the ACM-24-AT, FDU-80, or the LCD2-80. (Local acknowledge will function on the ancillary device to silence the piezo and steady the LEDs).

C.7 Isolating NACs with Audio Isolator Modules

C.7.1 Description of Modules

The audio isolator modules described below may be used to isolate short circuits during alarm signaling. These modules are listed with ULC for use with the NFS2-640C.

- AIM-1 - This module provides isolation to a separate circuit on an audible notification riser. A short circuit on an AIM-1 NAC circuit will not disable other NACs circuits on the riser.
- RSM-1 - This module works the same as the AIM-1, with the exception that there is a silence button for in-suite operation. The silence button will silence the audible signal to the module's circuit for ten minutes during alarm. Resounding will occur automatically after ten minutes.

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Manufacturer Warranties and Limitation of Liability

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www.notifier.com



SECTION

5.2

Notifier Manual 52742

NFS2-640 Control Panel
Programming Manual

Fire Alarm Control Panel
NFS2-640/E
Programming Manual



Fire Alarm & Emergency Communication System Limitations

While a life safety system may lower insurance rates, it is not a substitute for life and property insurance!

An automatic fire alarm system—typically made up of smoke detectors, heat detectors, manual pull stations, audible warning devices, and a fire alarm control panel (FACP) with remote notification capability—can provide early warning of a developing fire. Such a system, however, does not assure protection against property damage or loss of life resulting from a fire.

An emergency communication system—typically made up of an automatic fire alarm system (as described above) and a life safety communication system that may include an autonomous control unit (ACU), local operating console (LOC), voice communication, and other various interoperable communication methods—can broadcast a mass notification message. Such a system, however, does not assure protection against property damage or loss of life resulting from a fire or life safety event.

The Manufacturer recommends that smoke and/or heat detectors be located throughout a protected premises following the recommendations of the current edition of the National Fire Protection Association Standard 72 (NFPA 72), manufacturer's recommendations, State and local codes, and the recommendations contained in the Guide for Proper Use of System Smoke Detectors, which is made available at no charge to all installing dealers. This document can be found at <http://www.systemsensor.com/appguides/>. A study by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (an agency of the United States government) indicated that smoke detectors may not go off in as many as 35% of all fires. While fire alarm systems are designed to provide early warning against fire, they do not guarantee warning or protection against fire. A fire alarm system may not provide timely or adequate warning, or simply may not function, for a variety of reasons:

Smoke detectors may not sense fire where smoke cannot reach the detectors such as in chimneys, in or behind walls, on roofs, or on the other side of closed doors. Smoke detectors also may not sense a fire on another level or floor of a building. A second-floor detector, for example, may not sense a first-floor or basement fire.

Particles of combustion or "smoke" from a developing fire may not reach the sensing chambers of smoke detectors because:

- Barriers such as closed or partially closed doors, walls, chimneys, even wet or humid areas may inhibit particle or smoke flow.
- Smoke particles may become "cold," stratify, and not reach the ceiling or upper walls where detectors are located.
- Smoke particles may be blown away from detectors by air outlets, such as air conditioning vents.
- Smoke particles may be drawn into air returns before reaching the detector.

The amount of "smoke" present may be insufficient to alarm smoke detectors. Smoke detectors are designed to alarm at various levels of smoke density. If such density levels are not created by a developing fire at the location of detectors, the detectors will not go into alarm.

Smoke detectors, even when working properly, have sensing limitations. Detectors that have photoelectronic sensing chambers tend to detect smoldering fires better than flaming fires, which have little visible smoke. Detectors that have ionizing-type sensing chambers tend to detect fast-flaming fires better than smoldering fires.

Because fires develop in different ways and are often unpredictable in their growth, neither type of detector is necessarily best and a given type of detector may not provide adequate warning of a fire.

Smoke detectors cannot be expected to provide adequate warning of fires caused by arson, children playing with matches (especially in bedrooms), smoking in bed, and violent explosions (caused by escaping gas, improper storage of flammable materials, etc.).

Heat detectors do not sense particles of combustion and alarm only when heat on their sensors increases at a predetermined rate or reaches a predetermined level. Rate-of-rise heat detectors may be subject to reduced sensitivity over time. For this reason, the rate-of-rise feature of each detector should be tested at least once per year by a qualified fire protection specialist. Heat detectors are designed to protect property, not life.

IMPORTANT! Smoke detectors must be installed in the same room as the control panel and in rooms used by the system for the connection of alarm transmission wiring, communications, signaling, and/or power. If detectors are not so located, a developing fire may damage the alarm system, compromising its ability to report a fire.

Audible warning devices such as bells, horns, strobes, speakers and displays may not alert people if these devices are located on the other side of closed or partly open doors or are located on another floor of a building. Any warning device may fail to alert people with a disability or those who have recently consumed drugs, alcohol, or medication. Please note that:

- An emergency communication system may take priority over a fire alarm system in the event of a life safety emergency.
- Voice messaging systems must be designed to meet intelligibility requirements as defined by NFPA, local codes, and Authorities Having Jurisdiction (AHJ).
- Language and instructional requirements must be clearly disseminated on any local displays.
- Strobes can, under certain circumstances, cause seizures in people with conditions such as epilepsy.
- Studies have shown that certain people, even when they hear a fire alarm signal, do not respond to or comprehend the meaning of the signal. Audible devices, such as horns and bells, can have different tonal patterns and frequencies. It is the property owner's responsibility to conduct fire drills and other training exercises to make people aware of fire alarm signals and instruct them on the proper reaction to alarm signals.
- In rare instances, the sounding of a warning device can cause temporary or permanent hearing loss.

A life safety system will not operate without any electrical power. If AC power fails, the system will operate from standby batteries only for a specified time and only if the batteries have been properly maintained and replaced regularly.

Equipment used in the system may not be technically compatible with the control panel. It is essential to use only equipment listed for service with your control panel.

Telephone lines needed to transmit alarm signals from a premises to a central monitoring station may be out of service or temporarily disabled. For added protection against telephone line failure, backup radio transmission systems are recommended.

The most common cause of life safety system malfunction is inadequate maintenance. To keep the entire life safety system in excellent working order, ongoing maintenance is required per the manufacturer's recommendations, and UL and NFPA standards. At a minimum, the requirements of NFPA 72 shall be followed. Environments with large amounts of dust, dirt, or high air velocity require more frequent maintenance. A maintenance agreement should be arranged through the local manufacturer's representative. Maintenance should be scheduled as required by National and/or local fire codes and should be performed by authorized professional life safety system installers only. Adequate written records of all inspections should be kept.

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Installation Precautions

Adherence to the following will aid in problem-free installation with long-term reliability:

WARNING - Several different sources of power can be connected to the fire alarm control panel. Disconnect all sources of power before servicing. Control unit and associated equipment may be damaged by removing and/or inserting cards, modules, or interconnecting cables while the unit is energized. Do not attempt to install, service, or operate this unit until manuals are read and understood.

CAUTION - System Re-acceptance Test after Software

Changes: To ensure proper system operation, this product must be tested in accordance with NFPA 72 after any programming operation or change in site-specific software. Re-acceptance testing is required after any change, addition or deletion of system components, or after any modification, repair or adjustment to system hardware or wiring. All components, circuits, system operations, or software functions known to be affected by a change must be 100% tested. In addition, to ensure that other operations are not inadvertently affected, at least 10% of initiating devices that are not directly affected by the change, up to a maximum of 50 devices, must also be tested and proper system operation verified.

This system meets NFPA requirements for operation at 0-49° C/ 32-120° F and at a relative humidity . However, the useful life of the system's standby batteries and the electronic components may be adversely affected by extreme temperature ranges and humidity. Therefore, it is recommended that this system and its peripherals be installed in an environment with a normal room temperature of 15-27° C/60-80° F.

Verify that wire sizes are adequate for all initiating and indicating device loops. Most devices cannot tolerate more than a 10% I.R. drop from the specified device voltage.

Like all solid state electronic devices, this system may operate erratically or can be damaged when subjected to lightning induced transients. Although no system is completely immune from lightning transients and interference, proper grounding will reduce susceptibility. Overhead or outside aerial wiring is not recommended, due to an increased susceptibility to nearby lightning strikes. Consult with the Technical Services Department if any problems are anticipated or encountered.

Disconnect AC power and batteries prior to removing or inserting circuit boards. Failure to do so can damage circuits.

Remove all electronic assemblies prior to any drilling, filing, reaming, or punching of the enclosure. When possible, make all cable entries from the sides or rear. Before making modifications, verify that they will not interfere with battery, transformer, or printed circuit board location.

Do not tighten screw terminals more than 9 in-lbs. Over-tightening may damage threads, resulting in reduced terminal contact pressure and difficulty with screw terminal removal.

This system contains static-sensitive components. Always ground yourself with a proper wrist strap before handling any circuits so that static charges are removed from the body. Use static suppressive packaging to protect electronic assemblies removed from the unit.

Follow the instructions in the installation, operating, and programming manuals. These instructions must be followed to avoid damage to the control panel and associated equipment. FACP operation and reliability depend upon proper installation.

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FCC Warning

WARNING: This equipment generates, uses, and can radiate radio frequency energy and if not installed and used in accordance with the instruction manual may cause interference to radio communications. It has been tested and found to comply with the limits for class A computing devices pursuant to Subpart B of Part 15 of FCC Rules, which is designed to provide reasonable protection against such interference when devices are operated in a commercial environment. Operation of this equipment in a residential area is likely to cause interference, in which case the user will be required to correct the interference at his or her own expense.

Canadian Requirements

This digital apparatus does not exceed the Class A limits for radiation noise emissions from digital apparatus set out in the Radio Interference Regulations of the Canadian Department of Communications.

Le présent appareil numérique n'émet pas de bruits radioélectriques dépassant les limites applicables aux appareils numériques de la classe A prescrites dans le Règlement sur le brouillage radioélectrique édicté par le ministère des Communications du Canada.

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Software Downloads

In order to supply the latest features and functionality in fire alarm and life safety technology to our customers, we make frequent upgrades to the embedded software in our products. To ensure that you are installing and programming the latest features, we strongly recommend that you download the most current version of software for each product prior to commissioning any system. Contact Technical Support with any questions about software and the appropriate version for a specific application.

Documentation Feedback

Your feedback helps us keep our documentation up-to-date and accurate. If you have any comments or suggestions about our online Help or printed manuals, you can email us.

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Send email messages to:

FireSystems.TechPubs@honeywell.com

Please note this email address is for documentation feedback only. If you have any technical issues, please contact Technical Services.

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Section 1: General Information

1.1 UL 864 9th and 10th Edition

- Per the UL Continuing Certification Program, UL 864 9th edition fire alarm control equipment will retain certification after the rollout of UL 10th edition (12/2/2018).
- Installations of UL 864 10th Edition certified equipment are permitted to use UL864 9th Edition certified equipment when approved by the local Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ).

For product compliance, refer to the UL/ULC listing cards located on the UL online certification directory UL Product iQ:
<https://iq.ulprospector.com/en>.

1.1.1 Programming Features Subject to AHJ Approval

This product incorporates field-programmable software. In order for the product to comply with the requirements in the Standard for Control Units and Accessories for Fire Alarm Systems, UL 864, ULC 527-11, certain programming features or options must be limited to specific values or not used at all as indicated in Table 1.1 below.

This product incorporates field-programmable software. In order for the product to comply with the requirements in the Standard for Control Units and Accessories for Fire Alarm Systems, UL 864, certain programming features or options must be limited to specific values or not used at all as indicated below.					
Program Feature or Option	Permitted in UL 864? (Y/N)	Permitted in ULC 527-11? (Y/N)	Possible Settings	Settings Permitted in UL 864	Permitted in ULC 527-11?
IP downloads over a local area network (LAN) or the internet (WAN - Wide Area Network)	No	No	Yes No Timed	No	No
Releasing: Abort Switch	Yes	Yes	NYC AHJ ULI IRI	ULI IRI	ULI IRI
For Wireless Applications: Trouble Reannunciation	Yes	Yes	4 hours, 24 hours	4 hours	4 hours
Alarm Reannunciation	Yes	Yes	4 Hours, 24 Hours	24 Hours	24 Hours
Supervisory Reannunciation	Yes	Yes	4 Hours, 24 Hours	24 Hours	24 Hours
CO Reannunciation	Yes	Y/N	4 Hours, 24 Hours	24 Hours	Y/N
Detector Programming: Supervisory Type Codes	Yes	Yes	SUP L(DUCTI) SUP T(DUCTI) SUP T(DUCTP) SUP L(DUCTP) SUP L(ION) SUP T(ION) SUP L(PHOTO) SUP T(PHOTO) SUP L(LASER) SUP T(LASER) PHOTO/CO (P SUP)	SUP L(DUCTI) SUP T(DUCTI) SUP L(DUCTP) SUP T(DUCTP)	SUP L(DUCTI) SUP T(DUCTI) SUP L(DUCTP) SUP T(DUCTP)
ALA.SCROLL (Scroll Display)	No	No	Y N	N	N
TBL.REMIND	Yes	Yes	*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5	2	2
REGION	No	Yes	0 No special setting 1 China 2 Canada	0 (No special setting)	Canada
Alarm Verification Time	Yes	Yes	0 to 240 seconds	0 to 60 seconds	0 to 60 seconds
DCC Enable	Yes	Yes	Yes, No	Yes or No	Yes

Table 1.1 Programming Features with Settings Requiring AHJ Approval

1.2 About This Manual

1.2.1 Cautions, Warning, and Notes

The following graphics appear in the manual to indicate a caution or a warning:



CAUTION: INFORMATION ABOUT PROCEDURES THAT COULD CAUSE PROGRAMMING ERRORS, RUNTIME ERRORS, OR EQUIPMENT DAMAGE.



WARNING: INFORMATION ABOUT PROCEDURES THAT COULD CAUSE IRREVERSIBLE DAMAGE TO THE CONTROL PANEL, IRREVERSIBLE LOSS OF PROGRAMMING DATA OR PERSONAL INJURY.



NOTE: Information that highlights an important part of the preceding or subsequent text or illustration.

1.2.2 Typographic Conventions

This manual uses the following conventions as listed below:


When you see	Specifies	Example
text in small caps	the text as it appears in the LCD display or on the control panel	MARCH TIME is a selection that appears in the LCD display; or Press the ENTER key
text in quotes	a reference to a section or an LCD menu screen	"Status Change" specifies the Status Change section or menu screen
bold text	In body text, a number or character that you enter	Press 1 ; means to press the number "1" on the keypad
italic text	a specific document	NFS2-640 Installation Manual
a graphic of the key	In a graphic, a key as it appears on the control panel	Press  means to press the Escape key

Table 1.2 Typographic Conventions in this Manual



NOTE: The term NFS2-640 is used in this manual to refer to the NFS2-640 and NFS2-640E unless otherwise noted.

1.2.3 Supplemental Information

The table below provides a list of documents referenced in this manual, as well as documents for selected other compatible devices. The document series chart (DOC-NOT) provides the current document revision. A copy of this document is included in every shipment.

Compatible Conventional Devices (Non-addressable)	Document Number
Device Compatibility Document	15378
Fire Alarm Control Panel (FACP) and Main Power Supply Installation	Document Number
NFS2-640/E Installation, Operations, and Programming Manuals	52741, 52742, 52743
SLC Wiring Manual	51253
Note: For individual SLC Devices, refer to the <i>SLC Wiring Manual</i>	
Off-line Programming Utility	Document Number
VeriFire® Tools CD help file	VERIFIRE-TCD
VeriFire Medium Systems Help File	VERIFIRE-CD
Cabinets & Chassis	Document Number
CAB-3/CAB-4 Series Cabinet Installation Document	15330
Battery/Peripherals Enclosure Installation Document	50295
Power Supplies, Auxiliary Power Supplies & Battery Chargers	Document Number
ACPS-610 Addressable Power Supply Manual	53018
ACPS-2406 Installation Manual	51304
APS-6R Instruction Manual	50702
APS2-6R Instruction Manual	53232
CHG-120 Battery Charger Manual	50641
FCPS-24 Field Charger/Power Supply Manual	50059
FCPS-24S Field Charger/Power Supply Manual (Sync)	51977
Networking	Document Number
NotiFire•Net Manual, Network Version 4.0 & Higher	51584
High-Speed NotiFire•Net Manual	54013
HS-NCM Installation Document	54014
NCM-W/F Installation Document	51533
NCA-2 Network Control Annunciator Manual	52482
NCD Network Control Display	LS10210-051NF-E
NCS Network Control Station Manual, Network Version 4.0 & Higher	51658
ONYXWorks™ Workstation Manuals	52305, 52306, 52307
System Components	Document Number
DVC Digital Voice Command Manual	52411
DAL Device Reference Document	52410
DVC-RPU Manual	50107425-001
DVC-RPU UL Listing Document	50107424-001

DS-DB Digital Series Distribution Board and Amplifier Manual	53622
DAA2 and DAX Amplifiers Manual	53265
Annunciator Control System Manual	15842
Annunciator Fixed Module Manual	15048
AFM-16A Annunciator Fixed Module Manual	15207
ACM-8R Annunciator Control Module Manual	15342
LCD-80 Manual	15037
LCD2-80 Manual	53242
FDU-80 Remote Annunciator Manual	51264
LDM Series Lamp Driver Annunciator Manual	15885
SCS Smoke Control Manual (Smoke and HVAC Control Station)	15712
FireVoice-25/50ZS & FireVoice 25/50ZST Manual	52290
FirstCommand Emergency Communication System	LS10001-001NF-E
RPT-485W/RPT-485WF EIA-485 Annunciator Loop Repeater Manual	15640
DPI-232 Direct Panel Interface Manual	51499
TM-4 Installation Document (Reverse Polarity Transmitter)	51490
UDACT Manual (Universal Digital Alarm Communicator/Transmitter)	50050
UDACT-2 (Universal Digital Alarm Communicator/Transmitter) Listing Document	54089LD
UDACT-2 Manual (Universal Alarm Communicator/Transmitter)	54089
ACT-2 Installation Document	51118
RM-1 Series Remote Microphone Installation Document	51138
RA100Z Remote LED Annunciator Installation Document	I56-0508
FSA-5000(A) FFAST XS Intelligent Aspiration Sensing Technology Document	I56-6008
FSA-8000(A) FFAST XM Intelligent Aspiration Sensing Technology Document	I56-3903
FSA-20000(A) FFAST XT Intelligent Aspiration Sensing Technology Document	I56-3903
FWSG Wireless Manual	LS10036-000NF-E
Manual Releasing Disconnect (MRD-1) Product Installation Document	LS10231-000GE-E

1.2.4 Shortcuts to Operating Functions



To the left of each program function, you'll find a keypad shortcut, which contains a series of keypad entries required to access the program function. All shortcuts start with the control panel in normal operation.



For example, the keypad shortcut to the left shows how to enter the Read Status function with the control panel in normal operation.

1.3 Introduction to the Control Panel

The NFS2-640 is an intelligent, field-programmable Fire Alarm Control Panel. Field-programming the control panel lets you customize the fire alarm system by selecting and setting program options for intelligent/addressable detectors and modules, and Notification Appliance Circuits (NACs).

This manual provides information for programming using the NFS2-640 keypad connected to the control panel. VeriFire™ Tools must be used for programming if no keypad is used, or if a network control annunciator is used as the keypad in either a network or standalone application. Refer to VeriFire™ Tools for information on programming without the NFS2-640 keypad, and the *NFS2-640 Installation Manual* and *NCA-2 Manual* for installation information.

For details on control panel operation, refer to the *NFS2-640 Operations Manual*.

The NFS2-640 provides two methods for field-programming the control panel:

- Using the built-in "Program Change" interface
- The VeriFire™ Tools Programming Utility

The benefits of each method are listed below:

Programming method	Benefits	Refer to
Program Change	Speed and convenience of putting the control panel on line quickly (using the Autoprogram function) and changing programming information.	Section "Programming" on page 11

Table 1.3

Programming method	Benefits	Refer to
VeriFire™ Tools Programming Utility	Efficient means of creating and editing programs that require a lot of data entry.	Product documentation & Software help file

Table 1.3

1.4 Features

Programming features include the following:

- Ease-of-use – Field program the control panel without needing special software skills.
- Autoprogram option – Automatically detects newly installed, addressable devices, allowing quicker installation.
- Local programming – program directly from the control panel keypad to reduce installation time.
- PC programming – input long data entry programming information on a PC; transfer programming data between a PC and the control panel using VeriFire™ Tools programming utility.
- Security – use passwords to control access to the control panel and protect memory.
- 80-Character (2x40) Liquid Crystal Display – view programming and device information on the control panel.

1.5 How to Enter a Password

The control panel provides two types of selectable passwords:

- Program Change
- Status Change

Listed below are uses and the factory-setting for each password type:

Password type	Use to	Factory Setting
Program Change (high level)	Enter Program Change option to program essential control panel functions, including basic system functions and utility options.	00000
Status Change (low level)	Enter Status Change option to program minor functions.	11111

Table 1.4 Programming Passwords

From the “SYSTEM NORMAL” screen: Press ENTER, press **1** (the password screen will display). Enter a password, then press ENTER

```
ENTER PROG OR STAT PASSWORD, THEN ENTER.
(ESCAPE TO ABORT) _
```

Enter password here (00000 or 11111)

Figure 1.1 Password Screen

In Program Change or Status Change, the control panel does the following:

- Activates the System Trouble relay
- Shuts off the panel sounder
- Flashes the SYSTEM TROUBLE LED, which continues to flash while programming

For security purposes, passwords can be changed. To do so, follow the instructions in “Change a Password (3=PASSWD)” on page 23.



NOTE: The Read Status selection, which does not require a program password, is covered in the *NF2S-640 Operations Manual*.

NOTE: The NF2S-640 continues to monitor and report alarms in programming mode, except in autoprogramming.

Section 2: Programming

2.1 Overview

Program Change is the programming level that lets you change the essential control panel functions, such as point programming, changing passwords, changing system functions. Included are four options: Basic Program, Network, FlashScan Poll, and Utility Program.

The structure of the Program Change option is shown below:

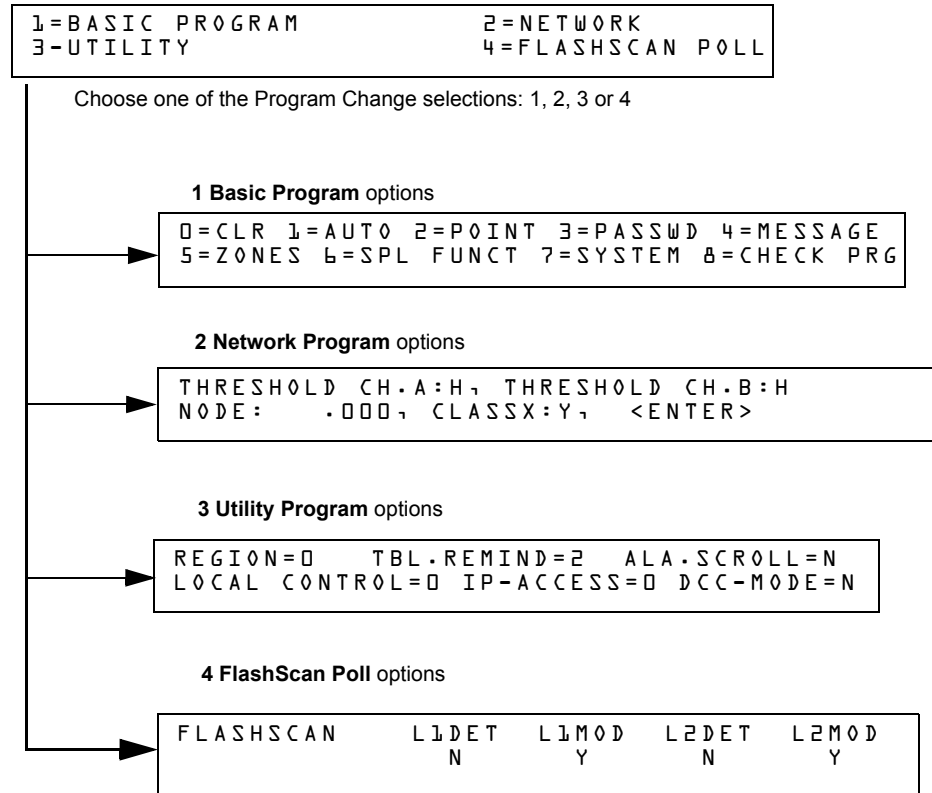


Figure 2.1 Program Change Selections

This section contains instructions and sample screens for using the Programming selections:

- **Basic Program** The Basic Program lets you program essential functions, such as clearing the program, Autoprogramming the system, programming points, and setting system functions. Refer to “Basic Program” on page 12.
- **Network Program** The Network Program allows programming of network channel thresholds, network node number, and wiring style. “The Network Program” on page 45.
- **Utility Program** The Utility Program screen provides selections for selecting a Trouble Reminder per NFPA, a Region setting, and enabling or disabling local control of the ACKNOWLEDGE/SCROLL DISPLAY, SIGNAL SILENCE, SYSTEM RESET and DRILL keys. Refer to “The Utility Program” on page 46.
- **FlashScan Poll** The FlashScan Poll screen provides the option for selecting between CLIP (Classic Loop Interface Poll) and FlashScan Poll. Refer to “FlashScan Poll” on page 47.

2.2 How to Enter Programming

To enter Program Change, follow these steps:

1. At the “SYSTEM NORMAL” screen, press the ENTER key. The control panel displays the “Entry” screen, as shown below:

1=PROGRAMMING (ESCAPE TO ABORT)	2=READ STATUS ENTRY
------------------------------------	---------------------

2. At the “Entry” screen, press the 1 key. The control panel displays the “Enter Password” screen as shown below:

ENTER PROG OR STAT PASSWORD, THEN ENTER. (ESCAPE TO ABORT) _

3. Enter your Program Change password (See “How to Enter a Password” on page 10). The control panel displays the “Program Change Selection” screen, as shown below:

1=BASIC PROGRAM 3=UTILITY	2=NETWORK 4=FLASHSCAN POLL
------------------------------	-------------------------------

4. Select a Program Change selection: 1, 2, 3 or 4.

2.3 Basic Program

From the “Program Change Selection” screen, press the 1 key to display the “Basic Program” screen which provides nine (9) options as shown below:

0=CLR 1=AUTO 2=POINT 3=PASSWD 4=MESSAGE 5=ZONES 6=SPL FUNCT 7=SYSTEM 8=CHECK PRG

Press the number of any one of the nine (9) options as detailed below

Option 0=CLR - Clears all existing user programming. For details, refer to How to Clear Memory (0=CLR) on page 13. Note: The user is prompted to double-check that this is what is really wanted.

Option 1=AUTO - Add or remove addressable devices to the control panel program. For details, refer to How to Autoprogram the Control Panel (1=AUTO) on page page 13.

Option 2=POINT - Modify or delete a point. For details, refer to “How to Modify or Delete a Point (2=POINT)” on page page 17.

Option 3=PASSWD - Change the Program Change or the Alter Status password. For details, refer to “How to Change a Password (3=PASSWORD)” on page page 23.

Option 4=MESSAGE - Edit the 40-character message that displays on the first line. For details, refer to “How to Create a System Message (4=MESSAGE)” on page page 24.

Option 5=ZONES - Edit the 20-character custom zone label for zones 01-99. For details, refer to “How to Create a Custom Zone Label (5=ZONE)” on page page 25.

Option 6=SPL FUNCT - Program Releasing Zones and Special Zones. For details, refer to “How to Program Special Zones (6=SPL FUNCT)” on page page 25.

Option 7=SYSTEM - Program Global System Functions. For details, refer to “How to Change Global System Functions (7=SYSTEM)” on page page 29.

Option 8=CHECK PRG - Check the program for errors. For details, refer to “How to Check the Program for Errors (8=CHECK PRG)” on page 45.

2.3.1 Clear Memory (0=CLR)



Program Change
Password



The Clear option removes all programming information from control panel memory. If installing the control panel for the first time, use option 0 to clear control panel memory. To do so, follow these steps:

1. From the “Basic Program” screen, press the **0** (zero) key to display the Clear Program screen. The control panel prompts for verification as shown below:

```
PRESS ENTER TO CLEAR ENTIRE PROGRAM
OR ESCAPE TO ABORT
```

2. Press the ENTER key to clear control panel memory or press the ESC key to exit the screen without clearing.

2.3.2 Autoprogram the Control Panel (1=AUTO)

Purpose

The Autoprogram option identifies all addressable devices connected to the control panel. Devices include addressable detectors and modules connected to SLC 1 or SLC 2, and NACs. You can use the Autoprogram option to create a new program and add or remove devices. A summary of the Autoprogram functions, when to use the functions, and where to find information on using the functions is found below:

Autoprogram Function	Control Panel Configuration	Refer to...
Create a new program for the control panel	A new control panel or a control panel with no existing program in memory.	“Create a New Program for the Control Panel” on page 13
Add one or more SLC-connected detectors and modules to an existing program	A program exists in memory and you want to add a detector or module to the existing program—without modifying information for existing detectors and modules.	“Add a Device to the Program” on page 14
Remove one or more SLC-connected detectors and modules from an existing program	A program exists in memory and you want to remove an installed detector or module from the existing program—without modifying information for existing detectors and modules.	“Remove a Device from the Program” on page 15
View system defaults	A program exists in memory and you want to view system settings assigned during Autoprogram, such as custom labels, passwords, and so on.	Page 19 “Change Autoprogram Default Value” to see the system defaults

Create a New Program for the Control Panel



Program Change
Password



This section covers how to use the Autoprogram option to create a new program for the control panel. The control panel will identify all addressable detectors and modules connected to the SLC.

To create a new program for the control panel, follow these steps:

1. Use the Clear option to clear program information from memory. For instructions on clearing memory, refer to “How to Clear Memory (0=CLR)” on page 13.



NOTE: Once Step 1 is completed, Step 2 will cause the panel to assess whether a loop is comprised of all FlashScan devices or not. If they are all FlashScan, autoprogramming will change the loop setting to FlashScan if it was not already at that setting. If the devices are not all FlashScan, autoprogramming will not make a change to the default setting of CLIP. (See “FlashScan Poll” on page 47 for FlashScan settings.)

2. From the “Basic Program” screen, press the **1** key to start Autoprogram. While the control panel scans the system to identify all SLC devices and NACs, it displays the following screen:

```
AUTOPROGRAM          PLEASE WAIT
```

When the autoprogram is finished identifying SLC devices and NACs, it displays a summary screen that gives a count of all the devices it has located. Refer to the following screen for an example of this display.

```
L1:010Detrs, 159Mods  L2:159Detrs, 159Mods
SB L1:000, L2:159     Bells: 04
```

SB represents detectors with B200 series sounder bases. Refer to VeriFire Tools for B200 sounder base programming.

3. Press ENTER. All devices are automatically accepted during initial autoprogramming. The following screen displays briefly, followed by the SYSTEM NORMAL screen.

```
ACCEPT ALL DEVICES    Please Wait!!!
```

To edit the autoprogramming default values for a point, refer to “How to Modify or Delete a Point (2=POINT)” on page 17.

To edit the autoprogram default values assigned to all modules and detectors during autoprogramming, refer to “Change Autoprogram Default Values” on page 16.

Add a Device to the Program

You can also use the Autoprogram option to add addressable devices to the control panel program.



NOTE: When using the Autoprogram option with an existing program, the control panel does not change program information for installed and programmed devices. However, it will assess whether a loop contains all FlashScan devices and change the loop setting to FlashScan if necessary.

The following steps describe how to add a new detector at SLC address 1D147 with 10 detectors in the existing program:

1. Physically install the addressable detector to SLC 1 at address 147 (for instructions, refer to the *NFS2-640 Installation Manual* and the installation document that comes with the detector).
2. From the “Basic Program” screen, press the **1** key to start Autoprogram. The Autoprogram Prompt screen appears in the LCD display as the control panel identifies addressable devices. When finished identifying addressable devices, the control panel displays information for the new detector at SLC address 1D147 on the LCD display as shown below:

```
PROGRAM SMOKE(PHOTO) DETECTOR ADDR 1D147
03 _ _ _ _ _ ABP8** 1D147
```

- Press the ENTER key to add detector 147 to the program with the default program information. If you want to change the default information, use the programming keys to do so, then press the ENTER key to add detector 147 to the program. The Autoprogram Summary screen appears. You can verify addition of the detector to the program by noting the new count of detectors as shown below:

Note that the number of detectors increases (in this example from 10 to 11) to show the addition of the detector to SLC 1.

```

L1:011Dets, 159Mods  L2:159Dets, 159Mods
SB                      Bells: 04
  
```

- Press the ENTER key, then press the esc key to save the program in memory and return to the “Basic Program” screen).

Remove a Device from the Program

You can also use the Autoprogram option to remove addressable detectors and modules from the control panel program.



NOTE: When using the Autoprogram option with an existing program, the control panel does not change program information for installed and programmed devices.

The following steps describe how to delete a detector at SLC address 1D133 with 11 detectors connected to SLC 1 in the existing program:

- Disconnect and remove the detector from SLC 1 at address 1D133.
- From the “Basic Program” screen, press the 1 key to start Autoprogram. The Autoprogram Prompt screen displays while the control panel identifies addressable devices.
- When finished identifying addressable devices, the control panel displays a screen, indicating a missing detector at SLC address 1D133 as shown below:

Type Code

```

PROGRAM SMOKE (ION) DETECTOR ADDR 1D133
DEVICE NOT ANSWERING DELETE FR MEM?1D133
  
```

SLC loop number
D (detector) or M (module)
Three-digit address (001-159)

- Press the ENTER key to delete detector 1D133 from the program. The Autoprogram Summary screen appears. You can verify removal of the detector from the program by noting the new count of detectors as shown below:

Note that the number of detectors decreases (from 11 to 10) to show the removal of the detector from SLC 1.

```

L1:010Dets, 159Mods  L2:159Dets, 159Mods
SB                      Bells: 04
  
```

- Press the ENTER key, then press the ESC key to save the program in memory and return to the “Basic Program” screen.

Change Autoprogram Default Values

To assign system default values from the basic program screen, Press **0** (clear), then press **1** (autoprogram). Refer to the chart below for default values and how to modify them.

Table 2.1 Autoprogram Defaults (1 of 2)


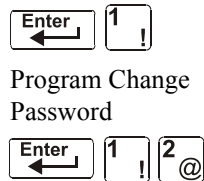
Function	Default Values	To Alter, refer to
Software Zones 01-99	Default custom label "Zone xx" where xx is the number of the zone Note: Zone 00 is reserved for a general alarm.	"How to Create a Custom Zone Label (5=ZONE)" on page 25
F0	PRG PRESIGNAL FUNCT PRESIGNAL DELAY DELAY=180 PAS=NO F00	"F0 (Presignal/PAS)" The Presignal screen provides fields for changing the delay time or PAS. For details on Presignal selections, refer to "Presignal and PAS Time" on page 90. From the Special Function Change screen, press the F key, then press the 0 key to display the Presignal Function screen." on page 27
Releasing Zones R0-R9	PRG RELEASE FUNCT RELEASE CONTROL DELAY=00 ABORT=ULI CROSS=N SOK=0000	"R0-R9 (Releasing Functions)" The Releasing Function screen provides fields for changing releasing functions: Delay Timer, Abort Switch, Cross Zone, and Soak Timer. For details on releasing applications, refer to "NFPA Releasing Applications" on page 59." on page 27 and "How to Program a Releasing Zone" on page 59.  NOTE: The FCM-1-REL has an inherent two second delay, which must be factored into the DELAY TIME and SOK (soak time) entries.
F5 and F6	PRG TIME FUNCTION TIME CONTROL ON=**:** OFF=**:** DAYS=*****	"F5-F6 (Time Control Functions)" The Time Control screen provides fields for changing the start time, stop time, or days of the week. For details on time selections, refer to "Time Control Zones" on page 91. From the Special Function Change screen, select F5 or F6 to display the Time Control screen:" on page 28
F7	PRG HOLIDAY FUNCTION **/** **/** **/** **/** **/** **/** **/** **/** **/**	"F7 (Holiday)" The Holiday screen provides fields for specifying up to nine holiday dates. For details on holiday selections, refer to "Time Control Zones" on page 91. From the Special Function Change screen, press F7 to display the Holiday screen:" on page 28
F8	PRG CODING FUNCTION CODE TYPE MARCH TIME F08	"F8 (Coding Function)" The Coding Function screen provides fields for specifying one of the following coding functions: March Time, Two-stage, California, Temporal, Two-Stage Canada (3 minutes), Two-Stage Canada (5 minutes), Two-Stage Canada Manual, System Sensor Strobe, Gentex Strobe, and Wheelock Strobe. For details on selecting coding functions, refer to "Coding Functions for NACS" on page 91. From the Special Function Change screen, press F8 to display the Coding Function screen:" on page 28
F9	PRE-ALARM FUNCT ALERT F09	"F9 (Pre-Alarm)" The Pre-Alarm screen provides fields for programming the Alert or Action Pre-Alarm functions. For details on Pre-Alarm selections, refer to "Pre-Alarm" on page 98. From the Special Function Change screen, press F9 to display the Pre-Alarm screen:" on page 29
System Parameters	SIL INH=0000 AUTO=0077 0 VERIFY=30 USA TIME TERM=N AC_DLY=Y LocT BLINK=01 ST=4 ACS=N	"How to Change Global System Functions (7=SYSTEM)" on page 29
Passwords	Default programming passwords are: Program Change=00000 Status Change=11111	"How to Change a Password (3=PASSWD)" on page page 23
SYSTEM NORMAL message	(YOUR CUSTOM SYSTEM MESSAGE HERE) SYSTEM NORMAL 10:23A 041515 Tue A message, along with the current day, time, and date, that displays on the second line of the LCD display during normal operation.	Note: The second line, "SYSTEM NORMAL", is a standard system message that you cannot change

Table 2.1 Autoprogram Defaults (2 of 2)

Function	Default Values	To Alter, refer to
System Message	(YOUR CUSTOM SYSTEM MESSAGE HERE) SYSTEM NORMAL 10:23A 041515 Tue The first line of the LCD display contains 40 blank characters for a custom message.	"How to Create a System Message (4=MESSAGE)" on page 24
IP ACCESS	Default setting is zero (0), IP Access not enabled.	"The Utility Program" on page 46
DCC Mode	Default setting is N, no DCC participation.	"The Utility Program" on page 46

2.3.3 Modify or Delete a Point (2=POINT)



After programming all SLC-connected devices into the system, you can modify or delete points. From the "Basic Program" screen, press the **2** key to display the Point Programming screen:

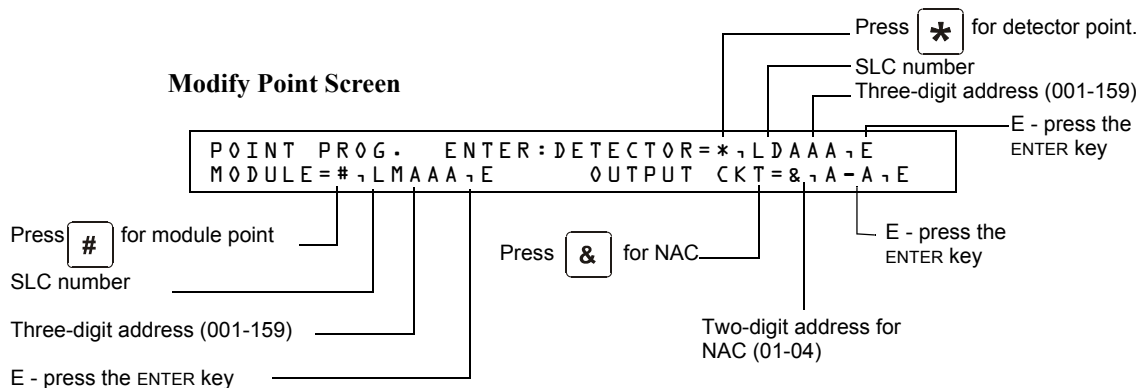
```
POINT PROG.          1=MODIFY POINT
2=DELETE POINT
```

To modify a point for a detector, module, or NAC: press the **1** key to display the "Modify Point" screen.



NOTE: When programming points, take the following into design consideration:
Each general zone must be dedicated to a single event type (i.e. Fire, MN, Security, etc.)
Map inputs only to general zones designed for the input's event type. For example, map mass notification devices to general zones designed for mass notification.
Outputs can be mapped to multiple general zones that are dedicated to different event types. For instance, a single output can be mapped to an MN general zone and a Fire general zone.









To delete a point for a detector, module, or NAC: press the **2** key to display the "Delete Point" screen.



Delete Point Screen

```
DELETE POINT.  ENTER: DETECTOR=* 1 L D A A A 1 E
MODULE=# 1 L M A A A 1 E      OUTPUT CKT=& 1 A - A 1 E
```

The Modify Point and Delete Point screens let you edit or delete points for a detector, a monitor or control module, or NAC. To select a point, follow these steps:

To select	Do the following	Refer to
an addressable detector	Press  Type the SLC number (1 or 2) and detector (D) and address (001-159) Press 	"Modify an Addressable Detector Point" on page 18.
an addressable monitor module	Press  Type the SLC number (1 or 2) and module (M) and address (001-159) Press 	"Modify an Addressable Monitor Module Point" on page 20.
an addressable control module	Press  Type the SLC number (1 or 2) and module (M) and address (001-159) Press 	"Modify an Addressable Control Module Point" on page 21.
a NAC	Press  Type the NAC address (01-04) Press 	"Modify NAC Points" on page 22.

The next four sections describe how to program the points selected.

Modify an Addressable Detector Point

This section contains a sample detector programming screen, detector default selection, and instructions for modifying a detector point. Autoprogram default values for a detector are shown:

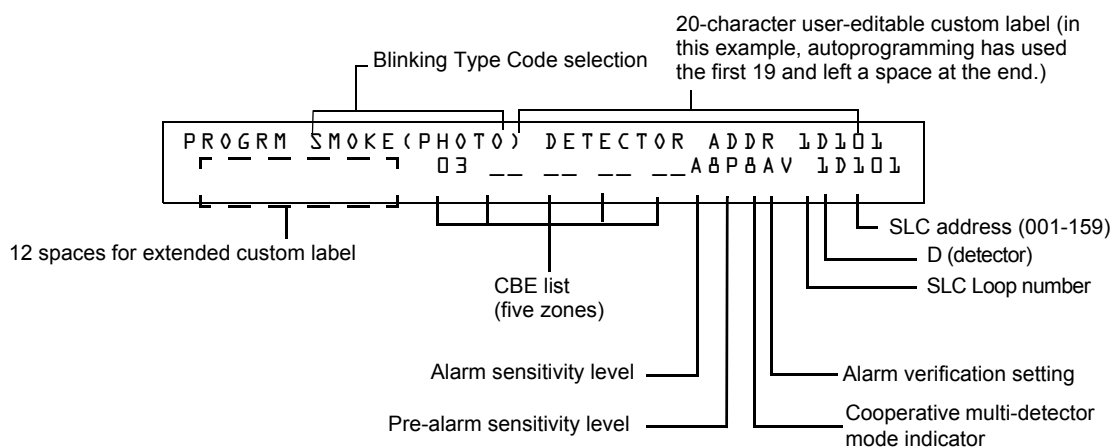


Table 2.2 Detector Program Values

Field	Description	Set as Follows
Type Code	Detector function specification - SMOKE(PHOTO) in example.	Press the NEXT or PREVIOUS Selection keys to scroll through valid detector Type Code selections. See F.4.2 on page 111 for lists and descriptions.
Custom Label	20 character custom label.	Change by placing the cursor into the first space of the field using the arrow keys, then typing the descriptor. DETECTOR ADDR 1D101 is the autoprogram default custom label for the detector at address 101 on SLC 1.

Table 2.2 Detector Program Values

Field	Description	Set as Follows
Extended Label	12 character custom label extension.	See "Custom Label" above. Note that spaces must be input by the user, including any space necessary between the custom and extended label fields. An 80-column printout will run the two fields together.
CBE List	Five zones can be listed - one zone, Z03, is shown in the example. Up to 4 more could be added to this detector.	Zones can be changed or added to the CBE list by placing the cursor in the zone field using arrow keys, then typing. Defaults: Zone 01 (Heat detectors) Zone 02 (Ion detectors) Zone 03 (Photo detectors, Beam detectors) Zone 04 (Laser detectors) Zone 05 (Multisensor)
Alarm Sensitivity	The alarm sensitivity level, with 9 the least sensitive alarm level and 1 the most sensitive alarm level.	Refer to Table C.2 on page 100 for settings. Select by placing the cursor in the field using the arrow keys, then either pressing the NEXT or PREVIOUS keys to make the selection, or typing the value. Defaults: A8 (Photo) A6 (Ion) A6 (Laser) A5 (Multisensor)
Pre-alarm level	Shows the Pre-Alarm level setting—a number between 0 and 9—as follows: 0 – no Pre-Alarm 1 – self optimizing 2 – most sensitive Pre-Alarm level 9 – least sensitive Pre-Alarm level	Refer to Table C.2 on page 100 for settings. Select by placing the cursor in the field using the arrow keys, then either pressing the NEXT or PREVIOUS keys to make the selection, or typing the value. Defaults: P8 (Photo) P6 (Ion) P6 (Laser) P5 (Multisensor)
Cooperative Multi-detector mode	Indicates the cooperative multi-detector mode (A in the example).	Select by placing the cursor in the field using the arrow keys, then either pressing the NEXT or PREVIOUS keys to make the selection, or typing the value. * = OFF (Default) A combines the detector's alarm decision with the next address above B combines the detector's alarm decision with the next address below C combines the detector's alarm decision with the next address above and the next address below
Alarm verification	Indicates the alarm verification setting (V in the example).	Indicates Alarm Verification (V=on, *=off). Select by placing the cursor in the field using the arrow keys, then pressing the NEXT or PREVIOUS keys to make the selection. Refer to "Interpreting a Detector Status Display or Maintenance Report" on page 103 for more information on the alarm verification feature. Note: Do not use this setting when an alarm activation requires activation of two or more automatic detection devices.

Modify an Addressable Monitor Module Point

When you select a point address, the control panel returns a screen that displays information about the point. Below is an example of information for a monitor module (2M101) in the LCD display:

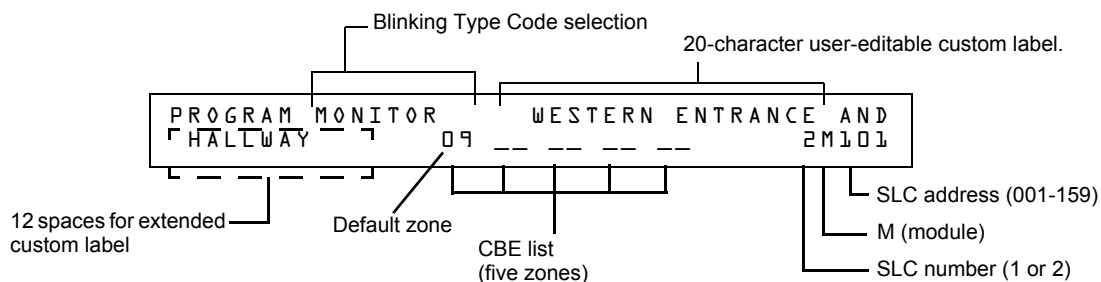


Table 2.3 Modifying Monitor Module Programming Selections

Field	Description	Set as Follows
Type Code	Monitor Module function specification - MONITOR in example.	Press the NEXT or PREVIOUS Selection keys to scroll through valid monitor module Type Code selections. Lists and descriptions are in See Table F.2 on page 115.
Custom Label	20 character custom label.	Change by placing the cursor into the first space of the field using the arrow keys, then typing the descriptor. Note: Spaces must be input by the user, including any space necessary between the custom and extended label fields. An 80-column printout will run the two fields together.
Extended Label	12 character custom label extension.	See "Custom Label" above.
CBE List	Five zones can be listed - one zone, Z09, is shown in the example. Up to 4 more could be added to this module.	Zones can be changed or added to the CBE list by placing the cursor in the zone field using arrow keys, then typing. See Table 2.4 on page 20 for defaults.

When finished modifying a point, press the ENTER key; then press the NEXT or PREVIOUS key to select another point.

Monitor Module Default Zone Assignments

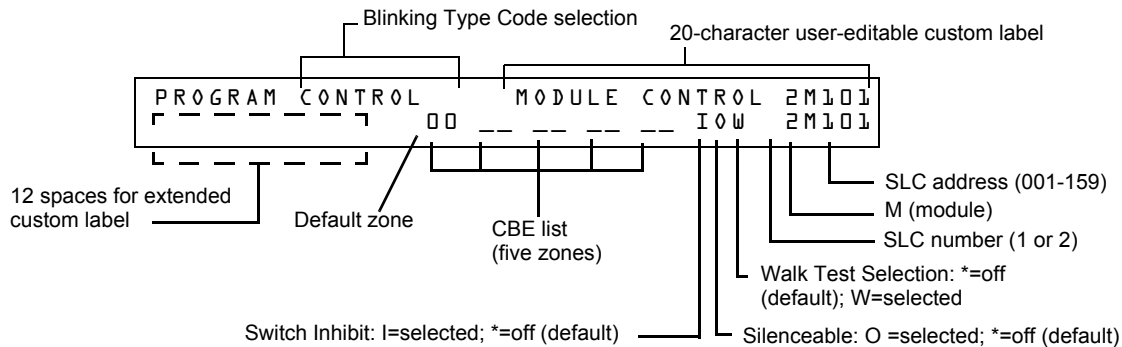
Listing of the monitor module address range and the default zone assignment for each range:

Table 2.4 Monitor Module Default Zones

Monitor Module Address	Zone Default
01 through 19	Z04
20 through 39	Z05
40 through 59	Z06
60 through 79	Z07
80 through 99	Z08
100 through 119	Z09
120 through 139	Z10
140 through 159	Z11

Modify an Addressable Control Module Point

When you select a point address for modification, the control panel returns a screen that displays information about the point. For example, the illustration below shows sample information for a control module (2M101) in the LCD display.



NOTE: On a control module, the default zone is always set to Zone 00 (general alarm).

To modify a point, follow these steps. A blinking cursor indicates the selected field.

1. From the programming screen, use the arrow keys to move to a field that you want to modify. See below for descriptions and settings.

Table 2.5 Modifying Control Module Programming Selections (1 of 2)

Field	Description	Set as follows:
Type Code	Specifies the function of the control module	Press the NEXT or PREVIOUS Selection keys to scroll through valid control module Type Code selections (listed in Table F.3 on page 116)
Custom Label	20 character custom label.	Change by placing the cursor into the first space of the field using the arrow keys, then typing the descriptor. Note: Spaces must be input by the user, including any space necessary between the custom and extended label fields. An 80-column printout will run the two fields together.
Extended Label	12 character custom label extension.	See "Custom Label" above.
CBE list	Up to five software zones can be entered to define the output responses of the control module based on various initiating conditions (events)	Type the number of up to five zones, including E0-E9, F0-F9, L0-L9, R0-R9, and zones 00-99. The first zone default is Z00 (general alarm).
Switch Inhibit	Specifies if an operator can manually activate an output	Type one of the following entries. I = Switch Inhibit enabled * = no switch inhibit (default for all but releasing circuits)
Silenceable	Specifies if an operator can manually silence an activated output	Type one of the following entries. * = output nonsilenceable F = silenceable, resound by fire alarm U = silenceable, resound by supervisory alarm B = silenceable, resound by security alarm T = silenceable, resound by trouble O = silenceable, does not resound C = silenceable, resound by CO detection If the "Strobe" Type ID is used with System Sensor, Gentex or Wheelock Strobe synchronization, "*" will silence the horn portion only, and resound will occur only by fire alarm. F, U, B, T, or O will silence the entire circuit, and resound will occur according to the above definitions.

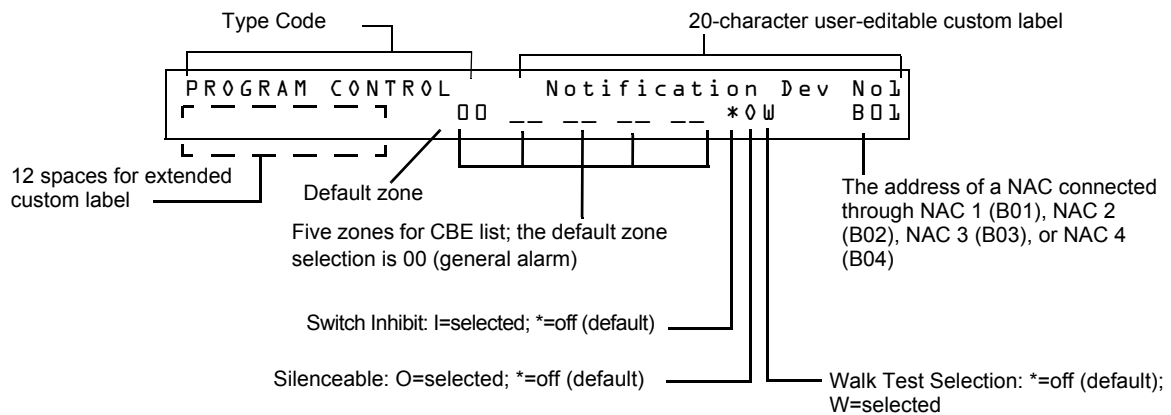
Table 2.5 Modifying Control Module Programming Selections (2 of 2)

Field	Description	Set as follows:
Walk Test	Specifies if outputs sound during Walk Test	Type one of the following entries. W = devices sound (Basic Walk Test) * = devices do not sound (Silent Walk Test) (default)

- When finished modifying a point, press the ENTER key; then press the NEXT or PREVIOUS key to select another point.

Modify NAC Points

Modifying NACs (four NACs on the NFS2-640) is like modifying control modules—except for the Type Code and device address.



To modify a point, follow these steps. A blinking cursor indicates the selected field.

- From the programming screen, use the arrow keys to move to a field that you want to modify and refer to information below for descriptions and settings.

Table 2.6 Modifying a NAC Programming Selections (1 of 2)

Field	Description	Set as follows:
Type Code	Specifies the function of the NAC.	Press the NEXT or PREVIOUS Selection keys to scroll through the NAC Type Code selections (listed in Table F.4 on page 116)
Custom Label	20 character custom label.	Change by placing the cursor into the first space of the field using the arrow keys, then typing the descriptor. Note: Spaces must be input by the user, including any space necessary between the custom and extended label fields. An 80-column printout will run the two fields together.
Extended Label	12 character custom label extension.	See "Custom Label" above.
CBE zones	Specifies up to five software zones to define the output responses of the NAC based on various initiating conditions (events)	Type the numbers of up to five zones, including E0-E9, F0-F9, L0-L9, R0-R9, and zones 00-99. The first zone default is 00 (general alarm)
Switch Inhibit	Specifies if an operator can manually activate an output	Type in one of the following values. I = Switch Inhibit enabled * = Switch Inhibit disabled (default for all but releasing circuits)

Table 2.6 Modifying a NAC Programming Selections (2 of 2)

Field	Description	Set as follows:
Silenceable	Specifies if an operator can manually silence an activated output	Type in one of the following values. * = output nonsilenceable F = silenceable, resound by fire alarm U = silenceable, resound by supervisory alarm B = silenceable, resound by security alarm T = silenceable, resound by trouble O = silenceable, does not resound C = silenceable, resound by CO detection If the "Strobe" Type ID is used with System Sensor, Gentex or Wheelock Strobe synchronization, "*" will silence the horn portion only, and resound will occur only by fire alarm. F, U, B, T, or O will silence the entire circuit, and resound will occur according to the above definitions.
Walk Test	Specifies if outputs sound during Walk Test	Type in one of the following values. W = devices sound (Basic Walk Test) - default * = devices do not sound (Silent Walk Test)

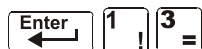
2. When finished modifying a point, press the ENTER key; then press the NEXT or PREVIOUS key to select another point.

2.3.4 Change a Password (3=PASSWD)



Program Change
Password

Password Change lets you select a custom Program Change (high level) or Status Change (low level) password. From the "Basic Program" screen, press the **3** key to display the "Change Password" screen.



CHANGE PASSWORD	* , NNNNN , E=PROGRAM
# , NNNNN , E=STATUS	

Entry area for new password _____

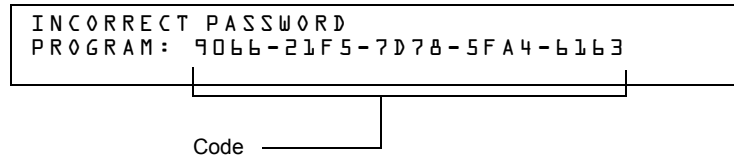
To change a password, follow the instructions below:

Table 2.7 Changing a Password

To	Press	Then
Change the Program Change password		Enter the new Program Change password. Use five digits, no characters.
Change the Status Change password		Enter the new Status Change password. Use five digits, no characters.
Save the password		The Verify Password screen appears. Press ENTER to verify.
Leave the Change Password screen without changing a password		The Basic Program screen appears.

A Forgotten Password?

If a password is entered incorrectly, the panel will respond by displaying an INCORRECT PASSWORD message and a code. The programmer may hit escape and reenter the password correctly. However, if the password has been forgotten, record the code and contact Notifier. After proper authentication, the original password can be determined by deciphering the code. An example of an INCORRECT PASSWORD display is given below:

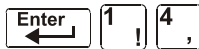


2.3.5 Create a System Message (4=MESSAGE)



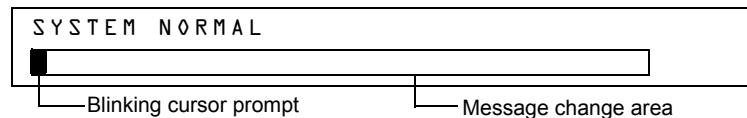
Program Change
Password

The Message option lets you create a 40-character custom System Message that displays on the first line of the “SYSTEM NORMAL” screen as shown below:



```
YOUR CUSTOM MESSAGE HERE
SYSTEM NORMAL          02:24P 041515 Tue
```

From the “Basic Program” screen, press the 4 key to display the “System Message Change” screen:



To create the system message, follow these guidelines:



- Enter one character at a time, indicated by the blinking cursor on the second line of the display.
- Enter up to 40 characters maximum.

Instructions for entering characters in the Message Change screen:

Table 2.8 Creating Messages


To	Do this
Change a blinking character	Enter a character from the keypad
Move to the next character	Press
Enter lower case characters	Press , then press the character of your choice.
Enter additional characters ! @ = , % : \ . ! ?	Press , then press a number key as follows: For example, press , then press the 3 () key to enter a “=” character.
Save the new message	Press


2.3.6 Create a Custom Zone Label (5=ZONE)


 
Program Change
Password

The Zone option lets you change the custom label assigned to zones 1-99. From the “Basic Program” screen, press the **5** key to display the “Zone Change” screen as shown below:

blinking cursor prompt 

CHANGE ZONE LABEL SELECT ZONE 01-99 
ENTER UP TO 20 CHAR



Custom zone label (characters 21-40) 

The zone number displays in the first line, characters 39 and 40. When changing a zone label, follow these guidelines.



- For single-digit numbers, enter a leading zero before the digit.
- Enter an alphanumeric zone label into line 2, characters 21–40.

To change a custom label for a zone, follow these instructions:




Table 2.9 Create or Change a Custom Zone Label

To	Do this
Change a zone label	Enter a new zone label from the keypad.
Save the zone label in memory	Press  . The program stores the zone label in memory and displays the Zone Change screen with all fields blank.
Leave the Zone Change screen without changing a zone label	Press  . The display returns to the Program Change screen.

2.3.7 Program Special Zones (6=SPL FUNCT)

 
Program Change
Password

The Special Zone Change option lets you change the program for Special Zones F0-F9, Releasing Zones R0-R9, FA (Verification), FB (Custom drill zone) or FC (CO Alarm). From the “Basic Program” screen, press the **6** key to display the “Special Function Change” screen as shown below:

SPECIAL FUNCTION: F0=PRESIG R0-R9=REL F5-F6=TIME F7=HOL F8=CODE F9=PRE-ALARM

Special Zone Descriptions

Descriptions for each Special Zone that appears in the “Special Function Change” screen are detailed below:



NOTE: Special Zones F0-F9 appear in the CBE list of a device as ZF0-ZF9. For example, if you list F0 for a detector, one of the five zones in the CBE list of the detector will display as ZF0.

Table 2.10 Summary of Special Zones

Special Zone	Lets you
F0=PRESIG	Select a Presignal Delay Timer and select PAS (Positive Alarm Sequence)
F5-F6=TIME	Specify Time Control functions such as the start time, stop time, or days of the week
F7=HOL	Specify up to nine holiday dates. An F7-programmed device activates on the specified holiday dates
F8=CODE	Specify one of the following coding function selections: March Time, Temporal, California, Two-Stage, Two-Stage Canada (3 minute or 5 minute), Two-Stage Canada Manual, System Sensor Strobes, Gentex Strobes, or Wheelock Strobes. F8 only takes effect if you program one or more NACs to F8
F9=PRE-ALARM	Select a Pre-Alarm level: Alert or Action
FA (ZF10*)	Turn on when detector in verification mode. This is a fixed point and is not programmable
FB (ZF16*)	Turn on if custom drill set to Y and the panel in Drill mode (Alarm Signal for Canadian mode)
FC (ZF18*)	Turn on when a CO alarm occurs
FD (ZF20*)	Turns on when a mass notification alarm occurs (Not applicable for FirstCommand applications)
FE (ZF21*)	Turns on when a mass notification supervisory occurs
FF (ZF22*)	Turns on when a mass notification trouble occurs
ZF36*	If the local control active LED is on, this special zone will activate
ZF37*	Automatic Alarm Signal Activation Timer will turn on when the first alert stage has been entered.
ZF38*	Turns on when the panel enters the second (evacuation) stage.
ZF39**	Automatic Alarm Signal Timer canceled. Can only be canceled if there is an ACS button mapped to this zone.
ZF40*	Auto Silence Activation. ZF40 will activate when the auto silence timer has expired and silenceable outputs on the fire panel have been silenced as a result. ZF40 will remain active until a system reset, resound, or drill (alarm signal for Canadian applications) is performed.
NOTE: Special Function Zones FA through FF are not field programmable.	
R0-R9=REL	Program up to ten Releasing Zones, each with a selection for a Delay Timer, an Abort Switch, a Cross Zone selection, or a Soak Timer
* VeriFire Tools settings *Not field programmable. Used for CBE programming only.	

Mass Notification

When used for mass notification, special zones ZF20, ZF21, and ZF22 can be used to signal the MN event.



NOTE: During local or network Walk Test, activating a Mass Notification device will activate associated special function zones according to CBE programming and simulate a Mass Notification event. Any network nodes, zones, or devices not participating in Walk Test will not participate in the simulated Mass Notification event.

Special Zones F1-F4

The control panel also provides four Special Zones, F1-F4, which are outputs that do not appear on the Special Function Change screen. You can program Special Zones F1 to F4 into the CBE of an output device. Descriptions of F1, F2, F3, and F4 are detailed below:

To view the status of Special Functions F1-F4, use the Read Status function (refer to the *NFS2-640 Operations Manual*).

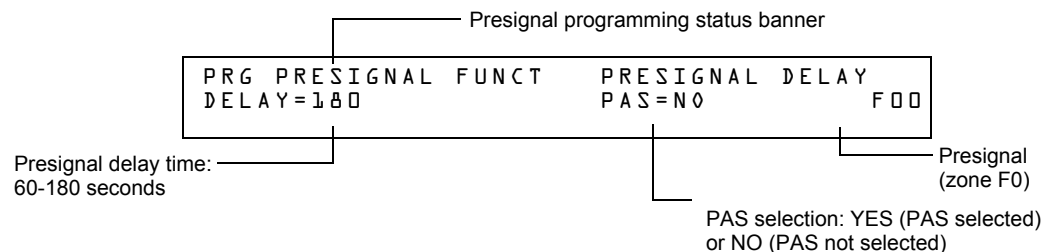
Table 2.11 Special Output Functions F1-F4

Special Function	Specifies
F1 (Trouble less AC)	An output programmed to turn on/off if a system trouble—other than an AC power loss—occurs
F2 (AC Trouble)	An output programmed to turn on/off if an AC power loss or a brownout condition occurs
F3 (Security)	An output programmed to turn on/off if a Security input activates
F4 (Supervisory)	An output programmed to turn on/off if a Supervisory input activates

Selecting Special Zones

Select Special Zones by entering the Special Zone letter and number (for example, F0, R0, and so on) from the Special Function Change screen. The following sections show sample screens that display when you select a Special Zone.

F0 (Presignal/PAS) The Presignal screen provides fields for changing the delay time or PAS. For details on Presignal selections, refer to “Presignal and PAS Time” on page 90. From the Special Function Change screen, press the **F** key, then press the **0** key to display the Presignal Function screen.

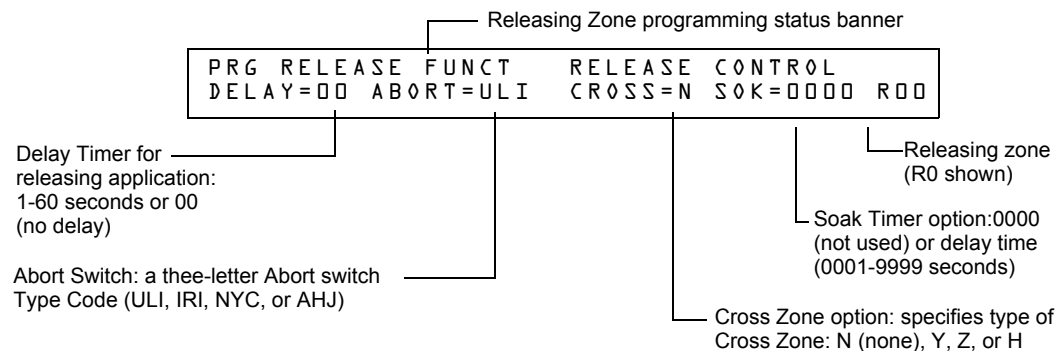


R0-R9 (Releasing Functions) The Releasing Function screen provides fields for changing releasing functions: Delay Timer, Abort Switch, Cross Zone, and Soak Timer. For details on releasing applications, refer to “NFPA Releasing Applications” on page 59.

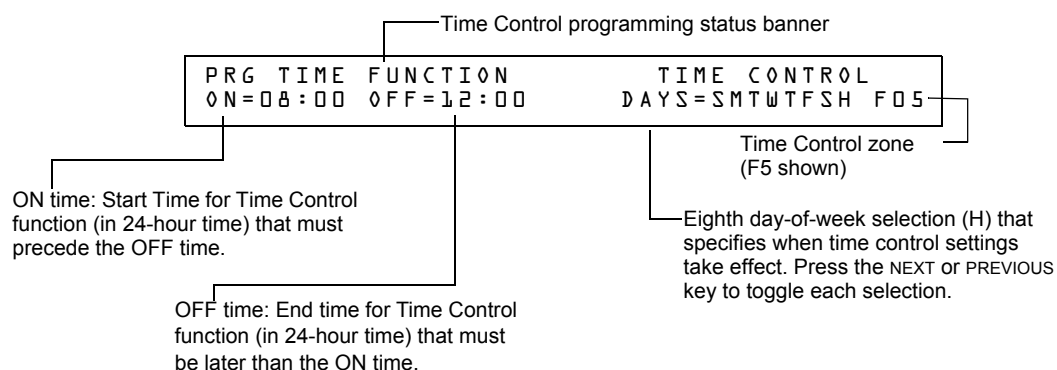


NOTE: The FCM-1-REL has an inherent two second delay, which must be factored into the DELAY TIME and SOK (soak time) entries.

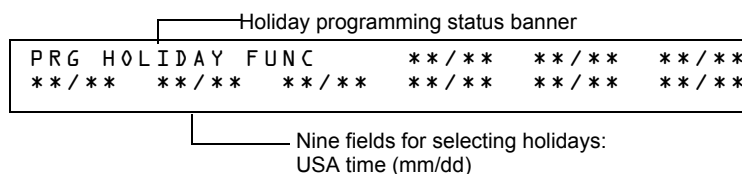
From the Special Function Change screen, select a function (R0-R9) to display the Releasing Function screen:



F5-F6 (Time Control Functions) The Time Control screen provides fields for changing the start time, stop time, or days of the week. For details on time selections, refer to “Time Control Zones” on page 91. From the Special Function Change screen, select F5 or F6 to display the Time Control screen:

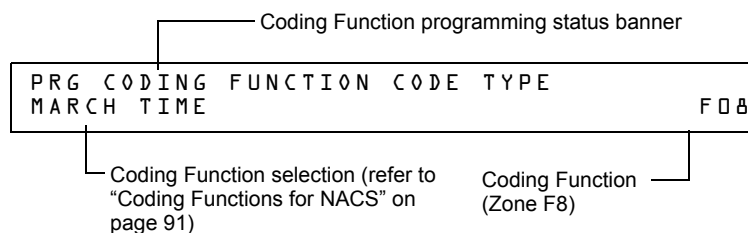


F7 (Holiday) The Holiday screen provides fields for specifying up to nine holiday dates. For details on holiday selections, refer to “Time Control Zones” on page 91. From the Special Function Change screen, press **F7** to display the Holiday screen:

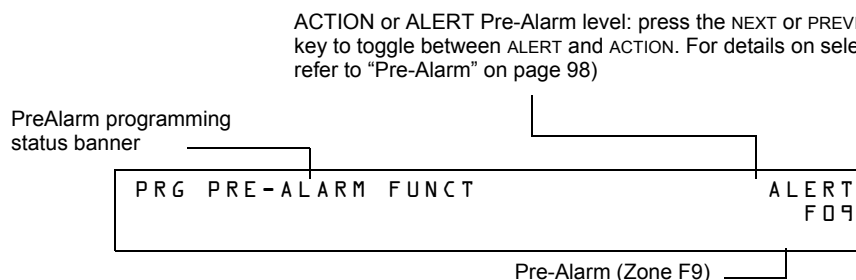


F8 (Coding Function) The Coding Function screen provides fields for specifying one of the following coding functions: March Time, Two-stage, California, Temporal, Two-Stage Canada (3 minutes), Two-Stage Canada (5 minutes), Two-Stage Canada Manual, System Sensor Strobe,

Gentex Strobe, and Wheelock Strobe. For details on selecting coding functions, refer to “Coding Functions for NACS” on page 91. From the Special Function Change screen, press **F8** to display the Coding Function screen:



F9 (Pre-Alarm) The Pre-Alarm screen provides fields for programming the Alert or Action Pre-Alarm functions. For details on Pre-Alarm selections, refer to “Pre-Alarm” on page 98. From the Special Function Change screen, press **F9** to display the Pre-Alarm screen:



FA (Verification) Turn on when detector in verification mode. This is a fixed point and is not programmable.

FB (Custom drill zone) Turn on if custom drill set to Y and the panel in Drill mode (Alarm Signal Mode for Canadian Applications).

FC (CO Alarm) Turn on in the event a CO alarm is present on an FCO-851 detector or monitor module with a CO monitor type code.

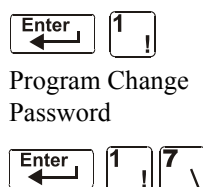
FA, FB and FC can map to output point only. It can be mapped to the output device as a CBE using either panel key pad or VeriFire tools. But the custom drill option (Yes or No) is only programmed by VeriFire tools.

FD (MN Alarm) Turn on when an MN Alarm occurs on the fire panel. (Not applicable for FirstCommand applications).

FE (MN Supervisory) Turn on when an MN Supervisory occurs on the fire panel.

FF (MN Trouble) Turn on when an MN Trouble occurs on the fire panel.

2.3.8 Change Global System Functions (7=SYSTEM)



Program Change
Password

The System option lets you select settings for global system functions that apply to all programmed devices and zones. For instance, selecting an Alarm Verification Timer for 30 seconds means that all initiating devices selected for Alarm Verification use a 30-second timer. From the “Basic Program” screen, press the 7 key to display the “System Function” screen as shown below:

```
SIL INH=000 AUTO=000 VERIFY=30 USA TIME
TERM=N AC_DLY=Y LocT BLINK=01 ST=4 ACS=N
```

Global System Functions

Settings for global system functions:

Table 2.12 Settings for Global Systems Functions

System Function	Setting	Default
SIL INH (Silence Inhibit Timer)	0 to 300 seconds	000
AUTO (Auto Silence Timer) - After the time delay expires, functions like pressing the SIGNAL SILENCE key, silencing active outputs programmed as silenceable.	000 (none); 600 to 1200 seconds Note: When Auto Silence activates, special function zone ZF40 will activate and will remain active until a system reset alarm resound or drill (alarm signal for Canadian applications) is initiated. Note: In Canadian applications, if auto silence is enabled, the value must be set to 20 minutes. An ACS point is required to monitor special function zone ZF40. Note: Activation of Auto Silence will activate the Signal Silence LED on the fire panel display and any ACM LED point programmed for Auto Silence.	000
VERIFY (Alarm Verification Timer)	0 to 240 seconds*	60
USA TIME	USA time (mm/dd/yy) or EUR time (dd/mm/yy) Press the NEXT or PREVIOUS key to change. Note that (European) time changes to 24-hour time format and date format.	USA
TERM - Allows supervision for devices connected to TB11, i.e., FDU-80.	N = no supervision Y = supervision enabled	N
AC_DLY**	AC delay – delays loss of AC reporting for 3 hours. Y=AC delay; N=no AC delay	Y
LocX - One of three operating modes of PC or terminal connected to the control panel through TB12 on the CPU2-640. Note: For a complete list of functions, refer to the <i>NFS2-640 Operations Manual</i> .	LocT -(terminal connected to control panel and located in same room). LocM -(same as LocT but requires password). RemT -(terminal connected through a modem for Read Status only).	LocT
BLINK - Addressable SLC device LED blink.	Select from 00 to 16. (00 = no blink, 01 = blink every poll, 02 = blink every 2nd poll, 03 = blink every 3rd poll up to 16 = blink every 16th poll). Note that this setting affects FlashScan modules only.	01
ST - The NFPA wiring style used for the SLC.	6=Class B SLC wiring 4=Class A SLC wiring	4
ACS - Use ACS Selection Groups (Refer to "Annunciator Options" on page 31).	N or Y	N
<p>*This value can not exceed 30 seconds for ULC installations. Can not exceed 60 seconds for UL 864.</p> <p>**The onboard trouble relay will activate (TB4 on the NFS2-640 CPU) and TM-4s will report according to this setting. UDACTs and UDACT-2s are notified immediately of AC failure by the panel, regardless of the panel's delay setting. Once the UDACT or UDACT-2 receives notification, it operates according to its own programmed AC Fail Delay reporting schedule.</p> <p>Example: AC Failure occurs at 1:00 p.m. on a panel with an AC_DLY setting of Y (3 hours). The UDACT/UDACT-2 is set for notification after 1 hour.</p> <p>1:00 p.m. - AC Failure. Panel notifies UDACT/UDACT-2. Panel and UDACT/UDACT-2 timers begin countdown to report time.</p> <p>2:00 p.m. - UDACT/UDACT-2 reports.</p> <p>4:00 p.m. - TM-4 reports, TB4 trouble relay activates.</p> <p>The ACPS-610 and ACPS-2406 power supplies must be set to an AC Delay value of 0 (zero) when used with this panel.</p>		

Annunciator Options



NOTE: An ACM-24AT or AEM-24AT LED point must be programmed as a dedicated visual indicator for a mass notification or CO event. This is not required for displayless systems.

Use Annunciator Selection screens to select information that will display on the ACS annunciators. (Table 2.13 on page 32 contains the ACS display selections.) Setting ACS=Y from the “System Function” screen displays the Annunciator Selection 1 screen, address A1-A11. Press enter to display Annunciator Selection 2 screen, address A12 - A19:

ACS Address A1-A11					ACS Selection Group (A-M; 0-9) or *=not selected			
ANNUN SELECTION1					A1=*	A2=*	A3=*	A4=*
A5=*	A6=*	A7=*	A8=*	A9=*	A10=*	A11=*		

ACS Address A12-A19								
ANNUN SELECTION2					A12=*	A13=*	A14=*	
A15=*	A16=*	A17=*	A18=*	A19=*	UDACT=0			

If UDACT=2: The UDACT is installed with Detector Maintenance Reporting. A24-A31 are pre-programmed to send control panel status to the UDACT. Only the first 100 detectors on Loop 1 and Loop 2 participate in Detector Maintenance Reporting. For pre-programmed point addressing, refer to associated table for Groups P through W on the following pages. UDACT-2 does not support this option.

If UDACT=1: The UDACT or UDACT-2 is installed. Addresses A20-A32 are available to send control panel status to the UDACT (software release #UDACT02.1 or higher) or the UDACT-2

If UDACT=0: No UDACT or UDACT-2 is installed. The control panel displays the Annunciator Selection 3 & 4 screen for addresses A20-A32.

Enter “N” (ACS Selection Group N) for a TM-4 module used for remote station communication.

Enter “O” (ACS Selection Group O) for a TM-4 used as a municipal box trip. This will provide a “Master Box” trouble message at the panel.

Refer to page 39 for further information on Group N and Group O.

ACS Selection Group Example

An example of a screen listing ACS Selection Groups (H, I and M):

ACS Address (A1)					ACS Selection Group (H)			
ANNUN SELECTION1					A1=H	A2=I	A3=*	A4=*
A5=0	A6=*	A7=*	A8=*	A9=*	A10=*	A11=*		

Annunciator selections for addresses A1, A2 and A3 (addresses A4-A11 not selected).

- Annunciators set to Address 1 display the status of detectors 1-64 (Group H) on SLC 1
- Annunciators set to Address 2 display the status of detectors 1-64 (Group I) on SLC 2

Annunciation Points

The control panel's annunciation points are divided into 23 ACS selection groups of 64 points each. The table below contains a list of these groups, what an annunciator displays when a group is selected, and where to locate a definition of the 64 points within the group.

Table 2.13 ACS Selection Groups (1 of 2)

ACS Selection Group	Annunciator Display	Refer to
A	8 System points & Zones 1 - 56	Table 2.14 on page 33
B	Zones 57 - 99, 9 F Zones, 8 R Zones, 4 NACs	Table 2.15 on page 34
C	Loop 1, Modules 1 - 64	Table 2.16 on page 34
D	Loop 2, Modules 1 - 64	Table 2.17 on page 35
E	Loop 1, Modules 65 - 128	Table 2.18 on page 35
F	Loop 2, Modules 65 - 128	Table 2.19 on page 35
G	Loop 1, Modules 129 - 159 (1 unused point) Loop 2, Modules 129 - 159 (1 unused point)	Table 2.20 on page 35
H	Loop 1, Detectors 1 - 64	Table 2.21 on page 36
I	Loop 2, Detectors 1 - 64	Table 2.22 on page 37
J	Loop 1, Detectors 65 - 128	Table 2.23 on page 37
K	Loop 2, Detectors 65 - 128	Table 2.24 on page 37
L	Loop 1, Detectors 129 - 159 (1 unused point) Loop 2, Detectors 129 - 159 (1 unused point)	Table 2.25 on page 38
M	Programmable for use with FireVoice NFV-25/50ZS or FirstCommand	Table 2.26 on page 39
N	8 System Points & Zones 1-56	"ACS Selection Group N" on page 39
O	8 System Points & Zones 1-56	"ACS Selection Group O" on page 39
P*	Loop 1, Modules 65-100 Loop 1, Detectors 1-14 (Each detector occupies 2 points)	Table 2.27 on page 40
Q*	Loop 2, modules 65-100 Loop 2, Detectors 1-14 (Each detector occupies 2 points)	Table 2.28 on page 41
R*	Loop 1, detectors 15-46 (Each detector occupies 2 points)	Table 2.29 on page 42
S*	Loop 2, Detectors 15-46 (Each detector occupies 2 points)	Table 2.30 on page 42
T*	Loop 1 Detectors 47-78 (Each detector occupies 2 points)	Table 2.31 on page 43
U*	Loop 2, Detectors 47-78 (Each detector occupies 2 points)	Table 2.32 on page 43
V*	Loop 1, Detectors 79-100 (Each detector occupies 2 points)	Table 2.33 on page 44
W*	Loop 2, Detectors 79-100 (Each detector occupies 2 points)	Table 2.34 on page 44
*Group only available with UDACT programmed as option 2.		
1	Programmable Annunciator #1	See Note
2	Programmable Annunciator #2	See Note
3	Programmable Annunciator #3	See Note

Table 2.13 ACS Selection Groups (2 of 2)

ACS Selection Group	Annunciator Display	Refer to
4	Programmable Annunciator #4	See Note
5	Programmable Annunciator #5	See Note
6	Programmable Annunciator #6	See Note
7	Programmable Annunciator #7	See Note
8	Programmable Annunciator #8	See Note
9	Programmable Annunciator #9	See Note
0	Programmable Annunciator #10	See Note



NOTE: Refer to the VeriFire™ Tools programming utility for programming these annunciators.

ACS Selection Group A:

Table 2.14 ACS Group A

Point	Type	Red LED	Yellow LED	Switch Function*
1	Input	System Alarm	System Trouble	Acknowledge
2	Output	Not Used	Signal Silenced	Alarm Silence
3	Output	Not Used	Program Mode	System Reset
4	Output	Not Used	Supervisory	Drill
5	Output	NAC #1 Active	NAC Trouble	Control NAC #1
6	Input	Security	P/A Maint. Alert	Not Used
7	Input	Not Used	Low Battery	Not Used
8	Input	Not Used	AC Fail	Not Used
9	Input	Zone 1 Active	Zone 1 Trouble	Not Used
10	Input	Zone 2 Active	Zone 2 Trouble	Not Used
11	Input	Zone 3 Active	Zone 3 Trouble	Not Used
to		to (see note)	to (see note)	
64	Input	Zone 56 Active	Zone 56 Trouble	Not Used

* Pressing the switch button when the Switch Function is “Not Used” will cause the associated LED to stop blinking. This is a local acknowledgement at the annunciator only; no message is sent to the panel.



NOTE: Point number to Zone number relationship is sequential. To determine Point to Zone relationship subtract 8 from Point number to arrive at Zone number.

ACS Selection Group B:**Table 2.15 ACS Group B**

Point	Type	Red LED	Yellow LED	Switch Function*
1	Input	Zone 57 Active	Zone 57 Trouble	Not Used
2	Input	Zone 58 Active	Zone 58 Trouble	Not Used
3	Input	Zone 59 Active	Zone 59 Trouble	Not Used
to		to (see note 1)	to (see note 1)	
43	Input	Zone 99 Active	Zone 99 Trouble	Not Used
44	Output	Zone F1 Active	Zone F1 Trouble	Not Used
45	Output	Zone F2 Active	Zone F2 Trouble	Not Used
to		to (see note 2)	to (see note 2)	
52	Output	Zone F9 Active	Zone F9 Trouble	Not Used
53	Release Ckt #0	Zone R0 Active	Zone R0 Trouble	Not Used
54	Release Ckt #1	Zone R1 Active	Zone R1 Trouble	Not Used
to	to	to (see note 2)	to (see note 2)	
60	Release Ckt #7	Zone R7 Active	Zone R7 Trouble	Not Used
61	NAC Output	NAC B01 Active	NAC B01 Trouble	Controls NAC B01
62	NAC Output	NAC B02 Active	NAC B02 Trouble	Controls NAC B02
63	NAC Output	NAC B03 Active	NAC B03 Trouble	Controls NAC B03
64	NAC Output	NAC B04 Active	NAC B04 Trouble	Controls NAC B04
* Pressing the switch button when the Switch Function is "Not Used" will cause the associated LED to stop blinking. This is a local acknowledgement at the annunciator only: no message is sent to the panel.				

**NOTE:**

1. Point number to Zone number relationship is sequential. To determine Point to Zone relationship, add 56 to Point number to arrive at Zone number.
2. Point number to Zone number relationship is sequential; therefore, point 48 is zone F5 and point 57 is zone R4.

ACS Selection Group C (SLC #1, Modules 1-64):**Table 2.16 ACS Group C**

Point	Type	Red LED	Yellow LED	Switch Function
1	Input or Output	Module 001 Active	Module 001 Trouble	Controls Output Module
2	Input or Output	Module 002 Active	Module 002 Trouble	Controls Output Module
3	Input or Output	Module 003 Active	Module 003 Trouble	Controls Output Module
to		to (see note)	to (see note)	
64	Input or Output	Module 064 Active	Module 064 Trouble	Controls Output Module



NOTE: Point number to Module number relationship is sequential; therefore, point 48 is Module 048.

ACS Selection Group D (SLC #2, Modules 1-64):**Table 2.17 ACS Group D**

Point	Type	Red LED	Yellow LED	Switch Function
1	Input or Output	Module 001 Active	Module 001 Trouble	Controls Output Module
2	Input or Output	Module 002 Active	Module 002 Trouble	Controls Output Module
3	Input or Output	Module 003 Active	Module 003 Trouble	Controls Output Module
to		to (see note)	to (see note)	
64	Input or Output	Module 064 Active	Module 064 Trouble	Controls Output Module



NOTE: Point number to Module number relationship is sequential; therefore, point 48 is Module 048.

ACS Selection Group E (SLC #1, Modules 65-128):**Table 2.18 ACS Group E**

Point	Type	Red LED	Yellow LED	Switch Function
1	Input or Output	Module 065 Active	Module 065 Trouble	Controls Output Module
2	Input or Output	Module 066 Active	Module 066 Trouble	Controls Output Module
3	Input or Output	Module 067 Active	Module 067 Trouble	Controls Output Module
to		to (see note)	to (see note)	
64	Input or Output	Module 128 Active	Module 128 Trouble	Controls Output Module



NOTE: Point number to Module number relationship is sequential. To determine Point to Module relationship add 64 to Point number to arrive at Module number.

ACS Selection Group F (SLC #2, Modules 65-128):**Table 2.19 ACS Group F**

Point	Type	Red LED	Yellow LED	Switch Function
1	Input or Output	Module 065 Active	Module 065 Trouble	Controls Output Module
2	Input or Output	Module 066 Active	Module 066 Trouble	Controls Output Module
3	Input or Output	Module 067 Active	Module 067 Trouble	Controls Output Module
to		to (see note)	to (see note)	
64	Input or Output	Module 128 Active	Module 128 Trouble	Controls Output Module



NOTE: Point number to Module number relationship is sequential. To determine Point to Module relationship add 64 to Point number to arrive at Module number.

ACS Selection Group G (SLC #1 and #2, Modules 129-159):**Table 2.20 ACS Group G (1 of 2)**

Point	Type	Red LED	Yellow LED	Switch Function
1	Output	SLC 1, Module 129 Active	SLC 1, Module 129 Trouble	Controls SLC 1, Module 129
2	Output	SLC 1, Module 130 Active	SLC 1, Module 130 Trouble	Controls SLC 1, Module 130

Table 2.20 ACS Group G (2 of 2)

Point	Type	Red LED	Yellow LED	Switch Function
3	Output	SLC 1, Module 131 Active	SLC 1, Module 131 Trouble	Controls SLC 1, Module 131
to		to (see note 1)	to (see note 1)	
31	Output	SLC 1, Module 159 Active	SLC 1, Module 159 Trouble	Controls SLC 1, Module 159
32	Not Used			
33	Output	SLC 2, Module 129 Active	SLC 2, Module 129 Trouble	Controls SLC 2, Module 129
34	Output	SLC 2, Module 130 Active	SLC 2, Module 130 Trouble	Controls SLC 2, Module 130
35	Output	SLC 2, Module 131 Active	SLC 2, Module 131 Trouble	Controls SLC 2, Module 131
		to (see note 2)	to (see note 2)	
63	Output	SLC 2, Module 159 Active	SLC 2, Module 159 Trouble	Controls SLC 2, Module 159
64	Not Used			

**NOTE:**

1. Point number to Module number relationship is sequential. To determine Point to Module relationship add 128 to Point number to arrive at Module number.
2. Point number to Module number relationship is sequential. To determine Point to Module relationship add 96 to Point number to arrive at Module number.

ACS Selection Group H (SLC #1, Detectors 1-64):**Table 2.21 ACS Group H**

Point	Type	Red LED	Yellow LED	Switch Function*
1	Input	Detector 001 Alarm	Detector 001 Trouble	Not Used
2	Input	Detector 002 Alarm	Detector 002 Trouble	Not Used
3	Input	Detector 003 Alarm	Detector 003 Trouble	Not Used
to		to (see note)	to (see note)	
64	Input	Detector 064 Alarm	Detector 064 Trouble	Not Used
* Pressing the switch button when the Switch Function is "Not Used" will cause the associated LED to stop blinking. This is a local acknowledgement at the annunciator only; no message is sent to the panel.				



NOTE: Point number to Detector number relationship is sequential; therefore, point 48 is Detector 048.

ACS Selection Group I (SLC #2, Detectors 1-64):**Table 2.22 ACS Group I**

Point	Type	Red LED	Yellow LED	Switch Function*
1	Input	Detector 001 Alarm	Detector 001 Trouble	Not Used
2	Input	Detector 002 Alarm	Detector 002 Trouble	Not Used
3	Input	Detector 003 Alarm	Detector 003 Trouble	Not Used
to		to (see note)	to (see note)	
64	Input	Detector 064 Alarm	Detector 064 Trouble	Not Used
* Pressing the switch button when the Switch Function is "Not Used" will cause the associated LED to stop blinking. This is a local acknowledgement at the annunciator only: no message is sent to the panel.				



NOTE: Point number to Detector number relationship is sequential; therefore, point 48 is Detector 048.

ACS Selection Group J (SLC #1, Detectors 65-128):**Table 2.23 ACS Group J**

Point	Type	Red LED	Yellow LED	Switch Function*
1	Input	Detector 065 Alarm	Detector 065 Trouble	Not Used
2	Input	Detector 066 Alarm	Detector 066 Trouble	Not Used
3	Input	Detector 067 Alarm	Detector 067 Trouble	Not Used
to		to (see note)	to (see note)	
64	Input	Detector 128 Alarm	Detector 128 Trouble	Not Used
* Pressing the switch button when the Switch Function is "Not Used" will cause the associated LED to stop blinking. This is a local acknowledgement at the annunciator only: no message is sent to the panel.				



NOTE: Point number to Detector number relationship is sequential. To determine Point to Detector relationship add 64 to Point number to arrive at Detector number.

ACS Selection Group K (SLC #2, Detectors 65-128):**Table 2.24 ACS Group K**

Point	Type	Red LED	Yellow LED	Switch Function*
1	Input	Detector 065 Alarm	Detector 065 Trouble	Not Used
2	Input	Detector 066 Alarm	Detector 066 Trouble	Not Used
3	Input	Detector 067 Alarm	Detector 067 Trouble	Not Used
to		to (see note)	to (see note)	
64	Input	Detector 128 Alarm	Detector 128 Trouble	Not Used
* Pressing the switch button when the Switch Function is "Not Used" will cause the associated LED to stop blinking. This is a local acknowledgement at the annunciator only: no message is sent to the panel.				



NOTE: Point number to Detector number relationship is sequential. To determine Point to Detector relationship add 64 to Point number to arrive at Detector number

ACS Selection Group L (SLC #1, Detectors 129-159, and SLC #2, Detectors 129-159):

Table 2.25 ACS Group L

Point	Type	Red LED	Yellow LED	Switch Function*
1	Input	SLC 1, Detector 129 Alarm	SLC 1, Detector 129 Trouble	Not Used
2	Input	SLC 1, Detector 130 Alarm	SLC 1, Detector 130 Trouble	Not Used
3	Input	SLC 1, Detector 131 Alarm	SLC 1, Detector 131 Trouble	Not Used
to		to (see note 1)	to (see note 1)	
31	Input	SLC 1, Detector 159 Alarm	SLC 1, Detector 159 Trouble	Not Used
32	Not Used			
33	Input	SLC 2, Detector 129 Alarm	SLC 2, Detector 129 Trouble	Not Used
34	Input	SLC 2, Detector 130 Alarm	SLC 2, Detector 130 Trouble	Not Used
35	Input	SLC 2, Detector 131 Alarm	SLC 2, Detector 131 Trouble	Not Used
		to (see note 2)	to (see note 2)	
63	Input	SLC 2, Detector 159 Alarm	SLC 2, Detector 159 Trouble	Not Used
64	Not Used			
* Pressing the switch button when the Switch Function is "Not Used" will cause the associated LED to stop blinking. This is a local acknowledgement at the annunciator only: no message is sent to the panel.				



NOTE:

1. Point number to Detector number relationship is sequential. To determine Point to Detector relationship add 128 to Point number to arrive at Detector number.
2. Point number to Detector number relationship is sequential. To determine Point to Detector relationship add 96 to Point number to arrive at Detector number.

ACS Selection Group M

FirstCommand NFC-50/100 and FireVoice (NFV-25/50ZS) are single channel and can play one message. Message priority is determined by the message number: lower-numbered messages have the higher priorities (that is, Message 2 has a higher priority than Message 3). Message 0 (OFF) has the lowest priority.

To use ACS for controlling the FirstCommand and FireVoice, install by programming Annunciator A1 as Group M through panel or VeriFire Tools programming. Refer to the First Command or FireVoice manual to properly configure the FACP.

■ VeriFire Tools Programming

Annunciator programming must be performed as follows:

- Program Annunciator Address 1 as Group M. (Refer to Table 2.26 for point definitions.)
- Assign ACS points in user Map 1.

- Map the panel zones to the desired annunciator point. Refer to the FirstCommand or FireVoice NFV-25/50ZS manual for more information, including dipswitch settings.

Table 2.26 Point Definitions for Group M

Annunciator Point	Type
1 - 9	Unused
10	Message 0 (No Message/Message Off)
11	Message 1
12	Message 2
13	Message 3
14	Message 4
15	Message 5
16 - 39	FFT Circuits
40	All-Call
41 - 64	Speaker Circuits 1 - 24

■ Panel Programming

If VeriFire Tools is not used and Group M is programmed at the panel, Zone 00 (general alarm) will be mapped to A1p11 and A1p40. A general alarm will play message 1 and activate an all-call on the FirstCommand or FireVoice. VeriFire Tools must be used for speaker circuit and message control.

ACS Selection Group N

This group is the same as Group A (See Table 2.14 on page 33), with the following exceptions:

- It should be selected only for TM-4s used for remote station communication.
- Selection Group N follows the alarm relay for annunciation (Selection Group A annunciates immediately).
- The yellow LED of annunciator point 2 is for Alarm Silence only (in Selection Group A it is for Signal Silenced).

ACS Selection Group O

This group is the same as Group A (See Table 2.14 on page 33), with the following exceptions:

- It should be selected for only for TM-4s used as Fire Municipal Box Trip outputs.
- Selection Group O provides a “Master Box” trouble displayed at the panel.
- Selection Group O follows the alarm relay for annunciation (Selection Group A annunciates immediately).

The yellow LED of annunciator point 2 is for Alarm Silence only (in Selection Group A it is for Signal Silenced).

ACS Selection Group P (SLC #1, Modules 65-100 and Detectors 1-14):**Table 2.27 ACS Group P (see note 3)**

Point	Type	Red LED	Yellow LED	Switch Function*
1	Input	SLC 1, Module 65 Alarm	SLC 1, Module 65 Trouble	Not Used
2	Input	SLC 1, Module 66 Alarm	SLC 1, Module 66 Trouble	Not Used
3	Input	SLC 1, Module 67 Alarm	SLC 1, Module 67 Trouble	Not Used
to		to (see note 1)	to (see note 1)	
36	Input	SLC 1, Module 100 Alarm	SLC 1, Module 100 Trouble	Not Used
37	Input	SLC 1, Detector 1 Alarm	SLC 1, Detector 1 Trouble	Not Used
38	Input	SLC 1, Detector 1 Trouble Maintenance Urgent	SLC 1, Detector 1 Trouble Maintenance Alert	Not Used
39	Input	SLC 1, Detector 2 Alarm	SLC 1, Detector 2 Trouble	Not Used
40	Input	SLC 1, Detector 2 Trouble Maintenance Urgent	SLC 1, Detector 2 Trouble Maintenance Alert	Not Used
		to (see note 2)	to (see note 2)	
63	Input	SLC 1, Detector 14 Alarm	SLC 1, Detector 14 Trouble	Not Used
64	Input	SLC 1, Detector 14 Trouble Maintenance Urgent	SLC 1, Detector 14 Trouble Maintenance Alert	Not Used
* Pressing the switch button when the Switch Function is "Not Used" will cause the associated LED to stop blinking. This is a local acknowledgement at the annunciator only: no message is sent to the panel.				

**NOTE:**

1. Point number to Module number relationship is sequential. To determine Point to Module relationship add 64 to Point number to arrive at Module number.
2. Point number to Detector number relationship is sequential in groups of 2. Since each detector occupies 2 points, to determine the Point to Detector relationship, count by 2 starting from point 37.
3. This group is only available when UDACT setting is programmed as option 2 and will automatically be assigned to ACS address 24.

ACS Selection Group Q (SLC #2, Modules 65-100 and Detectors 1-14):**Table 2.28 ACS Group Q (see note 3)**

Point	Type	Red LED	Yellow LED	Switch Function*
1	Input	SLC 2, Module 65 Alarm	SLC 2, Module 65 Trouble	Not Used
2	Input	SLC 2, Module 66 Alarm	SLC 2, Module 66 Trouble	Not Used
3	Input	SLC 2, Module 67 Alarm	SLC 2, Module 67 Trouble	Not Used
to		to (see note 1)	to (see note 1)	
36	Input	SLC 2, Module 100 Alarm	SLC 2, Module 100 Trouble	Not Used
37	Input	SLC 2, Detector 1 Alarm	SLC 2, Detector 1 Trouble	Not Used
38	Input	SLC 2, Detector 1 Trouble Maintenance Urgent	SLC 2, Detector 1 Trouble Maintenance Alert	Not Used
39	Input	SLC 2, Detector 2 Alarm	SLC 2, Detector 2 Trouble	Not Used
40	Input	SLC 2, Detector 2 Trouble Maintenance Urgent	SLC 2, Detector 2 Trouble Maintenance Alert	Not Used
		to (see note 2)	to (see note 2)	
63	Input	SLC 2, Detector 14 Alarm	SLC 2, Detector 14 Trouble	Not Used
64	Input	SLC 2, Detector 14 Trouble Maintenance Urgent	SLC 2, Detector 14 Trouble Maintenance Alert	Not Used
* Pressing the switch button when the Switch Function is "Not Used" will cause the associated LED to stop blinking. This is a local acknowledgement at the annunciator only: no message is sent to the panel.				

**NOTE:**

1. Point number to Module number relationship is sequential. To determine Point to Module relationship add 64 to Point number to arrive at Module number.
2. Point number to Detector number relationship is sequential in groups of 2. Since each detector occupies 2 points, to determine the Point to Detector relationship, count by 2 starting from point 37.
3. This group is only available when UDACT setting is programmed as option 2 and will automatically be assigned to ACS address 25.

ACS Selection Group R (SLC #1, Detectors 15-46):**Table 2.29 ACS Group R**

Point	Type	Red LED	Yellow LED	Switch Function*
1	Input	Detector 015 Alarm	Detector 015 Trouble	Not Used
2	Input	Detector 015 Trouble Maintenance Urgent	Detector 015 Trouble Maintenance Alert	Not Used
3	Input	Detector 016 Alarm	Detector 016 Trouble	Not Used
4	Input	Detector 016 Trouble Maintenance Urgent	Detector 016 Trouble Maintenance Alert	Not Used
to		to (see note 1)	to (see note 1)	
63	Input	Detector 046 Alarm	Detector 046 Trouble	Not Used
64	Input	Detector 046 trouble Maintenance Urgent	Detector 046 Trouble Maintenance Alert	Not Used

* Pressing the switch button when the Switch Function is "Not Used" will cause the associated LED to stop blinking. This is a local acknowledgement at the annunciator only: no message is sent to the panel.

**NOTE:**

1. Point number to Detector number relationship is sequential in groups of 2. Since each detector occupies 2 points, to determine the Point to Detector relationship, start with detector 15 and count by 2 starting from point 1.
2. This group is only available when UDACT setting is programmed as option 2 and will automatically be assigned to ACS address 26.

ACS Selection Group S (SLC #2, Detectors 15-46):**Table 2.30 ACS Group S**

Point	Type	Red LED	Yellow LED	Switch Function*
1	Input	Detector 015 Alarm	Detector 015 Trouble	Not Used
2	Input	Detector 015 Trouble Maintenance Urgent	Detector 015 Trouble Maintenance Alert	Not Used
3	Input	Detector 016 Alarm	Detector 016 Trouble	Not Used
4	Input	Detector 016 Trouble Maintenance Urgent	Detector 016 Trouble Maintenance Alert	Not Used
to		to (see note 1)	to (see note 1)	
63	Input	Detector 046 Alarm	Detector 046 Trouble	Not Used
64	Input	Detector 046 Trouble Maintenance Urgent	Detector 046 Trouble Maintenance Alert	Not Used

* Pressing the switch button when the Switch Function is "Not Used" will cause the associated LED to stop blinking. This is a local acknowledgement at the annunciator only: no message is sent to the panel.

**NOTE:**

1. Point number to Detector number relationship is sequential in groups of 2. Since each detector occupies 2 points, to determine the Point to Detector relationship, start with detector 15 and count by 2 starting from point 1.
2. This group is only available when UDACT setting is programmed as option 2 and will automatically be assigned to ACS address 27.

ACS Selection Group T (SLC #1, Detectors 47-78):**Table 2.31 ACS Group T**

Point	Type	Red LED	Yellow LED	Switch Function*
1	Input	Detector 047 Alarm	Detector 047 Trouble	Not Used
2	Input	Detector 047 trouble Maintenance Urgent	Detector 047 Trouble Maintenance Alert	Not Used
3	Input	Detector 048 Alarm	Detector 048 Trouble	Not Used
4	Input	Detector 048 Trouble Maintenance Urgent	Detector 048 Trouble Maintenance Alert	Not Used
to		to (see note 1)	to (see note 1)	
63	Input	Detector 078 Alarm	Detector 078 Trouble	Not Used
64	Input	Detector 078 Trouble Maintenance Urgent	Detector 078 Trouble Maintenance Alert	Not Used

* Pressing the switch button when the Switch Function is "Not Used" will cause the associated LED to stop blinking. This is a local acknowledgement at the annunciator only: no message is sent to the panel.

**NOTE:**

1. Point number to Detector number relationship is sequential in groups of 2. Since each detector occupies 2 points, to determine the Point to Detector relationship, start with detector 47 and count by 2 starting from point 1.
2. This group is only available when UDACT setting is programmed as option 2 and will automatically be assigned to ACS address 28.

ACS Selection Group U (SLC #2, Detectors 47-78):**Table 2.32 ACS Group U**

Point	Type	Red LED	Yellow LED	Switch Function*
1	Input	Detector 047 Alarm	Detector 047 Trouble	Not Used
2	Input	Detector 047 Trouble Maintenance Urgent	Detector 047 Trouble Maintenance Alert	Not Used
3	Input	Detector 048 Alarm	Detector 048 Trouble	Not Used
4	Input	Detector 048 Trouble Maintenance Urgent	Detector 048 Trouble Maintenance Alert	Not Used
to		to (see note 1)	to (see note 1)	
63	Input	Detector 078 Alarm	Detector 078 Trouble	Not Used
64	Input	Detector 078 Trouble Maintenance Urgent	Detector 078 Trouble Maintenance Alert	Not Used

* Pressing the switch button when the Switch Function is "Not Used" will cause the associated LED to stop blinking. This is a local acknowledgement at the annunciator only: no message is sent to the panel.

**NOTE:**

1. Point number to Detector number relationship is sequential in groups of 2. Since each detector occupies 2 points, to determine the Point to Detector relationship, start with detector 47 and count by 2 starting from point 1.
2. This group is only available when UDACT setting is programmed as option 2 and will automatically be assigned to ACS address 29.

ACS Selection Group V (SLC #1, Detectors 79-100):**Table 2.33 ACS Group V**

Point	Type	Red LED	Yellow LED	Switch Function*
1	Input	Detector 079 Alarm	Detector 079 Trouble	Not Used
2	Input	Detector 079 Trouble Maintenance Urgent	Detector 079 Trouble Maintenance Alert	Not Used
3	Input	Detector 080 Alarm	Detector 080 Trouble	Not Used
4	Input	Detector 080 Trouble Maintenance Urgent	Detector 080 Trouble Maintenance Alert	Not Used
to		to (see note 1)	to (see note 1)	
63	Input	Detector 100 Alarm	Detector 100 Trouble	Not Used
64	Input	Detector 100 Trouble Maintenance Urgent	Detector 100 Trouble Maintenance Alert	Not Used

* Pressing the switch button when the Switch Function is "Not Used" will cause the associated LED to stop blinking. This is a local acknowledgement at the annunciator only: no message is sent to the panel.

**NOTE:**

1. Point number to Detector number relationship is sequential in groups of 2. Since each detector occupies 2 points, to determine the Point to Detector relationship, start with detector 79 and count by 2 starting from point 1.
2. This group is only available when UDACT setting is programmed as option 2 and will automatically be assigned to ACS address 30.

ACS Selection Group W (SLC #2, Detectors 79-100):**Table 2.34 ACS Group W**

Point	Type	Red LED	Yellow LED	Switch Function*
1	Input	Detector 079 Alarm	Detector 079 Trouble	Not Used
2	Input	Detector 079 Trouble Maintenance Urgent	Detector 079 Trouble Maintenance Alert	Not Used
3	Input	Detector 080 Alarm	Detector 080 Trouble	Not Used
4	Input	Detector 080 Trouble Maintenance Urgent	Detector 080 Trouble Maintenance Alert	Not Used
to		to (see note 1)	to (see note 1)	
63	Input	Detector 100 Alarm	Detector 100 Trouble	Not Used
64	Input	Detector 100 Trouble Maintenance Urgent	Detector 100 Trouble Maintenance Alert	Not Used

* Pressing the switch button when the Switch Function is "Not Used" will cause the associated LED to stop blinking. This is a local acknowledgement at the annunciator only: no message is sent to the panel.

**NOTE:**

1. Point number to Detector number relationship is sequential in groups of 2. Since each detector occupies 2 points, to determine the Point to Detector relationship, start with detector 79 and count by 2 starting from point 1.
2. This group is only available when UDACT setting is programmed as option 2 and will automatically be assigned to ACS address 31.

2.3.9 How to Check the Program for Errors (8=CHECK PRG)

Enter 1
Program Change
Password

Enter 1 8

When finished programming, you can use the Check option to search the program entries for possible errors. From the “Basic Program” screen, press the **8** key. The Check option searches the program for the following conditions that can cause errors:

- Output points mapped to a zone without a mapped input
- A zone with mapped input points without mapped output points (including Z00 outputs)
- Releasing zone inputs (R0-R9) with no RELEASE CKT outputs mapped to them; or RELEASE CKT outputs with no R0-R9 inputs mapped to them
- R0-R9 inputs not mapped to MAN. RELEASE.

For more information on Releasing Zones, refer to “Releasing Applications” on page 58.

If the Check option detects multiple devices that fail the check, press the PREVIOUS or NEXT key to step through the devices. If the Check option displays errors, return to Point Programming (“Modify or Delete a Point (2=POINT)” on page 17) and correct the errors. The figure below shows a sample display of program screen that appears after a successful program check:

```
PROGRAM CHECK OK.
RE-TEST PANEL NOW      08:34A 041515 Tue
```

2.4 The Network Program

Enter 1
Program Change
Password

Enter 2

From the “Program Change Selection” screen, press the **2** key to display the “Network” screen, which displays as follows:

```
THRESHOLD CH.A:H, THRESHOLD CH.B:H,
NODE: .000, CLASSX:N, <ENTER>
```

THRESHOLD CH.A: - Enter H or L, for high or low threshold setting for channel A on the NCM module.

THRESHOLD CH.B: - Enter H or L, for high or low threshold setting for channel B on the NCM module.

NODE: - Enter the panel’s network node number. The valid network node number range is 1-103. The number will be entered after the decimal point; the spaces before the decimal point are for future use.

CLASSX: - Enter N for network style determination (either Class B or Class X) through autoprogramming. Enter Y to force a Class X designation for network wiring.



NOTE: If network Class X wiring is determined by autoprogramming, a change in the wiring (for example, a break in the network wiring) would cause the system to reassess the network wiring class as B. If network Class X wiring is forced, a break in the wiring will create a trouble message.

To select network options, follow these steps:

1. Using the arrow keys, move the blinking cursor to a selection.
2. Press the NEXT or PREVIOUS key to select **H** or **L** (Threshold Ch. A, Threshold Ch. B), a three-digit number (Node), or **Y** or **N** (Class X).

When finished making selections, press the ESC key three times to return the control panel to normal operation.

When programming is complete, the panel must be reset to register the programming.

2.5 The Utility Program

There are five options available in the Utility Program. Enter the program and select an option as described below.



From the “Program Change Selection” screen, press the **3** key to display the “Utility Program” screen as shown below:

Program Change
Password



```
REGION=0    TBL.REMIND=2  ALA.SCROLL=N
LOCAL CONTROL=0  IP-ACCESS=0  DCC-mode:Y
```

Descriptions of the five options on the Utility Program screen:

Table 2.35 Utility Program Options (1 of 2)

Utility Option	Description
REGION	0 = No special region setting (default) 1 = China 2 = Canada
TBL.REMIND TBL Reminder* *Use of a setting other than “2” requires AHJ approval.	This option provides trouble resound selections to meet the requirements of NFPA 72-2002, which you can select as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select * if you don’t want a trouble reminder • Select 1 to sound a short trouble reminder tone every minute • Select 2 to resound a trouble tone every 24 hours at 11:00 AM, and to send a reminder every sixty seconds for acknowledged events. • Select 3 to display a detector while in the alarm verification mode and no trouble reminder • Select 4 for once a minute trouble reminder with alarm verification display • Select 5 for trouble reminder resound every 24 hours at 11:00 AM with alarm verification display, and to send a reminder every sixty seconds for acknowledged troubles
ALA.SCROLL Alarm Scroll* *Setting this field to “Y” requires AHJ approval.	This option allows the programmer to select how alarms are displayed. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select Y if you want each alarm displayed for approximately two seconds, and to acknowledge all alarms with a single acknowledgement. (default) • Select N if you want only the first alarm and the alarm count displayed, and to acknowledge each alarm singly, point by point.
LOCAL CONTROL	This option allows the programmer to disable local control of the ACKNOWLEDGE/SCROLL DISPLAY key, SIGNAL SILENCE key, DRILL key and SYSTEM RESET key. Select local control as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select 0 to disable local control • Select 1 to enable local control (default) • Select 2 to enable partial local control. This setting allows control of the ACKNOWLEDGE and SYSTEM RESET keys only (required in Chicago.) <p>Note that if the panel is to be controlled exclusively by a Display and Control Center (DCC), Local Control should be disabled.</p>

Table 2.35 Utility Program Options (2 of 2)

Utility Option	Description
IP ACCESS	<p>Note: Use of this option is subject to local AHJ approval.</p> <p>This option allows the programmer to choose one of three options for Wide Area Network (WAN) communication. Acceptance of commands, downloads and programming from over the WAN can be enabled, disabled or timed.</p> <p>Select IP ACCESS as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select 0 to disable IP access • Select 1 to enable IP access • Select 2 to enable IP access for two hours. <p>Note that enabling IP ACCESS allows downloads over a local area network (LAN) or the internet (Wide Area Network - WAN) using VeriFire Tools through a Noti•Fire•Net(NFN) Web Server (NWS), or a wide-area enabled NCS through a PC version of NFN Gateway. Always verify system operation after programming changes are made in this manner.</p>
DCC Mode	<p>This option allows the programmer to select whether this panel will participate in DCC (Display and Control Center) functions. Select Y for participation, N for no participation.</p> <p>NOTE: For Mass Notification applications, DCC participation should be disabled.</p>

To select utility options, follow these steps:

1. Using the arrow keys, move the blinking cursor to a selection.
2. Press the NEXT or PREVIOUS key to select
 - Local Control
 - *, **1**, **2**, **3**, **4**, **5** (TBL Reminder)
 - **0**, **1**, or **2** (IP ACCESS)
 - DCC Mode
3. When finished making selections, press the ESC key three times to return the control panel to normal operation.

2.6 FlashScan Poll



Program Change
Password



From the “Program Change Selection” screen, press the **4** key to access the “FlashScan Poll” selection screen as shown below:

FLASHSCAN	L1DET	L1MOD	L2DET	L2MOD
	N	N	N	N

This menu allows the selection of CLIP (Classic Loop Interface Protocol) or FlashScan detectors and modules for each loop. Once this screen is accessed, the cursor will be positioned underneath the Loop #1 Detector selection, blinking the currently selected protocol type. The default selections are shown in the above figure. This indicates that both Loop #1 and Loop #2 detectors and modules are selected to use CLIP devices. If FlashScan devices are to be employed, change the blinking cursor by pressing the **Y** key or toggle it by using the PREVIOUS or NEXT key. After the selections have been made to the detectors and modules of both loops, press the ENTER key, at which time the panel will reset.

Most FlashScan devices can be programmed to run in either CLIP or FlashScan mode. Observe one of the following three options when using FlashScan devices:

- Option 1** Program all modules and detectors on an SLC as FlashScan.
(In the “FlashScan Poll” screen, enter **Y** for DET and **Y** for MOD. It is possible to have up to 159 FlashScan modules and 159 FlashScan detectors on this SLC.)

- Option 2** Program all modules and detectors on an SLC as CLIP.
(In the “FlashScan Poll” screen, enter N for DET and N for MOD. It is possible to have up to 99 CLIP modules and 99 CLIP detectors on this SLC.)

**CAUTION:**

Do not program more than 99 CLIP addresses, as this will compromise the response time of the panel to display off-normal events.

- Option 3** Program all detectors as CLIP and all modules as FlashScan on an SLC.
(In the “FlashScan Poll” screen, enter N for DET and Y for MOD. It is possible to have up to 99 CLIP detectors and 159 FlashScan modules on this SLC.)

**CAUTION:**

Do not program modules as CLIP and detectors as FlashScan on the same SLC. This combination is not an option: Y for DET, N for MOD in the “FlashScan Poll” screen.



NOTE: Autoprogramming following a Clear Program command will cause the panel to determine the FlashScan capability of each loop based on whether all devices on a loop are FlashScan or not. It will set the loop settings to FlashScan if necessary.

Refer to the SLC manual for available devices.

2.7 Setting the Baud Rate of Serial Ports

2.7.1 Printer Serial Port




The default baud rate of the EIA-232 Printer connection (serial printer port) is 9600. To change baud rate to 2400 or 4800, follow these steps:

- From the “SYSTEM NORMAL” screen, press the ENTER key to display the Program Entry screen, as shown below:

```
1=PROGRAMMING      2=READ STATUS ENTRY
(ESCAPE TO ABORT)
```

- Press the **1** key. The control panel displays the Enter Password screen, as shown below:

```
ENTER PROG OR STAT PASSWORD, THEN ENTER.
_ (ESCAPE TO ABORT)
```

- Enter **2400B** and press . The five asterisks that appear when you type in the baud rate will disappear when you press .
- Press  twice to return to the “SYSTEM NORMAL” screen.
- To switch from 2400 baud to 4800 or 9600 baud repeat steps 1, 2, and 3 entering **9600B** or **4800B**.

2.7.2 CRT Serial Port

The default setting for the serial EIA-232 CRT port is “disabled”. To enable the EIA-232 CRT port at 9600 baud, follow the steps below.






NOTE: The serial EIA-232 CRT port can only be enabled in standalone (non-networked) applications. The only baud rate supported is 9600.

1. From the SYSTEM NORMAL screen, press the ENTER key to display the Program Entry screen, as shown below:

```
1 = PROGRAMMING      2 = READ STATUS ENTRY
(ESCAPE TO ABORT)
```

2. Press the 1 key. The control panel displays the Enter Password screen, as shown below:

```
ENTER PROG OR STAT PASSWORD, THEN ENTER.
_ (ESCAPE TO ABORT)
```

3. Enter **CRT96** and press . The five asterisks that appear when you type in the code will disappear when you press .
4. Press  twice to return to the “SYSTEM NORMAL” screen.
5. To switch back to the default network mode (no CRT) repeat steps 1, 2, and 3 entering **NOCRT**.

Section 3: Status Change

3.1 Overview

Status Change provides a second programming level - accessed by an assigned password - for changing operating parameters. (These operating parameters do not affect control program settings.) For example, the Status Change password lets you change settings such as detector sensitivity and system time and date.



NOTE: Assign the Status Change password to persons who do not have access to Level 1 programming options.

Status Change Options are described below.

Option 1=DISABL - The Disable/Enable option lets you disable programmed points for detectors, modules, zones and NACs. For details, refer to “Disable or Enable a Point” on page 51.

Option 2=SENSITIV - The Detector Sensitivity option lets you change the Alarm and Pre-alarm (sensitivity) level for an installed detector. For details, refer to “Changing Detector Sensitivity” on page 52.

Option 3=CLR VER - The Clear Verification screen lets you clear all counters for detectors selected for Alarm Verification. For details, refer to “Clearing Alarm Verification Counters” on page 53.

Option 4=CLR HIST - The Clear History screen lets you clear the entire History buffer from memory. For details, refer to “Clearing the History Buffer” on page 53.

Option 5=TIME - The Time/Date option lets you set the time and date for the system clock. For details, refer to “Setting the System Time and Date” on page 53.

Option 6=WALK TEST - The Walk Test option lets you test the entire fire alarm system while away from the control panel. For details, refer to “Walk Test” on page 54”.

3.2 How to Enter Status Change

To enter Status Change, follow these steps:

1. From the SYSTEM NORMAL” screen, press the ENTER key. The control panel displays the “Entry” screen, as shown below:

```
1=PROGRAMMING      2=READ STATUS ENTRY
```

2. From the “Entry” screen, press the 1 key. The control panel displays the “Enter Password” screen as shown below:

```
ENTER PROG OR STAT PASSWORD, THEN ENTER.
```

3. Enter your Status Change password (See “How to Enter a Password”, page page 10). The control panel displays the “Status Change Selection” screen, as shown below:

```
STATUS CHANGE PRESS: 1=DISABL 2=SENSITIV  
3=CLR VER 4=CLR HIST 5=TIME 6=WALK TEST
```

4. Select a Status Change selection: **1,2,3,4,5**, or **6**.

3.3 Disable or Enable a Point


WARNING:

Do not rely on disable/enable software settings to lock out releasing devices. Releasing devices must be physically disconnected.



NOTE: When an input or output point associated with releasing functions is disabled, a single supervisory trouble will be generated.







Status Change
Password

The Disable/Enable option lets you disable programmed points for detectors, modules, zones, and NACs. The program allows you to disable an initiating device in alarm; however, the disable will not take effect until after the panel has been reset.



1. From the “Status Change Selection” screen, press the **1** key to display the “Disable/Enable” screen.
2. Select the point type:

-  for detectors
-  for modules
-  for NACs
-  for zones

The cursor will blink the first SLC address digit in the detector, zone, module, or NAC field.


WARNING:

Disabling a zone disables all input and output devices that use the zone as the first entry in the CBE list.

3. Enter the address of the point, then press the ENTER key. A sample display follows:

Blinking status banner (ENABLE or DISABL)

ENABLE	CONTROL	CONTROL	ADDRESS	2M101
00	--	--	--	ISW 2M101

When you disable a point and press the ESC key to return to the Disable/Enable screen, the control panel: a) turns on the POINT DISABLED LED; b) sounds the panel sounder; and c) changes the status banner to TROUBL for the point.

You can disable or enable a point by changing the status banner as follows:

Table 3.1 Changing the Status Banner (1 of 2)








To	Press
Change the status	Maneuver the cursor with the arrow keys until it is in the status field. Press  (Next Selection) or  (Previous Selection)



Table 3.1 Changing the Status Banner (2 of 2)

To	Press
Save the status	
Go to the next or previous point address	 (Next Selection) or  (Previous Selection)

3.4 Changing Detector Sensitivity

The Detector Sensitivity option lets you change the Alarm and Pre-Alarm (sensitivity) level for an installed detector. From the “Status Change Selection” screen, press the **2** key to display the “Detector Selection” screen as shown below:


  Status
 Passw


 

DET. SENS. & COMP. ENTER POINTS: LDAAA, E

To select a detector, enter the SLC address (2D101) of an installed detector in the “LDAAA” field (shown above). The control panel displays the following screen:

PROGRAM SMOKE (PHOTO) DETECTOR ADDR 2D101
 03 _ _ _ _ _ ABPAV 2D101










 Alarm Level


 Pre-Alarm Level

Use the instructions below to set/change detector sensitivity, display additional detectors, and set Pre-alarm values.



NOTE: If not using Pre-Alarm, set PA=0. PA=1 is the self-optimizing mode. For details, refer to “Pre-Alarm” on page 98.

To	Enter or Press
Display detector information on the screen.	The detector address, then press  .
Set alarm sensitivity level.	A value (1-9) or increase or decrease values by pressing the NEXT or PREVIOUS keys:  or  .
Set Pre-alarm level	A value (0-9) or increase or decrease values by pressing the NEXT or PREVIOUS keys:  or  .
Save the sensitivity values.	
Display the next existing detector address.	 (Next Selection)
Display the previous existing detector address.	 (Previous Selection)

3.5 Clearing Alarm Verification Counters



Status Change
Password



The Clear Verification screen lets you clear all counters for detectors selected for Alarm Verification. From the “Status Change Selection” screen, press the 3 key to display the “Clear Verification” screen as shown below:

```
PRESS ENTER TO CLEAR VERIFICATION COUNTS
OR ESCAPE TO ABORT
```

From the Clear Verification screen, you can do the following:

- Press the ENTER key to clear all verification counters and return to the “Status Change Selection” screen; or
- Press the ESC key to return to the “Status Change Selection” screen without clearing.

3.6 Clearing the History Buffer



Status Change
Password



The Clear History screen lets you clear the entire History buffer from memory. Press the 4 key from the “Status Change Selection” screen to display the “Clear History” screen as shown below:

```
PRESS ENTER TO CLEAR HISTORY FILE
OR ESCAPE TO ABORT
```

From the Clear History screen, you can do the following:

- Press the ENTER key to clear the contents of the History buffer and return to the “Status Change Selection” screen; or
- Press the ESC key to return to the “Status Change Selection” screen without clearing.

3.7 Setting the System Time and Date



Status Change
Password




The Time/Date option lets you set the time and date for the system clock. Press the 5 key from the “Status Change Selection” screen to display the “Time/Date” screen as shown below:

```
CHANGE TIME/DATE      11:40A Tue 04/15/2015
```

The first digit flashes until you change the value or press the ENTER key. To set the system time and date, follow the instructions below:

To	Do this
Change the time and date values	Enter values from the numeric keys on the keypad.
Change A (AM) or P (PM)	Press (Next Selection) or (Previous Selection)
Change the day	Press (Next Selection) or (Previous Selection)
Move to another digit	Press

To	Do this
Save the time and date and return	Press 

3.8 Walk Test

Walk Test allows the user to test the entire fire alarm system. There are two kinds of Walk Test - Basic and Advanced, described later in this section.

Before entering Walk Test, note the following:

- For each individual activation, the control panel sends “TEST Axx” (for alarm testing) or TEST Txx (for trouble testing) to the History buffer, installed printers and CRT-2s so results can be reviewed.
- Basic Walk Test, Silent – In order to keep the test silent, do not program any of the output modules with “W” in the Walk Test field.
- Advanced Walk Test - This test overrides a setting of “*” (silent) in the Walk Test field. All activated outputs will sound until panel reset.
- The control panel provides a 1-hour timer for Walk Test mode. When the hour expires with no activity, the control panel automatically returns to normal operation.
- Walk Test may be exited at any time by pressing the ESC key.



WARNING:

Walk Test mode deactivates fire protection. Always observe the following:

1. Prior to Walk Test, secure all protected buildings, and notify the building owner/operator, fire department, and other pertinent personnel that testing is in progress.
2. Immediately after Walk Test is completed, notify the same people that testing is complete and is restored to normal operation.



WARNING:

Physically disconnect all releasing devices before starting Walk Test. It is not sufficient to disable in any other manner.



NOTE: Walk Test will not start if any devices are active (i.e., fire alarms, security, supervisories or pre-alarms.) To perform a walk test while a device is active, disable the device and press the System Reset button.

For information on programming Walk Test field selections, refer to “Modify an Addressable Monitor Module Point” on page 20 or “Modify NAC Points” on page 22.

3.8.1 Basic Walk Test

When the tester activates an input during Basic Walk Test, all silenceable outputs mapped by CBE to that input will activate. The activations are tracking; once the activation stimulus is removed, the input will deactivate. Basic Walk Test may be audible or silent, depending on the Walk Test setting of participating outputs. Program the Walk Test field for control modules and NACs as follows:

For	Program Silenceable Outputs with	Silenceable Outputs will
an audible Basic Walk Test	W	sound for approximately 4 seconds during Walk Test
a silent Basic Walk Test	*	not sound during Walk Test
a trouble Basic Walk Test	W	sound for approximately 8 seconds when put into trouble

Enter Basic Walk Test in the following manner:

From the “Status Change Selection” screen, press the **6** key. The control panel displays the “Walk Test” screen as shown below:

Enter 1 !

Status Change

Password

Enter 6 :

WALK TEST PRESS ENTER TO START

ESCAPE TO ABORT

Operate the control panel in Walk Test as follows

To	Press
Put the control panel into Walk Test mode	Enter ↵
Stop a Walk Test and return to the “Status Change Selection” screen	Esc ⏏

Basic Walk Test directs the control panel to do the following:

- Activate silenceable outputs associated by programming with each new alarm. (The panel does not activate non-silenceable outputs.)
- Save and store each test in the History buffer
- Send a TEST Axx status banner for each alarm, and a TEST TXX banner for each trouble, to the printer (xx equals the number of tests for a detector or input device with this address)
- Turn on the System Trouble LED
- Turn on the System Trouble relay
- Disable activation of the System Alarm relay

3.8.2 Advanced Walk Test

During Advanced Walk Test, when the tester activates an input, all CBE mapped to that input will activate with the exception of releasing functions. Each input activation is latching; that is, it will not deactivate until the system is reset. Advanced Walk Test will sound all activated outputs, overriding a setting of “*” (silent) in the Walk Test field.



NOTE: Some detectors, laser detectors for example, can be difficult to place in alarm using a magnet. Advanced Walk Test facilitates magnet testing of these detectors.

Enter Advanced Walk Test as follows:



Enter LTEST at the password screen. Asterisks will display where LTEST has been typed. Pressing ENTER displays the following screen.

LTEST



```

TROUBL IN SYSTEM   ADV WALK TEST
PROCESSING DISABLED 10:07a 041515 MON
  
```



NOTE: The control panel can not be put into Walk Test from an alarm condition.

To	Press
Stop an Advanced Walk Test and return to the "Status Change Selection" screen	

Advanced Walk Test directs the control panel to do the same as it does for Basic Walk Test (see “3.8.1, "Basic Walk Test"” above) with the following exceptions:

- alarm and trouble messages are sent to the printer, not test messages. (These Walk Test messages can be distinguished from others at the printer because they begin with the trouble message generated when Walk Test is entered, and end with the cleared trouble when Walk Test is exited.)
- all CBE mapped to the test input is activated except releasing functions.

3.8.3 Walk Test Activation Indications

Walk Test Activation Indications

FlashScan poll mode - Once the test is started:

- each intelligent addressable input device will blink its address in red, and each intelligent addressable output device will blink its address in green. Pattern examples are given below.

<u>Address</u>	<u>Blink Pattern</u>
8	8 blinks, long stop, 8 blinks, long stop,....
37	3 blinks, stop, 7 blinks, long stop, 3 blinks, stop, 7 blinks, long stop,....
70	7 blinks, stop, 10 blinks, long stop, 7 blinks, stop,.....
107	10 blinks, stop, 7 blinks, long stop, 10 blinks, stop,.....
152	15 blinks, stop, 2 blinks, long stop, 15 blinks, stop, 2 blinks, long stop....

- an input device activated in Basic Walk Test latches on steady green for the duration of the test.
- an output device activated in Basic Walk Test will remain active and the LED will glow steady green for:
 - approximately 4 seconds for alarms
 - approximately 8 seconds for troubles.
- an output device activated in Advanced Walk Test will remain active and the LED will glow steady green until the reset key is pressed.

CLIP mode - Once the test is started:

- intelligent addressable input and output devices continue to blink red as usual until activated.
- an input device activated in Basic Walk Test latches on steady red during activation. If the device is put in trouble (for instance, the detector head is removed, then replaced), the LED will be latched on for the duration of the test.
- an output device activated during Basic Walk Test will remain active and the LED will glow steady green (if a FlashScan module) or steady red (if a CLIP module) for:
 - approximately 4 seconds for alarms
 - approximately 8 seconds for troubles.
- an output device activated in Advanced Walk Test will remain active and the LED will glow steady green (if a FlashScan module) or steady red (if a CLIP module) until the reset key is pressed.

3.8.4 Viewing Walk Test Results

When finished with a Walk Test, view the History buffer, installed printers and CRT-2s to check the results of the Walk Test. View the History buffer by using the Read Status function. From the SYSTEM NORMAL screen, press the ENTER key, press the **2** key two times, then press the ENTER key to view the History buffer. For further instructions on using the Read Status function, refer to the *NF2S-640 Operations Manual*.

Appendix A: Releasing Applications



WARNING:

When used for CO₂ releasing applications, observe proper precautions as stated in NFPA 12. Do not enter the protected space unless physical lockout and other safety procedures are fully completed.

Do not use software disable functions in the panel as lockout.

Do not enable the BACKUP option switch for any of the four Notification Appliance Circuits (NACs) if they are used for releasing functions.

A.1 Overview

A.1.1 Description of Releasing Zones

The control panel includes ten Releasing Zones (R0-R9) that can be used to control up to ten releasing operations. Each zone operates independently, and is fully programmable..



NOTE: Releasing Zones R0-R9 appear in the CBE list of devices as ZR0-ZR9. For example, if you list R5 for a detector, one of the five zones in the CBE list of the detector will display as ZR05.

From the “Special Function Change” screen (refer to “Program Special Zones (6=SPL FUNCT)” on page 25), select a Releasing Zone (R0-R9) to display the “Releasing Function” screen:

```
PRG RELEASE FUNCTION RELEASE CONTROL  
DELAY=30 ABORT=ULI CROSS=N SOK=0000 R05
```

Each Releasing Zone includes four releasing functions, outlined below:

Table A.1 Releasing Zone Functions

Function	Lets You
Delay	Program a 01 to 60-second Delay Timer (or 00, no delay). The Delay Timer equals the time that must elapse between activating an initiating device and activating the releasing zones mapped to the active initiating device. Refer to “Programming a Delay Timer” on page 59.
Abort	Select a 3-letter Abort switch Type Code (ULI, IRI, NYC, or AHJ) that adds a delay time to a Releasing Zone, or prevents a release of a Releasing Zone. Refer to “Abort Switches” on page 60.
Cross	Select one of three Cross Zone types or “N” (not used). A Cross Zone requires tripping two or more devices to activate the outputs mapped to one of the Releasing Zones. Refer to “Using Cross Zones” on page 68.
Soak	Select a Soak Timer (0001-9999 seconds) or “0000” (not used). Refer to “Programming a Soak Timer” on page 70.

A.1.2 NFPA Releasing Applications

This control panel can be used for agent release or preaction/deluge control applications. In a properly configured system with compatible, listed actuating and initiating devices, this control panel complies with the following NFPA standards for installation in accordance with the acceptable standard:

Table A.2 NFPA Standards for Releasing Applications

Standard	Covers
NFPA 12	CO ₂ Extinguishing Systems
NFPA 12A	Halon 1301 Extinguishing Systems
NFPA 13	Sprinkler Systems, Installation of
NFPA 15	Water Spray Fixed Systems
NFPA 16	Foam-water Deluge and Foam-water Spray Systems
NFPA 17	Dry Chemical Extinguishing Systems
NFPA 17A	Wet Chemical Extinguishing Systems
NFPA 2001	Clean Agent Fire Extinguishing Systems

A.2 How to Program a Releasing Zone

This section provides details for programming the releasing functions: Delay Timer, Abort Switch, Cross Zone, and Soak Timer.

A.2.1 Programming a Delay Timer

Use a Delay Timer to specify the elapsed time between alarm activation of an initiating device and activation of all output devices programmed as release circuits and mapped to that initiating device. You can set the Delay Timer from 01 to 60 seconds, or to 00 for no delay. The figure below shows graphical representation of a 15-second timer:

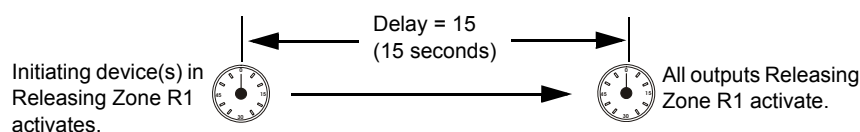



Figure A.1 Example of 15-Second Delay Timer

To Program	Do this
Delay Timer	Enter a value (00-60) from the numeric keys on the keyboard.

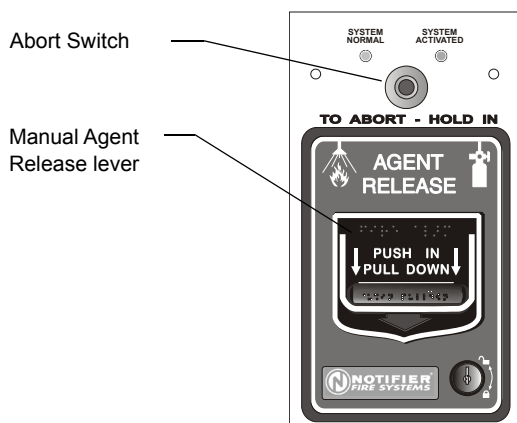
Press  at this point to save the Delay Timer value if no other fields on the screen are changing. To change another field on the screen, move the cursor into position by pressing the arrow keys.

A.2.2 Abort Switches

Definition of Abort Switches

The control panel provides for four (4) types of Abort Switches (ULI, IRI, NYC, and AHJ) that you can use, that will affect the operation of a Delay Timer mapped to the same Releasing Zone. For example, an Abort Switch selected for Releasing Zone R05 only affects the Delay Timer selected for R05. Other requirements for using an Abort Switch include the following:

- Connecting a monitor module to a UL-listed abort station, such as the NBG-12LRA shown below.
- Program the monitor module with the Type Code ABORT SWITCH. (Refer to “Modify an Addressable Monitor Module Point” on page 20.)
- Abort switch shall not be used with a preaction system or a CO₂ system.



NBG-12LRA station with Abort Switch

NBG12LRAface.wmf

Figure A.2 UL-listed Abort Station

This section contains information for programming each type of Abort Switch for a Releasing Zone.

How an Abort Switch Works

The figure below contains an example for configuring an Abort Switch and shows the requirements for using an Abort Switch for Releasing Zone R05, which are:

- A monitor module is wired to an abort station
- The monitor module is programmed with the Type Code, ABORT SWITCH
- All initiating devices and outputs are mapped to a common Releasing Zone (R05 shown)
- Releasing Zone R05 is programmed with the releasing functions: Delay, Abort, Cross, and Soak



NOTE: The abort switch can only be associated with one releasing zone.

When an initiating device activates, you must press and hold the Abort Switch or the control panel will send the command to dump releasing agents when the Delay time (15 seconds shown) expires. The Abort selection (ULI, IRI, NYC, or AHJ) determines the function of the Abort Switch.

PRG	RELEASE	FUNCT	RELEASE	CONTROL
DELAY=15	ABORT=ULI	CROSS=N	SOK=0000	R05

Releasing Zone R05 sample programming selections

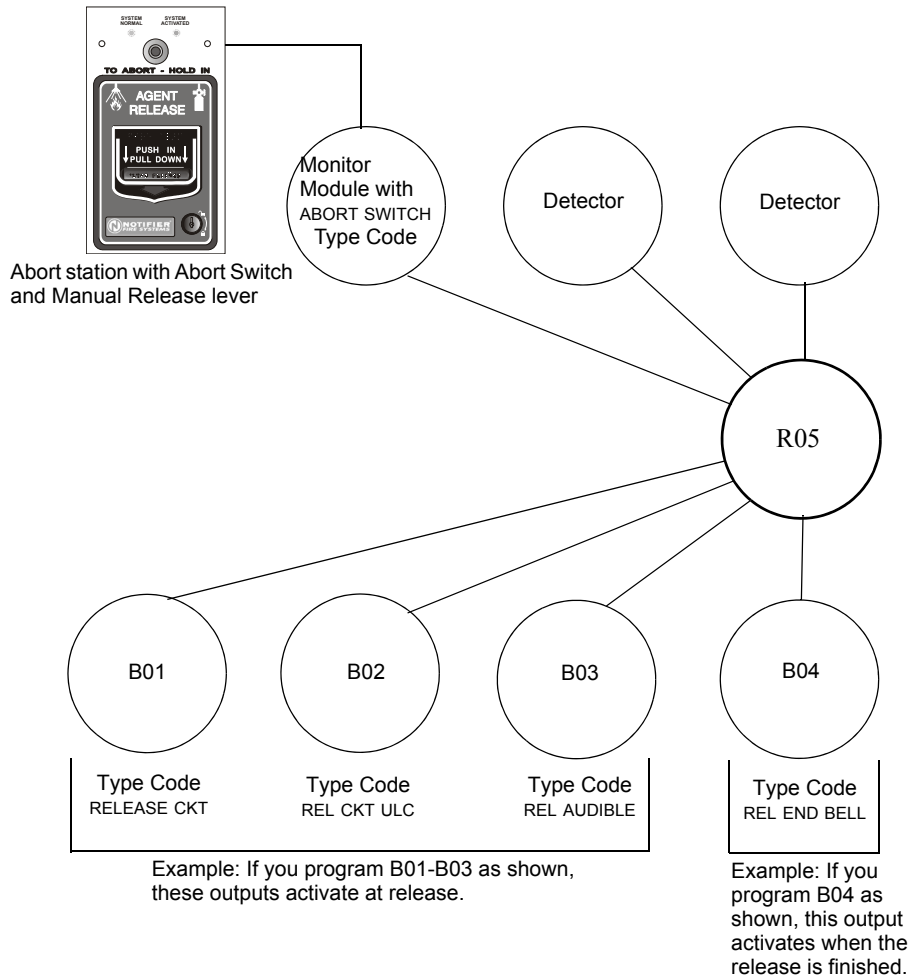


Figure A.3 Example of a Basic Configuration for an Abort Switch

Programming a ULI Abort Switch

The following contains information needed to program a ULI Abort Switch.

■ Description

Requires a standard UL-type delay timer that complies with UL Standard 864.

■ How to Program

1. Program the monitor module connected to the abort station with the Type Code ABORT SWITCH as detailed in “Modify an Addressable Monitor Module Point” on page 20.
2. Select a time for the Releasing Zone Delay Timer (refer to “Programming a Delay Timer” on page 59).

To Program	Do this
ULI Abort Switch	Type ULI in the ABORT= field, or press the NEXT or PREVIOUS keys: <input type="button" value="+"/> or <input type="button" value="-"/> until ULI appears in the field.

3. Press at this point to save the Abort Switch value if no other fields on the screen are changing. To change another field on the screen, move the cursor into position by pressing the arrow keys on the keypad.

■ How It Works

When an alarm initiates in the programmed Releasing Zone, you can press and hold the Abort Switch while the Delay Timer continues to count down. (If the delay timer has expired, the abort switch has no effect.) When you release the Abort Switch, a 10-second ULI timer counts down. At the end of the 10-second ULI timer, the control panel activates the Releasing Zone outputs.

■ Example

A ULI Abort Switch and a Delay Timer programmed to Releasing Zone R05:

```

PRG RELEASE FUNCT   RELEASE CONTROL
DELAY=15  ABORT=ULI CROSS=N  SOK=0000  R05
  
```

Program selections for Releasing Zone R05

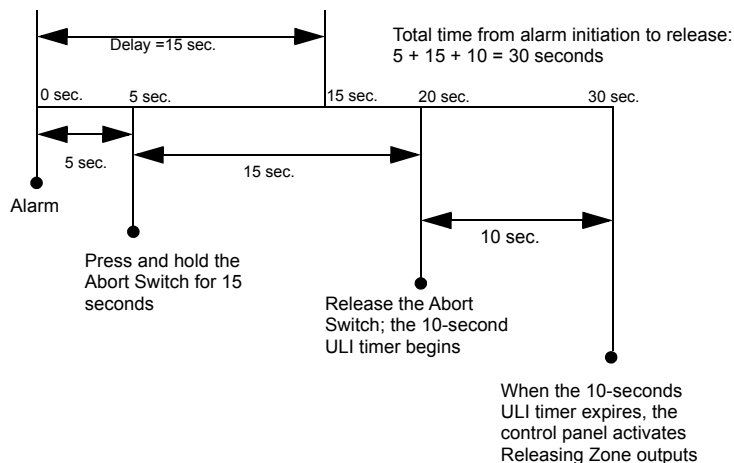


Figure A.4 ULI Abort Switch Example

Programming an IRI Abort Switch

The following contains information needed to program an IRI Abort Switch.

■ Description

A standard UL-type delay timer (complies with UL Standard 864) that operates like ULI, but with additional functions for Cross Zones.

■ How to Program

1. Program the monitor module connected to the abort station with Type Code ABORT SWITCH as detailed in “Modify an Addressable Monitor Module Point” on page 20.
2. Select a time for the Releasing Zone Delay Timer (refer to “Programming a Delay Timer” on page 59.)

To Program	Do this
IRI Abort Switch	Type IRI in the ABORT= field, or press the next or previous keys, <input type="button" value="+"/> or <input type="button" value="-"/> , until IRI appears in the field.

3. Press at this point to save the Abort Switch value if no other fields on the screen are changing. To change another field on the screen, move the cursor into position by pressing the arrow keys on the keypad.

■ How it Works

When the first alarm occurs in a releasing zone programmed with a cross-zone code, pressing the abort switch will prevent activation of the releasing zone should a second alarm occur while the switch is held. When the abort switch is released, if a second alarm has occurred while the switch was held, the ten-second IRI timer activates immediately, and the control panel activates the releasing zone outputs at the end of the IRI timer countdown. When the abort switch is released and a second alarm has not occurred while the switch was held, the panel waits for the cross-zone conditions to be met before activating the releasing zone.



WARNING:

The IRI abort switch will only work if it is pushed before the second alarm occurs. If it is pushed after the second alarm, the releasing zone will already have been activated, and the switch will have no effect.

■ Example

An IRI Abort Switch and a Delay Timer programmed to Releasing Zone R05:

PRG	RELEASE	FUNCT	RELEASE	CONTROL	
DELAY=15	ABORT=IRI	CROSS=Z	SOK=0000	R05	

Program selections for Releasing Zone R05

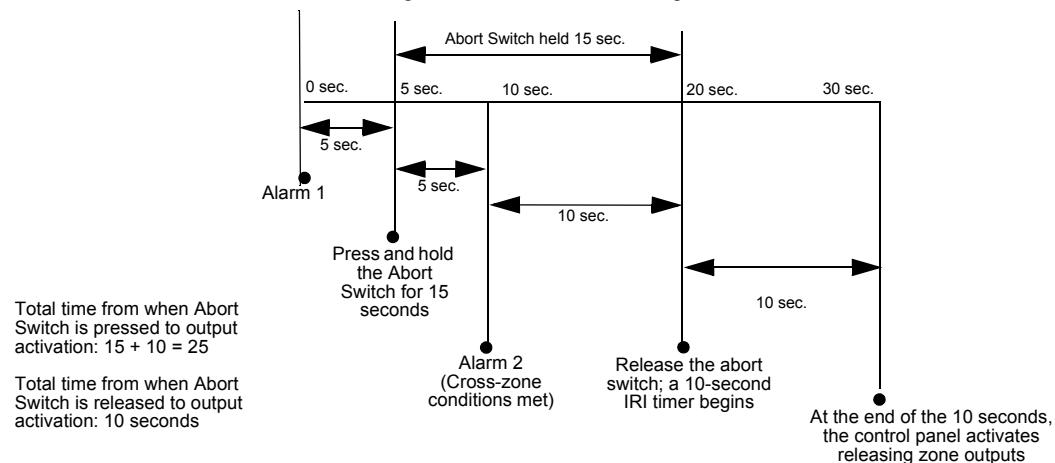


Figure A.5 IRI Abort Switch Example

Programming a NYC Abort Switch

The following contains information needed to program an NYC Abort Switch.

■ Description



A standard NYC delay timer that adds 90 seconds to the programmed Delay Timer.




NOTE: NYC timers do not comply with UL Standard 864.

■ How to Program

1. Program the monitor module connected to the abort station with the Type Code ABORT SWITCH as detailed in “Modify an Addressable Monitor Module Point” on page 20.
2. Select a time for the Releasing Zone Delay Timer (refer to “Programming a Delay Timer” on page 59).)

To Program	Do this
NYC Abort Switch	Type NYC in the ABORT= field, or press the next or previous keys,  or  , until NYC appears in the field.

3. Press  at this point to save the Abort Switch value if no other fields on the screen are changing. To change another field on the screen, move the cursor into position by pressing the arrow keys on the keypad.

■ How It Works

When an alarm initiates in the programmed Releasing Zone, pressing and holding the Abort switch stops the Delay Timer countdown. The Delay Timer restarts at the beginning of its countdown when the Abort switch is released. When the Delay Timer expires, the 90-second NYC timer starts counting down. When both timers expire, the control panel activates Releasing Zone outputs.



NOTE: 120 seconds is the maximum delay after the Abort switch is released. If the Delay Timer time plus the NYC delay time of 90 seconds exceeds 120 seconds, Releasing Zone outputs will still be activated at 120 seconds after the Abort switch is released.

■ Example 1 - Delay Time Does Not Exceed 120 Seconds

Select a Delay Timer value for R05 of 15 seconds. The Releasing Zone activates and the 15-second Delay Timer starts. Ten seconds into the Delay Timer countdown, press and hold the Abort Switch for 30 seconds, then release the Abort Switch. The control panel restarts the Delay Timer at 15 seconds and adds the NYC delay of 90 seconds. The delay timers will both expire at 105 seconds,

and Releasing Zone outputs will begin releasing at that time. Following is an example of a NYC Abort Switch and a Delay Timer programmed to Releasing Zone R05:

```
PRG RELEASE FUNCTION RELEASE CONTROL
DELAY=15 ABORT=NYC CROSS=N SOK=0000 R05
```

Program selections for Releasing Zone R05

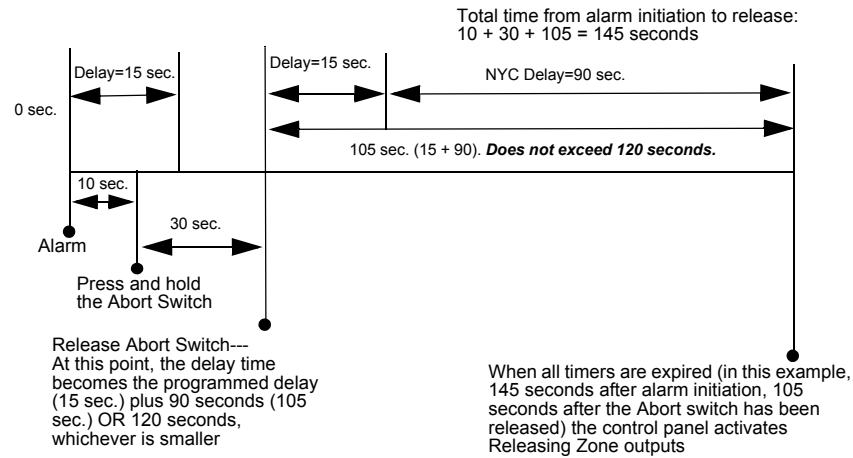


Figure A.6 NYC Abort Switch Example 1

■ Example 2 - Delay Time Exceeds 120 Seconds

Select a Delay Timer value for R05 of 60 seconds. The Releasing Zone activates and the 60-second Delay Timer starts. Ten seconds into the Delay Timer countdown, press and hold the Abort Switch for 30 seconds, then release the Abort Switch. The control panel restarts the Delay Timer at 60 seconds and adds the NYC delay of 90 seconds. The delay timers will both expire at 150 seconds; however, this time exceeds the maximum of 120 seconds, so the Releasing Zone outputs will begin releasing at 120 seconds, not at 150. Following is an example of a NYC Abort Switch and a Delay Timer programmed to Releasing Zone R05:

```
PRG RELEASE FUNCTION RELEASE CONTROL
DELAY=60 ABORT=NYC CROSS=N SOK=0000 R05
```

Program selections for Releasing Zone R05

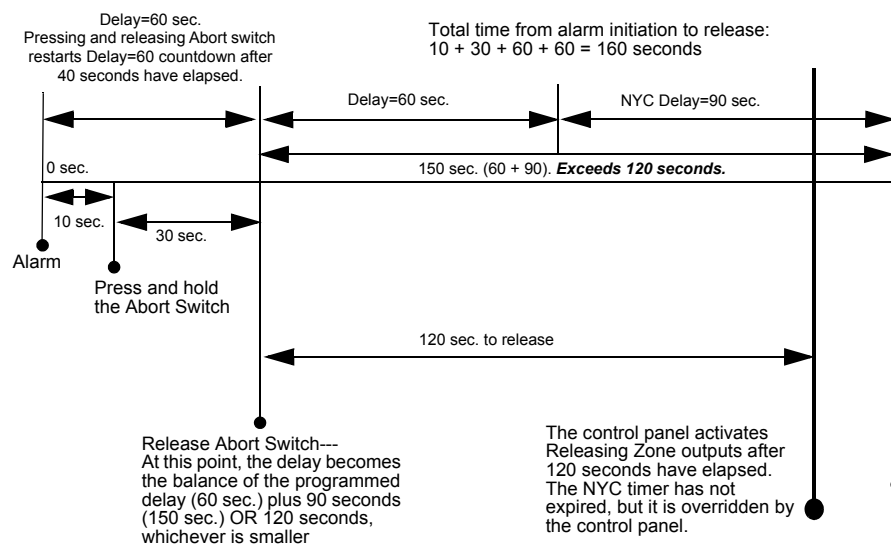


Figure A.7 NYC Abort Switch Example 2

Programming an AHJ Abort Switch

The following contains information needed to program an AHJ Abort Switch:

■ Description



An AHJ (Authority Having Jurisdiction) delay timer that restores the programmed Delay Timer.




NOTE: An AHJ timer does not comply with UL Standard 864.

■ How to Program

1. Program the monitor module connected to the abort station with the Type Code ABORT SWITCH as detailed in “Modify an Addressable Monitor Module Point” on page 20.
2. Select a time for the Releasing Zone Delay Timer (refer to “Programming a Delay Timer” on page 59).

To Program	Do this
AHJ Abort Switch	Type AHJ in the ABORT= field, or press the NEXT or PREVIOUS keys,  or  , until AHJ appears in the field.

3. Press  at this point to save the Abort Switch value if no other fields on the screen are changing. To change another field on the screen, move the cursor into position by pressing the arrow keys on the keypad.

■ How It Works

When an alarm initiates, the programmed Delay Timer starts. Press and hold the Abort switch and the control panel suspends the Delay Timer. When you release the Abort Switch, the control panel restores the value of the programmed Delay Timer and the Delay Timer counts down. When the Delay Timer expires, the control panel activates Releasing Zone outputs.

■ Example

An AHJ Abort Switch and a Delay Timer programmed to Releasing Zone R05:

PRG	RELEASE	FUNCTION	RELEASE	CONTROL
DELAY=60	ABORT=AHJ	CROSS=N	SOK=0000	R05

Program selections for Releasing Zone R05

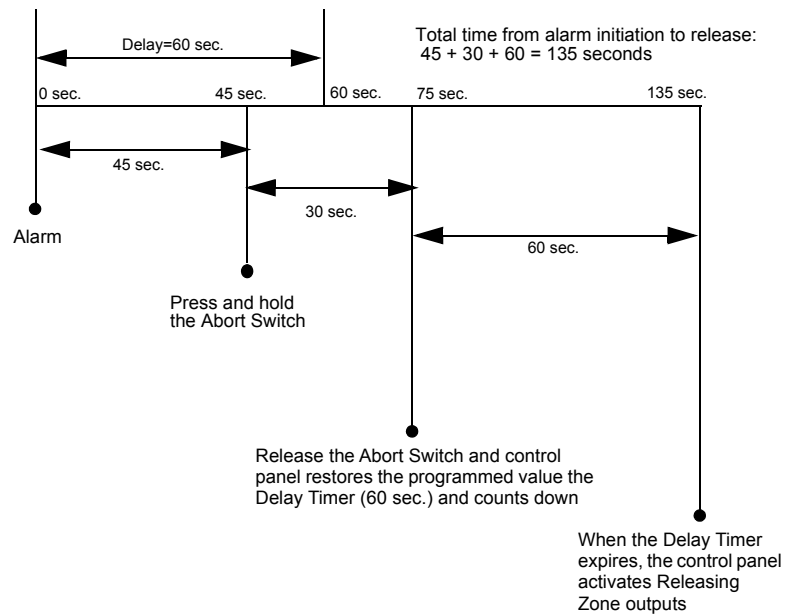


Figure A.8 AHJ Abort Switch Example

A.2.3 Using Cross Zones

Purpose of Cross Zones

Using Cross Zones lets you program the control panel to activate a Releasing Zone and any output mapped to the Releasing Zone only after a predetermined sequence of events occurs. (If not using Cross Zones, set CROSS= N.)



NOTE: Only the first Software Zone (Z01-Z99) listed in the zone map is used to determine Cross=Z.

A summary of the types of Cross Zones and the conditions for activating a Releasing Zone:

Type	Activates when
Y	Two or more detectors or modules are alarmed that are mapped to one of the ten Releasing Zones (R0-R9).
Z	Two or more detectors or modules are alarmed that are mapped to two different software zones and mapped to one of the ten Releasing Zones (R0-R9).
H	At least one smoke detector or module mapped to one of the ten Releasing Zones (R0-R9) is alarmed and at least one heat detector mapped to the same Releasing Zone (R0-R9) is alarmed.



NOTE: When in alarm, Special Zones R0-R9 appear in the CBE list as ZR00-ZR09. For example, R5 appears in the CBE list as ZR05.

How Cross Zones Work

Below is an illustrated example of how Cross Zones work, using five Cross Zone selections (four detectors and a NAC mapped to Releasing Zone R1):

```

PROGRAM SMOKE(PHOTO) DETECTOR ADDR 2D101
01 R1 __ __ __ ABP8** 2D101

```

CBE list = 01 R1

```

PROGRAM SMOKE(PHOTO) DETECTOR ADDR 2D102
01 R1 __ __ __ ABP8** 2D102

```

CBE list = 01 R1

```

PROGRAM SMOKE(PHOTO) DETECTOR ADDR 2D103
02 R1 __ __ __ ABP8** 2D103

```

CBE list = 02 R1

```

PROGRAM HEAT(ANALOG) DETECTOR ADDR 2D104
02 R1 __ __ __ ** 2D104

```

CBE list = 02 R1

```

PROGRAM RELEASE CKT FRONT HALLWAY NO. 3
R1 __ __ __ __ I** B03

```

CBE list = R1

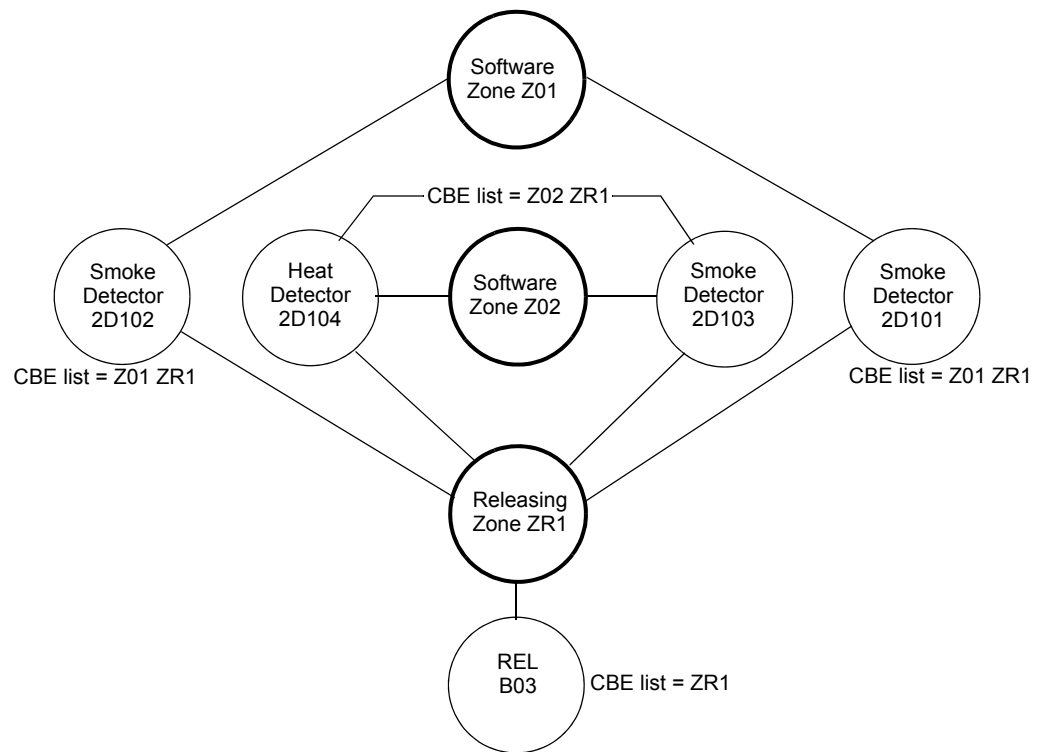





Figure A.9 Illustrated Example of Cross Zone Programming

A listing of each Cross Zone option and the conditions required to activate the Releasing Zone, according to the example shown above.

Cross Zone Selection (Cross=)	Condition(s) Required to Activate the Releasing zone
Cross= N	An alarm from any detector or module activates the releasing circuit.
Cross= Y	An alarm from any two detectors or modules activates the releasing circuit.
Cross= Z	<p>An alarm from two detectors or modules mapped to different Software Zones, but mapped to the same Releasing Zone.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An alarm from 2D101 and 2D103 • An alarm from 2D102 and 2D104 • An alarm from 2D101 and 2D104 • An alarm from 2D102 and 2D103 <p>The two detectors listed in each set above are each mapped to different zones, but both list ZR1 in their CBE.</p>
Cross= H	Activation of heat detector 2D104 and one smoke detector (2D101, 2D102, or 2D103) or a module mapped to the same releasing zone.

Select a time for the Releasing Zone Delay Timer (refer to “Programming a Delay Timer” on page 59.)


To Program	Do this
Cross Zones	Type N, Y, Z, or H in the CROSS= field, or press the NEXT or PREVIOUS keys,  or  , until N, Y, Z or H appears in the that field.

Press  at this point to save the Cross Zone value if no other fields on the screen are changing. To change another field on the screen, move the cursor into position by pressing the arrow keys on the keypad.

A.2.4 Programming a Soak Timer

The Soak Timer specifies the length of time (0001 to 9999 seconds, or 0000 for not used) to dump releasing agents when a Releasing Zone activates. When the Soak Timer expires, the control panel automatically shuts off the releasing solenoids for the active Releasing Zone. To program a Soak Timer for a Releasing Zone, follow these instructions:

To Program	Do this
Soak Timer	Type a seconds value of 0000 (no soak timer) to 9999 from the numeric keys on the keypad in the SOK= field.

Press  at this point to save the Soak Timer value if no other fields on the screen are changing. To change another field on the screen, move the cursor into position by pressing the arrow keys on the keypad.

A Soak Timer value of 600 seconds is shown below:

```
PRG RELEASE FUNCTION RELEASE CONTROL  
DELAY=00 ABORT=ULI CROSS=N SOK=0600 R00
```

A.2.5 Using Type Codes for Releasing Zones

The control panel provides a set of Type Codes designed for releasing applications for inputs and outputs. This section details how to program each of these Type Codes.

Type Codes designed for Releasing Zone **inputs** (monitor modules).

Type Code	What the Type Code does	Refer to
ABORT SWITCH (tracking)	Provides an abort function through a monitor module (connected to a UL-listed abort station) for a Releasing Zone.	"ABORT SWITCH Type Code" on page 72
MAN. RELEASE (latching)	Provides a manual release through a monitor module (connected to a UL-listed pull station) for a Releasing Zone.	"MAN. RELEASE Type Code" on page 73
MAN REL DELAY (latching)	Provides a manual release with a 30-second delay (dependent on the FACP Delay setting) through a monitor module (connected to a UL-listed pull station) for a Releasing Zone.	"MANREL DELAY Type Code" on page 74
SECOND SHOT (latching)	Provides a second manual release through a monitor module (connected to a UL-listed pull station) for a Releasing Zone.	"SECOND SHOT Type Code" on page 76

Type Codes designed for Releasing Zone **outputs** (control modules and panel NACs).

Type Code	What the Type Code does	Refer to
REL END BELL	Activates a NAC audio or visual device when releasing circuits shut off.	"RELEASE END BELL" on page 77
REL CKT ULC	Directs outputs to perform a release function as required by ULC.	"REL CKT ULC Type Code" on page 79
RELEASE CKT	Directs outputs to perform a releasing function.	"RELEASE CKT Type Code" on page 81
RELEA. FORM C	Directs relay outputs to perform a releasing function.	"Relea. Form-C Type Code" on page 83
REL AUDIBLE	Activates audio or visual devices steady when releasing starts.	"REL AUDIBLE Type Code" on page 85
INSTANT RELE	Activates non-releasing output (panel NAC or control modules) with no delay time.	"INSTANT RELE Type Code" on page 87
REL CODE BELL	Activates audio or visual devices to pulse at 20 ppm (initial zone of a Cross Zone) or 120 ppm (Cross Zone satisfied). Steady on release.	"REL CODE BELL Type Code" on page 88

ABORT SWITCH Type Code

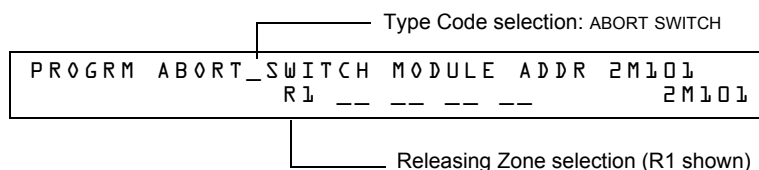
The following contains information needed to program an Abort Switch for a monitor module

■ Description

A monitor module, connected to a UL-listed abort station (such as the Notifier NBG-12LRA), that you use as an abort switch for a Releasing Zone. You can program multiple monitor modules with the ABORT SWITCH Type Code that work like multiple conventional abort switches on a conventional zone.

■ Programming

1. Select a monitor module to use as an Abort Switch (refer to “Modify or Delete a Point (2=POINT)” on page 17).
2. Select the ABORT SWITCH Type Code.



3. Select the Releasing Zone (R0-R9) for your releasing application.
4. Press the enter key to save, then press the esc key until you return to the Program Change screen.
5. Select the type of Abort Switch for your releasing application (refer to “Abort Switches” on page 60).

■ Example

A programming example of a monitor module programmed as an Abort Switch for Releasing Zone R5.

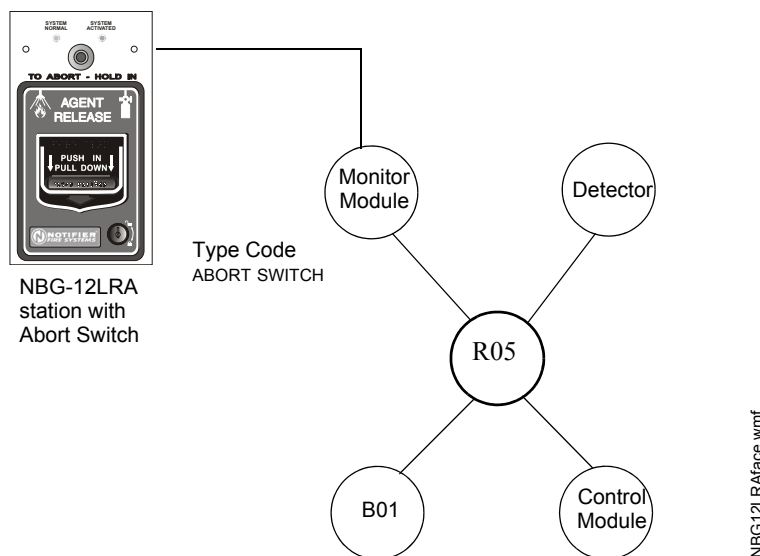


Figure A.10 Monitor Module Configured as an Abort Switch

MAN. RELEASE Type Code

The following contains information needed to program a Manual Release switch for a monitor module.

■ Description

A monitor module—connected to a UL-listed manual station (such as the Notifier NBG-12LRA)—used to manually release agents. A Manual Release switch overrides all timers, such as a Delay Timer or a Soak Timer. You can install multiple monitor modules with a MAN. RELEASE Type Code that work like multiple conventional manual release switches on a conventional zone.

■ Programming

1. Select a monitor module (refer to “Modify or Delete a Point (2=POINT)” on page 17) to use for the manual release function.
2. Select the MAN. RELEASE Type Code.

Type Code selection: MAN RELEASE

PRGRM	MAN_RELEASE	MODULE	ADDR	2M101
	R5	--	--	2M101

Releasing Zone selection (R5 shown)

3. Select the Releasing Zone (R0-R9) for your releasing application.
4. Press the ENTER key to save, then press the ESC key until you return to the Program Change screen.

■ Example

A programming example of a monitor module programmed as an manual release switch for Releasing Zone R5.

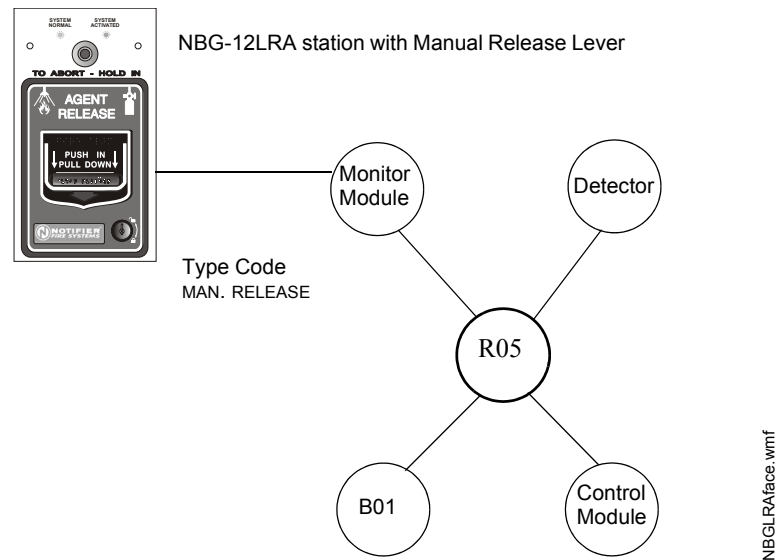


Figure A.11 Monitor Module Configured as a Manual Release Switch

MANREL DELAY Type Code

The following contains information needed to program a Manual Release Delay switch for a monitor module using the MANREL DELAY Type Code.

■ Description

A monitor module—connected to a UL-listed manual station (such as the Notifier NBG-12LRA)—used to initiate a manual release with 30-second delay time.

A Manual Release Delay switch overrides the FACP programmed Delay Timer in certain circumstances, but not the soak timer.

Override Circumstances:

When the Manual Release Delay Switch activates, the control panel replaces the Delay Time with 30 seconds if the Delay Timer

- is set to more than 30 seconds
- is running, *and*
- has not counted down below 30 seconds.



NOTE: When the Delay Timer is set to less than 30 seconds, activation of the Manual Release Delay Switch will invoke the FACP programmed Delay Time if the Delay Timer is not running, or the FACP programmed Delay Timer countdown time if it is running. Refer to the examples 1 through 5 later in this section.

Multiple monitor modules can be programmed with a MANREL DELAY Type Code. They work like multiple conventional manual release switches on a conventional zone.

■ How to program

1. Select a monitor module (refer to “Modify or Delete a Point (2=POINT)” on page 17) to use for the manual release function.
2. Select the MANREL DELAY Type Code.

Type Code selection: MANREL_DELAY

P R O G R M	M A N R E L	_ D E L A Y	M O D U L E	A D D R	2 M 1 0 1
R 5		_ _	_ _	_ _	2 M 1 0 1

Releasing Zone selection (R5 shown)

3. Select the Releasing Zone (R0-R9) for your releasing application.
4. Press the ENTER key to save, then press the ESC key until you return to the Program Change screen.

■ Examples

A programming example of a monitor module programmed for MANREL DELAY switch for Releasing Zone R5.

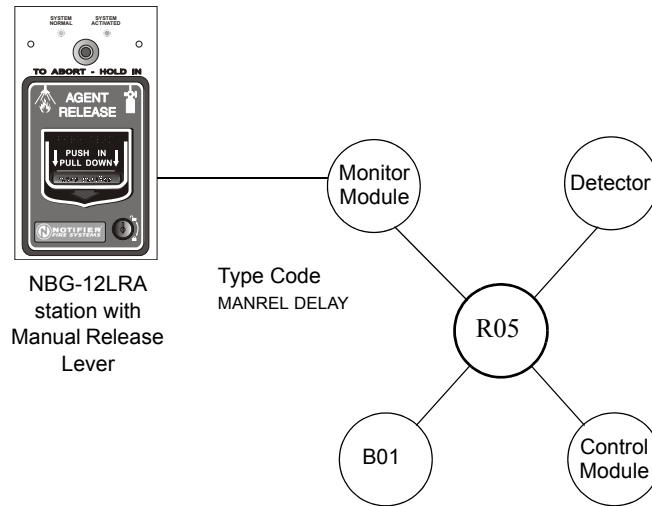


Figure A.12 Monitor Module Configured as a Manual Release Delay Switch

For examples 1, 2, and 3, program Releasing Zone R5 with a Manual Release Delay switch and the following releasing selections:

```
PRG RELEASE FUNCTION RELEASE CONTROL
DELAY=60 ABORT=ULI CROSS=N SOK=0030 R05
```

Example 1 - The FACP programmed Delay Timer begins its 60 second countdown. The Manual Release Delay switch is pulled when the FACP Delay Timer has counted down to 48 seconds (elapsed time of 12 seconds). The 48 seconds remaining in the countdown are overridden by the 30-second delay initiated by the Manual Release Delay switch. In this example, the total time elapsing from FACP countdown initiation to agent release is 42 seconds (12 + 30), less than the original 60 second FACP Delay Timer countdown.

Example 2 - The FACP programmed Delay Time begins its 60 second countdown. The Manual Release Delay switch is pulled when the FACP Delay Timer has counted down to 8 seconds. The 8 seconds remaining in the countdown is not changed when the switch is pulled. In this example, the total time elapsing from FACP countdown initiation to agent release is 60 seconds.

Example 3 - The FACP programmed Delay Time is not running (as would happen if the releasing station were pulled before an alarm registered). The Manual Release Delay Switch is activated by the pull station. Agent release will occur in 30 seconds.

For examples 4 and 5, the delay is changed to DELAY=10.

Example 4 - The FACP programmed Delay Timer begins its 10 second countdown. The Manual Release Delay switch is pulled when the FACP Delay timer has counted down to 8 seconds. The 8 seconds remaining in the countdown is not changed. In this example, the total time elapsing from FACP countdown initiation to agent release is 10 seconds.

Example 5 - The FACP programmed Delay Timer is not running (as would happen if the releasing station were pulled before an alarm registered). The Manual Release Delay switch is activated by the pull station. Agent release will occur in 10 seconds.

SECOND SHOT Type Code



NOTE: The Second Shot switch can only be used with the MANREL DELAY Type Code.

The following contains information needed to program a Second Shot switch for a monitor module

■ Description

A monitor module—connected to a UL-listed manual station (such as the NBG-12LRA)—used as for a second release of agents. A Second Shot switch overrides a Delay Timer, programmed to the same Releasing Zone.

■ Programming

1. Select a monitor module (refer to “Modify or Delete a Point (2=POINT)” on page 17) to use for the manual release function.
2. Select the SECOND SHOT Type Code.

Type Code selection: SECOND_SHOT									
PRGRM	SECOND	SHOT	MODULE	ADDR	2M101				
	R5	--	--	--	--	2M101			
Releasing Zone selection (R5 shown)									

3. Select the Releasing Zone (R0-R9) for your releasing application.
4. Press the ENTER key to save, then press the ESC key until you return to the Program Change screen.

■ Examples

A programming example of a monitor module programmed as a Manual Release Delay switch (Type Code MANREL DELAY) for the first shot and a Second Shot switch (Type Code SECOND SHOT) for the second shot.

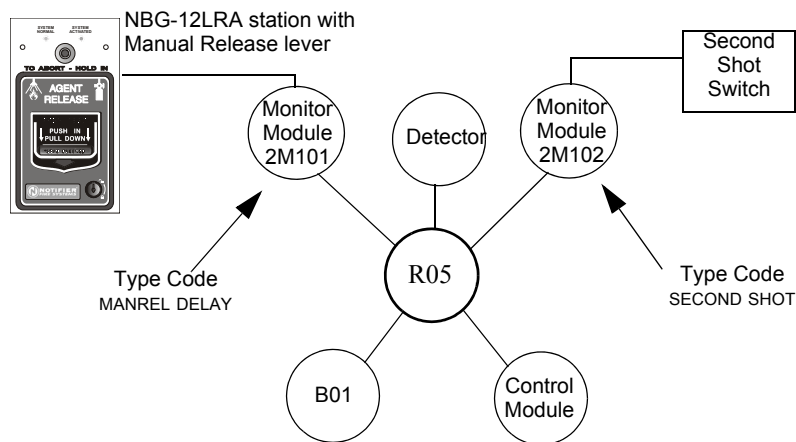


Figure A.13 Monitor Module Configured as a Second Shot Switch

With two monitor modules configured as shown above, program Releasing Zone R5 with the following releasing selections.

PRG	RELEASE	FUNCTION	RELEASE	CONTROL
DELAY=15	ABORT=ULI	CROSS=Y	SOX=0030	R05

R05 can be activated in one of two ways, as described in the examples given below.

Example 1: If the detector initiates the alarm, R05 activates. Releasing begins after the delay timer has expired (15 seconds). Releasing will continue for the soak timer duration (30 seconds). Once the Soak Timer expires, the Second Shot Switch can then be activated to initiate an additional soak cycle.

Example 2: If the NBG-12LRA (Type Code MANREL DELAY) lever is pulled, the delay timer begins its 15 second countdown. Releasing will begin after the delay timer has expired, and will continue for the soak timer duration (30 seconds). Once the Soak Timer expires, the Second Shot Switch can then be activated to initiate an additional soak cycle.

RELEASE END BELL



NOTE: A releasing circuit with this Type Code requires the following selections: A Releasing Zone selection (R0-R9); An output circuit mapped to the same Releasing Zone; Switch Inhibit selected; Non-Silenceable; No Walk Test.

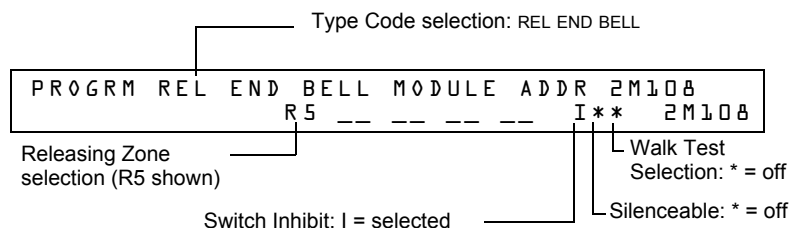
The following contains information needed to program a Release End Bell circuit for a control module or a NAC.

■ Description

A control module or NAC to activate an audible or visual device when releasing devices shut off. You can also program multiple outputs with the REL END BELL Type Code to the same Releasing Zone. When all the Releasing Zone functions are complete, all outputs with the REL END BELL Type Code activate at the same time. A REL END BELL circuit remains on until you reset the system

■ Programming

1. Select a control module or NAC (refer to “Modify or Delete a Point (2=POINT)” on page 17) to use as a Release End Bell circuit.
2. Select the REL END BELL Type Code, as shown in the following example (control module shown).



3. Select the Releasing Zone (R0-R9) for your releasing application.
4. Press the enter key to save, then press the esc key two times to return to the Program Change screen.

■ Example

A programming example of a control module programmed as a Release End Bell for Releasing Zone R5.

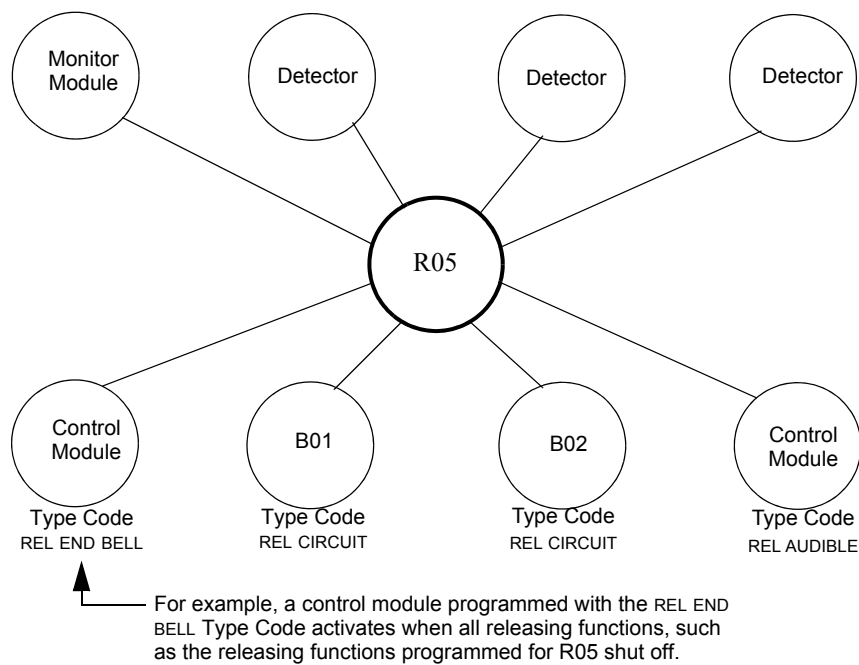


Figure A.14 Control Module Configured as a Release End Bell Circuit

REL CKT ULC Type Code

NOTE: A ULC Release Circuit with this Type Code requires the following selections: A Releasing Zone selection (R0-R9); An output circuit mapped to the same Releasing Zone; Switch Inhibit selected; Non-Silenceable; No Walk Test.

The following contains information needed to program a ULC Release Circuit for a control module or a NAC.

■ Description

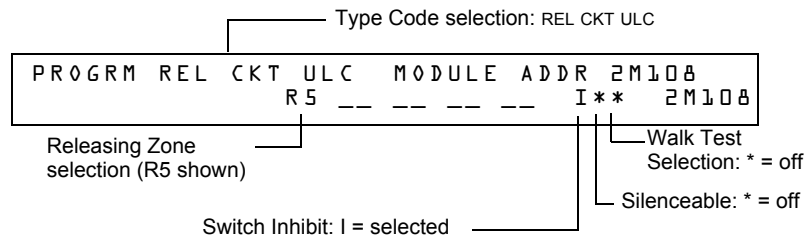
A control module or a NAC used to activate a releasing solenoid or other releasing device. You can also program multiple outputs with the REL CKT ULC Type Code to the same Releasing Zone. When the Releasing Zone activates, all outputs with the REL CKT ULC Type Code also activate at the same time. A ULC Release Circuit activates when:

- An initiating device programmed to the same Releasing Zone activates (two devices if using the Cross Zone option)
- The Delay Timer for R0-R9 (if used) expires
- No Abort Switch for R0-R9 (if used) is active

A ULC Release Circuit—and all wiring to the release device—is fully supervised and usable with power-limited energy cable.

■ Programming

1. Select a control module or a NAC (refer to “Modify or Delete a Point (2=POINT)” on page 17) to use as a ULC Release Circuit.
2. Select the REL CKT ULC Type Code, as shown in the following example (control module shown).



3. Select the Releasing Zone (R0-R9) for your releasing application.
4. Press the ENTER key to save, then press the ESC key two times to return to the Program Change screen.

■ Example

A programming example of a control module programmed as a ULC Release Circuit for Releasing Zone R5.

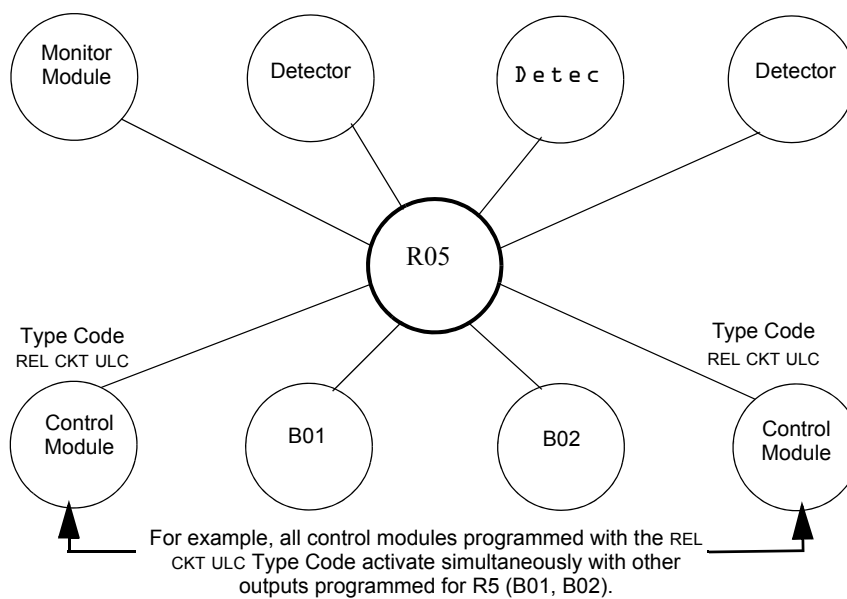


Figure A.15 Control Module Configured as a ULC Release Circuit

RELEASE CKT Type Code



NOTE: A Release Circuit with this Type Code requires the following selections: A Releasing Zone selection (R0-R9); An output circuit mapped to the same Releasing Zone; Switch Inhibit selected; Non-Silenceable; No Walk Test.



NOTE: Do not use a Release Circuit for the following: An application requiring ULC Listing; An application requiring power-limited energy cable.

The following contains information needed to program a Release Circuit for an output circuit (control module or NAC).

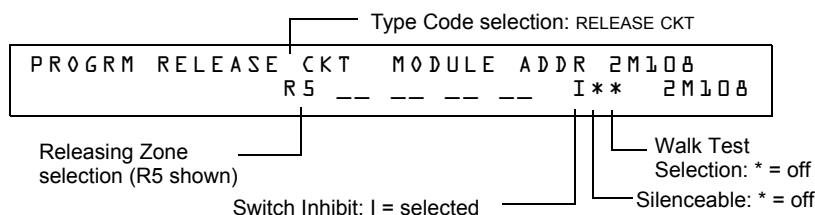
■ Description

A control module or a NAC used to activate a releasing solenoid or other releasing device. You can also program multiple outputs with the RELEASE CKT Type Code to the same Releasing Zone. When the Releasing Zone activates, all outputs associated with the releasing zone and with the RELEASE CKT Type Code also activate at the same time. A Release Circuit activates when:

- An initiating device programmed to the same Releasing Zone activates (two devices if using the Cross Zone option)
- The Delay Timer for R0-R9 (if used) expires
- The Abort Switch for R0-R9 (if used) is not active

■ Programming

1. Select a control module or a NAC (refer to “Modify or Delete a Point (2=POINT)” on page 17) to use as a Release Circuit.
2. Select the RELEASE CKT Type Code, as shown in the following example (control module shown).



3. Select the Releasing Zone (R0-R9) for your releasing application.
4. Press the ENTER key to save, then press the ESC key two times to return to the Program Change screen.

■ Example

A programming example of a control module programmed as a Release Circuit for Releasing Zone R5.

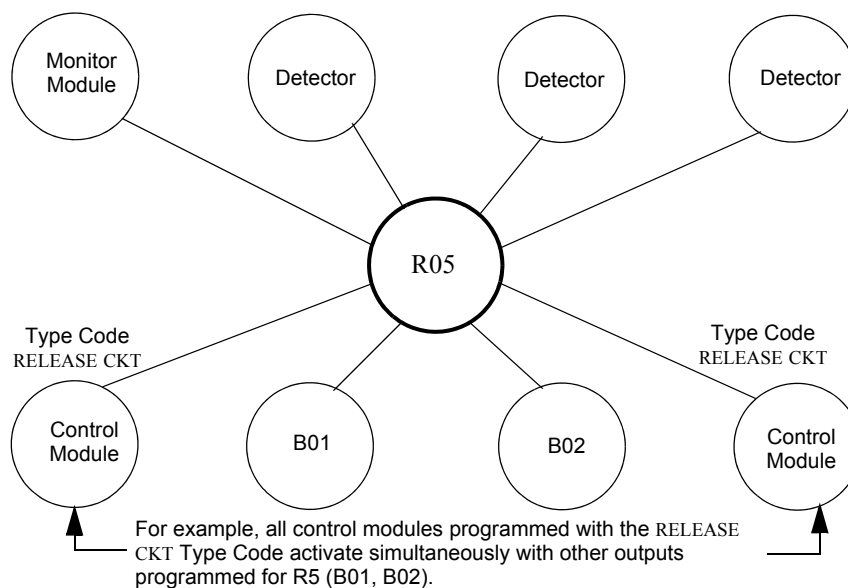


Figure A.16 Control Module Configured as a Release Circuit

Relea. Form-C Type Code



NOTE: An output with a relea.form c Type Code requires the following selections: A Releasing Zone selection (R0-R9); An output circuit mapped to the same Releasing Zone; Switch Inhibit selected; Non-Silenceable; No Walk Test.

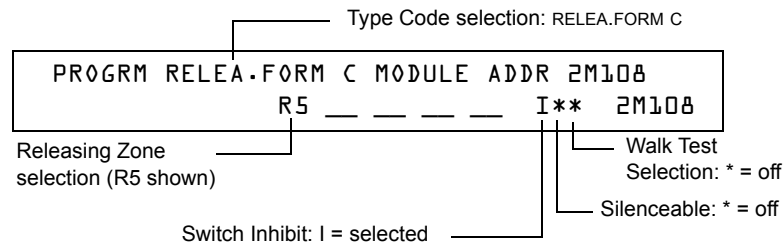
The following contains information needed to program a Release Form-C circuit for an output circuit.

■ Description

An output circuit, configured as a relay, programmed to activate an output by opening or closing a switch. Typical applications include closing doors and air handlers.

■ Programming

1. Select a control module (refer to “Modify or Delete a Point (2=POINT)” on page 17) to use as a Releasing Form-C Circuit.
2. Select the RELEA.FORM C Type Code, as shown in the following example (control module shown).



3. Select the Releasing Zone (R0-R9) for your releasing application.
4. Press the ENTER key to save, then press the ESC key two times to return to the Program Change screen.

■ Example

A programming example of a control module programmed as a Release Form-C circuit for Releasing Zone R5.

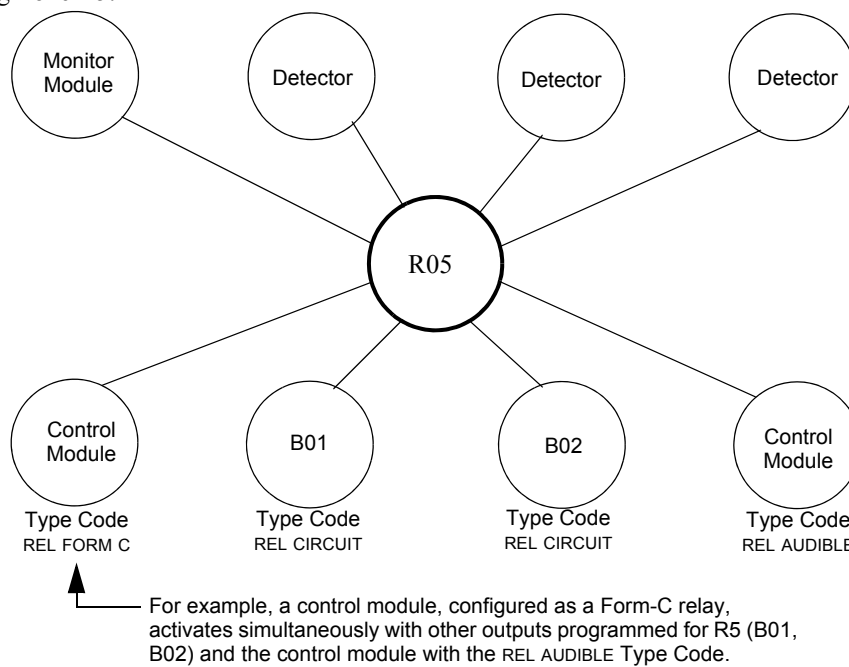


Figure A.17 Control Module Configured as a Release Form-C Circuit

REL AUDIBLE Type Code



NOTE: An output with a REL AUDIBLE Type Code requires the following selections: A Releasing Zone selection (R0-R9); An output circuit mapped to the same Releasing Zone; Switch Inhibit selected.

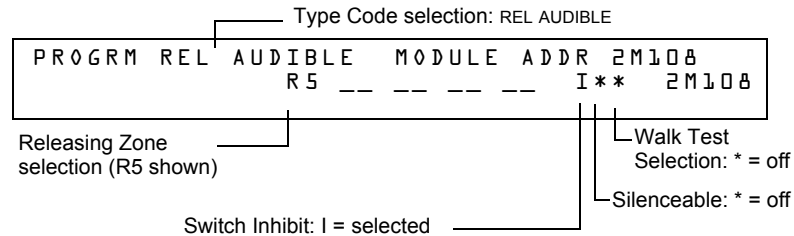
The following contains information needed to program a Release Audible circuit for an output circuit (control module or NAC).

■ Description

An output circuit programmed to activate an audio or visual device when all releasing outputs, programmed to the same Releasing Zone, turn on. You can also program multiple outputs with the REL AUDIBLE Type Code to the same Releasing Zone. When the Releasing Zone activates, all outputs with the REL AUDIBLE Type Code activate at the same time.

■ Programming

1. Select a control module or NAC (refer to “Modify or Delete a Point (2=POINT)” on page 17) to use as a Releasing Circuit.
2. Select the REL AUDIBLE Type Code, as shown in the following example (control module shown).



3. Select the Releasing Zone (R0-R9) for your releasing application.
4. Press the ENTER key to save, then press the ESC key two times to return to the Program Change screen.

■ Example

A programming example of a control module programmed as a Release Audible circuit for Releasing Zone R5.

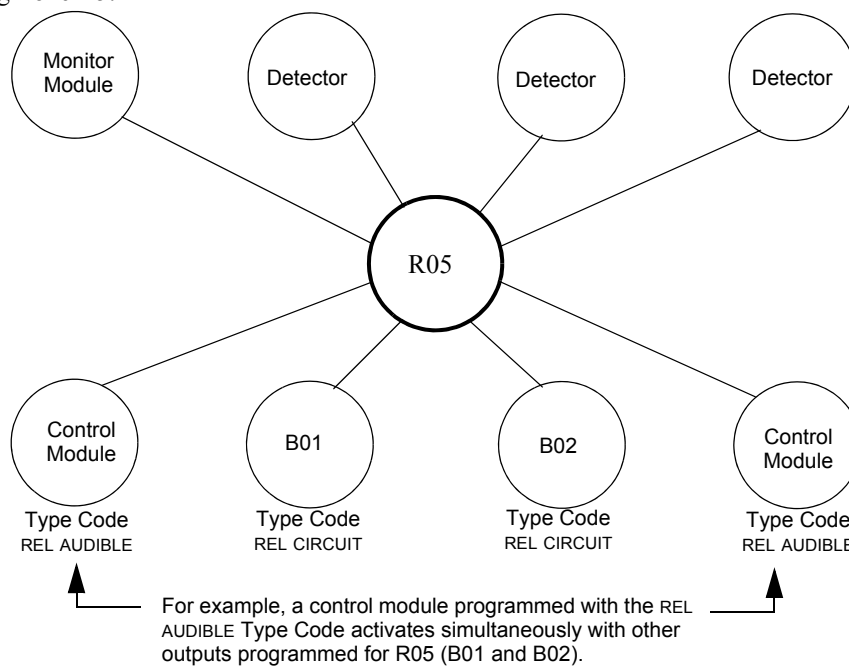


Figure A.18 Control Module Configured as a Release Audible Circuit

INSTANT RELE Type Code



NOTE: An output with an INSTANT RELE Type Code requires the following selections: a zone selection (a releasing zone may be used, but is not required); an output circuit mapped to the same zone; Switch Inhibit selected; Non-Silenceable; No Walk Test.

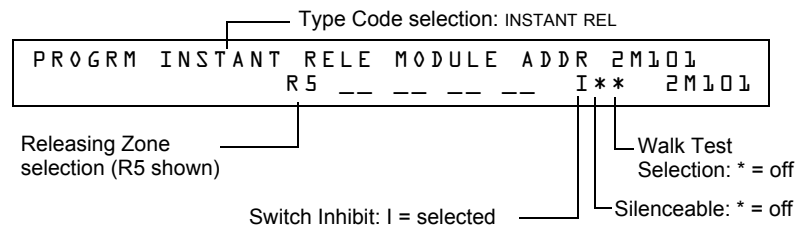
The following contains information needed to program an Instant Release circuit for an output circuit (control module or NAC).

■ Description

An output circuit programmed to activate non-releasing devices, such as door openers or warning sounders, without counting down delay timers. A device programmed with the INSTANT RELE Type Code device is supervised for open circuits and ground faults.

■ Programming

1. Select a control module or a NAC (refer to “Modify or Delete a Point (2=POINT)” on page 17) to use as a Releasing Circuit.
2. Select the INSTANT RELE Type Code, as shown in the following example (control module shown).



3. Select the Releasing Zone (R0-R9) for your releasing application.
4. Press the ENTER key to save, then press the ESC key two times to return to the Program Change screen.

■ Example

A programming example of a control module programmed as an Instant Release circuit for Releasing Zone R5.

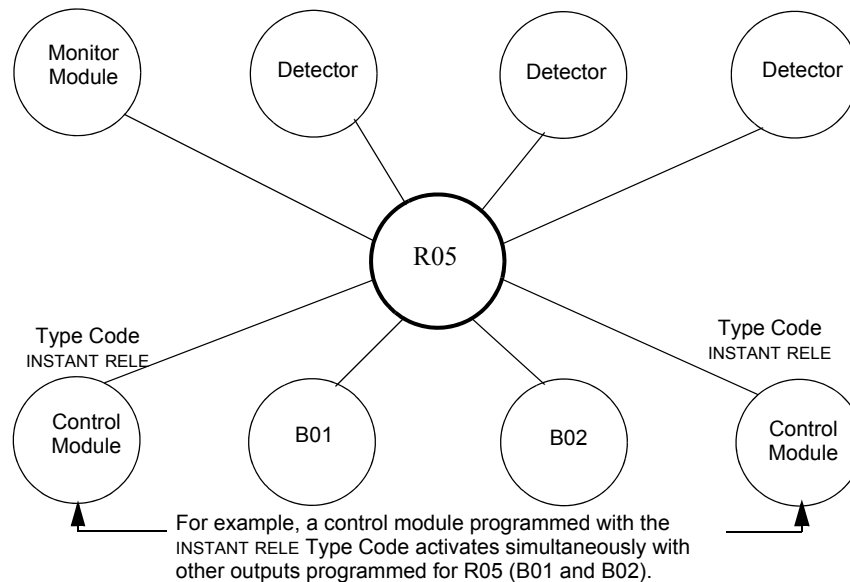


Figure A.19 Control Module Configured as an Instant Release Circuit

REL CODE BELL Type Code



NOTE: An output with a REL CODE BELL Type Code requires the following selections: A Releasing Zone selection (R0-R9); An input circuit mapped to the same Releasing Zone.



NOTE: For instructions on programming Switch Inhibit, Silenceable, and Walk Test, refer to “Modify NAC Points” on page 22.

The following contains information needed to program a Release Code Bell circuit for a NAC.

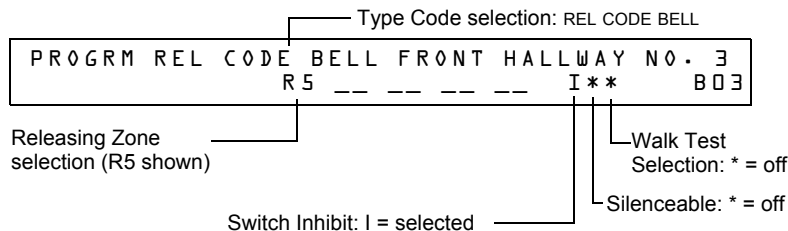
■ Description

A NAC programmed to pulse an audio or visual device as follows:

- 20 ppm when a the initial zone of a cross-zone activates.
- 120 ppm when a Cross Zone is satisfied.
- Steady when a release occurs.

■ Programming

1. Select a NAC (refer to “Modify NAC Points” on page 22) to use as a Release Code Bell Circuit.
2. Select the REL CODE BELL Type Code, as shown in the following example (NAC shown).



3. Select the Releasing Zone (R0-R9) for your releasing application.
4. Press the ENTER key to save, then press the ESC key two times to return to the Program Change screen.

■ Example

A programming example of a NAC programmed as a Release Code Bell circuit for Releasing Zone R5.

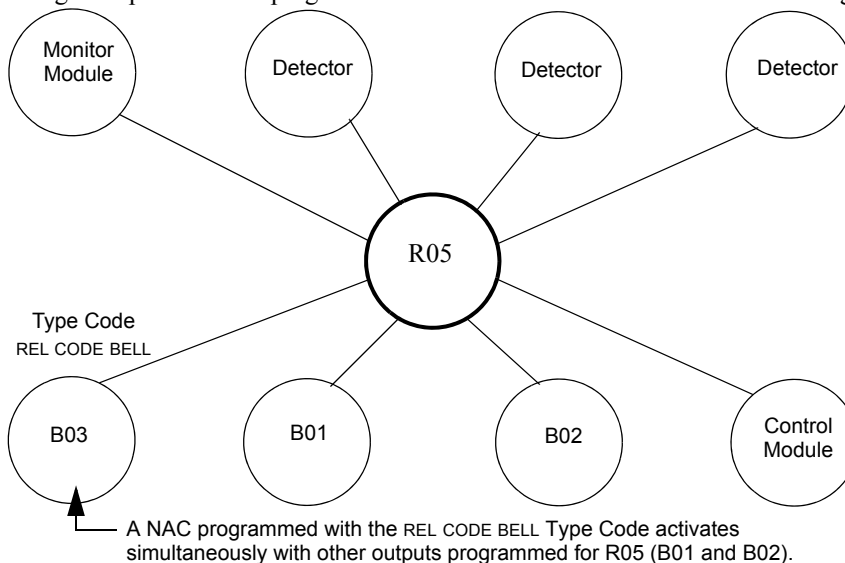


Figure A.20 NAC Configured as a Release Code Bell Circuit

A.3 Initiating Devices

Releasing zone initiating devices include the following:

- FST-851 intelligent heat detectors
- FSI-851, FSP-851, FAPT-851, FSL-751 intelligent smoke detectors
- Conventional detection UL-listed devices connected to monitor modules

Refer to the SLC manual for the most up-to-date information about initiating devices.

You can use multiple initiating devices for the same releasing hazard. Do so by mapping initiating devices to the same Releasing Zone. Factory Mutual and certain Local Authorities Having Jurisdiction require using redundant wiring (NFPA 72 Style 6 or Style D) for initiating devices in releasing applications.

A.4 Warning Sounders

Warning sounders connect to any of the four panel NACs, or to control module circuits (refer to the *NF2S-640 Installation Manual*). Note the following:

- If selecting Cross Zones, a warning sounder only activates when two zones alarm.
- Warning sounders—unlike release solenoids—do not wait for a Delay Timer.
- If Coding Functions are required for warning sounders, use one of the NACs—not a control module.
- The same releasing hazard can activate multiple NACs.

Instructions for activating warning sounders:

To activate a sounder	Do this
When the Delay Timer starts, when the releasing device activates, or both	Map the control module or NAC to a releasing hazard zone (R0-R9).
Immediately when one of the initiating devices activate	Map the control module or NAC to a separate zone (not R0-R9) that is also mapped to all initiating devices of the hazard.

A.5 Auxiliary Control Functions

Instructions for using control functions:

Function	Do this
A releasing application requires control relays	Use control modules set for dry contact operation. Program the control relays for different functions by following the instructions in "To activate a sounder" above.
Providing control functions	Use an ACM-8R remote relay module mapped to the software zones of the control panel.

A.6 ACS Annunciation

Instructions for annunciating ACS points and detectors:

To Annunciate	Do this
Points of releasing functions	Select ACS Selection Group B to annunciate any of the software zones described previously, including zones R0-R9. For instructions, refer to "Annunciator Options" on page 31.
Individual detectors	Select ACS Selection Group H, I, J, K or L. For instructions, refer to "Annunciator Options" on page 31.

Appendix B: Special Zone Outputs

B.1 Presignal and Positive Alarm Sequence (PAS)

B.1.1 What is Presignal and PAS?

Purpose

Presignal is a feature that initially causes alarm signals to only sound in specific areas, monitored by qualified persons. This allows delay of the alarm up to 180 seconds after the start of alarm processing. The control panel Presignal feature provides two selections:

- A **Presignal Delay Timer** (60-180 seconds) that delays activation of all outputs with a CBE that includes Special Zone F0.
- A **PAS** (Positive Alarm Sequence) selection, in addition to the **Presignal Delay Timer**, that allows a 15-second time period for acknowledging an alarm signal from a fire detection/initiating device. If the alarm is not acknowledged within 15 seconds, all local and remote outputs activate immediately and automatically.

An illustration of Presignal and PAS timing.

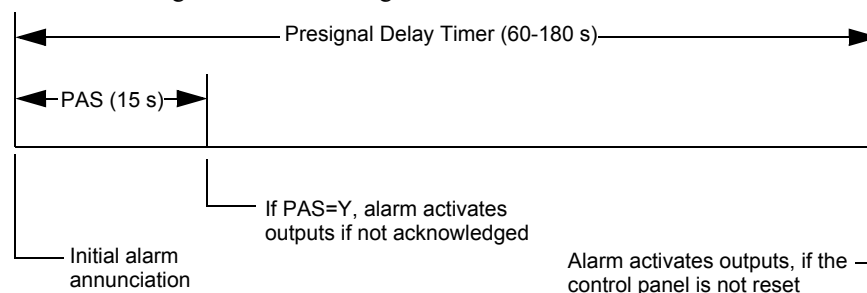


Figure B.1 Presignal and PAS Time

The control panel delays activation of outputs containing F0 in their Control-By-Event (CBE) list for all alarm initiating devices that contain F0 in their CBE list. A subsequent alarm will abort the Presignal Delay Timer and execute CBE lists.

Notes on using F0

- NFPA 72 requires installation of a PAS Inhibit switch, that can be used to turn off the PAS delay timer when the control panel is unattended. Do so by programming a monitor module with the Type Code, PAS INHIBIT. For details, refer to “Modify or Delete a Point (2=POINT)” on page 17.
- The Presignal Delay timer countdown can be stopped by pressing the SYSTEM RESET key before the Presignal Delay Timer expires.
- Program zone F0 to participating inputs and outputs that have appropriate CBE zone map entries.
- Outputs must be programmed for resound by fire.

Restrictions on using F0

- Do not include F0 in the CBE list for a releasing device.
- Do not include F0 in the CBE list for any monitor module that connects to a device other than an automatic fire detector.

B.1.2 Selecting Presignal and PAS Outputs

Presignal

You can set Presignal Delay Timer between 60 and 180 seconds. A Presignal Delay Timer does not apply to the following:

- The System Alarm relay
- TM-4 polarity reversal alarm output
- TM-4 municipal box output
- UDACT/UDACT-2

Positive Alarm Sequence (PAS)

Outputs selected for PAS delay for 15 seconds. Pressing the ACKNOWLEDGE/SCROLL DISPLAY key within the 15-second delay will set the Presignal Delay Timer to the full programmed value (60-180 seconds, including the PAS delay of 15 seconds). When an alarm comes from an initiating device with a CBE list that includes F0, the control panel delays the following outputs:

- System Alarm relay
- TM-4 Polarity Reversal Alarm output
- TM-4 Municipal Box output
- UDACT/UDACT-2

B.2 Time Control Zones



NOTE: All active Time Control outputs will turn off temporarily while resetting or programming the control panel

All outputs with a CBE list containing F5 or F6 activate within the times specified for the days of the week listed in F5 or F6. All smoke detectors with a CBE list containing F5 or F6 switch to their occupied level (lowest sensitivity, AL:9) within the times specified for the days of the week listed in ZF5 or ZF6. Refer to “Intelligent Sensing Applications” on page 94 for details on setting detector sensitivity.

Time Control is active for all days of the week listed in F5 or F6. Holidays listed in F7 are excluded unless you list Holidays (H) in the day-of-week selection of F5 and F6. Enter the time in a 24-hour format with the OFF time later than the ON time. After changing programming using Time Control, always reset the control panel.

B.3 Coding Functions for NACS

Coding Functions are pulsed signals that can be selected, using Special Zone F8, to energize NACs when a fire alarm activates. NACs must be programmed with a CBE list that includes F8.



NOTE: Do not include F8 in the CBE list of NACs used for releasing or zone coding applications.

Select Coding Functions on a global basis, through Special Zone F8. That is, all NACs selected for Coding Functions will sound the same code when activated. Table B.1 contains descriptions of each Coding Function selection.

Table B.1 Coding Function Selections

Coding Function Selection	Signal
March Time (default)	120 PPM (pulses per minute)
Temporal	0.5s on, 0.5s off, 0.5s on, 0.5s off, 0.5s on, 1.5s off, repeats
California	10 sec. on, 5 sec. off, repeats
Two-stage	Alert signal - 20 PPM; General Alarm Signal - Temporal
Two-Stage Canada 3	Alert Signal - 20 PPM; Drill Switch activated, 3 minute timer has expired, or device's CBE Zone activation (Z00 plus Zones 1-99 or Logic Zones 1-20) - Temporal (3 min. timeout) Note: In Canadian applications ACM-24AT control point is required for Automatic Alarm Signal Cancel. Acknowledge will not cancel the Two-Stage Timer.
Two-Stage Canada 5	Alert Signal - 20 PPM; Drill Switch activated, 5 minute timer has expired, or device's CBE Zone activation (Z00 plus Zones 1-99 or Logic Zones 1-20) - Temporal (5 min. timeout) Note: In Canadian applications ACM-24AT control point is required for Automatic Alarm Signal Cancel. Acknowledge will not cancel the Two-Stage Timer.
Two-Stage Canada Manual	Alert Signal - 20 PPM; Drill Switch activated or device's CBE Zone activation (Z00 plus Zones 1-99 or Logic Zones 1-20) - Temporal
System Sensor Strobe	Synchronizes System Sensor Horn/Strobes (Applies to NAC on CPU2-640 only) Note: If the "Strobe" Type ID is used with System Sensor Strobe synchronization, "*" will silence the horn portion only, and resound will occur only by fire alarm. F, U, B, T, O, or C will silence the entire circuit. Refer to "Modify an Addressable Control Module Point" on page 21 and "Modify NAC Points" on page 22
Gentex Strobe	Synchronizes Gentex Horn/Strobes (Applies to NAC on CPU2-640 only) Note: If the "Strobe" Type ID is used with Gentex Strobe synchronization, "*" will silence the horn portion only, and resound will occur only by fire alarm. F, U, B, T, O or C will silence the entire circuit. Refer to "Modify an Addressable Control Module Point" on page 21 and "Modify NAC Points" on page 22
Wheelock Strobe	Synchronizes Wheelock Horn/Strobes (Applies to NAC on CPU2-640 only) Note: If the "Strobe" Type ID is used with Wheelock Strobe synchronization, "*" will silence the horn portion only, and resound will occur only by fire alarm. F, U, B, T, O, or C will silence the entire circuit. Refer to "Modify an Addressable Control Module Point" on page 21 and "Modify NAC Points" on page 22

Before selecting an output for Two-stage coding, note the following:

The control panel automatically sends an Alert Signal to any of the four NACs mapped to Z00 and F8, but not mapped to the alarm signal. After five minutes without an acknowledge or silence, the Alert Signal changes to Temporal pattern.

Two-stage Canada 3 and 5: Function the same as Two-stage except the second stage is achieved when

- The three or five minute timer expires without an acknowledge or silence.

OR

- The Drill Switch (or an input programmed with the type code DRILL SWITCH or EVACUATE SW) is activated.

OR

- A CBE event has occurred on the device containing both General Alarm Z00 and a general zone (Zones 1-Z99) or logic zone (Logic Zones 1-20).

If Acknowledge or Silence is pressed within the three or five minute timeout period, the NAC will remain at first stage. Subsequent alarm(s) will restart the timer.

Two-stage Canada Manual: Functions the same as Two-stage except the first stage will continue to sound until a CBE event for that device or a Drill is activated. Subsequent alarms will not activate the second stage. If a panel Reset or Silence occurs before a Drill or CBE event occurs, the second stage will not sound.

For Canadian applications using Two-stage with the ACPS-610, see the ACPS-610 manual for additional programming instructions.

Appendix C: Intelligent Sensing Applications

C.1 Overview

“Intelligent Sensing” is a set of software algorithms that provide the *NF2S-640* with industry-leading smoke detection capability. You can program Intelligent Sensing functions on a global or on a per-detector basis.

Intelligent Sensing topics covered in this appendix:

Topic	Page
Intelligent Sensing Applications features – Descriptions of features, such as Drift Compensation, Sensitivity Adjust, programmable on a per-detector basis.	page 94
Pre-Alarm – Alert and Action settings, programming (global settings).	page 99
Detector Sensitivity Settings – Pre-Alarm and Alarm sensitivity settings for photo, ion, laser, and multisensor detectors programmable on a per-detector basis.	page 100
Detector Maintenance Features – Instructions for viewing and printing detector maintenance information.	page 102

C.2 Features

Intelligent Sensing Applications features include the following:

- Drift Compensation and Smoothing
- Maintenance Warnings - Three Levels
- Self-optimizing Pre-Alarm
- Detector Sensitivity
- Cooperative Multi-Detector Sensing

C.2.1 Drift Compensation and Smoothing

Drift compensation uses algorithms (U.S. patent 5,764,142) that identify and compensate for long-term changes in the analog readings from each smoke detector. (Typically, dirt and dust accumulation inside the smoke chamber causes long-term changes in detector readings.) Drift compensation does the following:

- Allows a detector to retain its original ability to detect actual smoke, and resist false alarms, even as dirt and dust accumulates.
- Reduces maintenance requirements by allowing the control panel to automatically perform the periodic sensitivity measurements required by NFPA Standard.

The software also provides smoothing filters to remove transient noise signals, usually caused by electrical interference. Different smoothing algorithms are used, depending on the sensitivity selection of each detector. Refer to “Detector Sensitivity Settings” on page 100 for more information on detector sensitivity levels.

A graphic representation of a detector analog reading using drift compensation and smoothing:

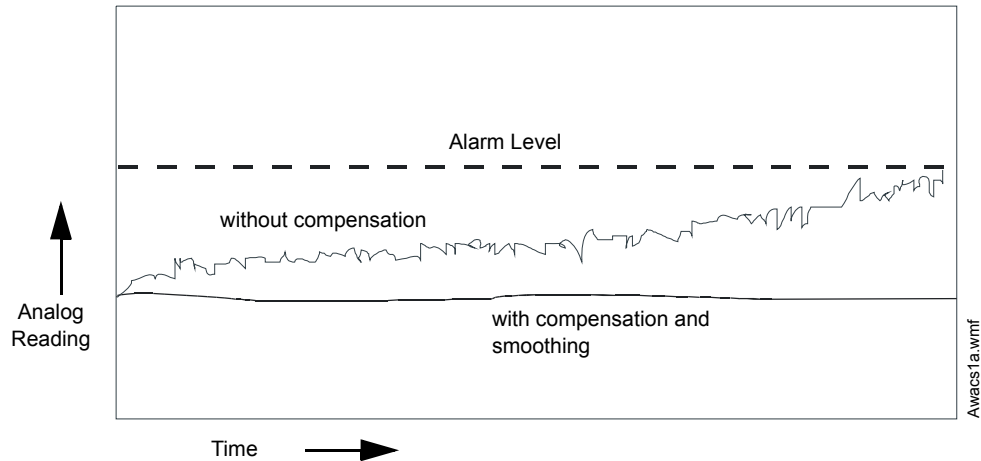


Figure C.1 Graphic Representation of Drift Compensation

C.2.2 Maintenance Warnings – Three Levels

The software determines when the drift compensation for a detector reaches an unacceptable level that can compromise detector performance. When a detector reaches an unacceptable level, the control panel indicates a maintenance warning. The table below summarizes the three levels of maintenance warnings:

Table C.1 Definitions of Maintenance Levels

Maintenance Level	Indicates
Low Chamber value	A hardware problem in the detector.
Maintenance Alert	Dust accumulation that is near but below the allowed limit. The Maintenance Alert level indicates the need for maintenance before the performance of the detector is compromised.
Maintenance Urgent	Dust accumulation above the allowed limit.

A graphic representation of the maintenance levels:

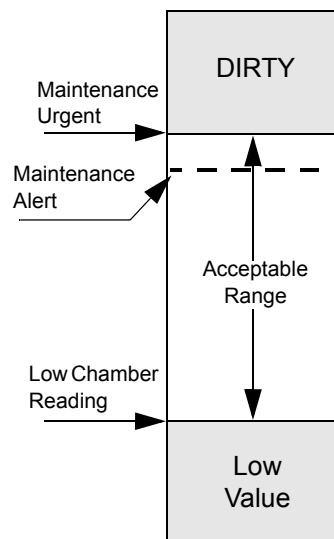


Figure C.2 Diagram of Maintenance Levels

C.2.3 Self-Optimizing Pre-Alarm

You can set each detector, except Heat, for Self-Optimizing Pre-Alarm (PA=1). In this Self-Optimizing mode, the software measures the normal peak analog readings and sets the Pre-Alarm level just above these normal peaks. This allows extremely sensitive Pre-Alarm capability with reasonable protection against non-fire signals. The figure below shows a graphical representation of the Self-Optimizing Pre-Alarm level:

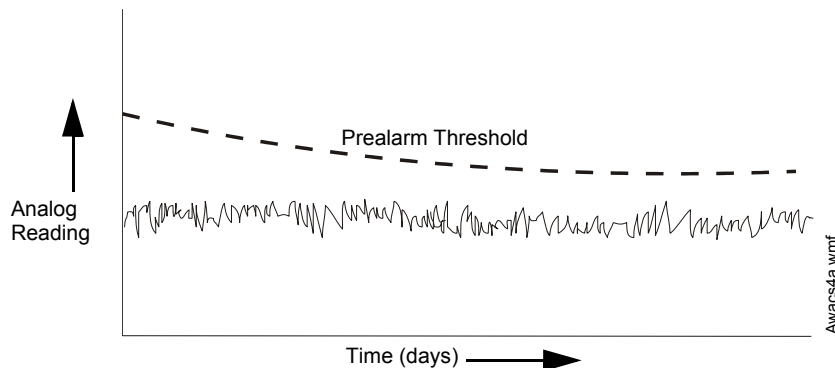


Figure C.3 Self-optimizing Pre-Alarm Level

For more information on setting Pre-Alarm levels, refer to “Changing Detector Sensitivity” on page 52

C.2.4 Detector Sensitivity

The control panel provides nine Sensitivity Levels for alarm detection and pre-alarm as follows:



NOTE: For a list of all detector sensitivity levels, see Table C.2 on page 100.

- **Alarm Sensitivity Levels** - Select the sensitivity of a detector from 1-9 (1=highest sensitivity; 9=lowest sensitivity).
- **Pre-Alarm Sensitivity Levels** - Select one of nine levels from 1 to 9 (0=no Pre-Alarm, 1=self-optimizing, 2=highest sensitivity, 9=lowest sensitivity). You can set Pre-Alarm operation to Action (latching) or Alert (non-latching) and to activate Special Zones. For instructions on programming, refer to “How to Select a Pre-Alarm Level” on page 99.

Set the sensitivity levels as fixed or programmed for day and night operation. For details, refer to “Time Control Zones” on page 91.

A sample sensitivity window for a laser detector:

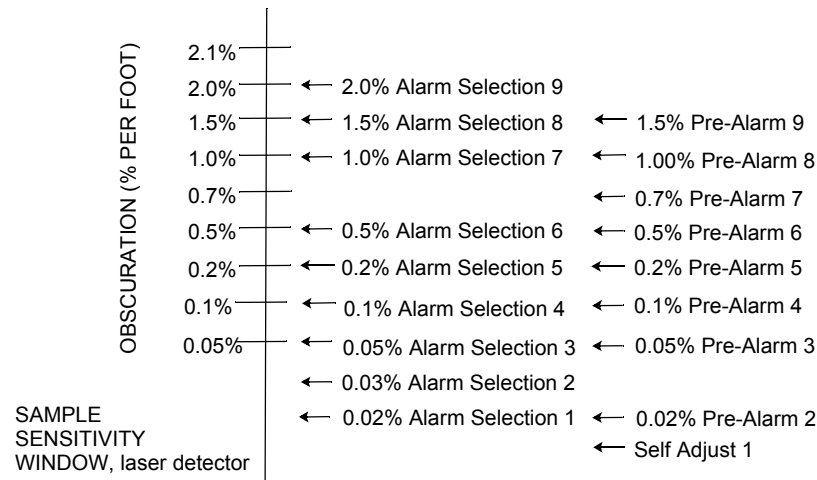


Figure C.4 Sensitivity Levels for a FlashScan View® Laser Detector

C.2.5 Cooperative Multi-Detector Sensing

Cooperative Multi-Detector Sensing is the ability of a smoke detector to consider readings from nearby detectors in making alarm or pre-alarm decisions. Each detector can include up to two other detectors in its decision. Without statistical sacrifice in the ability to resist false alarms, Cooperative Multi-Detector Sensing allows a detector to increase its sensitivity to actual smoke by a factor of almost 2 to 1. Cooperative Multi-Detector Sensing also allows the combination of ionization with photoelectric technology in reaching an alarm decision. The figure below shows a graph representing Cooperative Multi-Detector Sensing:

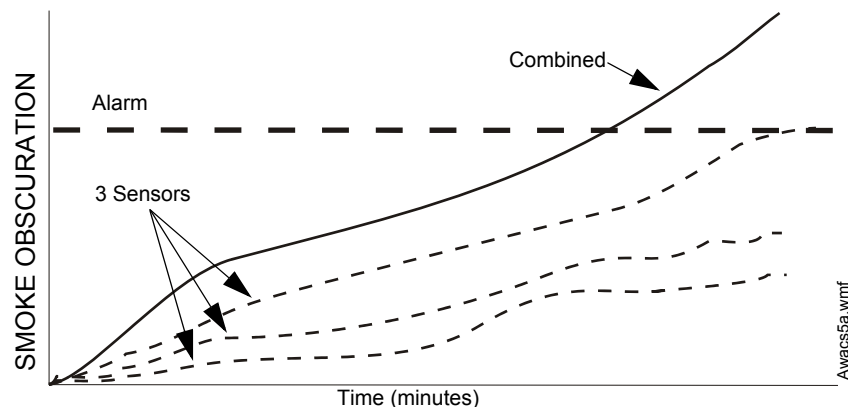


Figure C.5 Cooperative Multi-Detector Sensing

C.3 Pre-Alarm

C.3.1 Definition

The Pre-Alarm function is a programmable option which determines the system's response to real-time detector sensing values above the programmed setting. Use the Pre-Alarm function if you want to get an early warning of incipient or potential fire conditions. There are two levels of Pre-Alarm:

- Alert (Refer to “Alert Level” below)
- Action (Refer to “Action Level” on page 99)

Alert and Action Pre-Alarm settings are global. For instance, if you program Pre-Alarm for Alert, all intelligent detectors programmed for Pre-Alarm are set to Alert (refer to “How to Select a Pre-Alarm Level” on page 99). You can, however, set unique Pre-Alarm sensitivity levels (PA) for individual detectors (refer to “Detector Sensitivity Settings” on page 100).

C.3.2 Alert Level

Alert Functions

The control panel software, in addition to checking for alarm levels, checks for Pre-Alarm thresholds for each addressable, intelligent smoke detector programmed for Pre-Alarm. If a detector's real-time sensing level exceeds the programmed Alert threshold, the control panel indicates an Pre-Alarm condition for the detector. The control panel does the following functions when a detector reaches pre-alarm level:

- The Pre-Alarm message is sent to the History buffer and to any installed FDU-80s and printers. The message is sent (and time stamped) at the time that it first occurred. This historical data could provide valuable information about the progress of a fire.
- The PRE-ALARM LED flashes and the panel sounder pulses until acknowledged.
- Zone F9 activates—but Zone 00 (general alarm) or any other zone, System Trouble relay and System Alarm relay do not activate.
- The Pre-Alarm indication for this detector will restore automatically to normal if its sensitivity, programmable to one of nine settings, drops below pre-alarm level. Zone F09 clears automatically when no Pre-Alarm conditions exist.
- A subsequent alarm for this detector also clears the Pre-Alarm indication.

Example of an Alert Level

When an ion detector is programmed for AL:7 and PA:5 (covered in “Changing Detector Sensitivity” on page 52), an Alert Pre-Alarm occurs at measured smoke detector levels that exceed 1.00% per foot obscuration. When this happens the panel sounder and the PRE-ALARM LED pulse, and a display appears on the LCD, similar to the sample screen shown below:

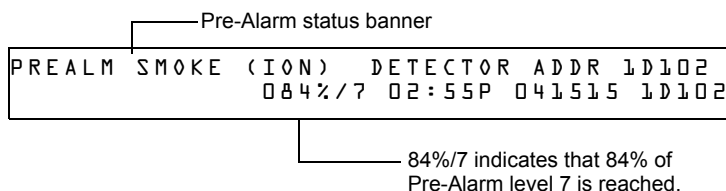


Figure C.6 Sample Display of a Pre-Alarm Alert Condition

C.3.3 Action Level

Action Functions

If you program a detector for Action Pre-Alarm and the detector reaches a level that exceeds the programmed Pre-Alarm level, the control panel indicates an Action condition. Indication at the panel is the same as in Figure C.6 above. The control panel does the following functions when a detector reaches the programmed pre-alarm level:

- The Action message is sent to the History buffer and to any installed FDU-80s and printers. The message is sent (and time stamped) only at the time that it first occurred. This historical data could provide valuable information about the progress of a fire.
- The PRE-ALARM LED and panel sounder pulse until acknowledged.
- Zone F09 is activated—but Zone Z00 (general alarm or any other zone) and the System Trouble and System Alarm relays do not activate.
- The fifth zone programmed (not the first four) for this detector activates. The fifth zone is the right-most entry on line two of the detector CBE list in the Point Programming screen. (For more information, refer to “Modify an Addressable Detector Point” on page 18). You can use the fifth zone to control functions of a detector or group of detectors once the pre-alarm level is reached. Fifth zone activations also allow ACS annunciation by a detector or group of detectors in Action Pre-Alarm condition.
- The Pre-Alarm condition and the zone programmed will latch until system reset, even if the sensitivity drops below the pre-alarm level.
- A subsequent alarm condition for this detector clears the Action indication from the LCD display alarm list.

C.3.4 How to Select a Pre-Alarm Level

Instructions and sample displays to program Pre-Alarm for Alert or Action

1. At the “Enter Password” screen, enter your Program Change Password to display the “Program Change Selection” screen. Press **1** to enter the “Basic Program” screen:

```
0=CLR 1=AUTO 2=POINT 3=PASSWD 4=MESSAGE
5=ZONES 6=SPL FUNCT 7=SYSTEM 8=CHECK PRG
```

6=SPL FUNCT

2. From the “Basic Program” screen, press the **6** key to display the “Special Function Zone Change” screen.

```
SPECIAL FUNCTION: F0=PRESIG R0-R9=REL
F5-F6=TIME F7=HOL F8=CODE F9=PRE-ALARM
```

F9=PRE-ALARM

3. From the “Special Function Zone Change” screen, press **F9** to display the “Pre-Alarm Function” screen, with Alert blinking.

ALERT blinking

```
PRG PRELARM FUNCT          ALERT
                              F09
```

4. To select Action, press the **+** (Next Selection) or **-** (Previous Selection) key.

ACTION blinking

```
PRG PRELARM FUNCT          ACTION
                              F09
```

C.4 Detector Sensitivity Settings

C.4.1 How to Select Pre-Alarm and Alarm Sensitivity

Each detector provides a host of selectable intelligent options. The control panel provides nine levels of Pre-Alarm (PA:1–PA:9) and Alarm (AL:1–AL:9) in percent per foot obscuration:

- **PA:0** no Pre-Alarm selection.
- **PA:1** usually the self-optimizing setting where the control panel selects a suitable Pre-Alarm level for a detector.
- **PA:2–PA:9** the detector Pre-Alarm sensitivity level - with PA:2 the most sensitive and PA:9 the least sensitive.
- **AL:1–AL:9** the detector Alarm sensitivity level - with AL:1 the most sensitive and AL:9 the least sensitive.



NOTE: (d) Signifies the factory default setting in Table C.2.

Table C.2 Detector Sensitivity (in percent obscuration per foot) (1 of 2)

Detector Type	Alarm (FlashScan)	Alarm (CLIP)	Pre-Alarm
Photo Electric SMOKE (PHOTO) (See notes * and †)	AL:1=0.50 % AL:2=0.73 % AL:3=0.96 % AL:4=1.19 % AL:5=1.43 % AL:6=1.66 % AL:7=1.89 % AL:8=2.12 % (d) AL:9=2.35 %	AL:1=0.50 % AL:2=0.73 % AL:3=0.96 % AL:4=1.19 % AL:5=1.43 % AL:6=1.66 % AL:7=1.89 % AL:8=2.12 % (d) AL:9=2.35 %	PA:1=Auto PA:2=0.30 % PA:3=0.47 % PA:4=0.64 % PA:5=0.81 % PA:6=0.99 % PA:7=1.16 % PA:8=1.33 % (d) PA:9=1.50 %
Ion SMOKE (ION) (See notes * and †)	AL:1=0.50 % AL:2=0.75 % AL:3=1.00 % AL:4=1.25 % AL:5=1.50 % AL:6=1.75 % (d) AL:7=2.00 % AL:8=2.25 % AL:9=2.50 %	AL:1=0.50 % AL:2=0.75 % AL:3=1.00 % AL:4=1.25 % AL:5=1.50 % AL:6=1.75 % (d) AL:7=2.00 % AL:8=2.25 % AL:9=2.50 %	PA:1=Auto PA:2=0.40 % PA:3=0.50 % PA:4=0.75 % PA:5=1.00 % PA:6=1.25 % (d) PA:7=1.50 % PA:8=1.75 % PA:9=2.00 %
FlashScan View® Laser (See Note **)	AL:1=0.02 % AL:2=0.03 % AL:3=0.05 % AL:4=0.10 % AL:5=0.20 % AL:6=0.50 % (d) AL:7=1.00 % AL:8=1.50 % AL:9=2.00 %	AL:1=0.02 % AL:2=0.03 % AL:3=0.05 % AL:4=0.10 % AL:5=0.20 % AL:6=0.50 % (d) AL:7=1.00 % AL:8=1.50 % †† AL:9=2.00 %	PA:1=Auto PA:2=0.02 % PA:3=0.05 % PA:4=0.10 % PA:5=0.20 % PA:6=0.50 % (d) PA:7=0.70 % PA:8=1.00 % PA:9=1.50 %
Acclimate Plus™ (See Note †† and †††)	AL:1=0.50 % AL:2=1.00 % AL:3=1.00 to 2.00 % AL:4=2.00 % AL:5=2.00 to 3.00 % (d) AL:6=3.00 % AL:7=3.00 to 4.00 % AL:8=4.00 % AL:9=thermal 135°F	Alarm (CLIP) AL:1=1.00 % AL:2=1.00 % AL:3=1.00 to 2.00 % AL:4=2.00 % AL:5=2.00 to 4.00 % (d) AL:6=2.00 to 4.00 % AL:7=2.00 to 4.00 % AL:8=4.00 % AL:9=4.00 %	PA:1=0.50 % PA:2=1.00 % PA:3=1.00 % PA:4=1.00 to 2.00 % PA:5=1.00 to 2.00 % (d) PA:6=2.00 % PA:7=2.00 % PA:8=2.00 to 3.00 % PA:9=2.00 to 3.00 %
Beam Detector (See Note †††)	AL:1=25% AL:2=30% AL:3=40% AL:4=50% AL:5=30 - 50% AL:6=40 - 50%	AL:1=25% AL:2=30% AL:3=40% AL:4=50% AL:5=30 - 50% AL:6=40 - 50%	N/A

Table C.2 Detector Sensitivity (in percent obscuration per foot) (2 of 2)

Detector Type	Alarm (FlashScan)	Alarm (CLIP)	Pre-Alarm
FSC-851 IntelliQuad Detector ^{†††}	AL:1=1% AL:2=2% AL:3=3% AL:4=3% w/ 10 minute confirmation ^{****} AL:5=4% w/ 10 minute confirmation AL:6=Thermal 135°F AL:7=Thermal 135°F AL:8=Thermal 135°F AL:9=Thermal 135°F		PA:1=1% PA:2=1% PA:3=2% PA:4=3% PA:5=3% w/ 10 minute confirmation PA:6=4% w/ 10 minute confirmation PA:7=4% w/ 10 minute confirmation PA:8=4% w/ 10 minute confirmation PA:9=4% w/ 10 minute confirmation
FCO-851 IntelliQuad PLUS Multi-Criteria Fire/CO Detector ^{††††}	AL:1=1% AL:2=2% AL:3=3% AL:4=3% w/ 10 minute confirmation ^{****} AL:5=4% w/ 10 minute confirmation AL:6=Thermal 135°F		PA:1=1% PA:2=1% PA:3=2% PA:4=3%w/ 10 minute confirmation PA:5=3%w/ 10 minute confirmation PA:6=4% Thermal 135°F

* Detectors are suitable for open area protection within the listed air velocity range. Typically, this range is 0 - 4,000 ft/min for photoelectric detectors and 0 - 1,200 ft/min for ionization detectors. Be sure to confirm this range before installing the detector by referring to the manufacturer's installation instructions.

† FSP-951, FSP-951-IV, FSP-951R, FSP-951R-IV, FSP-951T, FSP-951T-IV detectors must be programmed with sensitivity level 8 or 9 for Open Area Protection, and Levels 1 through 7 for Special Applications to be compliant with UL 268 7th Edition requirements (Default = 8).

‡ Use only alarm sensitivity setting of AL=1, AL=2 or AL=3 for ION detectors installed in Canada.

** The use of alarm sensitivities below 0.50% obscuration per foot requires a 90 day test to ensure that the environment for the detectors is suitable for the higher sensitivity setting.

†† 1% maximum on CLIP. Higher figures may display.

††† For Acclimate detectors installed in Canada: Use only the alarm settings of AL:1 or AL:2.

*** The FPTI-951, FPTI-951-IV must be programmed with sensitivity level 8 for Open Area Protection, and Level 2, 4, or 6 (Default=3) for Special Applications to be compliant with UL 268 7th Edition requirements.

†††† Refer to the beam detector manual to determine the alarm settings: they are a function of the distance between the detector and its reflector.

‡‡‡ In CLIP mode, any AL: settings over AL:5 will be set to AL:5 by the panel. Any PA: settings over PA:5 will be set to PA:5 by the panel.

**** Within the 10 minute fire signature confirmation delay period if there is a detection of another fire signature (Carbon Monoxide, Infrared or Thermal) it overrides the 10 minute confirmation time.

†††† FCO-951, FCO-951-IV detectors must be programmed with sensitivity level 3, 4, or 5 for Open Area Protection, and Level 1 or 2 (Default = 4) for Special Applications to be compliant with UL 268 7th Edition requirements.

C.4.2 How to Test Detectors Set Below 0.50% Obscuration per Foot

Using alarm sensitivities below 0.50% obscuration per foot requires a 90-day test to ensure that the detector environment is suitable for the higher sensitivity setting. To meet Notifier and Underwriters Laboratory requirements, test each detector planned to operate below 0.50%/ft obscuration as follows:

1. Set the detector as follows:

Step	Action
1	Initially set to the 0.50% obscuration per foot Alarm level.
2	Set the Pre-Alarm level to the desired final Alarm sensitivity.
3	Set the Pre-Alarm to Alert mode (non-latching).

2. Operate detectors continuously for 90 days with all environmental factors (such as, temperature, humidity, air flow, occupancy, and so on) similar to the intended application for the detectors. Record all events for each tested detector with an electronic History buffer or a printout.
3. At the end of the 90-day test: An authorized Notifier representative, or an end user trained by an authorized Notifier representative must inspect the results of the test. If the test results show no alarms or pre-alarms for the tested detectors, reprogram the fire alarm system to set the Alarm sensitivity to the more sensitive Pre-Alarm level of the test.

C.5 Detector Maintenance Features

C.5.1 Overview

The NF2S-640 provides features to check the maintenance performance level of addressable, intelligent detectors. Detector maintenance features include the following:

- View detector maintenance information for an individual detector
- Print a detector maintenance report for all detectors

C.5.2 How to Access Detector Maintenance Information

1. Access detector maintenance functions by pressing the ENTER key. The control panel displays the Program Entry screen:

```
1=PROGRAMMING      2=READ STATUS ENTRY
(ESCAPE TO ABORT)
```

2. At the Program Entry screen, press the **M** key. The control panel displays the Detector Maintenance Selection screen:

```
SLC loop      Three digit address
Select Detector Address (LDAAA) <ENTER>
or Press P, <ENTER> for print all.
```

3. Press **1** or **2** to specify the SLC loop, then the detector's three digit address, then press the enter key; or to print a Detector Maintenance Report (Figure C.8 on page 103): Press **P**; then, press the enter key.

C.5.3 View Detector Maintenance for a Detector

When you enter the detector SLC address the control panel displays the Detector Maintenance Status screen as shown below:

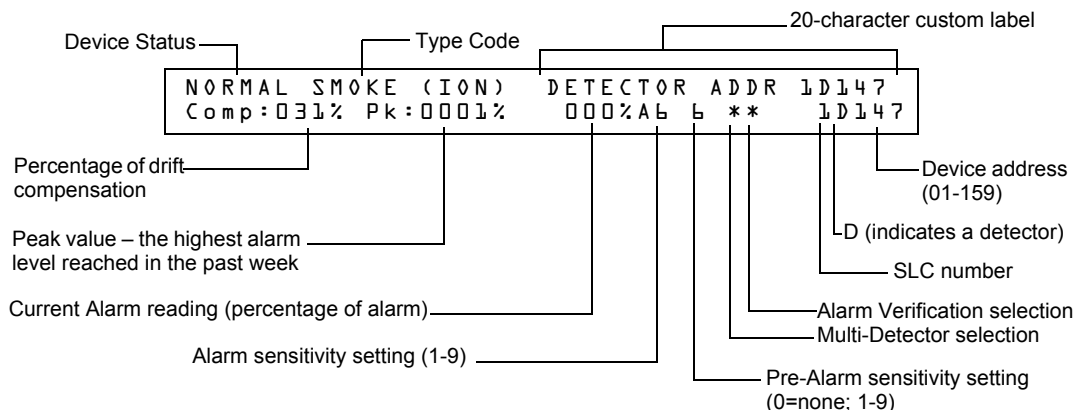


Figure C.7 Detector Maintenance Status Screen

Once you display information for a detector, you can use the **+** (Next Selection) and **-** (Previous Selection) keys to view information for the next or previous detector on the SLC.

Refer to “Interpreting a Detector Status Display or Maintenance Report” on page 103 for descriptions of each item.

C.5.4 Print a Detector Maintenance Report

A Detector Maintenance Report lists detector maintenance status for each installed addressable detector [except FDX-551(an analog heat detector)].

When you press and enter the **P** key the control panel sends a Detector Maintenance Report (Figure C.8) to the printer connected to the control panel.

```

Detector Maintenance Report
1
*** PRINT SMOKE DETECTOR MAINTENANCE ***
NORMAL SMOKE (PHOTO) INTENSIVE CARE UNIT Comp:032% Pk:0002% 000% AB B ** 1D043
NORMAL SMOKE (PHOTO) DETECTOR ADDR 1D044 Comp:027% Pk:0001% 000% AB B ** 1D044
NORMAL SMOKE (PHOTO) DETECTOR ADDR 1D045 Comp:028% Pk:0001% 000% AB B ** 1D045
NORMAL SMOKE (PHOTO) DETECTOR ADDR 1D046 Comp:030% Pk:0001% 000% AB B ** 1D046
NORMAL SMOKE (PHOTO) DETECTOR ADDR 1D047 Comp:024% Pk:0002% 000% AB B ** 1D047
NORMAL SMOKE (PHOTO) DETECTOR ADDR 1D048 Comp:031% Pk:0002% 000% AB B ** 1D048
NORMAL SMOKE (PHOTO) DETECTOR ADDR 1D049 Comp:033% Pk:0002% 000% AB B ** 1D049
NORMAL SMOKE (PHOTO) DETECTOR ADDR 1D050 Comp:008% Pk:0003% 000% AB B ** 1D050
***** PRINT END *****

```

Figure C.8 Sample Detector Maintenance Report

C.5.5 Interpreting a Detector Status Display or Maintenance Report

Detector Maintenance Status Screens and Detector Maintenance Reports provide the same information (such as Device Status, Compensation, Peak Value) about a detector. This section contains descriptions of each item that appears in a Detector Maintenance Status Screen or a Detector Maintenance Report.

```

NORMAL SMOKE (PHOTO) DETECTOR ADDR 1D044 Comp:027% Pk:0001% 000% AB B C * 1D044
1          2          3          4          5          6          7          8          9          10          11

```

1. **Device Status** (NORMAL) The status of the detector: NORMAL, ALARM, DISABL OR TEST.
2. **Type Code** (SMOKE (PHOTO)) The software Type Code that identifies the type of detector. Refer to “Type Codes for Intelligent Detectors” on page 111.
3. **Custom Label** (DETECTOR ADDR 1D044) The 19-character user-defined custom label.
4. **Drift Compensation** (COMP:027%) The relative cleanliness of a detector determined by sampling the amount of contaminants in the detector, ambient air conditions, and the age of the detector. The Comp value also indicates if a detector requires maintenance. Refer to “Maintenance Warnings – Three Levels” on page 95 for definitions of maintenance levels. The table below contains a list of the maintenance level values for each type of detector:

Table C.3 Maintenance Levels by Detector Type

Type of Detector	Normal	Low Chamber Reading	Maint. Alert	Maint. Urgent
Ion	006-068	less than 006	92-99	100
Photo	006-069	less than 006	93-99	100
Laser	003-063	less than 003	83-99	100
Acclimate Plus™	n/a	LO-VAL	Dirty1	Dirty2

5. **Peak Value** (PK:0001%) The highest analog value reached by the detector during the past week. The peak value slowly returns to zero.

6. **Alarm Reading (000%)** The current alarm reading of the detector, as a percentage of the Alarm Sensitivity setting.
7. **Alarm Sensitivity Setting (A8)** The Alarm Sensitivity (x=1-9) entered in the Detector Sensitivity Screen.
8. **Pre-Alarm Sensitivity Setting (8)** The Pre-Alarm Sensitivity (1-9; 0 = Pre-Alarm not used) entered in the Detector Settings Screen. Refer to “Detector Sensitivity Settings” on page 100 for more information on the Pre-Alarm sensitivity settings.
9. **Multi-Detector Selection (*)** A smoke detector programmed so that it evaluates readings from nearby detectors in making Alarm or Pre-Alarm decisions. Cooperative Multi-Detector sensing also allows the combination of ionization with photoelectric technology in reaching an alarm decision. See “Modify an Addressable Detector Point” on page 18 for instructions on setting Cooperative Multi-Detector Settings.
 - * – Multi-not used.
 - A** – combines the detector’s alarm decision with the next address above.
 - B** – combines the detector’s alarm decision with the next address below.
 - C** – combines the detector’s alarm decision with the next address above and the next address below.
10. **Alarm Verification (*)**
 - * – Alarm Verification not programmed for this detector.
 - V** – Alarm Verification enabled.
 - xx** – Alarm Verification programmed for the detector; xx equals the Verification Counter (00-99). See “Modify an Addressable Detector Point” on page 18 for instructions on setting Alarm Verification.
11. **Device SLC Address (1D044)** The SLC address of the detector.

Appendix D: CBE (Control-By-Event)

D.1 Description

CBE (Control-By-Event) is a software function that provides a means to program a variety of output responses based on various initiating events. The control panel operates Control-By-Event (CBE) through 99 Software Zones with the following features:

- Each input point (detector, monitor module) can list up to five Software Zones
- Each output point (control module or NAC) can list up to five Software Zones
- Output points can list zone Z00 (general alarm). Non-Alarm or Supervisory points do not activate Software Zone Z00 (general alarm)

D.2 Input and Outputs

Input and output devices with CBE-listed Software Zones work as follows:

These devices	Operate with CBE as follows
Inputs (detectors, monitor modules)	When an input device activates, so do all Software Zones listed to the input device.
Outputs (control modules and NACs)	When a Software Zone activates, the output device(s) in that zone turns on.

D.3 Equations

Space for up to twenty logic or time delay equations is included in the control panel. Each equation can be a logic equation or a time delay function. A time delay function can have a logic equation as an internal equation, but not vice versa. The rules of the equations are:

1. Equations can be entered, edited and viewed in the VeriFire™ Tools program, but can only be viewed on the control panel.
2. The twenty equations are designated in the panel as ZE0-ZE9 and ZL0-ZL9, and are evaluated in that order.



NOTE: In the VeriFire™ Tools program, ZL1 - ZL10 corresponds to ZE0-ZE9, and ZL11 - ZL20 corresponds to ZL0-ZL9.

3. Equations will always begin with a logic or a time delay function.
4. Equations will be a maximum of 73 characters long, including parentheses and commas.
5. Equations can have a maximum of 10 logic functions. The function set is listed below in “Equation Entry” on page 106.
6. These equations are to be evaluated after all other devices have been evaluated.
7. One logic equation can be used as a variable in another equation only if the equation used has previously been evaluated. For example, the results of the ZE0 equation can be used in the ZL5 equation but the opposite is not true.
8. Time delay equations can use any other functions as an internal equation, but the other function can not use time delay equation as an internal equation.
9. A logic instruction can have a maximum of 20 arguments (inclusive start and stop address).
10. Maximum for the delay timer is 18 hours 12 minutes.

D.4 Equation Entry

The equations must be entered using the VeriFire™ Tools Program Utility. All are subject to the maximum number of arguments possible in a logic instruction as discussed above (Item Number 9 on page 105).

D.4.1 Logic Functions

The “AND” Operator

Requires that each argument be in alarm.

Example: AND(Z02,Z05,Z09)

All three arguments in the equation must be in alarm for the output point to be activated.

The “OR” Operator

Requires that any argument be in alarm

Example: OR(Z02,Z05,Z09)

If any one of the three arguments in the equation is in alarm the output point will be activated.

The “NOT” Operator

Inverts the state of the argument (activated to deactivated OR deactivated to activated).

Example: NOT(Z02)

The output point will remain activated until the argument goes into alarm.

If the argument goes into alarm the output point will deactivate.

The “ONLY1” Operator

Requires that only one argument be in alarm.

Example: ONLY1(Z02,Z05,Z09)

If only one of the arguments is in alarm the output point will be activated.

The “ANY2” Operator

Requires that two or more arguments be in alarm.

Example: ANY2(Z02,Z05,Z09)

If any two or more of the arguments are in alarm the output point will be activated.

The “ANY3” Operator

Requires that three or more arguments be in alarm.

Example: ANY3(Z02,Z05,Z07,Z09)

If any three or more of the arguments are in alarm the output point will be activated.

The “XZONE” Operator

Requires that any combination of two or more input devices programmed to a zone be in alarm.

Example: XZONE(Z02)

If any combination of two or more initiating devices that have been programmed (CBE) to this software zone comes into alarm, then this output point will be activated.

The “RANGE” Operator

Each argument within the range must conform to the requirements of the governing operator. The range limit is 20 consecutive arguments.

Example: AND(RANGE(Z1,Z20))

Zone 1 through Zone 20 must all be in alarm for the output point to be activated.

D.4.2 Equation Syntax Example

OR(AND(L1D1,L1D4),AND(L2D6,L2M3,NOT(L2M4)),ANY2(L1M13,L1M14,L1M15))

Equation begins with a logic or time delay function - OR

67 Characters (maximum of 73) - includes parentheses and commas.

5 Logic Functions (maximum of 10) - OR, AND, AND, NOT and ANY2.

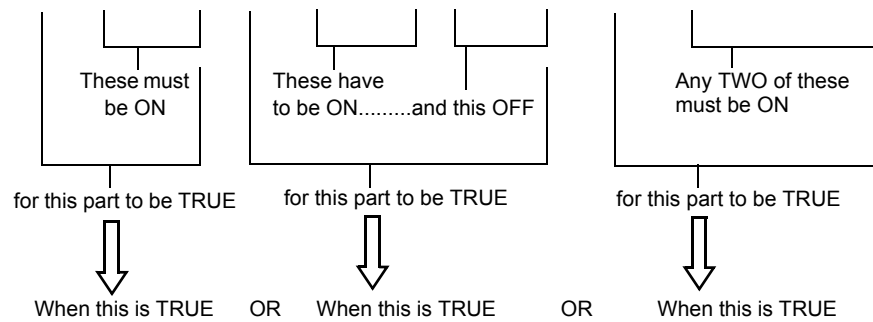
8 Arguments (maximum of 20 per logic function) - L1D1,L1D4,L2D6,L2M3,L2M4....

The equation contains no spaces.

D.4.3 Evaluating an Equation

When you evaluate an equation, you start from the innermost part of the equation and work outwards. For this equation to evaluate TRUE and thus turn on any output mapped to it, the following conditions must be met:

OR(AND(L1D1,L1D4),AND(L2D6,L2M3,NOT(L2M4)),ANY2(L1M13,L1M14,L1M15))



Then all outputs programmed with this equation will be turned ON.

D.4.4 Argument Entries

The argument entries of the logic functions can be another logic function or any of the devices listed below:

1D1 – 1D159	detectors loop 1	(159)
1M1 – 1M159	modules loop 1	(159)
2D1 – 2D159	detectors loop 2	(159)
2M1 – 2M159	modules loop 2	(159)
B1 – B4	panel bells	(4)
Z0 – Z99	zones	(100)
F0 – F9	special function zones	(10)
R0 – R9	releasing zones	(10)
ZE0 – ZE9**	equations 0-9	(10)
ZL0 – ZL9***	equations 10-19	(10)
*Node numbers can be entered in VeriFire™ Tools for network programming. **Corresponds in VeriFire™ Tools to ZL1-ZL10 ***Corresponds in VeriFire™ Tools to ZL11-ZL20		

Equations must be evaluated before use in another equation.

D.4.5 Time Delay Functions

The “DEL” Operator

Used for delayed operation

Example: DEL(HH:MM:SS,HH:MM:SS,ZE5)

- The first HH:MM:SS is the delay time, the second HH:MM:SS is the duration time.
- If delay of zero is entered (00.00.00), the equation will evaluate true as soon as the internal equation (ZE5) evaluates true and will remain that way for the specified duration, unless the internal equation becomes false.
- If no duration is specified, then the device will not be deactivated until a reset occurs or the internal equation evaluates false.

The “SDEL” Operator

A latched version of the DEL operator. Once the equation evaluates true, it remains activated until a reset, even if the internal equation (ZE5) becomes false.

Example: SDEL(HH:MM:SS,HH:MM:SS,ZE5)

- The first HH:MM:SS is the delay time, the second HH:MM:SS is the duration time.
- If delay of zero is entered (00.00.00), the equation will evaluate true as soon as the internal equation (ZE5) evaluates true and will remain that way for the specified duration.
- If no duration is specified, then the device will not deactivate until reset.

The installer can enter the equations in any combination wanted as long as the format of the logic function or time delay is followed from the lists above. Error checking will be performed after the user has entered the complete equation. Possible errors are too many or too few parentheses, too many or too few arguments inside the parentheses, unknown function and unknown device type.

D.5 CBE Example

An example of CBE, where monitor module 1M101 lists zone Z04 and Z05, and control module 1M108 lists zone Z05 and zone Z07:

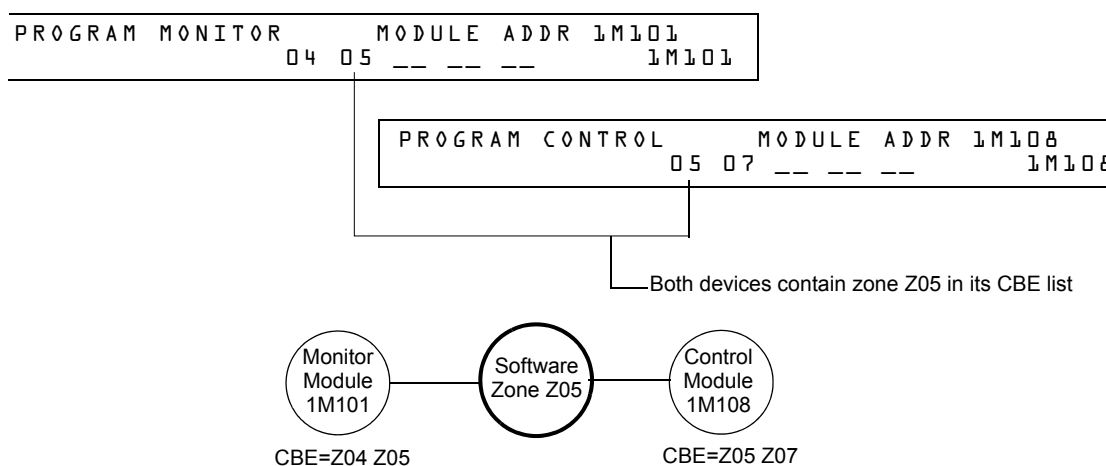


Figure D.1 CBE Example

When monitor module 1M101 activates, the following CBE takes place:

1. Software Zones Z04 and Z05 activate.
2. Since control module 1M108 has Z05 in its CBE list, all of its outputs would activate. All output devices with Z04 or Z05 would activate.

Appendix E: Detector Initialization

E.1 Overview

The control panel automatically performs a detector initialization routine when you add or change a detector, unless the control panel is in Walk Test or Advanced Walk Test. If you change a detector with the control panel in Walk Test or Advanced Walk Test, you must manually initialize the detector as detailed in “How to Manually Initialize a Detector” on page 110. The detector initialization routine takes approximately 2.5 minutes, during which time the FACP remains in service. While initializing a detector, follow these guidelines:

- Make sure the detector is free of residual smoke during detector initialization.
- Do not test a detector during detector initialization.



NOTE: The control panel only performs detector initialization if it senses that a detector was removed for at least 15 seconds. This is what actually “turns on” the detector. It is an automatic procedure but is specified here because of the delay between detector connection and full function. The rest of the system remains in full service during this time.

A sample screen that appears on the LCD display during detector initialization.

```
Detector Initializing _ Please Wait
02:48P 041515 Sat
```



WARNING:

If you replace any detector with a different type of detector (for example, replace a laser detector with a photoelectric detector), you must immediately program the control panel with the new detector Type Code. Failure to do so can cause incorrect control panel operation, including false alarms. For instructions on replacing a detector, refer to “How to Replace a Detector” on page 109.

E.2 System Testing and Detector Initialization

To facilitate system testing, the control panel does not initialize detectors during Walk Test and Advanced Walk Test. You can remove a detector to confirm supervision, then replace the detector for immediate testing. If you replace a removed detector with a different detector of the same type, you must manually initialize the detector according to the instructions in “How to Manually Initialize a Detector” on page 110. If, however, you want to replace a removed detector with a different type of detector, refer to “How to Replace a Detector” on page 109.

E.3 How to Replace a Detector

If you replace a detector with a different type of detector, you must immediately program the control panel for the new detector type. To replace a detector, follow these steps:



NOTE: Parentheses show an example of replacing an existing photoelectric detector at address 1D101 with a laser detector.

Step	Action
1	Disable the point of the detector. (point 1D101)
2	Remove the photoelectric detector and replace with laser detector set to the same address.
3	Autoprogram the panel to recognize the new detector type.
4	Enable new detector.

E.4 How to Manually Initialize a Detector

You only need to manually initialize a detector when you change a detector during Walk Test or Advanced Walk Test. If, however, you replace a detector with a different type of detector, you must immediately program the new detector according to the instructions in “How to Replace a Detector” on page 109.

To manually initialize a detector, follow these steps:

1. Press the ENTER key. The control panel displays the Program Entry screen:

```
1=PROGRAMMING      2=READ STATUS ENTRY  
(ESCAPE TO ABORT)
```

2. Press the 1 key. The control panel displays the Enter Password screen:

```
ENTER PROG OR STAT PASSWORD, THEN ENTER.  
(ESCAPE TO ABORT)
```

3. Enter the password RESET, which starts detector initialization. The control panel displays the following three screens, in the sequence shown, while initializing a detector:

```
CHECKING MEMORY  NFS2-640 Release 1.0  
Software #XXXXXXX
```

```
Detector Initializing _ Please Wait  
02:48P 041508 Tue
```

When the control panel completes the detector initialization, it displays system status as shown below:

```
SYSTEM NORMAL      02:50P 041515 Tue
```

Appendix F: Type Codes

F.1 What are Type Codes?

Type Codes are software selections for initiating devices (detectors and monitor modules) and output devices (control modules and NACs). Some Type Codes are self-explanatory; that is, the Type Code matches the function of the device, such as a “Monitor” for a monitor module, “Photo” for a photoelectric detector, and so on. Type codes also provide special functions, such as activating switches, solenoids, and control panel functions.

F.2 How to Select a Type Code

You select a Type Code through the Point Programming screen. For instructions, refer to “Modify an Addressable Detector Point” on page 18.

F.3 In this Appendix

This appendix contains detailed descriptions of Type Codes for input and output devices, as listed below:

Type of Device	Refer to page
F.4.2, "Type Codes for Intelligent Detectors"	page 111
F.4.3, "Type Codes for Monitor Modules"	page 113
F.5.2, "Type Codes for Control Modules"	page 115
Table F.3, "Control Module Type Codes"	page 116

F.4 Type Codes for Input Devices

F.4.1 Overview

This section provides Type Codes for intelligent detectors and monitor modules. For instructions on programming Type Codes, refer to “Modify or Delete a Point (2=POINT)” on page 17.

F.4.2 Type Codes for Intelligent Detectors

A list of intelligent detector Type Codes, which specify the type of detector installed at an SLC address.

Type Code	Point Characteristics			Device Function
	Point Type	Latching (Y/N)	Point Function	
SMOKE (ION)	fire alarm	Y	lights fire alarm LED and activates CBE	Ionization smoke detector
SMOKE(DUCTI)	fire alarm	Y	lights fire alarm LED and activates CBE	Duct Ionization smoke detector
SUP.T(DUCTI) ³	supervisory	N	lights supervisory LED	Ionization smoke detector used as a duct detector to report supervisory condition rather than alarm. Tracking.
SUP.L(DUCTI)	supervisory	Y	lights supervisory LED	Ionization smoke detector used as a duct detector to report supervisory condition rather than alarm. Latching.
SUP.T(ION) ^{2,3}	supervisory	N	lights supervisory LED	Ionization smoke detector used to report supervisory condition rather than alarm. Tracking.
SUP.L(ION) ²	supervisory	Y	lights supervisory LED	Ionization smoke detector used to report supervisory condition rather than alarm. Latching.
SMOKE(PHOTO)	fire alarm	Y	lights fire alarm LED and activates CBE	Photoelectric smoke detector
SMOKE(DUCTP)	fire alarm	Y	lights fire alarm LED and activates CBE	Duct Photoelectric smoke detector
SUP.T(DUCTP) ³	supervisory	N	lights supervisory LED	Photoelectric smoke detector used as a duct detector to report supervisory condition rather than alarm. Tracking.

SUP.L(DUCTP)	supervisory	Y	lights supervisory LED	Photoelectric smoke detector used as a duct detector to report supervisory condition rather than alarm. Latching.
SUP.T(PHOTO) ^{2,3}	supervisory	N	lights supervisory LED	Photoelectric smoke detector used to report supervisory condition rather than alarm. Tracking.
SUP.L(PHOTO) ²	supervisory	Y	lights supervisory LED	Photoelectric smoke detector used to report supervisory condition rather than alarm. Latching.
SMOKE(HARSH) ¹	fire alarm	Y	lights fire alarm LED and activates CBE	HARSH smoke detector
FIRE/CO ⁴	fire alarm	Y	lights fire alarm LED for photo and heat, no LED will light for a CO alarm, photo and heat will activate CBE, CO alarm activates special function zone FC and sixth CBE zone only (sixth CBE zone programmable via VeriFire Tools)	Photoelectric, Carbon Monoxide, and Heat detector
FIRE/CO (P SUP) ^{2,4,5}	fire alarm/ supervisory	Y	lights fire alarm LED for heat, no LED will light for a CO alarm, supervisory LED will light for photo alarm, heat and photo will activate CBE, CO alarm activates special function zone FC and sixth CBE zone only (sixth CBE zone programmable via VeriFire Tools)	Photoelectric, Carbon Monoxide, and Heat detector
FIRE/CO (C SUP) ⁴	fire alarm/ supervisory	Y	lights fire alarm LED for heat and photo alarms, will light supervisory LED for CO alarm, photo and heat alarms will activate CBE, CO alarm will activate sixth CBE zone only (sixth CBE zone programmable via VeriFire Tools)	Photoelectric, Carbon Monoxide, and Heat detector
NOTE: For FIRE/CO detectors: Detectors programmed as FIRE/CO (P SUP), the heat and CO elements will latch and require a system reset to clear. The Photo element will latch or track, depending on the FIRE/CO (P SUP) setting. Detectors programmed as FIRE/CO (C SUP), the heat and Photo elements will latch and require a system reset to clear. The CO element will latch or track depending on the FIRE/CO (C SUP) setting.				
CO ALARM	CO alarm	Y	CBE Position #5 Activates for CO Prealarm, all other CBEs activate for a CO Alarm	Carbon Monoxide detector
CO SUP	CO supervisory	Y (see note)	CBE Position #5 Activates for CO Prealarm, all other CBEs activate for a CO Supervisory	Carbon Monoxide detector
PHOTO/CO ⁴	fire	Y	CBE Position #4 activates for CO, CBE Position #5 Activates for CO Prealarm, all other CBEs activate when the Photo element activates (i.e. fire alarm)	Photoelectric and Carbon Monoxide detector
P/CO (P SUP) ^{2,4,5}	photo - supervisory CO - Alarm	Y (see note)	CBE Position #4 activates for CO, CBE Position #5 Activates for CO Prealarm, all other CBEs activate when the Photo element activates (i.e. Supervisory)	Photoelectric and Carbon Monoxide detector
P/CO (C SUP) ⁴	Photo - Fire CO - supervisory	Y	CBE Position #4 activates for CO, CBE Position #5 Activates for CO Prealarm, all other CBEs activate when the Photo element activates (i.e. fire alarm)	Photoelectric and Carbon Monoxide Detector
NOTE: For PHOTO/CO detectors: Detectors programmed as PHOTO/CO (P SUP), the heat and CO elements will latch and require a system reset to clear. The Photo element will latch or track, depending on the PHOTO/CO (P SUP) setting. Detectors programmed as PHOTO/CO (C SUP), the heat and Photo elements will latch and require a system reset to clear. The CO element will latch or track depending on the PHOTO/CO (C SUP) setting. For Photo/CO and CO Detectors programmed as Photo/CO (P SUP) or CO (CO SUP) will either latch and track, depending on the setting.				
SMOKE(BEAM)	fire alarm	Y	lights fire alarm LED and activates CBE	Beam smoke detector
SMOKE(LASER)	fire alarm	Y	lights fire alarm LED and activates CBE	Laser smoke detector
SUP.L(LASER) ²	supervisory	Y	lights supervisory LED	Laser smoke detector used to report supervisory condition rather than alarm. Latching.
SUP.T(LASER) ^{2,3}	supervisory	N	lights supervisory LED	Laser smoke detector used to report supervisory condition rather than alarm. Tracking.
SMOKE(DUCTL)	fire alarm	Y	lights fire alarm LED and activates CBE	Duct Laser smoke detector
SUP T(DUCTL)	supervisory	N	lights supervisory LED	Laser smoke detector used as a duct detector to report supervisory condition rather than alarm. Tracking.
SUP L(DUCTL)	supervisory	Y	lights supervisory LED	Laser smoke detector used as a duct detector to report supervisory condition rather than alarm. Latching.

AIR REF	fire alarm	Y	lights fire alarm LED and activates CBE	Assign to one or more FSL-751 detectors used to monitor the quality of air entering the protected area. The air quality measurement allows the VIEW® system to compensate for vehicle fumes, fog, or other particles brought into the protected area through the ventilation system. Poor air quality will lower the sensitivity of all FSL-751 detectors on the SLC. The detector sensitivity, however, remains within approved limits (always less than 1% obscuration per foot).
NOTE: A reference detector still functions as a smoke detector, but you should set the detector sensitivity level to the least sensitive level—AL:9 and PA:9 Change Alarm and Pre-Alarm sensitivity. Refer to “Detector Sensitivity (in percent obscuration per foot)” on page 100 for a complete list of detector sensitivity settings.				
HEAT	fire alarm	Y	lights fire alarm LED and activates CBE	190°F intelligent thermal sensor
HEAT+	fire alarm	Y	lights fire alarm LED and activates CBE	190°F intelligent thermal sensor with low temperature warning.
HEAT(FIXED)	fire alarm	Y	lights fire alarm LED and activates CBE	135°F intelligent thermal sensor
HEAT (ROR)	fire alarm	Y	lights fire alarm LED and activates CBE	15°F per minute rate-of-rise detector
SMOKE ACCLIM	fire alarm	Y	lights fire alarm LED and activates CBE	Combination Photoelectric/heat detector without freeze warning (Acclimate Plus™)
SMOKE(ACCLI+)	fire alarm	Y	lights fire alarm LED and activates CBE	Combination Photoelectric/heat detector with freeze warning (Acclimate Plus™, or IntelliQuad FSC-851 Photoelectric Multi-Criteria Smoke Sensor)
SMOKE(MULTI) ¹	fire alarm	Y	lights fire alarm LED and activates CBE	Multisensor smoke detector
ASPIRATION	fire alarm	Y	lights fire alarm LED and activates CBE	Aspiration smoke detector
ASPIR (SUP)	supervisory	Y	lights supervisory LED and activates CBE	Aspiration detector supervision
ASPIR. (PRE)	prealarm	N	lights prealarm LED and activates CBE	Aspiration detector prealarm
ASPIR. (NON)	non-fire	N	activates CBE	Aspiration detector non-alarm
ASPIR. (REF)	non-fire	N	activates CBE	Used as a reference for other aspiration detectors on the loop.
NOTE: Aspiration detector (FAAST) programming requires 5 SLC addresses. When a device associated with a FAAST device is disabled locally, all devices associated with that FAAST will be automatically disabled as well.				
ACCLIMATE				
ACCL (P SUP)	fire	Y (see note)	activates CBE	Combination Photoelectric/Heat detector. Photo element activation generates a supervisory condition
ACCL+ (P SUP)	fire	Y (see note)	activates CBE	Combination Photoelectric/Heat detector with low temperature warning. Photo element activation generates a supervisory condition.
NOTE: For ACCL/ACCL+ detectors: Detectors programmed as ACCL (P SUP) or ACCL+ (P SUP), the heat element will latch and require a system reset to clear. The Photo element will latch or track, depending on the ACCL (P SUP) latching setting.				
¹ CLIP Mode only ² Requires approval of AHJ. ³ Not suitable for Canadian applications. ⁴ LED representation of a CO alarm may be performed using an ACS annunciator. ⁵ Photo element can be programmed as latching or tracking for all Photo/CO devices programmed as this type ID via VeriFire Tools.				

Table F.1 Intelligent Detector Type Codes

F.4.3 Type Codes for Monitor Modules

A list of monitor module Type Codes, which you can use to change the function of a monitor module point.

Type Code	Point Characteristics			Device Function
	Point Type	Latching (Y/N)	Point Function	
MONITOR	fire alarm	Y	Lights fire alarm LED and activates CBE	Alarm-monitoring device
PULL STATION	fire alarm	Y	Lights fire alarm LED and activates CBE	Manual fire-alarm-activating device, such as a pull station
SMOKE CONVEN	fire alarm	Y	Lights fire alarm LED and activates CBE	Indicates activation of a conventional smoke detector attached to an FZM-1

SMOKE DETECT	fire alarm	Y	Lights fire alarm LED and activates CBE	Indicates activation of a conventional smoke detector attached to an FZM-1
WATERFLOW	fire alarm	Y	Lights fire alarm LED and activates CBE	Monitor for waterflow alarm switch
WATERFLOW S	supervisory	Y	Lights supervisory LED and activates CBE	Indicates supervisory condition for activated waterflow switch
ACCESS MONTR	non-alarm	N	Activates CBE	Used for monitoring building access
AREA MONITOR	security	Y	Lights security LED and activates CBE	Monitors building access
AUDIO SYSTEM	trouble	N	Lights trouble LED	Used for monitoring audio equipment
EQUIP MONITR	security	N	Activates CBE	Used for recording access to monitored equipment
SECURITY	security	Y	Lights security LED	Indicates activation of security alarm
LATCH SUPERV	supervisory	Y	Lights supervisory LED	Indicates latching supervisory condition
TRACK SUPERV	supervisory	N	Lights supervisory LED	Monitors for waterflow tamper switches for alarm points
SYS MONITOR	security	Y	Lights security LED and activates CBE	Monitors equipment security
TAMPER	supervisory	Y	Lights supervisory LED, activates CBE	Indicates activation of tamper switch
ACK SWITCH	non-alarm	N	Performs Acknowledge function, no CBE	Silences panel sounder, gives an Acknowledge message on the panel LCD
ALLCALL PAGE	non-alarm	N	Activates all speaker circuits, no CBE	Performs AMG-1 All-call
DRILL SWITCH ³	non-alarm	N	Performs Drill function	Activates silenceable outputs
EVACUATE SWITCH ⁴	non-alarm	N	Performs Drill function	Activates all silenceable outputs
FIRE CONTROL	non-alarm	Y	Activates CBE	Used for non-fire activation of outputs
NON FIRE	non-alarm	N	Activates CBE	Used for building energy management
PAS INHIBIT	non-alarm	N	Inhibits Positive Alarm Sequence	Inhibits Positive Alarm Sequence
POWER MONITR	trouble	N	Indicates trouble	Monitors auxiliary power supplies
RESET SWITCH	non-alarm	N	Performs Reset function	Resets control panel
SIL SWITCH	non alarm	N	Performs Signal Silence function	Turns off all activated silenceable outputs
TELE PAGE	non-alarm	N	Performs function of Page Button on FFT-7	Allows remote paging to a fire area
DISABLE MON	disable	N	When a point with this type code activates, it will create a disable on the panel for that point. No CBE generated.	Module can not be disabled via ACS, Alter Status, or over the network.
TROUBLE MON	trouble	N	Indicates Trouble	Monitors trouble inputs
ABORT SWITCH	non alarm	N	Indicates Active at the panel	Aborts activation of a releasing zone Note: An abort switch can only be associated with one (1) Releasing Zone.
MAN RELEASE	fire alarm	Y	Lights Fire Alarm LED and activates CBE	Indicates activation of a monitor module programmed to releasing zone to perform a releasing function
MANREL DELAY	fire alarm	Y	Lights Fire Alarm LED and activates CBE	Indicates activation of a monitor module programmed for a release output
SECOND SHOT	fire alarm	Y	Indicates Active at the panel and activates CBE	Provides second activation of releasing zone after soak timer has expired.
Blank	fire alarm	Y	Lights fire alarm LED and activates CBE	Monitors for a device with no description
HEAT DETECT	fire alarm	Y	Lights fire alarm LED and activates CBE	Monitors for conventional heat detector
CO MON ¹	CO alarm	Y	Activates CBE, no LED will light for CO alarm.	Monitors conventional CO detector
ECS/MN SUPT	supervisory	N	Lights supervisory LED and activates CBE.	Monitors mass notification devices.
ECS/MN SUPL	supervisory	Y	Lights supervisory LED and activates CBE.	Monitors mass notification devices
ESC/MN TROUBLE MON	trouble	N	Indicates Trouble on a Mass Notification device	Monitors mass notification devices. Will generate a trouble condition for both open and short conditions.
ECS/MN MONITOR	MNS alarm	Y	Does not light any LEDs, overrides existing fire event ² , shuts off silenceable outputs and all fire activated strobes and activates CBE.	Monitors mass notification devices
RF GATEWAY	non-alarm	N	Activates CBE	Provides communication between wireless devices and the fire panel.

¹ LED representation of a CO alarm may be performed using an ACS annunciator.² IF ECS/MN Override is not selected in VeriFire Tools, fire events will take precedence over ECS/MN audio events.³ The Drill Switch typecode should not be used for Canada.⁴ For Canada, point type is alarm.**Table F.2 Monitor Modules Type Codes**

F.5 Type Codes for Output Devices

F.5.1 Overview

This section provides Type Codes for control modules and NACs. For instructions on programming Type Codes, refer to “Modify or Delete a Point (2=POINT)” on page 17.

F.5.2 Type Codes for Control Modules

A comprehensive list of control module Type Codes, which you can select to change the function of an control module point.

Type Code	Silenceable (Y/N)	Configuration	Device Function
CONTROL	Y	NAC	Supervised NAC for notification appliance
RELAY	Y	Form-C relay	Relay output
BELL CIRCUIT	Y	NAC	Supervised NAC for notification appliance
STROBE CKT	Y	NAC	Supervised NAC for notification appliance
HORN CIRCUIT	Y	NAC	Supervised NAC for notification appliance
AUDIBLE CKT	Y	NAC	Supervised NAC for notification appliance
SPEAKER	Y	NAC	Supervised NAC for notification appliance
ISOLATED NAC	Y	NAC	Supervised NAC for notification appliance, used with audio isolators. Activates even if there is a short on its NAC circuit. For ULC installations only.
ISOLATED SPK	Y	NAC	Supervised NAC for speaker circuits, used with audio isolators. Activates even if there is a short on its audio circuit. For ULC installations only.
REL END BELL	N	NAC	Supervised NAC for notification appliance
blank	Y	NAC	Supervised NAC (for use when no other Type Code applies)
REL CKT ULC*	N	NAC	Releasing Circuit, power-limited (Class 2), supervised for opens, shorts and ground faults (always non-silenceable)
RELEASE CKT*	N	NAC	Releasing circuit, nonpower-limited, supervised for opens and ground faults
RELEA.FORM C*	N	Form-C Relay	Relay output, contacts operate upon release
REL AUDIBLE	Y	NAC	NAC, activated upon release
NONRESET CTL	N	Form-C Relay and NAC	Relay output, unaffected by “System Reset” command
TELEPHONE	N	NAC	Standard Telephone circuit
INSTANT RELE*	N	NAC	NAC, short = normal; supervised for open circuits and ground faults. Always non-silenceable and switch-inhibited.
ALARMS PEND.	N	NAC	Output that will activate upon receipt of an alarm condition, and remain in the alarm state until all alarms have been acknowledged. It is programmed as “switch inhibit”.
CONTROL NAC	Y	NAC	Supervised NAC
GEN ALARM	N	NAC	Control Module, an XPC-8 circuit, or an XP5-C (in NAC mode) configured as a Municipal Box Transmitter for NFPA 72 Auxiliary Fire Alarm Systems applications. This Type ID can also be used for general alarm activation. It is programmed as “switch inhibit”.
GEN SUPERVIS	N	NAC	Control Module, an XPR-8 relay, or an XP5-C (in relay mode) activated under any Supervisory condition (includes sprinkler type). It is programmed as “switch inhibit”.
GEN TROUBLE	N	NAC	Control Module, an XPR-8 relay, or an XP5-C (in relay mode) activated under any System Trouble condition. It is programmed as “switch inhibit”.

GENERAL PEND	N	NAC	Control Module, an XPC-8 circuit, or an XP5-C (in NAC mode) that will activate upon receipt of an alarm and/or trouble condition, and remain in the ON state until all events have been ACKNOWLEDGED.
TROUBLE PEND	N	NAC	Control Module, an XPC-8 circuit, or an XP5-C (in NAC mode) that will activate upon receipt of a trouble condition, and remain in the ON state until all troubles have been ACKNOWLEDGED. It is programmed as "switch inhibit".
MNS GENERAL	N	NAC	Mass notification supervised output.
MNS CONTROL	N	NAC	Mass notification supervised NAC.
MNS STROBE	N	NAC	Mass notification supervised NAC.
MNS SPEAKER	N	NAC	Mass notification supervised NAC for speaker circuits.
MNS RELAY	N	Relay	Mass notification relay output.
* The FCM-1-REL checks for shorts with all releasing type codes.			

Table F.3 Control Module Type Codes

F.5.3 NAC Type Codes

A comprehensive list of Type Codes for panel NACs. For instructions on programming Type Codes, refer to "Modify or Delete a Point (2=POINT)" on page 17.

Table F.4 NAC Type Codes

Type Code	Silenceable (Y/N)	Device Function
CONTROL	Y	Supervised NAC
BELL CIRCUIT	Y	Supervised NAC for notification appliance
STROBE CKT	Y	Supervised NAC for notification appliance
HORN CIRCUIT	Y	Supervised NAC for notification appliance
AUDIBLE CKT	Y	Supervised NAC for notification appliance
SPEAKER	N	Supervised NAC for speaker circuits
REL END BELL	N	Supervised NAC
blank label	Y	Supervised NAC for undefined device
REL CKT ULC	N	Releasing Circuit, power-limited, supervised for opens, shorts and ground faults (always non-silenceable)
RELEASE CKT	N	Releasing circuit, nonpowerlimited, supervised for opens and ground faults
REL AUDIBLE	Y	NAC, activated upon release
REL CODE BELL	N	Supervised NAC (NFS2-640 NAC only)
INSTANT RELE	N	NAC, short = normal; supervised for open circuits and ground faults. Always non-silenceable and switch-inhibited.
ALARMS PEND	N	Output that will activate upon receipt of an alarm condition, and remain in the alarm state until all alarms have been acknowledged. It is programmed as "switch inhibit".
CONTROL NAC	Y	Supervised NAC
GEN ALARM	N	Control Module, an XPC-8 circuit, or an XP5-C (in NAC mode) configured as a Municipal Box Transmitter for NFPA 72-2002 Auxiliary Fire Alarm Systems applications (MBT-1 required). This Type ID can also be used for general alarm activation. It is programmed as "switch inhibit".
GEN SUPERVIS	N	Control Module, an XPR-8 relay, or an XP5-C (in relay mode) activated under any Supervisory condition (includes sprinkler type). It is programmed as "switch inhibit".
GEN TROUBLE	N	Control Module, an XPR-8 relay, or an XP5-C (in relay mode) activated under any System Trouble condition. It is programmed as "switch inhibit".
GENERAL PEND	N	Control Module, an XPC-8 circuit, or an XP5-C (in NAC mode) that will activate upon receipt of an alarm and/or trouble condition, and remain in the ON state until all events have been ACKNOWLEDGED.

Table F.4 NAC Type Codes

TROUBLE PEND	N	Control Module, an XPC-8 circuit, or an XP5-C (in NAC mode) that will activate upon receipt of a trouble condition, and remain in the ON state until all troubles have been ACKNOWLEDGED. It is programmed as "switch inhibit".
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Appendix G: Region Settings

G.1 China

The REGION panel programming selection provides a setting for China. (Refer to “The Utility Program” on page 46.) This selection activates the following features:

- POM-8A support
- Active output events displayed. A counter is displayed for active outputs.
- Municipal communication panel settings
- New special function zone for alarm verification
- Prealarm automatically cleared after five minutes
- Co-op detectors alarm functions
- Dual alarm window
- Points in trouble will not activate
- Ten minute limit for DEL and SDEL delay functions
- Disable events do not light LED or trip the trouble relay
- No system trouble generated upon entering program mode
- Low AC operation of FACP
- Power supply troubles

G.2 Canada

The REGION panel programming selection for Canada must meet the following requirements:

G.2.1 Standalone Applications

KDM-R2 as primary display: An ACS Series annunciator must be mounted adjacent to the fire panel or within the fire panel enclosure.

NCA-2 as primary display: The 640 character, multi-line display complies with ULC requirements when used as a primary display for the fire panel.

Two Stage Systems (3/5 minute timer) - ACM-24AT control point is required for Automatic Alarm Signal Cancel. Acknowledge will not cancel the Two-Stage Timer. For applications using Two Stage with the ACPS-610, see the ACPS-610 manual for additional programming instructions.

G.2.2 Network Applications

- The network's manual controls may only be operated from one location at any given time. When panels are networked (using NCM Network Communications Modules or High-Speed Network Communication Modules), use AKS-1B Key Switch on each panel's Primary Annunciator to enable its functions. NCA-2 may be a Primary Annunciator when AKS-1B is installed.
- The NCA-2 or ONYXWorks may be employed as a Display and Control Center (DCC). In the event that communications fails between the panels and the Control Center, the panels will continue to function in local/standalone mode.
- If the DCC option is enabled on the NFS2-640:
 - An ACS control point mapped to the local Special Function zone ZF36 is required.
 - An ACS monitor point mapped to ZF36 for each DCC and node that has DCC enabled on the network is required.

- If the DCC option is disabled (subject to AHJ approval), Acknowledge, Signal Silence, and System Reset will function as stated.

G.2.3 Automatic Alarm Signal Silence

For a system requiring annunciators, consult the Authority Having Jurisdiction.

G.2.4 Auto Silence

For a system requiring annunciators, consult the Authority Having Jurisdiction.

Auto Silence:

- If auto silence is enabled
- The value must be set to 20 minutes
- An ACS point is required to monitor special function zone ZF40
- Activation of Auto Silence will activate the Signal Silence LED on the fire panel display and any ACM LED point programmed for Auto Silence.

G.2.5 Annunciator Applications

ACM series annunciator modules must be used to annunciate the fire alarm input points/zones only, if no multi-line sequential display is installed.

The following LED colors must be employed:

- Red must be used to indicate active alarm inputs.
- Yellow must be used to indicate supervisory, burglary, trouble signals, and Automatic Alarm Signal Cancel.
- Green must be used to indicate the presence of power or an activated output.

The ACM point designed for Automatic Alarm Signal Cancel should be labeled as “Automatic Alarm Signal Cancel: or “Auto Alm Signal Cancel.”

G.2.6 Ancillary Devices

Panel control functions (Acknowledge, Signal Silence, and System Reset will not function on ancillary devices such as the ACM-24AT, FDU-80 or the LCD2-80. (Local acknowledge will function on the ancillary device to silence the piezo and steady the LEDs).

G.2.7 Releasing Devices

Supervision for shorts is required. Use REL devices and type code Rel Ckt ULC. (With FCM-1 modules use REL-47iK).

Appendix H: Intelligent Sounder Base Programming and Operation

The NFS2-640 is compatible with the B200 Intelligent Sounder Base. This sounder base allows for multiple tone generation that is user programmable via VeriFire Tools.

Programming the Intelligent Sounder Base into the Control Panel:

Once the sounder base has been installed and a detector has been plugged into the sounder base, you can do one of the following to program the sounder base into the control panel:

- Autoprogram—Perform an autoprogram at the control panel. The sounder base will have the same SLC device address as the detector installed on the sounder base. Once the Autoprogram is performed, the display will show the number of sounder bases installed on the control panel. Refer to *Section 2.3.2, “Autoprogram the Control Panel (I=AUTO)”*, ON PAGE 13.
- VeriFire Tools —Using VeriFire™ Tools, program the detector that is to be installed in the sounder base and select the Intelligent Sounder Base option. Refer to the *VeriFire Tools Help File* for additional information.

Intelligent Sounder Base Options:

The sounder base has user programmable options that can be modified via VeriFire Tools. These features and their defaults are as follows:

Table H.1 Intelligent Sounder Base Options

Feature:	Description and Options:	Default:
Zone Mapping	The sounder base allows for up to three (3) zones to be programmed for specific tone generation. The tones available are: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Continuous• Temp-3• Temp-4• March Time The first of the three zones has the highest priority, the second zone has second priority, and the third has third priority.	No zones mapped. (When set as default, a fire alarm will generate a Temp-3 tone and a CO alarm will generate a Temp-4 tone.)
Silence and Resound	The intelligent sounder base may be programmed for silenceable operation as well as signal resound. The silence and resound options available are: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• No silence• Silence and resound by Fire Alarm• Silence and resound by Supervisory• Silence and resound by CO alarm• Silence and no resound	Silenceable and Resound by Fire

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QUALITY SYSTEMS

SECTION

5.3

Notifier Manual 52743

NFS2-640 Control Panel
Operations Manual

Fire Alarm Control Panel
NFS2-640
Operations Manual



Fire Alarm & Emergency Communication System Limitations

While a life safety system may lower insurance rates, it is not a substitute for life and property insurance!

An automatic fire alarm system—typically made up of smoke detectors, heat detectors, manual pull stations, audible warning devices, and a fire alarm control panel (FACP) with remote notification capability—can provide early warning of a developing fire. Such a system, however, does not assure protection against property damage or loss of life resulting from a fire.

An emergency communication system—typically made up of an automatic fire alarm system (as described above) and a life safety communication system that may include an autonomous control unit (ACU), local operating console (LOC), voice communication, and other various interoperable communication methods—can broadcast a mass notification message. Such a system, however, does not assure protection against property damage or loss of life resulting from a fire or life safety event.

The Manufacturer recommends that smoke and/or heat detectors be located throughout a protected premises following the recommendations of the current edition of the National Fire Protection Association Standard 72 (NFPA 72), manufacturer's recommendations, State and local codes, and the recommendations contained in the Guide for Proper Use of System Smoke Detectors, which is made available at no charge to all installing dealers. This document can be found at <http://www.systemsensor.com/appguides/>. A study by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (an agency of the United States government) indicated that smoke detectors may not go off in as many as 35% of all fires. While fire alarm systems are designed to provide early warning against fire, they do not guarantee warning or protection against fire. A fire alarm system may not provide timely or adequate warning, or simply may not function, for a variety of reasons:

Smoke detectors may not sense fire where smoke cannot reach the detectors such as in chimneys, in or behind walls, on roofs, or on the other side of closed doors. Smoke detectors also may not sense a fire on another level or floor of a building. A second-floor detector, for example, may not sense a first-floor or basement fire.

Particles of combustion or "smoke" from a developing fire may not reach the sensing chambers of smoke detectors because:

- Barriers such as closed or partially closed doors, walls, chimneys, even wet or humid areas may inhibit particle or smoke flow.
- Smoke particles may become "cold," stratify, and not reach the ceiling or upper walls where detectors are located.
- Smoke particles may be blown away from detectors by air outlets, such as air conditioning vents.
- Smoke particles may be drawn into air returns before reaching the detector.

The amount of "smoke" present may be insufficient to alarm smoke detectors. Smoke detectors are designed to alarm at various levels of smoke density. If such density levels are not created by a developing fire at the location of detectors, the detectors will not go into alarm.

Smoke detectors, even when working properly, have sensing limitations. Detectors that have photoelectronic sensing chambers tend to detect smoldering fires better than flaming fires, which have little visible smoke. Detectors that have ionizing-type sensing chambers tend to detect fast-flaming fires better than smoldering fires.

Because fires develop in different ways and are often unpredictable in their growth, neither type of detector is necessarily best and a given type of detector may not provide adequate warning of a fire.

Smoke detectors cannot be expected to provide adequate warning of fires caused by arson, children playing with matches (especially in bedrooms), smoking in bed, and violent explosions (caused by escaping gas, improper storage of flammable materials, etc.).

Heat detectors do not sense particles of combustion and alarm only when heat on their sensors increases at a predetermined rate or reaches a predetermined level. Rate-of-rise heat detectors may be subject to reduced sensitivity over time. For this reason, the rate-of-rise feature of each detector should be tested at least once per year by a qualified fire protection specialist. Heat detectors are designed to protect property, not life.

IMPORTANT! Smoke detectors must be installed in the same room as the control panel and in rooms used by the system for the connection of alarm transmission wiring, communications, signaling, and/or power. If detectors are not so located, a developing fire may damage the alarm system, compromising its ability to report a fire.

Audible warning devices such as bells, horns, strobes, speakers and displays may not alert people if these devices are located on the other side of closed or partly open doors or are located on another floor of a building. Any warning device may fail to alert people with a disability or those who have recently consumed drugs, alcohol, or medication. Please note that:

- An emergency communication system may take priority over a fire alarm system in the event of a life safety emergency.
- Voice messaging systems must be designed to meet intelligibility requirements as defined by NFPA, local codes, and Authorities Having Jurisdiction (AHJ).
- Language and instructional requirements must be clearly disseminated on any local displays.
- Strobes can, under certain circumstances, cause seizures in people with conditions such as epilepsy.
- Studies have shown that certain people, even when they hear a fire alarm signal, do not respond to or comprehend the meaning of the signal. Audible devices, such as horns and bells, can have different tonal patterns and frequencies. It is the property owner's responsibility to conduct fire drills and other training exercises to make people aware of fire alarm signals and instruct them on the proper reaction to alarm signals.
- In rare instances, the sounding of a warning device can cause temporary or permanent hearing loss.

A life safety system will not operate without any electrical power. If AC power fails, the system will operate from standby batteries only for a specified time and only if the batteries have been properly maintained and replaced regularly.

Equipment used in the system may not be technically compatible with the control panel. It is essential to use only equipment listed for service with your control panel.

Telephone lines needed to transmit alarm signals from a premises to a central monitoring station may be out of service or temporarily disabled. For added protection against telephone line failure, backup radio transmission systems are recommended.

The most common cause of life safety system malfunction is inadequate maintenance. To keep the entire life safety system in excellent working order, ongoing maintenance is required per the manufacturer's recommendations, and UL and NFPA standards. At a minimum, the requirements of NFPA 72 shall be followed. Environments with large amounts of dust, dirt, or high air velocity require more frequent maintenance. A maintenance agreement should be arranged through the local manufacturer's representative. Maintenance should be scheduled as required by National and/or local fire codes and should be performed by authorized professional life safety system installers only. Adequate written records of all inspections should be kept.

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Installation Precautions

Adherence to the following will aid in problem-free installation with long-term reliability:

WARNING - Several different sources of power can be connected to the fire alarm control panel. Disconnect all sources of power before servicing. Control unit and associated equipment may be damaged by removing and/or inserting cards, modules, or inter-connecting cables while the unit is energized. Do not attempt to install, service, or operate this unit until manuals are read and understood.

CAUTION - System Re-acceptance Test after Software

Changes: To ensure proper system operation, this product must be tested in accordance with NFPA 72 after any programming operation or change in site-specific software. Re-acceptance testing is required after any change, addition or deletion of system components, or after any modification, repair or adjustment to system hardware or wiring. All components, circuits, system operations, or software functions known to be affected by a change must be 100% tested. In addition, to ensure that other operations are not inadvertently affected, at least 10% of initiating devices that are not directly affected by the change, up to a maximum of 50 devices, must also be tested and proper system operation verified.

This system meets NFPA requirements for operation at 0-49° C/ 32-120° F and at a relative humidity 93% ± 2% RH (non-condensing) at 32°C ± 2°C (90°F ± 3°F). However, the useful life of the system's standby batteries and the electronic components may be adversely affected by extreme temperature ranges and humidity. Therefore, it is recommended that this system and its peripherals be installed in an environment with a normal room temperature of 15-27° C/60-80° F.

Verify that wire sizes are adequate for all initiating and indicating device loops. Most devices cannot tolerate more than a 10% I.R. drop from the specified device voltage.

Like all solid state electronic devices, this system may operate erratically or can be damaged when subjected to lightning induced transients. Although no system is completely immune from lightning transients and interference, proper grounding will reduce susceptibility. Overhead or outside aerial wiring is not recommended, due to an increased susceptibility to nearby lightning strikes. Consult with the Technical Services Department if any problems are anticipated or encountered.

Disconnect AC power and batteries prior to removing or inserting circuit boards. Failure to do so can damage circuits.

Remove all electronic assemblies prior to any drilling, filing, reaming, or punching of the enclosure. When possible, make all cable entries from the sides or rear. Before making modifications, verify that they will not interfere with battery, transformer, or printed circuit board location.

Do not tighten screw terminals more than 9 in-lbs. Over-tightening may damage threads, resulting in reduced terminal contact pressure and difficulty with screw terminal removal.

This system contains static-sensitive components. Always ground yourself with a proper wrist strap before handling any circuits so that static charges are removed from the body. Use static suppressive packaging to protect electronic assemblies removed from the unit.

Units with a touchscreen display should be cleaned with a dry, clean, lint free/microfiber cloth. If additional cleaning is required, apply a small amount of Isopropyl alcohol to the cloth and wipe clean. Do not use detergents, solvents, or water for cleaning. Do not spray liquid directly onto the display.

Follow the instructions in the installation, operating, and programming manuals. These instructions must be followed to avoid damage to the control panel and associated equipment. FACP operation and reliability depend upon proper installation.

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FCC Warning

WARNING: This equipment generates, uses, and can radiate radio frequency energy and if not installed and used in accordance with the instruction manual may cause interference to radio communications. It has been tested and found to comply with the limits for Class A computing devices pursuant to Subpart B of Part 15 of FCC Rules, which is designed to provide reasonable protection against such interference when devices are operated in a commercial environment. Operation of this equipment in a residential area is likely to cause interference, in which case the user will be required to correct the interference at his or her own expense.

Canadian Requirements

This digital apparatus does not exceed the Class A limits for radiation noise emissions from digital apparatus set out in the Radio Interference Regulations of the Canadian Department of Communications.

Le présent appareil numérique n'émet pas de bruits radioélectriques dépassant les limites applicables aux appareils numériques de la classe A prescrites dans le Règlement sur le brouillage radioélectrique édicté par le ministère des Communications du Canada.

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Software Downloads

In order to supply the latest features and functionality in fire alarm and life safety technology to our customers, we make frequent upgrades to the embedded software in our products. To ensure that you are installing and programming the latest features, we strongly recommend that you download the most current version of software for each product prior to commissioning any system. Contact Technical Support with any questions about software and the appropriate version for a specific application.

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Send email messages to:

FireSystems.TechPubs@honeywell.com

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Section 1: General Information

1.1 UL 864 Compliance

- Per the UL Continuing Certification Program, UL 864 9th edition fire alarm control equipment will retain certification after the rollout of UL 10th edition (12/2/2018).
- Installations of UL 864 10th Edition certified equipment are permitted to use UL864 9th Edition certified equipment when approved by the local Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ).

For product compliance, refer to the UL/ULC listing cards located on the UL online certification directory UL Product iQ:

<https://iq.ulprospector.com/en>.

About This Manual

1.1.1 Cautions and Warnings

This manual contains cautions and warnings to alert the reader as follows:



CAUTION:

INFORMATION ABOUT PROCEDURES THAT COULD CAUSE PROGRAMMING ERRORS, RUNTIME ERRORS, OR EQUIPMENT DAMAGE.



WARNING:

INDICATES INFORMATION ABOUT PROCEDURES THAT COULD CAUSE IRREVERSIBLE DAMAGE TO THE CONTROL PANEL, IRREVERSIBLE LOSS OF PROGRAMMING DATA OR PERSONAL INJURY.

1.1.2 Typographic Conventions

This manual uses the following typographic conventions as listed in below:


When you see	Specifies	Example
text in small caps	the text as it appears in the LCD display or on the control panel	MARCH TIME is a selection that appears in the LCD display; or Press the ENTER key
text in quotes	a reference to a section or a LCD menu screen	"Read Status"; specifies the Read Status section or menu screen
bold text	In body text, a number or character that you enter	Press 1 ; means to press the number "1" on the keypad
italic text	a specific document	<i>NFS2-640 Installation Manual</i>
a graphic of the key	In a graphic, a key as it appears on the control panel	Press  means to press the Escape key

Table 1.1 Typographic Conventions in this Manual



NOTE: In this manual, the term NFS2-640 is used to refer to the NFS2-640 and NFS2-640E unless otherwise noted.

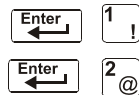
1.1.3 Supplemental Information

The table below provides a list of documents referenced in this manual, as well as documents for selected other compatible devices. The document series chart (DOC-NOT) provides the current document revision. A copy of this document is included in every shipment.

Compatible Conventional Devices (Non-addressable)	Document Number
Device Compatibility Document	15378
Fire Alarm Control Panel (FACP) and Main Power Supply Installation	Document Number
NFS2-640/E Installation, Operations, and Programming Manuals	52741, 52742, 52743
DVC Digital Voice Command Manual	52411
DVC-RPU Manual	50107425-001
DVC-RPU UL Listing Document	50107424-001
DAL Devices Reference Document	52410
DS-DB Digital Series Distribution Board and Amplifier Manual	53622
DAA2 and DAX Amplifiers Manual	53265
SLC Wiring Manual	51253
Note: For individual SLC Devices, refer to the <i>SLC Wiring Manual</i>	
Off-line Programming Utility	Document Number
VeriFire® Tools CD help file	VERIFIRE-TCO
Cabinets & Chassis	Document Number
CAB-3/CAB-4 Series Cabinet Installation Document	15330
Heat Dissipation for Cabinets with Audio Products	53645
Battery/Peripherals Enclosure Installation Document	50295
Power Supplies, Auxiliary Power Supplies & Battery Chargers	Document Number
ACPS-2406 Installation Manual	51304
ACPS-610 Installation Manual	53018
APS-6R Instruction Manual	50702
APS2-6R Instruction Manual	53232
CHG-120 Battery Charger Manual	50641
FCPS-24 Field Charger/Power Supply Manual	50059
FCPS-24S6/FCPS-24S8 Field Charger/Power Supply Manual	51977
Networking	Document Number
High-Speed NCM Installation Document	54014
Noti•Fire•Net Manual, Network Version 5.0 & Higher	51584
NCM-W/F Installation Document	51533
HS-NFN Installation Document	54013
ONYXWorks™ Workstation Hardware & Software Application: Installation and Operation Manual	52342

ONYXWorks™ NFN Gateway (PC Platform) Installation & Operation Manual	52307
ONYXWorks™ NFN Gateway (Embedded Platform) Installation & Operation Manual	52306
NCS ONYX® Network Control Station Manual, Network Version 4.0 & Higher	51658
NCA-2 Network Control Annunciator Manual	52482
NCA Network Control Annunciator Manual	51482
NCD Network Control Display	LS10210-051NF-E
System Components	Document Number
Annunciator Control System Manual	15842
FDU-80Remote Annunciator Manual	51264
LCD-80 Liquid Crystal Display Remote Annunciator	15037
LCD2-80 Liquid Crystal Display Remote Annunciator	53242
LDM Series Lamp Driver Annunciator Manual	15885
SCS Smoke Control Manual (Smoke and HVAC Control Station)	15712
DPI-232 Direct Panel Interface Manual	51499
TM-4 Installation Document (Reverse Polarity Transmitter)	51490
UDACT Manual (Universal Digital Alarm Communicator/Transmitter)	50050
UDACT-2 Manual (Universal Digital Alarm Communicator/Transmitter)	54089
UDACT-2 Listing Document (Universal Digital Alarm Communicator/Transmitter)	54089LD
AA-Series Audio Amplifiers Manual	52526
ACT-1 Installation Document	52527
ACT-2 Installation Document	51118
FireVoice-25/50, FireVoice-25/50ZS & FireVoice-25/50ZST Manual	52290
FirstCommand Emergency Communication System	LS1001-001NF-E
RM-1 Series Remote Microphone Installation Document	51138
RA100Z Remote LED Annunciator Installation Document	I56-0508
XP Transponder Manual	15888
XP10-M Installation Document	I56-1803
XP5 Series Manual	50786
XP6-C Installation Document	I56-1805
XP6-MA Installation Document	I56-1806
XP6-R Installation Document	I56-1804
FSA-5000(A) FFAST XS Intelligent Aspiration Sensing Technology Document	I56-6008
FSA-8000(A) FFAST XM Intelligent Aspiration Sensing Technology Document	I56-3903
FSA-20000(A) FFAST XT Intelligent Aspiration Sensing Technology Document	I56-3903
FWSG Wireless Manual	LS10036-000NF-E
Manual Releasing Disconnect (MRD-1) Product Installation Document	LS10231-000GE-E

1.1.4 Shortcuts to Operating Functions



To the left of each program function, you'll find a keypad shortcut, which contains a series of keypad entries required to access the program function. All shortcuts start with the control panel in normal operation.

For example, the keypad shortcut to the left, shows how to enter the Read Status function with the control panel in normal operation, as well as how to exit the function.

1.2 Introduction to the Control Panel

The NFS2-640 is a modular, intelligent Fire Alarm Control Panel (FACP) with features suitable for most applications. Following is a list of operating features available.

- Alarm Verification selection, to reduce unwanted alarms, for intelligent detector points
- Positive Alarm Sequence (PAS) and Presignal per NFPA 72
- Silence Inhibit timer and Auto Silence timer for Notification Appliance Circuits (NACs)
- March time/temporal code for Notification Appliance Circuits (NACs)
- Programmable Signal Silence, System Reset, and Alarm Activate functions through monitor modules
- Automatic time-of-day and day-of-week control functions, with holiday option
- Intelligent Sensing with nine field-adjustable Pre-Alarm levels with programmable Control-By-Event (CBE)
- Operate automatic smoke or heat detector sounder base on action Pre-Alarm level, with general evacuation on alarm level
- Security alarm point option with separate audible signal code
- Centralized voice paging and audible alarm signaling options
- Programmable Control-By-Event control of outputs from individual alarm or supervisory addressable devices
- Networks with other FACP's and equipment for large applications.

Section 2: Use of the Controls

2.1 Introduction

Listing of the controls and indicators and where to find information on their use:

Operating Components	Covered in
Twelve System Status Indicator LEDs	"System Status Indicator LEDs" on page 12
Five Control Keys	"Control Keys" on page 13
Programming Keypad	"Programming Keypad" on page 15

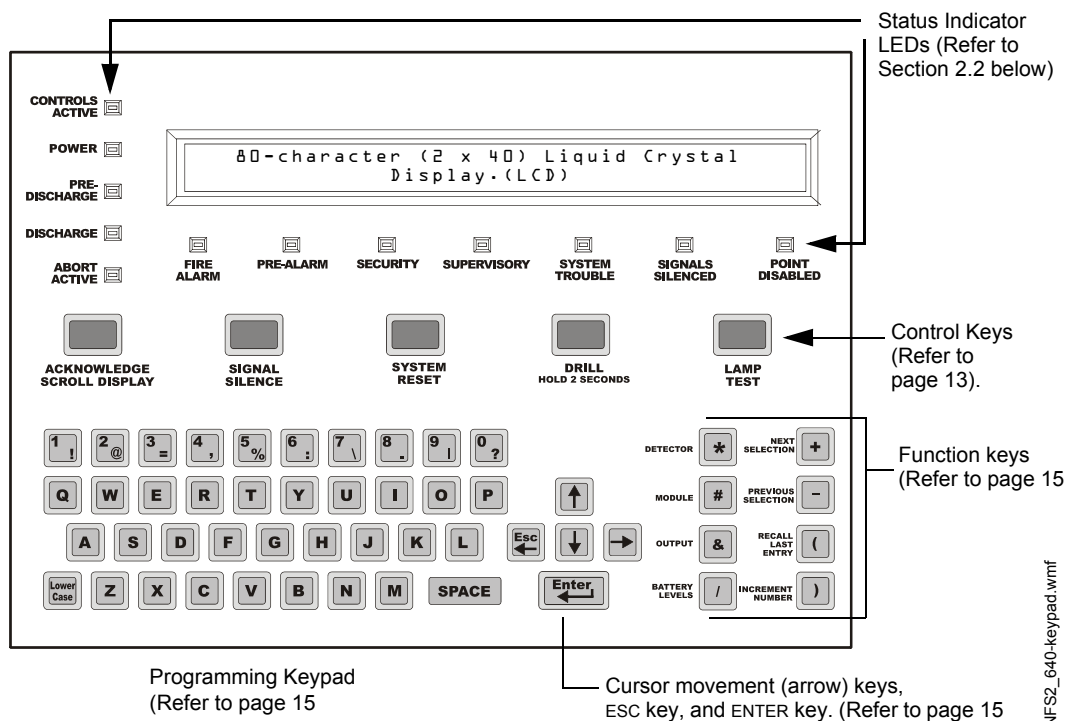


Figure 2.1 NFS2-640 Control Panel Keys and Indicators

2.2 System Status Indicator LEDs

The control panel contains 12 labeled LEDs described in Table 2.1.

Indicator	Color	When Active	To Turn Off
CONTROLS ACTIVE	Green	Lights when the panel assumes control of local operation as primary display.	Turns off automatically when another panel assumes control of local operation.
POWER	Green	Lights when the proper primary AC power is applied. Remains lit while power is applied.	Always lit with AC power applied.
PRE-DISCHARGE	Red	Lights when any of the releasing zones have been activated, but have not yet discharged a releasing agent.	Turns off automatically when no releasing zones are in the pre-discharge state.

Table 2.1 Descriptions of System Status Indicator LEDs (1 of 2)

Indicator	Color	When Active	To Turn Off
DISCHARGE	Red	Lights when any of the releasing zones are active and in the process of discharging a releasing agent.	Turns off automatically when no releasing zones are discharging a releasing agent.
ABORT ACTIVE	Yellow	Lights when an abort switch has been activated.*	Turns off automatically when an abort switch has been pressed and its timer is still counting down.
FIRE ALARM	Red	Flashes when a non-acknowledged fire alarm exists. Lights steadily after you acknowledge the fire alarm.	Clear the alarm condition and reset the system.
PRE-ALARM	Red	Flashes when a non-acknowledged fire Pre-Alarm exists. Lights steadily after you acknowledge the Pre-Alarm.	Clear the pre-alarm condition. (An Action Pre-Alarm requires a system reset.)
SECURITY	Blue	Flashes when a non-acknowledged Security alarm exists. Lights steadily after you acknowledge the alarm.	Clear the Security alarm condition and reset the system.
SUPERVISORY	Yellow	Flashes when a non-acknowledged Supervisory condition exists. Lights steadily after you acknowledge the event.	Clear the condition (Supervisory inputs require a system reset if they are latching. Refer to Table 3.4 page 30 for latching information.).
SYSTEM TROUBLE	Yellow	Flashes when a non-acknowledged system trouble exists. Lights steadily after you acknowledge the trouble.	Clear the trouble condition.
SIGNALS SILENCED	Yellow	Lights steadily after a fire alarm condition occurs and after you press SIGNAL SILENCE to silence all outputs. Flashes to indicate that some silenceable outputs are on and some are off.	Press SYSTEM RESET. DRILL will also turn off the LED.
POINT DISABLED	Yellow	Lights when one or more system devices are disabled.	Enable the device or remove the disabled device from the system program.

Table 2.1 Descriptions of System Status Indicator LEDs (2 of 2)

- * Activation of a Manual Release Switch will override PredischARGE Delay and override an active Abort Release Switch, resulting in an immediate agent release.

2.3 Control Keys

The control panel provides five Control Keys as described below:

2.3.1 Acknowledge/Scroll Display

Use the ACKNOWLEDGE/SCROLL DISPLAY key to respond to new alarm or trouble signals. When pressed, the control panel does the following:

- Silences the panel sounder
- Changes all active LED indicators from flashing to steady
- Sends an Acknowledge message to the History buffer and installed printers, CRT-2 terminals, and FDU-80 annunciators
- Sends a signal to silence the sounders on the FDU-80 and ACS annunciators

You can also press this key to display multiple alarms or troubles. If more than one alarm or trouble exists, the control panel displays the next alarm or trouble for 3 seconds (or until you press the ACKNOWLEDGE/SCROLL DISPLAY key), then displays the next alarm or trouble.



NOTE: If Local Control is set to “0” (No Control), the FACP will not respond to ACKNOWLEDGE, and the piezo will not sound.

2.3.2 Signal Silence

Use the SIGNAL SILENCE key to silence the panel sounder and turn off all audio and visual devices connected to Notification Appliance Circuits. When pressed, the control panel does the following:

- Turns off the panel sounder
- Turns off all silenceable output circuits
- Lights the SIGNALS SILENCED LED
- Sends a SIGNALS SILENCED message to the History buffer and installed printers, CRT-2 terminals, and annunciators

Partial Signal Silence

When some active outputs are silenced and others remain constant, the SIGNALS SILENCED LED will flash.



NOTE: If Local Control is set to “0” (No Control) or “2” (Partial Control), the FACP will not respond to SIGNAL SILENCE.

2.3.3 System Reset

Use the SYSTEM RESET key to reset the control panel. When pressed, the control panel does the following:

- Clears ALL active inputs
- Interrupts resettable power
- Sends a “System Reset” message to the History buffer, and installed printers, CRT-2 terminals, and FDU-80 annunciators
- Decouples from Noti•Fire•Net, if connected, for 60 seconds to allow Cooperative Control By Event (CCBE) to clear.

If any alarm or trouble exists after you press the SYSTEM RESET key, all NACs, control outputs, and panel audio and visual indicators will reactivate.



NOTE: Trouble conditions will not clear and re-report upon reset.



NOTE: If Local Control is set to “0” (No Control), the FACP will not respond to SYSTEM RESET.

2.3.4 Drill

Use the DRILL key to manually activate all silenceable outputs and Notification Appliance Circuits. To prevent accidental activation, you must press the DRILL key for 2 seconds. When pressed, the control panel does the following:

- Turns on all silenceable NACs
- Turns off the SIGNALS SILENCED LED
- Sends a Manual Evacuate message to the History buffer and installed printers, CRT-2 terminals, and FDU-80 annunciators



NOTE: If Local Control is set to “0” (No Control) or “2” (Partial Control), the FACP will not respond to DRILL.

2.3.5 Lamp Test

Use the LAMP TEST key to test the control panel LEDs and the panel sounder. When pressed and held, the control panel does the following:

- Lights all control panel LEDs
- Turns on the panel sounder
- Lights all segments of the LCD display. When the LAMP TEST key is held for longer than five seconds, the LCD will display the Software Revisions.

2.4 Programming Keypad

The programming keypad includes:

- Function keys: DETECTOR, MODULE, OUTPUT, BATTERY LEVELS, NEXT SELECTION, PREVIOUS SELECTION, RECALL LAST ENTRY, and INCREMENT NUMBER
- ENTER key
- Cursor movement keys: ESC/LEFT ARROW key, UP key, RIGHT key, DOWN key
- Alphabetic and numeric keys, with LOWER CASE selection key

Shown below is the Programming Keypad, with descriptions for the keys.

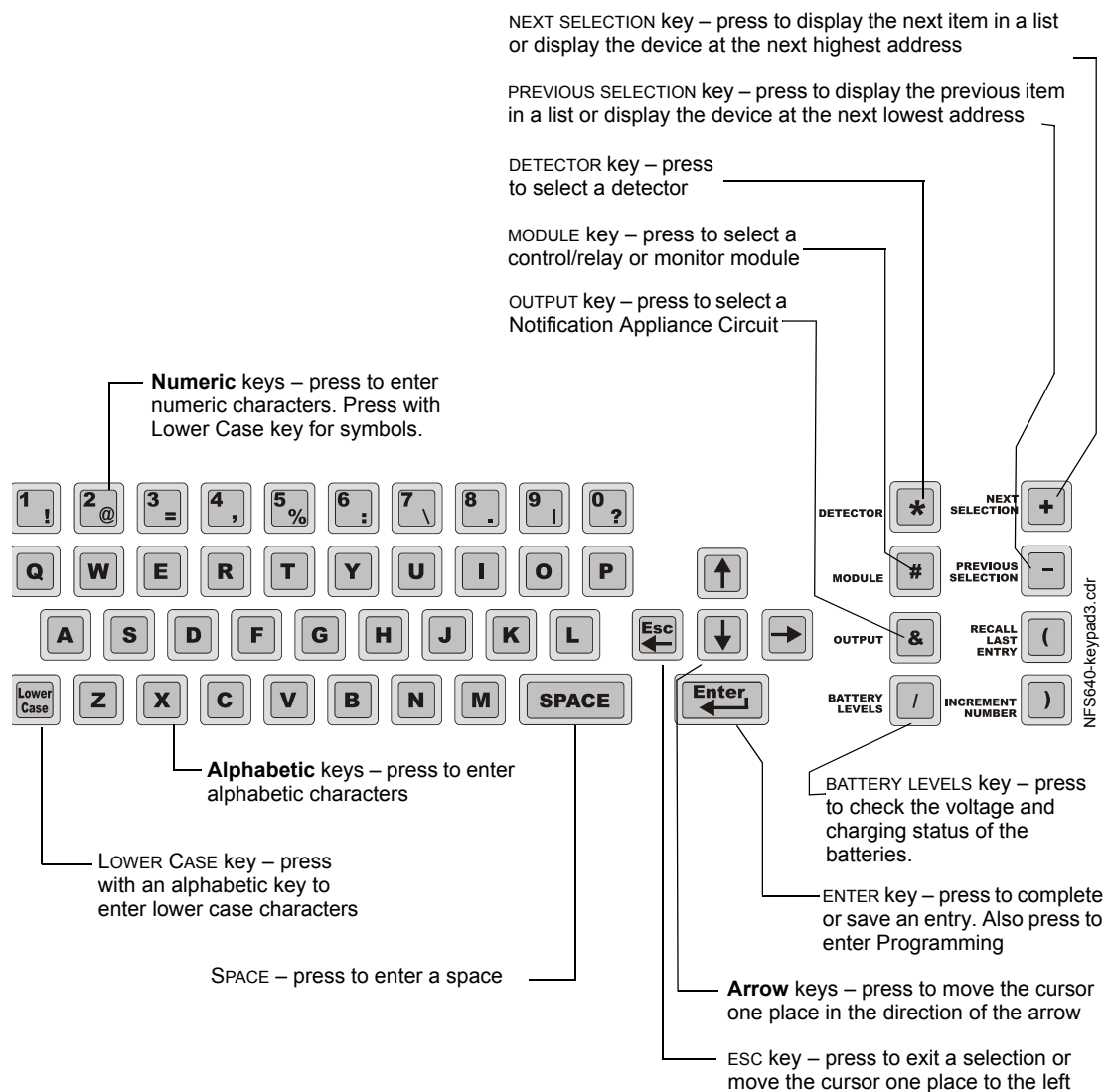


Figure 2.2 Programming Keypad

Section 3: Operation of the Control Panel

3.1 Overview

This section contains instructions for operating the control panel. Listed below are the topics detailed in this section:

Section	Refer to Page
3.2, "Normal Mode of Operation"	page 18
3.3, "Fire Alarm Mode of Operation"	page 18
3.4, "Mass Notification Mode of Operation"	page 21
3.5, "System Trouble Mode of Operation"	page 25
3.6, "Security Alarm Mode of Operation"	page 27
3.7, "Active Supervisory Signal Mode of Operation"	page 28
3.8, "Pre-Alarm Warning Mode of Operation"	page 31
3.9, "Disabled Points Mode of Operation"	page 32
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3.11, "CO Alarm Mode of Operation"	page 33
3.12, "Active Trouble Monitor Mode of Operation"	page 35
3.12, "Active Trouble Monitor Mode of Operation"	page 35
3.13, "Output Circuit Trouble Mode of Operation"	page 36
3.14, "Operation of Special System Timers"	page 38
3.15, "Waterflow Circuit Operation"	page 40
3.16, "Class A and Class X Operation"	page 40

This manual also contains information on operating the control panel in the appendixes, listed as follows:

- Appendix A, "Special Zone Operation", on page 56
- Appendix B, "Intelligent Detector Functions", on page 66
- Appendix C, "Remote Terminal Access", on page 67
- Appendix D, "Point and System Troubles Lists", on page 75



WARNING:

WHEN USED FOR CO₂ RELEASING APPLICATIONS, OBSERVE PROPER PRECAUTIONS AS STATED IN NFPA 12. DO NOT ENTER THE PROTECTED SPACE UNLESS PHYSICAL LOCKOUT AND OTHER SAFETY PROCEDURES ARE FULLY COMPLETED. DO NOT USE SOFTWARE DISABLE FUNCTIONS IN THE PANEL AS LOCKOUT.

3.2 Normal Mode of Operation

The system operates in Normal mode when no alarms or troubles exist. In Normal mode, the control panel displays a System Normal message as follows

SYSTEM NORMAL	01:56P 041515 Sat
---------------	-------------------

Figure 3.1 Sample System Normal Message

In Normal mode, the control panel does the following functions at regular intervals:

- Polls all SLC devices and the four NACs to check for valid replies, alarms, troubles, circuit integrity, supervisory signals, etc.
- Checks power supply troubles and batteries at 10-second intervals
- Sends a supervisory query on the optional FDU-80 and verifies proper response
- Refreshes the LCD display and the optional FDU-80 display and updates time
- Scans for any keypad or Control Key entries
- Performs a detector automatic test operation
- Tests system memory
- Monitors for microcontroller failure

3.3 Fire Alarm Mode of Operation

3.3.1 How the Control Panel Indicates a Fire Alarm

When an initiating device (detector or monitor module) activates, the control panel does the following:

- Produces a steady audible tone
- Activates the System Alarm relay (TB4)
- Flashes the FIRE ALARM LED
- Displays a Type Code that indicates the type of device that activated the fire alarm
- Displays ALARM in the status banner on the LCD display, along with information specific to the device, as shown below:

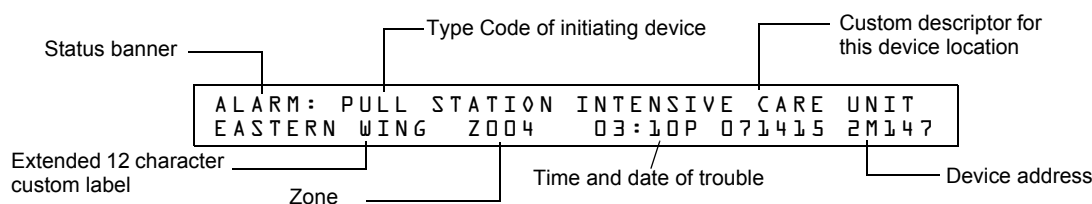


Figure 3.2 Sample Fire Alarm Display

- Sends an Alarm message to the LCD display, remote annunciators, History buffer, installed printers, and CRT-2s.
- Latches the control panel in alarm. (You can not return the control panel to normal operation until you correct the alarm condition and reset the control panel)
- Initiates any Control-By-Event actions
- Starts timers (such as Silence Inhibit, Auto Silence)
- Activates the general alarm zone (Z00)

3.3.2 How to Respond to a Fire Alarm

If the control panel indicates a fire alarm, you can do the following:

- To silence only the panel sounder:
Press the ACKNOWLEDGE/SCROLL DISPLAY key. The local sounder will silence and the FIRE ALARM LED will change from flashing to steady.
The control panel will send an acknowledge message to the LCD display, remote annunciators, history buffer, installed printers, and CRT-2s.
- To silence the panel sounder and any activated outputs that are programmed as silenceable:
Press the SIGNAL SILENCE key. The FIRE ALARM LED and SIGNALS SILENCED LED light steady.
The control panel sends a Signal Silenced message to the remote annunciators, history buffer, installed printers, and CRT-2s. The figure below shows a sample Alarm Silenced message.

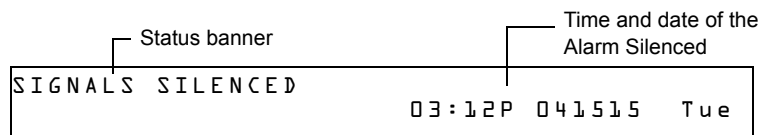


Figure 3.3 Sample Alarm Silenced Message

1. Check the Alarm message for the location and type of trouble.
2. Correct the condition causing the alarm.
3. When you finish correcting the alarm condition, press the SYSTEM RESET key to return the control panel to normal operation (indicated by the “System Normal” message). The control panel sends a “System Normal” message to the LCD display, History buffer and installed printers, FDU-80 annunciators, and CRT-2s.

3.3.3 Interpreting Fire Alarm Type Codes

The Type Code that displays in the Alarm message indicates the function of the point that initiates the fire alarm. For example, a monitor module with a PULL STATION Type Code means that the monitor module connects to a manual pull station. The table below lists the Type Codes that can appear in an alarm message:

Type Code	Latching (Y/N)	Purpose	What it does
Monitor Modules			
Blank	Y	Indicates activation of a device with no description	Lights FIRE ALARM LED and activates CBE
HEAT DETECT	Y	Indicates activation of a conventional heat detector	Lights FIRE ALARM LED and activates CBE
MONITOR	Y	Indicates activation of an alarm-monitoring device	Lights FIRE ALARM LED and activates CBE
PULL STATION	Y	Indicates activation of a manual fire-alarm-activating device, such as a pull station.	Lights FIRE ALARM LED and activates CBE
RF MON MODUL	Y	Indicates activation of a wireless alarm-monitoring device	Lights FIRE ALARM LED and activates CBE
RF PULL STA	Y	Indicates activation of a wireless manual fire-alarm-activating device, such as a pull station	Lights FIRE ALARM LED and activates CBE
SMOKE CONVEN	Y	Indicates activation of a conventional smoke detector attached to an FZM-1	Lights FIRE ALARM LED and activates CBE
SMOKE DETECT	Y	Indicates activation of a conventional smoke detector attached to an FZM-1	Lights FIRE ALARM LED and activates CBE
WATERFLOW	Y	Indicates activation a waterflow alarm switch	Lights FIRE ALARM LED and activates CBE
EVACUATE SW	N	Performs Drill function.	Activates all silenceable outputs

Table 3.1 Fire Alarm Type Codes (1 of 3)

Type Code	Latching (Y/N)	Purpose	What it does
MAN. RELEASE	Y	Indicates activation of a monitor module programmed to a releasing zone to perform a releasing function.	Lights FIRE ALARM LED and activates CBE
MANREL DELAY	Y	Indicates activation of a monitor module programmed for a release output	Lights FIRE ALARM LED and activates CBE
SECOND SHOT	N	Provides second activation of releasing zone after soak timer has expired.	Indicates ACTIVE and activates CBE
CO MONITOR*	Y	Indicates activation of a CO conventional detector	Activates CBE, does not light an indicator at the control panel.
Detectors			
SMOKE(ION)	Y	Indicates activation of an ion smoke detector	Lights FIRE ALARM LED and activates CBE
SMOKE(DUCT I) ³	Y	Indicates activation of a duct ion smoke detector	Lights FIRE ALARM LED and activates CBE
SMOKE(PHOTO)	Y	Indicates activation of a photo smoke detector	Lights FIRE ALARM LED and activates CBE
RF_PHOTO	Y	Indicates activation of a wireless photoelectric smoke detector	Lights FIRE ALARM LED and activates CBE
SMOKE(DUCTP)	Y	Indicates activation of a duct photo smoke detector	Lights FIRE ALARM LED and activates CBE
SMOKE(HARSH) ^{1*}	Y	Indicates activation of a HARSH smoke detector	Lights FIRE ALARM LED and activates CBE
SMOKE(LASER)	Y	Indicates activation of a laser smoke detector	Lights FIRE ALARM LED and activates CBE
SMOKE(DUCTL)	Y	Indicates activation of a duct laser smoke detector	Lights FIRE ALARM LED and activates CBE
SMOKE(BEAM)	Y	Indicates activation of a beam smoke detector	Lights FIRE ALARM LED and activates CBE
SMOKE(DUCTL)	Y	Indicates activation of a duct laser smoke detector	Lights FIRE ALARM LED and activates CBE
AIR REF	Y	Indicates activation of a laser air reference detector.	Lights FIRE ALARM LED and activates CBE
HEAT	Y	Indicates activation of a 190°F intelligent thermal detector	Lights FIRE ALARM LED and activates CBE
HEAT+	Y	Indicates activation of a 190°F adjustable threshold intelligent thermal detector	Lights FIRE ALARM LED and activates CBE
HEAT(ANALOG)	Y	135°F intelligent thermal sensor	Lights FIRE ALARM LED and activates CBE
HEAT (ROR)	Y	15°F per minute rate-of-rise detector	Lights FIRE ALARM LED and activates CBE
FIRE/CO ⁴	Y	Indicates activation of photoelectric, carbon monoxidem and heat detector	Lights FIRE ALARM LED and activates CBE
FIRE/CO (P SUP) ^{2,4,5}	Y	Indicates activation of photoelectric, carbon monoxidem and heat detector	Lights FIRE ALARM LED and activates CBE
FIRE/CO (C SUP) ⁴	Y	Indicates activation of photoelectric, carbon monoxidem and heat detector	Lights FIRE ALARM LED and activates CBE
NOTE: For FIRE/CO detectors: Detectors programmed as FIRE/CO (P SUP), the heat and CO elements will latch and require a system reset to clear. The Photo element will latch or track, depending on the FIRE/CO (P SUP) setting. Detectors programmed as FIRE/CO (C SUP), the heat and Photo elements will latch and require a system reset to clear. The CO element will latch or track depending on the FIRE/CO (C SUP) setting.			
Acclimate			
SMOKE ACCLIM	Y	Indicates activation of detector (Acclimate Plus™, FSC-851 IntelliQuad), without freeze warning	Lights FIRE ALARM LED and activates CBE
SMOKE (ACCL+)	Y	Indicates activation of detector (Acclimate Plus™, FSC-851 IntelliQuad), with freeze warning	Lights FIRE ALARM LED and activates CBE
SMOKE MULTI*	Y	Multisensor smoke detector	Lights FIRE ALARM LED and activates CBE
ACCL (P SUP) ,m b.	Y (see note below)	Combination Photoelectric/Heat detector. Photo element activation generates a supervisory condition.	Lights FIRE ALARM LED and activates CBE FlashScan only. No Pre-Alarm.
ACCL+ (P SUP)	Y (see note below)	Combination Photoelectric/Heat detector with low temperature warning. Photo element activation generates a supervisory condition.	Lights FIRE ALARM LED and activates CBE FlashScan only. No Pre-Alarm.

Table 3.1 Fire Alarm Type Codes (2 of 3)

Type Code	Latching (Y/N)	Purpose	What it does
NOTE: For ACCL/ACCL+ detectors: Detectors programmed as ACCL (P SUP) or ACCL+ (P SUP), the heat element will latch and require a system reset to clear. The Photo element will latch or track, depending on the ACCL (P SUP) latching setting.			
PHOTO/CO ^{4*}	Y	Indicates activation of the Photo, Heat, or CO element of a detector.	Lights FIRE ALARM LED for photo and heat, no LED will light for a CO alarm. Photo and heat will activate CBE, CO alarm activates special function zone FC and sixth CBE zone only (sixth CBE zone programmable via VeriFire Tools)
PHOTO/CO (P SUP) ^{*, 2, 4, 5}	Y	Indicates activation of the Photo, Heat or CO element of a detector.	Lights FIRE ALARM LED for heat, no LED will light for a CO alarm, supervisory LED will light for photo alarm, heat and photo will activate CBE, CO alarm activates special function zone FC and sixth CBE zone only (sixth CBE zone programmable via VeriFire Tools). FlashScan only. No Pre-Alarm
PHOTO/CO (C SUP) ^{*, 4}	Y	Indicates activation of the Photo, Heat or CO element of a detector.	Lights FIRE ALARM LED for heat and photo alarms, will light supervisory LED for CO alarm, photo and heat alarms will activate CBE, CO alarm will activate sixth CBE zone only (sixth CBE zone programmable via VeriFire Tools). FlashScan only. No Pre-Alarm.
NOTE: For Photo/CO detectors: Detectors programmed as P/CO (P SUP), the heat and CO elements will latch and require a system reset to clear. The Photo element will latch or track, depending on the Photo/CO (Photo SUP) setting. Detectors programmed as P/CO (C SUP), the heat and Photo elements will latch and require a system reset to clear. The CO element will latch or track depending on the Photo/CO (CO SUP) setting. For Photo/CO and CO Detectors programmed as Photo/CO (P SUP) or CO (CO SUP) will either latch and track, depending on the setting.			
* FlashScan only 1 CLIP Mode only 2 Requires approval of AHJ. 3 Not suitable for Canadian applications. 4 LED representation of a CO alarm may be performed using an ACS annunciator. 5 Photo element can be programmed as latching or tracking for all Photo/CO devices programmed as this type ID via VeriFire Tools.			

Table 3.1 Fire Alarm Type Codes (3 of 3)

3.4 Mass Notification Mode of Operation

3.4.1 How the Control Panel Indicates a Mass Notification Alarm

When an initiating device activates, the control panel does the following:

- Produces a steady audible tone
- Does not activate any alarm relays or devices programmed as Alarm Pending or General Pending
- Does not flash any panel LEDs
- Displays a Type Code that indicates the type of device that activated the MN alarm
- Displays MN ALARM in the status banner on the LCD display, along with information specific to the device, as shown below:

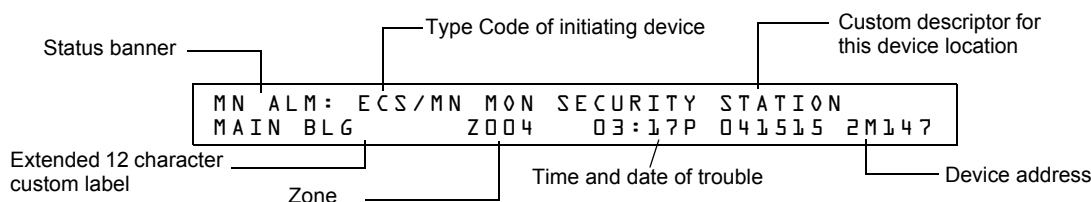


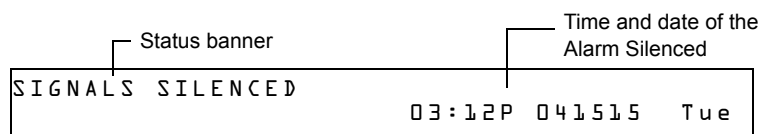
Figure 3.4 Sample MN Alarm Display

- Sends an Alarm message to the LCD display, remote annunciators, History buffer, installed printers, and CRT-2s.
- Latches the control panel in MN alarm. (You can not return the control panel to normal operation until you correct the alarm condition and reset the control panel)
- Initiates any Control-By-Event actions
- Activates special zone ZFD (Not applicable for First Command applications)
- Sends an Alarm message to the proprietary receiver via the network, if applicable

3.4.2 How to Respond to an MN Alarm

If the control panel indicates an MN alarm, you can do the following:

- To silence only the panel sounder:
Press the ACKNOWLEDGE/SCROLL DISPLAY key. The local sounder will silence. The control panel will send an acknowledge message to the LCD display, remote annunciators, history buffer, installed printers, and CRT-2s. If multiple MN alarms are present on the fire panel, the ACKNOWLEDGE/SCROLL DISPLAY key must be pressed for each alarm.
- To silence the panel sounder and any activated outputs that are programmed as silenceable:
Press the SIGNAL SILENCE key. The FIRE ALARM LED and SIGNALS SILENCED LED light steady. The control panel sends an Signal Silenced message to the remote annunciators, history buffer, installed printers, and CRT-2s. The figure below shows a sample Alarm Silenced message.

**Figure 3.5 Sample MN Alarm Silenced Message**

1. Correct the condition causing the MN alarm.
2. When you finish correcting the MN alarm condition, press the SYSTEM RESET key to return the control panel to normal operation (indicated by the “System Normal” message). The control panel sends a “System Normal” message to the LCD display, History buffer and installed printers, FDU-80 annunciators, and CRT-2s.

3.4.3 How the Control Panel Indicates a Mass Notification Supervisory

When an initiating device activates, the control panel does the following:

- Produces a warbling audible tone
- Activates any supervisory relays and devices programmed as Supervisory Pending, General Supervisory or General Pending
- Flashes the panel’s Supervisory LED
- Displays a Type Code that indicates the type of device that activated the MN supervisory

- Displays MN SUP in the status banner on the LCD display, along with information specific to the device, as shown below:

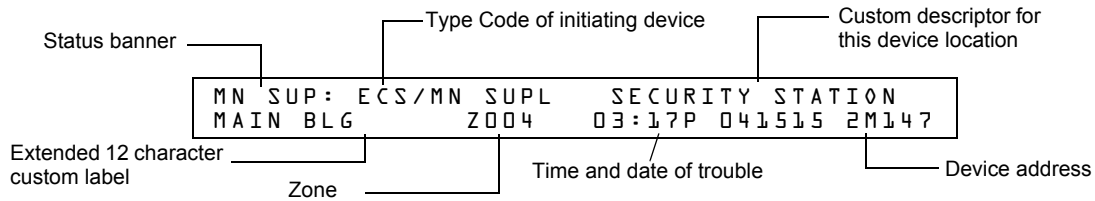


Figure 3.6 Sample MN Supervisory Display

- Sends an MN Supervisory message to the LCD display, remote annunciators, History buffer, installed printers, and CRT-2s.
- Initiates any Control-By-Event actions
- Activates special zone ZFE
- Sends an MN Supervisory message to the proprietary receiver via the network, if applicable

3.4.4 How to Respond to an MN Supervisory

If the control panel indicates an MN supervisory, you can do the following:

- Press the ACKNOWLEDGE/SCROLL DISPLAY key to silence the panel sounder and switch the SUPERVISORY LED from flashing to steady. An Acknowledge message is sent to the remote annunciators, history buffer, installed printers, and CRTs. Pressing the ACKNOWLEDGE/SCROLL DISPLAY will acknowledge all MN supervisory events on the fire panel.
- Correct the condition that activated the MN supervisory point.
- For a Latching event, press the system reset key to return the control panel to normal operation. For a Non-latching event, the panel will return to normal operation once the supervisory condition is corrected.

The control panel sends a "System Normal" message to the LCD display, History buffer and installed printers, remote annunciators, and CRT-2s.

3.4.5 How the Control Panel Indicates a Mass Notification Trouble

When an initiating device activates, the control panel does the following:

- Produces a pulsed audible tone
- Activates any trouble relays and devices programmed as Trouble Pending, General Trouble or General Pending
- Flashes the panel's Trouble LED
- Displays a Type Code that indicates the type of device that with a trouble
- Displays MN TBL in the status banner on the LCD display, along with information specific to the device, as shown below:

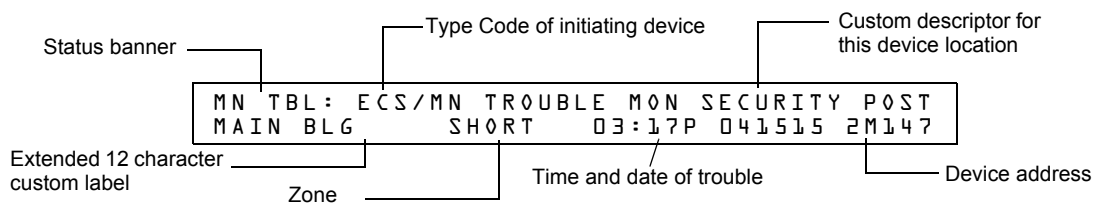


Figure 3.7 Sample MN Trouble Display

- Sends an MN trouble message to the LCD display, remote annunciators, History buffer, installed printers, and CRT-2s.

- Initiates any Control-By-Event actions
- Activates special zone ZFF
- Sends an MN Trouble message to the proprietary receiver via the network, if applicable

3.4.6 How to Respond to an MN Trouble

If the control panel indicates an MN trouble, you can do the following:

1. Press the ACKNOWLEDGE/SCROLL DISPLAY key to silence the panel sounder and switch the TROUBLE LED from flashing to steady. An Acknowledge message is sent to the remote annunciators, history buffer, installed printers, and CRTs. Pressing the ACKNOWLEDGE/SCROLL DISPLAY will acknowledge all MN trouble events on the fire panel.
2. Check the trouble message for location and type of trouble.
3. Correct the condition causing the trouble condition. If the trouble clears, the panel sends a Clear Trouble message to the History Buffer and installed printers, annunciators and CRT-2s. (troubles will clear from the fire panel even if they are not acknowledged.)
4. If no other events are present on the fire panel, a “System Normal” message is sent to the LCD display, remote annunciators, history buffer, installed printers, and CRT-2s and the fire panel returns to normal operation.

3.4.7 Interpreting MN Type Codes

The Type Code that displays in the fire panel message indicates the function of the point that initiates the activation. The table below lists the Type Codes that can appear in an mass notification message:

Type Code	Latching (Y/N)	Purpose	What it does
Monitor Modules			
ECS/MN MONITOR ¹	Y	Indicates activation of a mass notification device	Activates CBE, does not light any LEDs, overrides existing fire event ² , shuts off silenceable outputs and all fire activated strobes
ECS/MN SUPL ¹	Y	Indicates activation of a mass notification device	Lights SUPERVISORY LED and activates CBE
ECS/MN SUPT ¹	N	Indicates activation of a mass notification device	Lights SUPERVISORY LED and activates CBE
ECS/MN TROUBLE MON ¹	N	Indicates trouble on a mass notification device	Monitors mass notification devices. Will generate a trouble condition for both open and short conditions.

¹This Type Code is not compatible with First Command applications.

Table 3.2 Mass Notification Type Codes

3.5 System Trouble Mode of Operation

3.5.1 How the Control Panel Indicates a System Trouble

The system goes into system trouble when the control panel detects an electrical fault. If no fire alarms exist, the control panel does the following:

- Produces a pulsed audible tone
- Activates the Trouble relay (TB4)
- Flashes the SYSTEM TROUBLE LED
- Displays a Type Code that indicates the type of device with a trouble.
- Displays TROUBL in the status banner on the LCD display as well as the type of trouble and information specific to the device, as shown in Figure 3.8 below.
- Sends a Trouble message to the LCD display, remote annunciators, history buffer, installed printers, and CRT-2s.



NOTE: If a fire alarm exists when a trouble exists, the SYSTEM TROUBLE LED lights, but the Alarm message appears in the LCD display.

Typical Trouble message that appears on the LCD display:

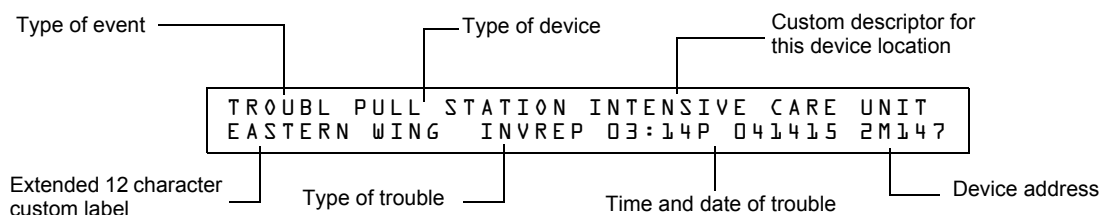


Figure 3.8 Sample Trouble Message

3.5.2 How to Respond to a System Trouble

If the control panel indicates a trouble, you can do the following:

1. Press the ACKNOWLEDGE/SCROLL DISPLAY key to silence the panel sounder and switch the SYSTEM TROUBLE LED from flashing to steady—regardless of the number of troubles, alarms, security and supervisory signals.



NOTE: Pressing the SIGNAL SILENCE key when only troubles exist, gives the same result as pressing the ACKNOWLEDGE/SCROLL DISPLAY key. The SIGNALS SILENCED LED does not light unless an alarm exists in the system.

2. The control panel sends an Acknowledge message to the remote annunciators, history buffer, installed printers, and CRT-2s.



Figure 3.9 Sample Acknowledge Message

3. Check the trouble message for the location and type of trouble.

TRUUBL MONITOR	MODULE ADDRESS	MO21 Z00 OPEN CIRCUIT	08:10A 042115 2M021
TRUUBL MONITOR	MODULE ADDRESS	MO22 Z00 OPEN CIRCUIT	08:12A 042115 2M022

Figure 3.10 Sample Trouble Messages on CRT-2 or Printer

4. Correct the condition causing the trouble. If the trouble clears, the control panel sends a Clear Trouble message to the History buffer and installed printers FDU-80 annunciators, and CRT-2s.

If all troubles clear and no supervisory signals or fire alarms exist, the control panel does the following:

- Returns to Normal operation (indicated by the “System Normal” message)
- Sends a “System Normal” message to the LCD display, History buffer and installed printers, FDU-80 annunciators, and CRT-2s
- Restores troubles automatically - even if troubles are not acknowledged

If multiple trouble conditions exist in the system, the LCD and optional CRT-2 and FDU-80s automatically step through each trouble every 3 seconds in the following order:

1. Alarms, in order of address
2. Supervisory, in order of address
3. Troubles, in order of address

Press the ACKNOWLEDGE/SCROLL DISPLAY key and the display stops on the current trouble event for 1 minute, then begins to automatically step through remaining troubles. To manually step through remaining troubles, press the ACKNOWLEDGE/SCROLL DISPLAY key.

Refer to Appendix D, “Point and System Troubles Lists”, on page 75 for explanations of troubles that appear on the display.

3.6 Security Alarm Mode of Operation

3.6.1 How the Control Panel Indicates a Security Alarm

The system goes into Security mode when a monitor module point programmed with a Security Type Code activates. If no fire alarm exists, the control panel does the following:

- Produces a warbling audible tone
- Turns on the Security relay (TB5)
- Flashes the SECURITY LED (blue)
- Displays a Type Code that indicates the type of security alarm being generated
- Displays ACTIVE in the status banner on the control panel, along with information specific to the device
- Sends a Security message to the LCD display, remote annunciators, history buffer, installed printers, and CRT-2s.
- Sends a Security message to the proprietary receiver via the network, if applicable.



NOTE: If a fire alarm exists, and there are silenced alarms (the SIGNALS SILENCED LED is lighted), a Security alarm will resound the panel sounder.

A Typical security message that appears on LCD display:

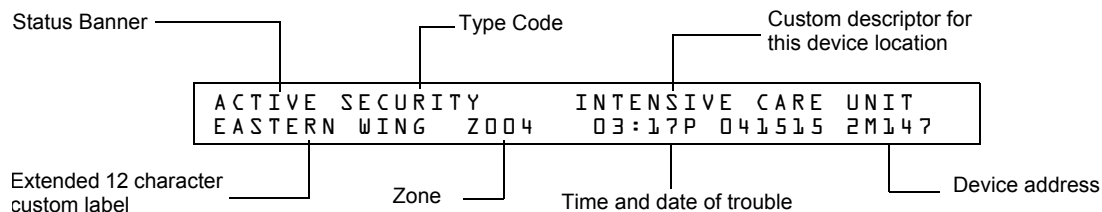


Figure 3.11 Sample Security Alarm Message

3.6.2 How to Respond to a Security Alarm

A Security Type Code latches the control panel. To return the control panel to normal operation, you must correct the condition causing the security condition, then reset the control panel. If the control panel indicates a security alarm, take the following action:



NOTE: If a fire alarm exists, and there are silenced alarms (the SIGNALS SILENCED LED is lighted), a Security alarm will resound the panel sounder.

1. Press the ACKNOWLEDGE/SCROLL display key to silence the panel sounder and switch the SECURITY LED from flashing to steady—regardless of the number of troubles, alarms, supervisory, and security signals. The control panel sends a Security message to the remote annunciators, history buffer, installed printers, and CRT-2s.
2. Correct the condition that activated the Security point.
3. When you finish correcting the Security condition, press the SYSTEM RESET key to return the control panel to normal operation (indicated by the “System Normal” message). The control panel sends a “System Normal” message to the LCD display, remote annunciators, history buffer, installed printers, and CRT-2s.

3.6.3 Interpreting Security Type Codes

The Type Code that displays in the security alarm message indicates the type of security alarm being generated by the monitor module that initiates the alarm. For example, a monitor module with a Type Code of AREA MONITOR indicates an intruder in a protected premises area. The table below lists the Type Codes that can appear in a security alarm message.

Monitor Modules			
Type Code	Latching (Y/N)	Purpose	What it does
AREA MONITOR	Y	Monitors area surveillance equipment, such as motion detectors	Lights SECURITY LED, activates CBE
SECURITY	Y	Monitors security switches for tampering	Lights SECURITY LED, activates CBE
SYS MONITOR	Y	Monitors critical equipment for security	Lights SECURITY LED, activates CBE

Table 3.3 Security Type Codes

3.7 Active Supervisory Signal Mode of Operation

3.7.1 How the Control Panel Indicates an Active Supervisory

The system goes into Supervisory mode when a monitor module point programmed with a Supervisory type code activates. When a Supervisory point activates, the control panel does the following:

- Produces a warbling audible tone
- Turns on the Supervisory relay (TB5)
- Flashes the SUPERVISORY LED (yellow)
- Displays one of the Type Codes listed in Table 3.4.
- Displays ACTIVE in the status banner on the control panel, along with information specific to the device
- Sends a Supervisory message to the LCD display, remote annunciators, history buffer, installed printers, and CRT-2s.



NOTE: If a fire alarm exists, and there are silenced alarms (the SIGNALS SILENCED LED is lighted), a Supervisory alarm will resound the panel sounder.

A Typical Supervisory message that appears on LCD display:

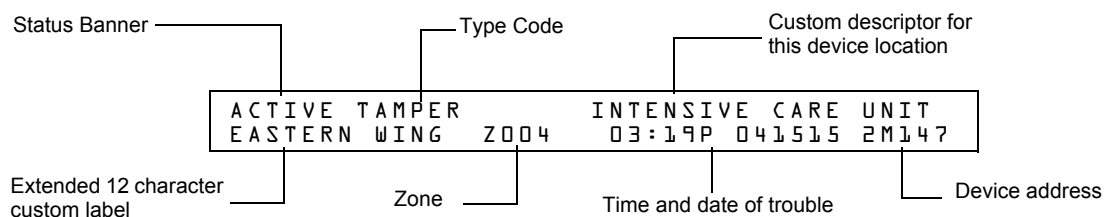


Figure 3.12 Sample Supervisory Signal Message

3.7.2 How to Respond to an Active Supervisory

If a Latching Supervisory Type Code Displays

Some Supervisory Type Codes latch the control panel (Refer to Table 3.4 for a list of these type codes). To return the control panel to normal operation, you must correct the condition causing the supervisory condition, then reset the control panel. Take the following action:



NOTE: If a fire alarm exists, and there are silenced alarms (the SIGNALS SILENCED LED is lighted), a Supervisory alarm will resound the panel sounder.

1. Press the ACKNOWLEDGE/SCROLL DISPLAY key to silence the panel sounder and switch the SUPERVISORY LED from flashing to steady—regardless of the number of troubles, alarms, and supervisory signals. The control panel sends a Supervisory message to the remote annunciators, history buffer, installed printers, and CRT-2s.
2. Correct the condition that activated the supervisory point.
3. When you finish correcting the latching supervisory condition, press the SYSTEM RESET key to return the control panel to normal operation (indicated by the “System Normal” message). The control panel sends a “System Normal” message to the LCD display, remote annunciators, history buffer, installed printers, and CRT-2s.

If Non-latching Type Code Displays

Some Supervisory Type Codes do not latch the control panel. (Refer to Table 3.4 for a list of these type codes). The control panel automatically returns to normal operation, when you correct the condition that activates the supervisory point. If the control panel indicates a non-latching supervisory point, take the following action:



NOTE: If a fire alarm exists, and there are silenced alarms (the SIGNALS SILENCED LED is lighted), a Supervisory alarm will resound the panel sounder.

1. Press the ACKNOWLEDGE/SCROLL DISPLAY key to silence the panel sounder and switch the SUPERVISORY LED from flashing to steady—regardless of the number of troubles, alarms, and supervisory signals. The control panel sends a Supervisory message to the remote annunciators, history buffer, installed printers, and CRT-2s.
2. Correct the condition that activated the supervisory point.
3. The control panel automatically returns to normal operation (indicated by the “System Normal” message) and the control panel sends a “System Normal” message to the LCD display, remote annunciators, history buffer, installed printers, and CRT-2s.

3.7.3 How to Interpret Supervisory Type Codes

The Type Code that displays in the Supervisory message indicates the function of the point that initiates the Supervisory. For example, a monitor module with a TAMPER Type Code means that the monitor module connects to a tamper switch.

Type Codes that can appear in an Supervisory message:

Monitor Modules			
Type Code	Latching (Y/N)	Purpose	What it does
WATERFLOW S	Y	Indicates supervisory condition for activated waterflow switch	Lights SUPERVISORY LED and activates CBE
RF SUPERVSRY	N	Monitors a radio frequency device	Lights SUPERVISORY LED and activates CBE
LATCH SUPERV	Y	Indicates latching supervisory condition	Lights SUPERVISORY LED and activates CBE
TRACK SUPERV	N	Indicates tracking supervisory condition	Lights SUPERVISORY LED and activates CBE
SPRINKLR SYS	Y	Indicates activation of sprinkler system	Lights SUPERVISORY LED and activates CBE
TAMPER	Y	Indicates activation of tamper switch	Lights SUPERVISORY LED and activates CBE
Detectors			
SUP.T(DUCTI)	N	Ion detector that indicates supervisory (non-alarm) condition	Lights SUPERVISORY LED and activates CBE
SUP.L(DUCTI)	Y	Ion detector that indicates supervisory (non-alarm) condition	Lights SUPERVISORY LED and activates CBE
SUPT(DUCTL)	N	Laser detector that indicates supervisory (non-alarm) condition	Lights SUPERVISORY LED and activates CBE
SUPL(DUCTL)	Y	Laser detector that indicates supervisory (non-alarm) condition	Lights SUPERVISORY LED and activates CBE
SUP.T(DUCTP)	N	Photo detector that indicates supervisory (non-alarm) condition	Lights SUPERVISORY LED and activates CBE
SUP.L(DUCTP)	Y	Photo detector that indicates supervisory (non-alarm) condition	Lights SUPERVISORY LED and activates CBE
SUPT(PHOTO)	N	Photo detector that indicates supervisory (non-alarm) condition	Lights SUPERVISORY LED and activates CBE
SUP.L(PHOTO)	Y	Photo detector that indicates supervisory (non-alarm) condition	Lights SUPERVISORY LED and activates CBE
SUP.T(ION)	N	Ion detector that indicates supervisory (non-alarm) condition	Lights SUPERVISORY LED and activates CBE
SUP.L(ION)	Y	Ion detector that indicates supervisory (non-alarm) condition	Lights SUPERVISORY LED and activates CBE
SUP.L(LASER)	Y	Laser detector that indicates supervisory (non-alarm) condition	Lights SUPERVISORY LED and activates CBE
SUP.T(LASER)	N	Laser detector that indicates supervisory (non-alarm) condition	Lights SUPERVISORY LED and activates CBE
P/CO (C SUP)*	Y	Indicates activation of the Photo, Heat or CO element of a detector. LED representation of a CO alarm may be performed using an ACS annunciator.	Activation of the Heat or Photo elements will light an indicator at the control panel. Activation of the CO element will light the SUPERVISORY LED. Activates CBE.
P/CO (P SUP)*	Y	Indicates activation of the Photo, Heat or CO element of a detector. FlashScan only. No Pre-Alarm. Requires approval of AHJ. LED representation of a CO alarm may be performed using an ACS annunciator. Photo element can be programmed as latching or tracking for all Photo/CO devices programmed as this type ID via VeriFire Tools.	Activation of the Heat element will light an indicator at the control panel. Activation of the CO element will not light and indicator at the control panel. Activation of the Photo element will light the SUPERVISORY LED. Activates CBE.
NOTE: For Photo/CO detectors: Detectors programmed as P/CO (P SUP), the heat and CO elements will latch and require a system reset to clear. The Photo element will latch or track, depending on the Photo/CO (Photo SUP) setting. Detectors programmed as P/CO (C SUP), the heat and Photo elements will latch and require a system reset to clear. The CO element will latch or track depending on the Photo/CO (CO SUP) setting. For Photo/CO and CO Detectors programmed as Photo/CO (P SUP) or CO (CO SUP) will either latch and track, depending on the setting.			
ACCL (P SUP)	Y (see note below)	Combination Photoelectric/Heat detector. Photo element activation generates a supervisory condition FlashScan only. No Pre-Alarm.	Lights SUPERVISORY LED and activates CBE
ACCL+ (P SUP)	Y (see note below)	Combination Photoelectric/Heat detector with low temperature warning. Photo element activation generates a supervisory condition. FlashScan only. No Pre-Alarm.	Lights SUPERVISORY LED and activates CBE
NOTE: For ACCL/ACCL+ detectors: Detectors programmed as ACCL (P SUP) or ACCL+ (P SUP), the heat element will latch and require a system reset to clear. The Photo element will latch or track, depending on the ACCL (P SUP) latching setting.			
*FlashScan only			

Table 3.4 Supervisory Type Codes

3.8 Pre-Alarm Warning Mode of Operation

3.8.1 How the Control Panel Indicates a Pre-Alarm Warning

The control panel activates a Pre-Alarm Warning if a detector exceeds the programmed Pre-Alarm Alert or Action level. When a detector activates a Pre-Alarm, the control panel does the following:

- Pulses the panel sounder
- Flashes the PRE-ALARM LED
- Activates the Pre-Alarm zone (F9)
- Sends a Pre-Alarm message to the LCD display, History buffer and installed printers, FDU-80 annunciators, and CRT-2s
- Displays a PREALARM status banner, the Type Code of the detector, and the Pre-Alarm level (Alert or Action) on the LCD display, along with information specific to the device as shown in Figure 3.13.

3.8.2 How to Respond to a Pre-Alarm Warning

Pre-Alarm Alert and Action Levels

The Pre-Alarm function is a programmable option which determines the system's response to real-time detector sensing values above the programmed setting. Use the Pre-Alarm function if you want to get an early warning of incipient or potential fire conditions. The Pre-Alarm function provides one of two levels of Pre-Alarm as follows:



NOTE: For detailed information on Pre-Alarm applications, refer to the *NFS2-640 Programming Manual*.

- Alert – a non-latching condition that causes a Pre-Alarm when a detector reaches the programmed Pre-Alarm level.
- Action – a latching condition that causes a Pre-Alarm when a detector reaches the programmed Pre-Alarm level.

Responding to a Pre-Alarm Warning

The Pre-Alarm screen display is the same for both alert and action conditions. Following is a sample screen for a Pre-Alarm message.

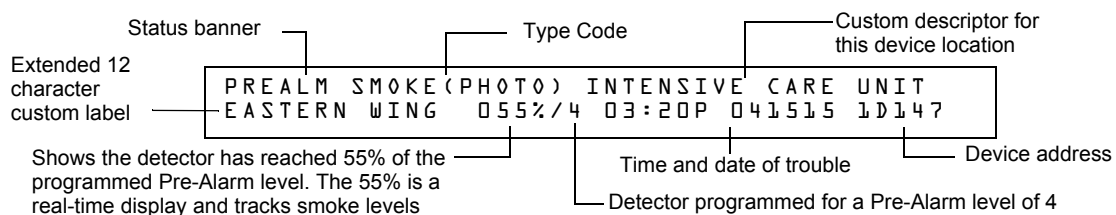


Figure 3.13 Sample of an Alert Pre-Alarm Message

An Alert Pre-Alarm automatically restores to normal when the detector sensitivity, programmable to one of nine settings, drops below the programmed Alert level. Zone F09 automatically clears when no Pre-Alarm conditions exist.

An Action Pre-Alarm latches until you reset the system - even if the detector sensitivity drops below the Action level. Zone F09 activates - but Zone Z00 (general alarm) and the trouble and alarm relays do not activate. The fifth zone programmed, not the first four, in the detector's CBE activates. A subsequent alarm condition for this detector clears the Action indication from the LCD display.

Interpreting Pre-Alarm Type Codes

The Type Code that displays in the Pre-Alarm warning indicates the function of the point that initiates the Pre-Alarm warning. Refer to the Detectors section of Table 3.1 for the Type Codes that can appear in a Pre-Alarm warning, and for descriptions of those Type Codes.

3.9 Disabled Points Mode of Operation

The control panel indicates disabled points by displaying a screen for each disabled detector, monitor module, and control/relay module. Disabled points do not cause an alarm or any Control-by-Event activity. If more than one point is disabled, the control panel displays by priority, mimicking the alarms.



CAUTION:
DISABLING A ZONE DISABLES ALL INPUT AND OUTPUT DEVICES ASSOCIATED WITH THE ZONE.

When one or more points are disabled, the control panel does the following:

- Holds all disabled output points in the off-state
- Flashes the SYSTEM TROUBLE LED
- Lights the POINT DISABLED LED
- Sends a Disabled Point message to the LCD display, History buffer and installed printers, FDU-80 annunciators, and CRT-2s
- Displays a message for each disabled point

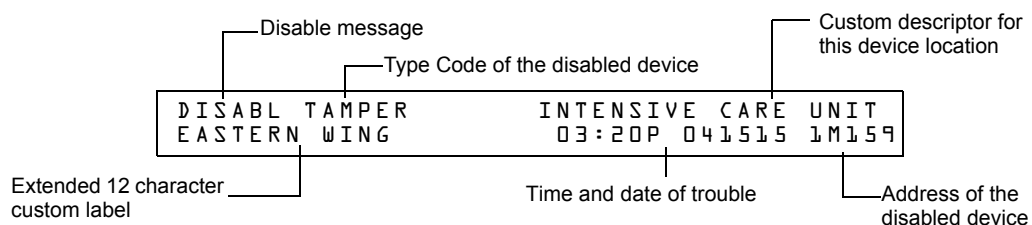


Figure 3.14 Sample Disabled Point Message

3.10 Non-Alarm Mode of Operation

3.10.1 Purpose of Non-Alarm Points

Non-Alarm points are addressable monitor modules programmed with one of the Non-Alarm Type Codes listed in Table 3.5. Non-Alarm points, except Non-Fire, operate like monitored system functions that can produce troubles—but with the differences shown in the following sections.

Monitor Modules			
Type Code	Latching (Y/N)	Purpose	What it does
ACCESS MONTR	N	Used for monitoring building access	Activates CBE

Table 3.5 Non-Alarm Type Codes (1 of 2)

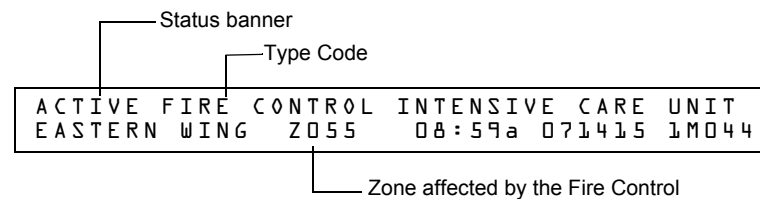
ACK SWITCH	N	Performs Acknowledge function	Silences panel sounder, gives an Acknowledge message on the panel LCD
ALLCALL PAGE	N	Activates all speaker circuits for paging	Activates speakers
DRILL SWITCH	N	Performs Drill function (Not for use in Canadian applications.)	Activates silenceable outputs
FIRE CONTROL	N	Used for air handler shutdown, intended to override normal operating automatic functions	Activates CBE, does NOT light an indicator at the control panel
NON-FIRE	N	Used for energy management or other non-fire situations. Does not affect operation of the control panel	Activates CBE, does NOT light an indicator at the control panel
PAS INHIBIT	N	Inhibits Positive Alarm Sequence	Inhibits Positive Alarm Sequence
RESET SWITCH	N	Performs Reset function	Resets control panel
SIL SWITCH	N	Performs Signal Silence function	Turns off all activated silenceable outputs
TELE PAGE	N	Performs function of Page Button on FFT-7	Allows remote paging to a fire area
ABORT SWITCH	N	Indicates Active at the panel	Aborts activation of a releasing zone

Table 3.5 Non-Alarm Type Codes (2 of 2)

3.10.2 How the Control Panel Indicates an Active Fire Control

Activation of a FIRE CONTROL point causes the control panel to do the following:

- Initiate the monitor module Control-by-Event
- Send a message to the LCD display, History buffer and installed printers, FDU-80 annunciators, and CRT-2s
- Display an ACTIVE status banner and FIRE CONTROL Type Code on the LCD display, along with information specific to the device

**Figure 3.15 Sample Fire Control Point Display**

3.10.3 How the Control Panel Indicates an Active Non-Fire Point

Non-Fire point operation does not affect control panel operation, nor does it display a message at the panel LCD. Activation of a Non-Fire point activates CBE—but does not cause any indication on the control panel. For example, you can program a Non-Fire point to turn lights in a zone to a lower setting when activated. In this case, when the point activates the control panel activates the point's CBE to turn the lights down without any audio or visual indication on the control panel.

3.11 CO Alarm Mode of Operation

3.11.1 How the Control Panel Indicates a CO Alarm

When an initiating device (detector or monitor module) activates due to a CO alarm event, the control panel does the following:

- Produces a pulsed audible tone
- Displays a CO alarm event that indicates the type of device that activated the fire alarm

- Displays ALARM in the status banner on the LCD display, along with information specific to the device, as shown below:

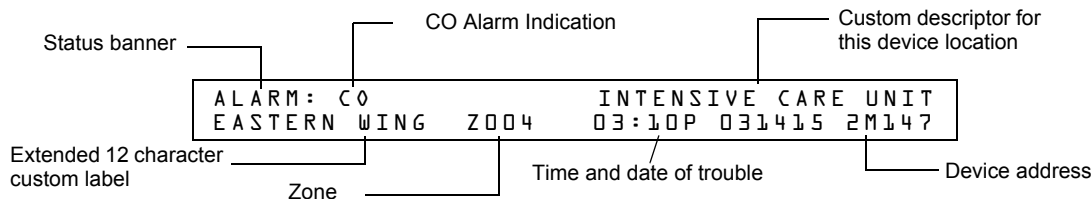


Figure 3.16 Sample CO Alarm Display

- Sends a CO Alarm message to the LCD display, remote annunciators, History buffer, installed printers, and CRT-2s.
- Latches the control panel in CO alarm. (You can not return the control panel to normal operation until you correct the CO alarm condition and reset the control panel)
- Initiates any Control-By-Event actions—activates ZFC.

3.11.2 How to Respond to a CO Alarm

If the control panel indicates a CO alarm, you can do the following:

- To silence only the panel sounder:
Press the ACKNOWLEDGE/SCROLL DISPLAY key. The local sounder will silence.
The control panel will send an acknowledge message to the LCD display, remote annunciators, history buffer, installed printers, and CRT-2s.
- To silence the panel sounder and any activated outputs that are programmed as silenceable:
Press the SIGNAL SILENCE key. The SIGNALS SILENCED LED will light steady.
The control panel sends an Signal Silenced message to the remote annunciators, history buffer, installed printers, and CRT-2s. The figure below shows a sample Alarm Silenced message.

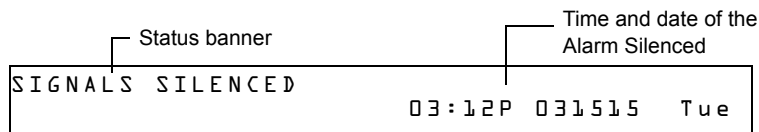


Figure 3.17 Sample Alarm Silenced Message

- Check the Alarm message for the location and type of trouble.
- Correct the condition causing the CO alarm.
- When you finish correcting the CO alarm condition, press the SYSTEM RESET key to return the control panel to normal operation (indicated by the “System Normal” message). The control panel sends a “System Normal” message to the LCD display, History buffer and installed printers, FDU-80 annunciators, and CRT-2s.

3.11.3 Interpreting CO Alarm/Supervisory Type Codes

The Type Code that displays in the CO Alarm message indicates the function of the point that initiates the CO alarm. For example, a monitor module with a CO MONITOR Type Code means that the monitor module monitors a conventional CO detector. The table below lists the Type Codes that can appear in an alarm message:

Type Code	Latching (Y/N)	Purpose	What it does
Monitor Modules			
CO Monitor*	Y	Indicates activation of a CO conventional detector	Activates CBE, does not light an indicator at the control panel.
Detectors			
PHOTO/CO ^{*4}	Y	Indicates activation of the Photo, Heat, or CO element of a detector.	Lights FIRE ALARM LED for photo and heat, no LED will light for a CO alarm. Photo and heat will activate CBE, CO alarm activates special function zone FC and sixth CBE zone only (sixth CBE zone programmable via VeriFire Tools)
P/CO (P SUP) ^{*2,4,5}	Y	Indicates activation of the Photo, Heat or CO element of a detector.	Lights FIRE ALARM LED for heat, no LED will light for a CO alarm, supervisory LED will light for photo alarm, heat and photo will activate CBE, CO alarm activates special function zone FC and sixth CBE zone only (sixth CBE zone programmable via VeriFire Tools)
P/CO (C SUP) ^{*4}	Y	Indicates activation of the Photo, Heat or CO element of a detector.	Lights FIRE ALARM LED for heat and photo alarms, will light supervisory LED for CO alarm, photo and heat alarms will activate CBE, CO alarm will activate sixth CBE zone only (sixth CBE zone programmable via VeriFire Tools)
<p>*FlashScan mode only</p> <p>¹² Requires approval of AHJ.</p> <p>³ Not suitable for Canadian applications.</p> <p>⁴ LED representation of a CO alarm may be performed using an ACS annunciator.</p> <p>⁵ Photo element can be programmed as latching or tracking for all Photo/CO devices programmed as this type ID via VeriFire Tools.</p>			

Table 3.6 CO Alarm Type Codes

3.12 Active Trouble Monitor Mode of Operation

3.12.1 How the Control Panel Indicates an Active Trouble Monitor

Trouble Monitor Points are monitor modules programmed with the following Type Codes:

Type Code	Latching (Y/N)	Device Function	Point Function
AUDIO SYSTEM	N	Used for monitoring audio equipment audio amplifiers or associated equipment	Indicates trouble
EQUIP MONITR	N	Used for recording access to monitored equipment	Activates CBE
POWER MONITR	N	Used to monitor remote power supplies or other external equipment	Indicates trouble
TROUBLE MON	N	Used to monitor remote power supplies or other external equipment	Indicates trouble

Table 3.7 Trouble Monitor Type Codes

These types of monitor modules operate like monitored system functions that can produce troubles—but with the following differences:

- The LCD display status banner displays ACTIVE as shown:

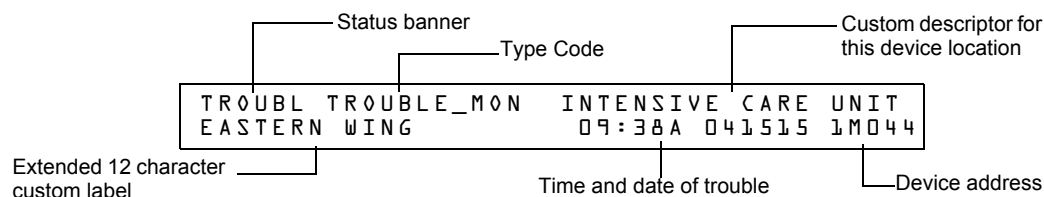


Figure 4 Sample Trouble Monitor Point Message

- The monitor module is non-latching: the module will return to normal when the trouble condition no longer exists.
- The monitor modules activate Control-by-Event
- The panel trouble relay transfers (TB4)

3.12.2 How to Respond to an Active Trouble Monitor

If the control panel indicates an active Trouble Monitor Point, take the following action:

- Press the ACKNOWLEDGE/SCROLL DISPLAY key to silence the panel sounder and switch the SYSTEM TROUBLE LED from flashing to steady—regardless of the number of troubles, alarms, and supervisory signals.
- The control panel sends an Acknowledge message to the History buffer and installed printers, FDU-80 annunciators, and CRT-2s. Check the trouble message for the location and type of trouble.
- Correct the condition causing the trouble.
- When the trouble condition is corrected, the panel will return to normal operation (indicated by the “System Normal” message).
- The control panel sends a “System Normal” message to the LCD display, History buffer and installed printers, FDU-80 annunciators, and CRT-2s.

3.13 Output Circuit Trouble Mode of Operation

3.13.1 Overview

Output circuits include NACs, Control/Relay Modules, and Transponder Points. This section contains a description of control panel operation for each type of output circuit.

- Four NACs are included on the control panel
- Control/Relay Modules connected to the control panel on an SLC
- Transponder Points: XPC-8 (CLIP only), or XP6-C (CLIP or FlashScan)

<i>Trouble Type Codes for Control Modules and NAC Circuits</i>			
Type Code	Silenceable (Y/N)	Configuration	Device Function
CONTROL	N	NAC	Supervised NAC
RELAY	N	FORM-C relay	Relay Output
BELL CIRCUIT	N	NAC	Supervised NAC for notification appliance
STROBE CKT	N	NAC	Supervised NAC for notification appliance
HORN CIRCUIT	N	NAC	Supervised NAC for notification appliance
AUDIBLE CKT	N	NAC	Supervised NAC for notification appliance
SPEAKER	N	NAC	Supervised NAC for speaker circuit
REL END BELL	N	NAC	Supervised NAC for notification appliance
blank	N	NAC	Supervised NAC for undefined device

Table 3.8 Control Module and NAC Circuit Trouble Type Codes (1 of 2)

RELEASE CKT	N	NAC	Directs outputs to perform a releasing function.
REL CKT ULC	N	NAC	Directs outputs to perform a release function as required by ULC.
REL AUDIBLE	N	NAC	NAC, activated upon release
NONRESET CTL*	N	NAC	Relay output, unaffected by "System Reset" command
TELEPHONE	N	NAC	Standard Telephone circuit
REL CODE BELL**	N	NAC	Supervised NAC (NFS2-640 NAC only)
INSTANT RELE	N	NAC	NAC, short = normal; supervised for open circuits and ground faults. Always non-silenceable and switch-inhibited.
ALARMS PEND	N	NAC	Output that will activate upon receipt of an alarm condition, and remain in the alarm state until all alarms have been acknowledged.
CONTROL NAC**	N	NAC	Supervised NAC
GEN ALARM	Y		Control Module, an XPC-8 circuit, or an XP6-C configured as a Municipal Box Transmitter for NFPA 72 Auxiliary Fire Alarm Systems application. This Type ID can also be used for general alarm activation.
GEN SUPERVIS	Y		Control Module, an XPR-8 relay, or an XP6-R activated under any Supervisory condition (includes sprinkler type).
GEN TROUBLE	Y		Control Module, an XPR-8 relay, or an XP6-R activated under any System Trouble condition.
GENERAL PEND	Y		Control Module, an XPC-8 circuit, or an XP6-C that will activate upon receipt of an alarm and/or trouble condition, and remain in the ON state until all events have been ACKNOWLEDGED.
TROUBLE PEND	N		Control Module, an XPC-8 circuit, or an XP6-C that will activate upon receipt of a trouble condition, and remain in the ON state until all troubles have been ACKNOWLEDGED.
MNS GENERAL ¹	N	NAC	Mass Notification supervised output
MNS CONTROL ¹	N	NAC	Mass Notification supervised output
MNS STROBE ¹	N	NAC	Mass Notification supervised output
MNS SPEAKER ¹	N	NAC	Mass Notification supervised output for speaker circuits
MNS RELAY ¹	N	Relay	Mass Notification supervised output
* Type Code is Control Module type code only.			
** Type Code is NAC Circuit type code only.			
¹ This type code is not compatible for First Command applications.			

Table 3.8 Control Module and NAC Circuit Trouble Type Codes (2 of 2)

3.13.2 How the Control Panel Indicates a NAC Trouble

A Trouble occurring on a NAC causes the control panel to do the following:

- Produce a pulsed audible tone
- Flash the SYSTEM TROUBLE LED
- Turn on the Trouble relay (TB4)
- Send a message to the LCD display, History buffer and installed printers, FDU-80 annunciators, and CRT-2s
- Display a TROUBL status banner and a CONTROL Type Code on the LCD display, along with information specific to the device

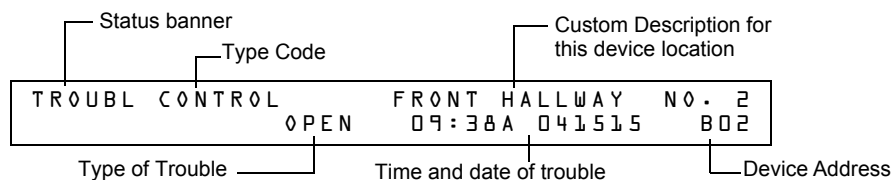


Figure 3.1 Sample of a NAC in Trouble Message

3.13.3 How the Control Panel Indicates a Control/Relay Trouble

A trouble occurring on a control/relay module or control/relay transponder causes the control panel to do the following:

- Produce a pulsed audible tone
- Flash the SYSTEM TROUBLE LED
- Turn on the Trouble relay (TB4)
- Send a message to the LCD display, History buffer and installed printers FDU-80 annunciators, and CRT-2s
- Display a TROUBL status banner and CONTROL Type Code on the LCD display, along with information specific to the device

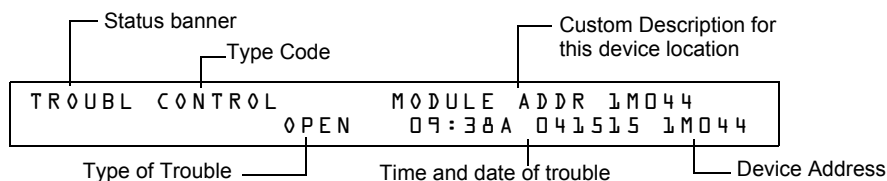


Figure 3.2 Sample of a Control/Relay Module in Trouble Message

3.13.4 How to Respond to a NAC or Control/Relay Trouble

If the control panel indicates an active NAC or Control/Relay Trouble, take the following action:

1. Press the ACKNOWLEDGE/SCROLL DISPLAY key to silence the panel sounder and switch the SYSTEM TROUBLE LED from flashing to steady—regardless of the number of troubles, alarms, and supervisory signals.
2. The control panel sends an Acknowledge message to the History buffer and installed printers, FDU-80 annunciators, and CRT-2s. Check the trouble message for the location and type of trouble.
3. Correct the condition causing the trouble.
4. When the trouble condition is corrected, the panel will return to normal operation (indicated by the “System Normal” message).
5. The control panel sends a “System Normal” message to the LCD display, History buffer and installed printers, FDU-80 annunciators, and CRT-2s.

3.14 Operation of Special System Timers

3.14.1 What are System Timers?

There are user-programmable time delays for three specific functions: the Auto Silence Timer, the Alarm Verification Timer, and the Silence Inhibit Timer. Figure 3.3 shows a sample System Function Selection screen with system timer settings. For instructions on changing system functions, refer to the *NFS2-640 Programming Manual*.

3.14.2 How to View System Timer Selections

You can use the Read Status Entry option (explained in Chapter 4) to view the current selection for the System Timers. To do so, press the keys shown below in sequence:



The LCD display shows the current selections for System Functions, which includes the three system timers.

Sample LCD display of a System Function screen with system timer selections:

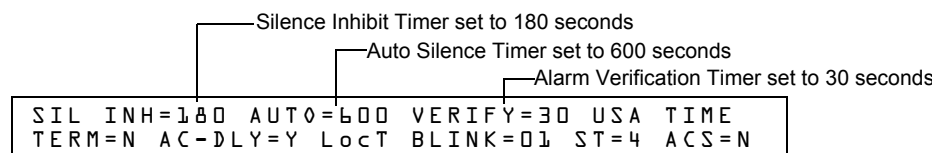


Figure 3.3 Sample System Function Selection Screen

3.14.3 How System Timers Work

The control panel can operate with special system timers: Auto Silence Timer, Alarm Verification Timer and Silence Inhibit Timer.

Auto Silence Timer

A timer that functions like pressing the SIGNAL SILENCE key. When the Auto Silence Timer reaches its programmed value (600-1200 seconds), the control panel automatically shuts off all active outputs programmed as silenceable.

When Auto Silence activates, special function zone ZF40 will activate and remain active until a system reset alarm resound or drill (alarm signal for Canadian applications) is initiated.

Activation of Auto Silence will activate the Signal Silence LED on the fire panel display and any ACM LED point programmed for Auto Silence.

NOTE: In Canadian applications, if auto silence is enabled, the value must be set to 20 minutes. An ACS point is required to monitor special function zone ZF40.

Alarm Verification Timer

A timer that directs the control panel to ignore a fire alarm for a smoke detector, programmed for Alarm Verification, while the Alarm Verification Timer is counting. Table 3.9 contains a summary of how the Alarm Verification Timer works.

If	The control panel does this
A second fire alarm occurs while the Alarm Verification Timer is counting	Ignores the Alarm Verification Timer
The Alarm Verification Timer elapses and a fire alarm still exists	Activates the fire alarm
The Alarm Verification Timer expires and a fire alarm no longer exists	Increments the Alarm Verification counter (up to 99) for the device and returns to normal operation

Table 3.9 Alarm Verification Timer Operation

Silence Inhibit Timer

A timer that disables the SIGNAL SILENCE key function and inhibits reset during countdown for the programmed time (0-300 seconds) when a fire alarm occurs. A Silence Inhibit Timer starts at the first fire alarm. Subsequent alarms will not restart the timer until the alarm condition is completely resolved and a panel reset is performed.

3.15 Waterflow Circuit Operation

If a monitor module programmed with a WATERFLOW Type Code initiates a fire alarm, the control panel disables the SIGNAL SILENCE key and the Auto Silence Timer. Refer to the *NFS2-640 Installation Manual* for information on Waterflow circuits.



NOTE: In firmware version 18.x (or higher), silenceable outputs activated from a WATERFLOW type code activation can be silenced if the silenceable waterflow option is enabled via VeriFire Tools.

3.16 Class A and Class X Operation

Class A and Class X are supervised methods of communicating with addressable devices. If the control panel detects a trouble (open or short), it will attempt to drive both ends of the loop, maintaining communication in an unsupervised method. The trouble will display on the panel as a Class A trouble until you correct the condition. Class X configuration of the SLC requires the use of ISO-X isolator modules.

Section 4: Read Status Operation

4.1 Introduction

This section contains instructions and sample screens to show how to access all Read Status functions and menus. For information on Read Status using a CRT-2 refer to “Remote Terminal Access” on page 67.

4.2 What is Read Status?

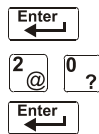
Read Status is a control panel function that lets you view system program information—but not change any programmed settings. The Read Status function lets you do the following:

- View Read Status information without entering a password.
- Enter and operate Read Status functions while the control panel provides full fire protection.
- View Read Status information while a fire alarm or trouble condition exists.



NOTE: If a fire alarm or trouble occurs while you are in Read Status, the control panel automatically exits Read Status operation and displays the new fire alarm or trouble.

4.2.1 Quick Reference Key Sequences



For quick reference, in the left margin next to each Read Status option is a block that shows the key sequence needed to view that option.

For example, the block to the left shows how to display the “Read Point” screen:

4.3 Entering Read Status

To enter Read Status, follow these steps:

1. From the “System Normal” screen, press the ENTER key. The control panel displays the “Entry” screen as shown below;

```
1=PROGRAMMING      2=READ STATUS ENTRY
(ESCAPE TO ABORT)
```

2. From the “Entry” screen, press the 2 key. The control panel displays the “Read Status Options” screen as shown below:

```
READ POINT=0 HIST=2 ALARM HIST=4 <ENTER>
PRNT POINT=1 HIST=3 ALARM HIST=5 <ENTER>
```


4.4 Viewing and Printing a Read Status

To view or print Read Status information follow the instructions below:

Option	Press	Lets you
Read Point	0 key, ENTER key	View information for a detector, module, NAC or zone
Print Points	1 key, ENTER key	Print information for all installed points in the system
Read History	2 key, ENTER key	Display the total number of events in the History buffer and step through each event in sequence
Print History	3 key, ENTER key	Print the contents of the History buffer (up to 800 events)
Read Alarm History	4 key, ENTER key	View a display of the number of alarms in the Alarm History buffer, then scroll through each alarm event
Print Alarm History	5 key, ENTER key	Print the contents of the Alarm History buffer (up to 200 events)



NOTE: If attempting to read a point that is not installed, the control panel displays “Not Installed”.

During all Read Status operations (except print operations) the control panel starts a 2-minute timer each time you press a key. If the control panel does not detect a key press for 2 minutes, the control panel exits Read Status and returns to the “System Normal” display.

In Read Status, you can also do the following:

- Press the ESC key to delete the previous entry.
- Press the SYSTEM RESET key to abort Read Status.

4.4.1 How to View Read Status of Devices, Zones, & System Settings

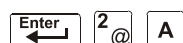
Overview

Read Point options 0, 2, and 4 in the Read Status Screen let you display and view information for devices and zones programmed into the control panel, as well as view system and annunciator settings. This section provides instructions and sample displays so you can view Read Status.

Topics covered in this section:

To view Read Status for	Refer to
Intelligent Detectors	“How to View Read Status for a Detector” on page 43
Control/relay and Monitor modules	“How to View Read Status for a Control/Relay or Monitor Module” on page 44
NAC	“How to View Read Status for a NAC” on page 45
Software Zones (Z01-Z99)	“How to View Read Status for a Software Zone (Z01-Z99)” on page 46
Special Zones (F0-F9, FA- FC)	“How to View Read Status for a Special Zone (F0-F9, FA- FC)” on page 46
Releasing Zones (R0-R9)	“How to View Read Status for a Releasing Zone (R0-R9)” on page 47
System Functions	“How to Read Status for System Functions” on page 47
Annunciator Selections	“How to Read Status for Annunciator Selections” on page 48

How to Display the Total of Installed Devices



To view the total number of installed devices, enter the “Read Status” screen by pressing the ENTER key, then 2, then A. A screen similar to the following will appear:

```
L1:159Dets, 159Mods  L2:055Dets, 047Mods
Panel Outputs: 64  Bells: 04
SB L1:000          SB L2:000
```

How to Display a Point or Zone for Read Status



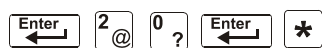
From the “Read Status” screen, press 0, then press the ENTER key to display the “Read Point Entry” screen as shown below:

```
ZONE=Z,AA,E      DETECTOR=*,LDAAA,E
MODULE=#,LMAA,E   OUTPUT CKT=B,AA,E
```

- To view a detector, press DETECTOR *****, SLC number, detector SLC address, ENTER.
- To view a zone, press **Z**, zone number, ENTER.
- To view a monitor or control/relay module, press MODULE **#**, SLC number, module SLC address, ENTER.
- To view a NAC, press OUTPUT **&**, two-digit address, (for example 01 for B01, etc.), ENTER.

When you select a device or a zone, the control panel displays information for the device or zone, but does not send this information to the serial ports or the History buffer.

How to View Read Status for a Detector



SLC number followed by three digit address

- +** next device
- previous device

From the “Read Status” screen, press 0, then press the ENTER key. You can now view Read Status for a detector as follows: press DETECTOR, enter the SLC number followed by the three digit address, then press the ENTER key. For example, to read the status of detector 1D002: press DETECTOR, enter the SLC number (1), enter address 002, then press the ENTER key. The control panel now displays information about the detector, as shown in Figure 4.1.

The display and descriptions of the fields are shown below:

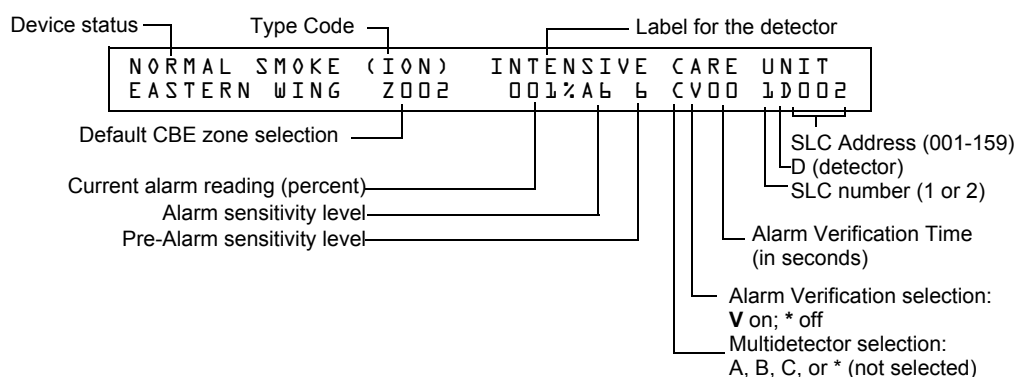


Figure 4.1 Sample Detector Read Status Display

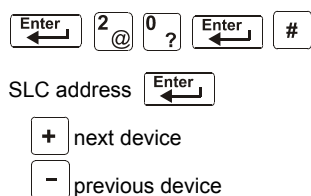
- **Device Status** The status of the detector: Normal, Alarm, or Test.
- **Type Code** The software Type Code that identifies the type of detector. (Refer to “Point Programming” in the *NFS2-640 Programming Manual*.)
- **Default CBE Zone Selection** This is the first zone in the 5 zone CBE list. Defaults are Zone 001 (Heat detectors) Zone 002 (Ion detectors) Zone 003 (Photo detectors) Zone 004 (Laser detectors) Zone 005 (Multisensor). Values may differ depending on point programming.
- **Current alarm reading (xxx%)** The current alarm reading of the detector, as a percentage of the alarm sensitivity setting.
- **Alarm sensitivity level (Ax)** The alarm sensitivity (x=1-9) entered in the Detector Sensitivity Screen.
- **Pre-Alarm sensitivity level** The Pre-Alarm Sensitivity (1-9; 0 = Pre-Alarm not used) entered in the Detector Settings Screen.



NOTE: Refer to “Detector Sensitivity Settings” in the *NFS2-640 Programming Manual* for more information on the Pre-Alarm and Alarm Sensitivity settings

- **Cooperative Multi-Detector selection** A smoke detector programmed to evaluate readings from nearby detectors in making Alarm or Pre-Alarm decisions. Cooperative Multi-Detector sensing also allows the combination of ionization with photoelectric technology in reaching an alarm decision.
 * – Multi-not used.
 A – combines the detector’s alarm decision with the next SLC address above.
 B – combines the detector’s alarm decision with the next SLC address below.
 C – combines the detector’s alarm decision with the next SLC address above and the next SLC address below.
- **Alarm Verification (* or V)**
 * – Alarm Verification not programmed for this detector.
 V – Alarm Verification enabled.
 Alarm Verification is a user-defined global time function that can reduce the number of nuisance alarms. Refer to page 39 for more information.
- **Device SLC Address** The SLC address of the detector.

How to View Read Status for a Control/Relay or Monitor Module



From the “Read Status” screen, press **0**, then press the ENTER key. You can now view Read Status for a monitor or a control/relay module as follows: press MODULE, enter the SLC address, then press the ENTER key. For example, to read the status of a FCM-1 module 2M147: press MODULE, enter 2 then 147, then press the ENTER key. The control panel now displays information about the module as shown in Figure 4.2.

The display and descriptions of the fields are shown below:

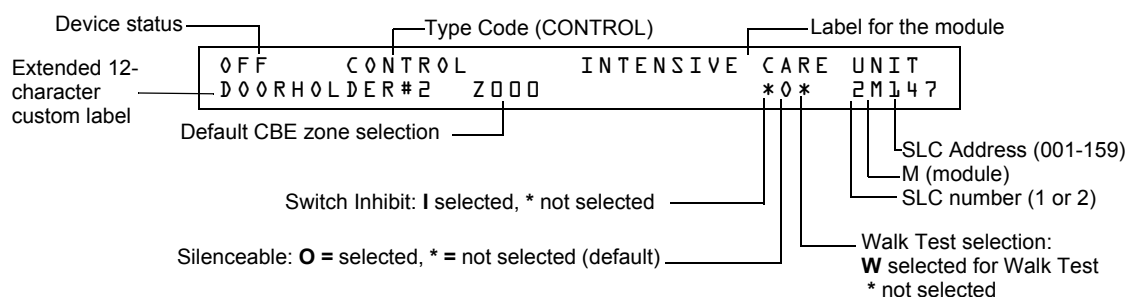


Figure 4.2 Sample Control/Relay or Monitor Module Read Status Display

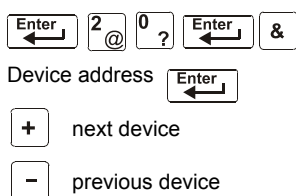
- **Device Status** The status of the module: control/relay module [On (device active) OFF (device not active)] or monitor module (Normal, Alarm, or Test).
- **Type Code** The software Type Code that identifies the type of module. (Refer to “Point Programming” in the *NFS2-640 Programming Manual*.)
- **CBE list** Only the first zone in the device’s CBE list will be displayed.
- **Device SLC Address** The SLC address of the module.
- **Switch Inhibit (control/relay module only)** Displays whether the remote ON/OFF capability of the device is inhibited. (I=on; *=off).
- **Silenceable (control/relay module only)** A selection that specifies if the device can be silenced during an alarm by pressing the signal silence key. Possible values are:
 * = output nonsilenceable
 F = silenceable, resound by fire alarm
 U = silenceable, resound by supervisory alarm
 B = silenceable, resound by security alarm
 T = silenceable, resound by trouble
 O = silenceable, does not resound



NOTE: If the “Strobe” Type ID is used with System Sensor Strobe synchronization, F, U, B, T, or O will silence the entire circuit, “*” will silence the horn portion only.

Walk Test (control/relay module only) A selection that specifies if the device will activate during a Walk Test.

How to View Read Status for a NAC



From the “Read Status” screen, press **0**, then press the ENTER key. You can now view Read Status for a NAC as follows: press OUTPUT, enter the device address, then press the ENTER key. For example, to read the status of NAC 0-2: press OUTPUT, enter 02, then press the ENTER key. The control panel now displays information for a NAC as shown in Figure 4.3.

The display and descriptions of the fields are shown below:

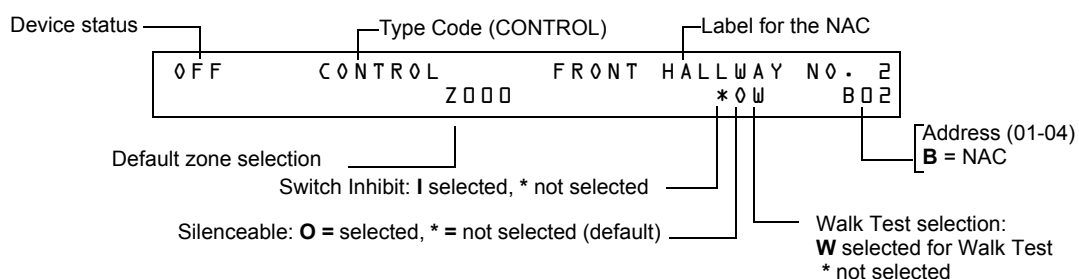


Figure 4.3 Sample NAC Read Status Display

- **Device Status** The status of the device: ON (device active) OFF (device not active).
- **Type Code** The software Type Code that identifies the type of NAC. Refer to “Appendix F - Type Codes” in *NFS2-640 Programming Manual*.
- **CBE List** Only the first zone in the NAC’s CBE list will be displayed here.
- **Device Address** The address of the NAC (01-04)
- **Switch Inhibit** A selection for disabling the switch function for the control/relay or transponder output circuit. (I=on; *=off).

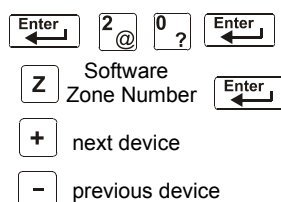
- **Silenceable** A selection that specifies if the device can be silenced during an alarm by pressing the SIGNAL SILENCE key. Possible values are:
 * = output nonsilenceable
 F = silenceable, resound by fire alarm
 U = silenceable, resound by supervisory alarm
 B = silenceable, resound by security alarm
 T = silenceable, resound by trouble
 O = silenceable, does not resound



NOTE: If the “Strobe” Type ID is used with System Sensor Strobe synchronization, F,U, B, T, or O will silence the entire circuit, “*” will silence the horn portion only.

- **Walk Test** A selection that specifies if the device will activate during a Walk Test.

How to View Read Status for a Software Zone (Z01-Z99)



From the “Read Status” screen, press **0**, then press the ENTER key. You can now view Read Status for a Software Zone as follows: press **Z**, enter the zone number (01-99), then press the ENTER key. For example, to read the status of Software Zone 07: press **Z**, enter **07**, then press the ENTER key. The control panel now displays information for a Software Zone as shown below.

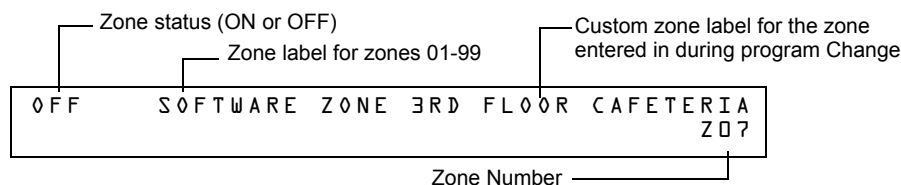
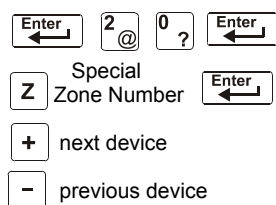


Figure 4.4 Sample Software Zone Read Status Display

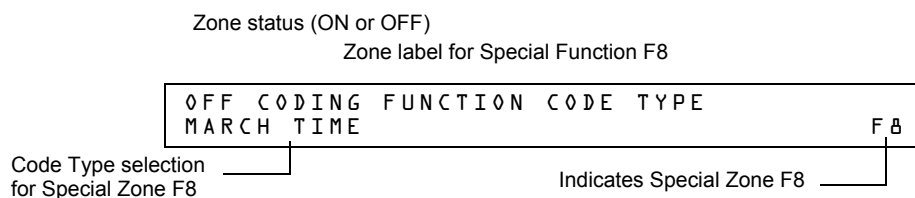
How to View Read Status for a Special Zone (F0-F9, FA-FC)



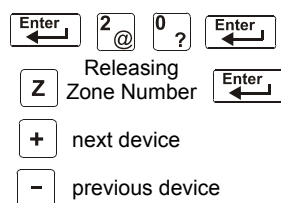
From the “Read Status” screen, press **0**, then press the ENTER key. You can now view Read Status for a Special Zone as follows: press **Z**, enter the zone number (F0-F9, FA-FC), then press the ENTER key. For example, to read the status of Special Zone F8: press **Z**, enter **F8**, then press the ENTER key. The control panel now displays information for a Special Zone as shown below.



NOTE: The zone label depends on the type of Special Zone. For example, CODING FUNCTION CODE TYPE for F8.



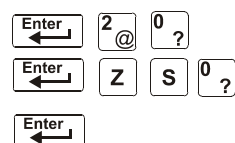
NOTE: Special Function Zones FA, FB, and FC are represented in VeriFire Tools as ZF10, ZF16, and ZF18, respectively.

Figure 4.5 Sample Special Zone Read Status Display**How to View Read Status for a Releasing Zone (R0-R9)**

From the “Read Status” screen, press **0**, then press the ENTER key. You can now view the Read Status of a Releasing Zone as follows: press **Z**, enter the zone number (R0-R9), then press the ENTER key. For example, to read the status of Releasing Zone R0, enter **Z**, enter **R0**, then press the ENTER key. The control panel now displays information for a Releasing Zone as shown below.

Zone status (ON or OFF)

Zone label for Releasing Function

**Figure 4.6 Sample Releasing Zone Read Status Display****How to Read Status for System Functions**

The “System Functions” screen specifies global settings for the control panel. From the “Read Status” screen, press **0**, then press the ENTER key. You can now view Read Status for System Functions as follows: press **Z**, enter **S0**, press the ENTER key. Shown below is a sample display and description of items for the Read Status of System Functions:

```

SIL INH=000 AUTO=000 VERIFY=30 USA TIME
TERM=N AC_DLY=Y LocT BLINK=01 ST=4 ACS=N
  
```

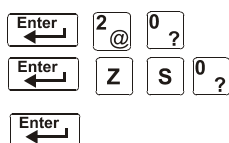
Parameter	Description	Settings
SIL INH=000	Silence Inhibit timer in seconds. Required in Canada and some areas of the USA.	000 = no timer; or the timer duration in seconds up to 300.
AUTO=000	Auto Silence Timer in seconds.	000 = no timer; 600-1200 seconds.
VERIFY=30	Alarm Verification Timer	00 = no timer; 00-30 seconds.
USA TIME	Time and date display format	USA TIME or EUR TIME
TERM=N	Terminal supervision	YES – To supervise the wiring of an FDU-80. NO – No FDU-80 supervision.
AC_DLY=N	Delays AC loss reporting	YES - AC loss reporting is delayed for approximately 3 hours. NO - No AC loss delay.

Table 4.1 System Function Parameters (1 of 2)

Parameter	Description	Settings
LocT	One of three operating modes of a PC or terminal connected to the control panel (through TB12 PC Terminal)	LocT – terminal connected to control panel and located in the same room as the control panel. LocM – terminal connected to control panel but requires password for operation. RemT – terminal connected through a modem for Read Status operations only.
BLINK=01	The rate at which all intelligent control or all monitor modules blink during polling	BLINK=00: No blink BLINK=01: Devices blink on every poll. BLINK=16: Devices blink every 16th poll.
ST=4	NFPA wiring style operation for the SLC	4 – Class B SLC or 6 – both Class A and Class X SLC
ACS=N	Use ACS Selection Groups	N – No annunciator selected or Y – Select and display ACS Selection Groups

Table 4.1 System Function Parameters (2 of 2)

How to Read Status for Annunciator Selections



Annunciator Selection screens specify the information that displays on ACS annunciators. From the “Read Status” screen, press **0**, then press the ENTER key. You can now view Read Status for System Functions as follows: press **Z**, enter **S**, enter annunciation selection number (1-4 for annunciator, 5-8 for other settings), press the ENTER key. Sample LCD displays for the Read Status of Annunciator Selection are shown below:

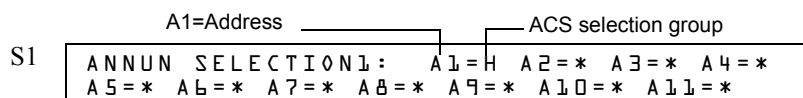


Figure 4.7 Annunciator Selection 1 Screen

To view the next three annunciator selection screens, press the (NEXT SELECTION) key.

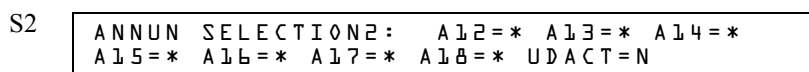


Figure 4.8 Annunciator Selection 2 Screen

If UDACT=N, the control panel displays the Annunciator Selections 3 and 4 screen, addresses A20-A32, as shown below:

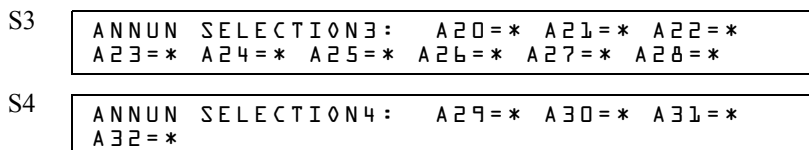


Figure 4.9 Annunciator Selections 3 and 4 Screens

See page 42 and 43 of the NFS2 640 Programming Manual.

S5

REGION=0	TBL.REMIND=2	ALA.SCROLL=Y
LOCAL CONTROL=1	IP ACCESS=0	DCC-MODE=N

Figure 4.10 System Function Selection 5 Screen

See page 44 of the NFS2 640 Programming Manual.

S6

FLASHSCAN	L1DET	L1MOD	L2DET	L2MOD
	Y	Y	Y	Y

Figure 4.11 System Function Selection 6 Screen

See Page 42 of the NFS2 640 Programming Manual.

S7

NODE: 000.XXX, CLASSX:N
THRESHOLD CHANNEL A:H, CHANNEL B:H

Figure 4.12 System Function Selection 7 Screen

- SEC_RLY and SUP_RLY (0= turn on by Fire Alarm, 1= turn on by Security, 2= turn on by Supervisory).
- BAT_SIZE (1= battery size is greater than 26 Ahr, 0= less than 26 Ahr).
- C_DRILL (custom drill N= No custom drill, Y= Yes).
- TERM_DATA (0= LCD80 Terminal using 7 bit data, 1= LCD80 Terminal using 8 bit data).
- PRT_BAND (0= 2400, 1= 4800, 2= 9600).

S8

SEC_RLY:1	SUP_RLY:2	BAT_SIZE:0	C_DRILL:N
TERM_DATA:0	PRT_BAUD:2	CHARGER:Y	

Figure 4.13 System Function Selection 8 Screen

NOTE: Please refer to the VeriFire Tools help file for information on programming the above screen.

An Annunciator Selection screen shows the information that will display on the ACS annunciators.

1 through 9	Programmable Annunciator #1 through #9
0	Programmable Annunciator #10
A	8 Systems points + Zones 1-56
B	Zones 57-99, 9 F zones, 8 R zones, 4NAC
C	Loop 1, Modules 1-64
D	Loop 2, Modules 1-64
E	Loop 1, Modules 65-128
F	Loop 2, Modules 65-128
G	Loop 1, Modules 129-159 & Loop 2, Modules 129-159
H	Loop 1, Detectors 1-64
I	Loop 2, Detectors 1-64
J	Loop 1, Detectors 65-128
K	Loop 2, Detectors 65-128
L	Loop 1, Detectors 129-159 & Loop 2, Detectors 129-159
M	Programmable for use with FireVoice NFV-25/50ZS
N	8 Systems points + Zones 1-56, used for remote station communicator (TM-4)
O	8 Systems points + Zones 1-56, used for municipal box trip output (TM-4)
P	Loop 1, Modules 65-100, Loop 1, Detectors 1-14 (Detector Maintenance Reporting)
Q	Loop 2, modules 65-100, Loop 2, Detectors 1-14 (Detector Maintenance Reporting)
R	Loop 1, detectors 15-46 (Detector Maintenance Reporting)
S	Loop 2, Detectors 15-46 (Detector Maintenance Reporting)
T	Loop 1 Detectors 47-78 (Detector Maintenance Reporting)
U	Loop 2, Detectors 47-78 (Detector Maintenance Reporting)
V	Loop 1, Detectors 79-100 (Detector Maintenance Reporting)
W	Loop 2, Detectors 79-100 (Detector Maintenance Reporting)

Annunciator addresses 1 to 19 can be programmed to any one of the above selections. If there is a UDACT or UDACT-2, selections A-M will be sent to Annunciator addresses 20 to 32 respectively.

Table 4.2 ACS Selection Groups (2 of 2)

The table above contains the ACS display selections. Annunciators set to annunciator address 1 to 19 can be programmed to any one of the above selections. If there is a UDACT or UDACT-2, selections A-M will be sent to Annunciator addresses 20 to 32 respectively.

An example of ACS selections in Annunciator Selection Screen 1:

ANNUN	SELECTION:	A1=H	A2=C	A3=*	A4=*
A5=*	A6=*	A7=*	A8=*	A9=*	A10=*

Figure 4.14 Annunciator Selection Screen 1 Example

NOTE: An ACS selection marked with an asterisk (*) indicates no annunciator selection.

The figure above shows annunciator selections for addresses A1-A2 (addresses A3-A10, marked with asterisks, are not selected).

- Annunciators set to annunciator address 1 (A1) display the status of detectors 1-64 on SLC 1 (ACS Selection Group H)
- Annunciators set to annunciator address 2 (A2) display the status of intelligent modules 1-64 on SLC-1 (ACS Selection Group C).

How to Read Status for Battery Levels

Pressing the BATTERY LEVEL key on the NFS2-640 keyboard displays information concerning the state of the battery.

A sample LCD display is shown below.

Battery Voltage: 27.48V
Charger Current: 00.06A

Figure 4.15 Battery Levels

4.4.2 How to View Read Status for Event and Alarm History

Overview

The control panel maintains a History buffer of the last 800 events, each with a time and date stamp. History events include the following:

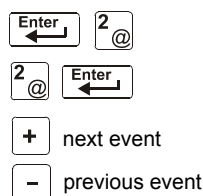
- All alarms, troubles and operator actions, such as: Acknowledge, System Reset, Signal Silence, Drill, and Walk Test.
- Programming entries (Program Change and Status Change, but not Read Status), along with a number (0-9) indicating the programming submenu (for example, 0=Clear). For an example, see Figure 4.18.

You can view events from the History buffer in two forms: by displaying all events (option 2, HIST=2) or by displaying alarm events only (option 4, ALARM HIST=4).



NOTE: The History buffer contains 800 events total, including the alarm events that display for Alarm history. The control panel generates Alarm history from the alarm events that exist in the 800-event History buffer.

How to View Read Status for Event History



Option 2 (HIST=2) lets you view the total number of events in the History buffer (up to 800 events), then view each event in chronological sequence. From the “Read Status” screen, press 2, then press the ENTER key to display the “Event History” screen. A sample of the Event History screen is shown below:

```
EVENT HISTORY START
EVENTS IN HISTORY: 550
```

The number of events in the History buffer

Figure 4.16 Sample Event History Display

To display events in the History buffer, do the following:

- Press the NEXT SELECTION key to step through each event from the first entry (oldest event first) in the History buffer, or
- Press the PREVIOUS SELECTION key to step through each event from the most recent entry in the History buffer.



NOTE: The NEXT SELECTION key will show the most recent event first, and then move to its normal function of displaying the oldest events first.

A sample LCD display for a trouble event:

```

Type of event ——— Type of trouble
TROUBL IN SYSTEM   GROUND FAULT
                   01:46P 041508 Tue
Time and date of the event ———
```

Figure 4.17 Sample Trouble Event Display

A sample LCD display for a Program Change event:

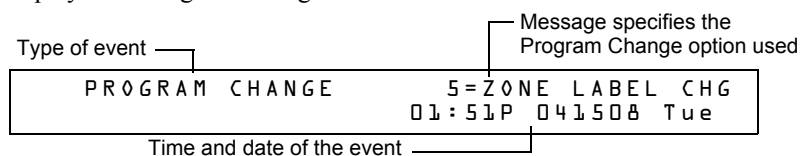


Figure 4.18 Sample Program Change Event Display

How to View Read Status for Alarm History



Option 4 (ALARM HIST=4) lets you view the total number of alarms in the History buffer (up to 200), then view each alarm in chronological sequence. From the “Read Status” screen, press **4**, then press the ENTER key to display the “Event History” screen. A sample Alarm History screen is shown below:

```
ALARM HISTORY START (ESCAPE TO ABORT)
ALARMS IN HIST: 073
```

The number of alarms in the History buffer

Figure 4.19 Sample Alarm History Display

To display alarms in the buffer, do the following:

- Press the NEXT SELECTION key to step through each alarm from the first entry (oldest alarm first) in the buffer, or
- Press the PREVIOUS SELECTION key to step through each alarm from the most recent entry in the buffer



NOTE: The NEXT SELECTION key will show the most recent event first, and then move to its normal function of displaying the oldest events first.

A sample display for an alarm event:

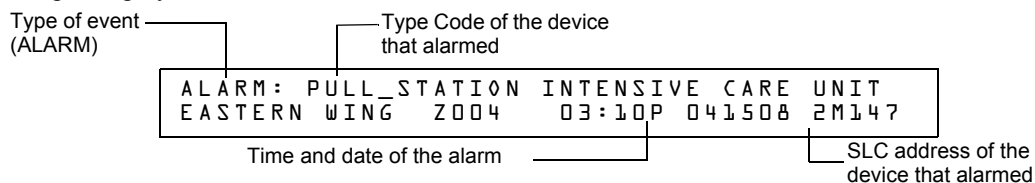


Figure 4.20 Sample Alarm Event Display

4.4.3 How to Print Points, Event and Alarm History

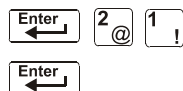
Overview

Read Point options 1, 3, and 5 in the “Read Status” screen let you print points, event history, and alarm history. This section contains instructions for printing, as well as sample point, event history, and alarm history printouts.



NOTE: Before printing, make sure your control panel is connected to a compatible printer and the printer is configured according to the manufacturer’s specifications, and that the correct baud rate is selected at the panel.

How to Print Points



Option 1 (PRNT POINT=1) lets you print a list of all points programmed into the system. From the “Read Status” screen, press **1**, then press the ENTER key to print a list of installed points. A sample Print Point screen is shown below:

```

STATUS PRINT
  
```

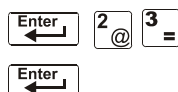
Figure 4.21 Sample Print Point Display

A sample printout of three points using the Print Point option:

```

NORMAL SMOKE(PHOTO) DETECTOR ADDR 1D043      Z003 000%A8 8 ** 1D043
NORMAL SMOKE(PHOTO) DETECTOR ADDR 1D044      Z003 000%A8 8 ** 1D044
NORMAL SMOKE(PHOTO) DETECTOR ADDR 1D045      Z003 000%A8 8 ** 1D045
  
```

How to Print Event History



Option 3 (HIST=3) lets you print a list of all events in the History buffer (up to 800). From the “Read Status” screen, press **3**, then press the ENTER key to print a list of events. A sample History Print screen is shown below:

```

HISTORY PRINT
  
```

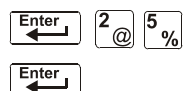
Figure 4.22 Sample History Print Screen

A sample printout of three events in history using the History Print option:

```

***** EVENT HISTORY START*****
SYSTEM RESET
ALARM: SMOKE (ION) DETECTOR ADDR 1D075      Z002 02:28P 042408 Thu
ALARM: SMOKE (ION) DETECTOR ADDR 1D076      Z002 02:28P 042408 1D076
ACKNOWLEDGE                                02:28P 042408 Thu
  
```

How to Print Alarm History



Option 5 (ALARM HIST=5) lets you print a list of alarm events in the History buffer (up to 200). From the “Read Status” screen, press **5**, then press the ENTER key to print a list of alarm events. A sample Print Alarm History screen is shown below:

```

ALARM HISTORY PRINT
  
```

Figure 4.23 Sample Print Alarm History Display

A sample printout of two alarm events in the History buffer using the Print Alarm History option.

```

*****ALARM HISTORY START*****
ALARM: SMOKE (ION) DETECTOR ADDR 1D075      Z002 02:28P 012208 1D075
ALARM: SMOKE (ION) DETECTOR ADDR 1D076      Z002 02:28P 012208 1D076
*****                                PRINT END *****
  
```

4.4.4 How to View and Print Hidden Event and Alarm History

The control panel maintains a copy of the History buffer. For instance, if someone clears the History buffer using Status Change programming option 4, the control panel retains a copy of the History buffer. The copy of the preceding History buffer is called a Hidden History buffer and a copy of the preceding Alarm History is called a Hidden Alarm History buffer.

If you attempt to view or print history and the control panel displays one of the screens shown below you can use the options listed in the table below to view the contents of a Hidden History buffer.

```
HISTORY EMPTY      (ESCAPE TO ABORT)
*****
```

Figure 4.24 History Empty Display

```
ALARM HISTORY EMPTY (ESCAPE TO ABORT)
*****
```

Figure 4.25 Alarm History Empty Display

Options for viewing and printing Hidden History and Hidden Alarm History do not appear in the LCD display when in Read Status. You can view and print the contents of these Hidden History buffers using the options listed in the table below. You read and print Hidden History and Hidden Alarm History the same way you read and print history using the options that appear on the “Read Status” screen. The table also contains references to the sections that contain instructions for reading and printing history.









To	Press	Refer to
Read Hidden Alarm History	 2 @ 6 : 	“How to View Read Status for Alarm History” on page 53
Print Hidden Alarm History	 2 @ 7 \ 	“How to Print Alarm History” on page 54
Read Hidden History	 2 @ 8 . 	“How to View Read Status for Event History” on page 52
Print Hidden History	 2 @ 9 	“How to Print Event History” on page 54

Table 4.3 Hidden History Selections

Appendix A: Special Zone Operation

A.1 Overview

This section contains information for operating the control panel as detailed in the topics listed below:

Section	Special Zone	Refer to Page
A.2, "Releasing Zones (R0-R9)"	R0-R9	page 56
A.3, "Time, Date, and Holiday Functions"	F5, F6, F7	page 59
A.4, "NAC Coding"	F8	page 61
A.5, "Presignal and Positive Alarm Sequence (PAS) Operation"	F0	page 62

A.2 Releasing Zones (R0-R9)

A.2.1 Purpose of Releasing Zones



WARNING: WHEN USED FOR CO₂ RELEASING APPLICATIONS, OBSERVE PROPER PRECAUTIONS AS STATED IN NFPA 12. DO NOT ENTER THE PROTECTED SPACE UNLESS PHYSICAL LOCKOUT AND OTHER SAFETY PROCEDURES ARE FULLY COMPLETED. DO NOT USE SOFTWARE DISABLE FUNCTIONS IN THE PANEL AS LOCKOUT.

The control panel provides ten Releasing Zones (R0-R9). These are special zones that you can use for up to ten independent releasing operations. This section contains descriptions of each Releasing Function option and an example of how Releasing Zone options work.

For instructions on programming Releasing Functions, refer to the *NFS2-640 Programming Manual*.

Each Releasing Zone includes the following releasing options:

Option	Description
Cross Zone	Cross Zones let you program the control panel to activate a Releasing Zone when two or more detectors or modules are alarmed. Cross Zone selections are: Y Two or more detectors are alarmed that are mapped to one of the ten Releasing Zones (R0-R9) Z Two or more detectors are alarmed that are mapped to two different Software Zones and mapped to one of the ten Releasing Zones (R0-R9). H At least one smoke detector mapped to one of the ten Releasing Zones (R0-R9) is alarmed <i>and</i> at least one heat detector mapped to the same Releasing Zone as the smoke detector is alarmed. N Cross Zones not used
Delay Timer	Select a 0–60 second delay before activating a zone.
Abort	An Abort Switch Type Code used to abort activation of a zone.
Manual Release	Allows immediate zone activation by overriding the abort function, cross-zone function, and delay timer.
Soak Timer	Automatically shuts off the releasing device after a preprogrammed period of time. Select 0001-9999 seconds for a Soak Timer or 0000 seconds for no Soak Timer.

Table A.1 Releasing Options

A.2.2 How to View Releasing Zone Selections

You can use the Read Status Entry option to view the current selections for a Releasing Zone. For example, to view selections for Releasing Zone R1, press the keys in sequence:



A sample LCD display of a Releasing Function selected for Releasing Zone R1:

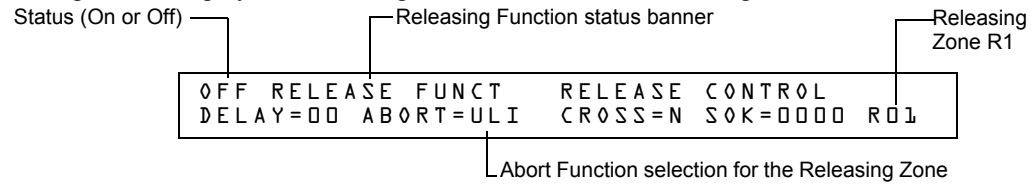
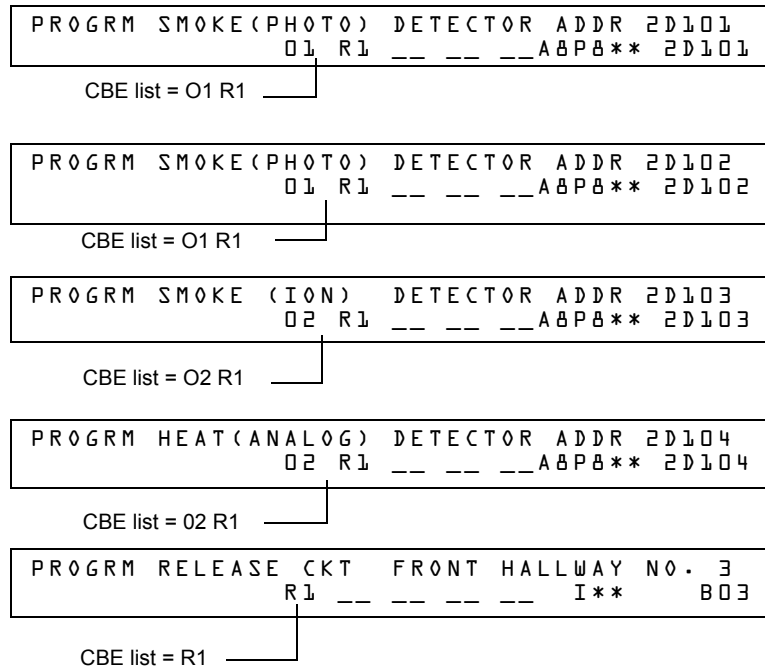


Figure A.1 Sample Read Status for a Releasing Zone

A.2.3 How Releasing Zones Operate

The figure below contains an illustrated example of how Releasing Zones work, using cross zone selections with four detectors and a NAC mapped to Releasing Zone 1 (listed as ZR1 in the CBE list). Table A.2 lists the cross zone selections and the conditions that activate the Releasing Zone:



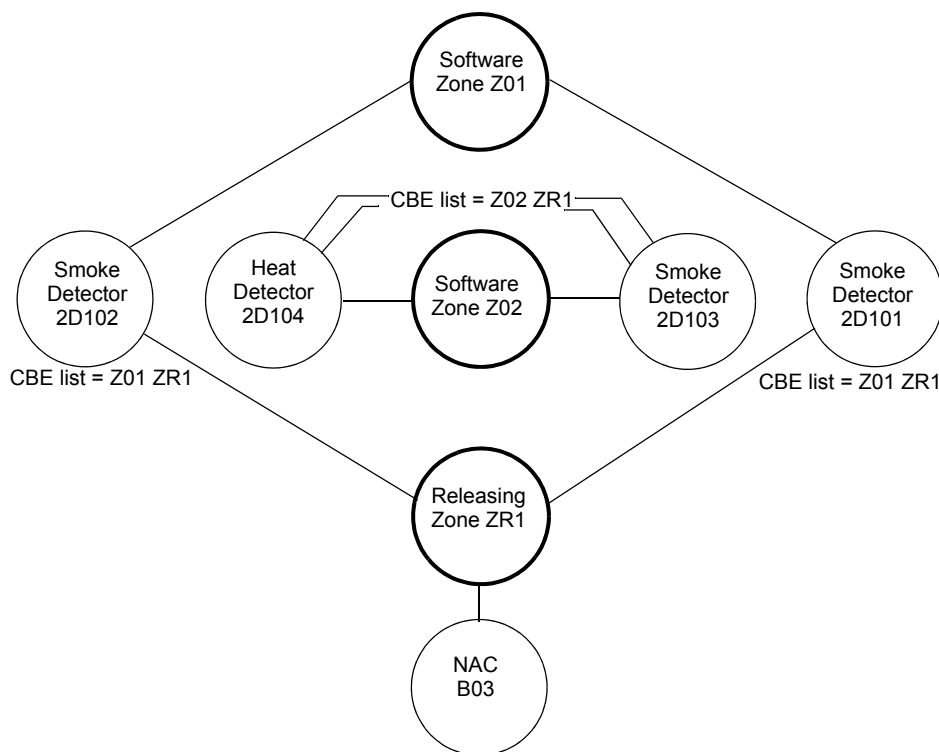


Figure A.2 Illustrated Example of Cross Zone Programming

Listing of each Cross Zone option and the conditions required to activate the Releasing Zone, according to the example shown in Figure A.2.

Cross Zone Selection (Cross=)	Condition(s) Required to Activate the Releasing zone
Cross= N	An alarm from any detector or module activates the releasing circuit.
Cross= Y	An alarm from any two detectors or modules activates the releasing circuit.
Cross= Z	An alarm from two detectors or modules mapped to different Software Zones, but mapped to the same Releasing Zone. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An alarm from 2D101 and 2D103 – detectors mapped to different zones, but both list ZR1 in their CBE. • An alarm from 2D102 and 2D104 – detectors mapped to different zones, but both list ZR1 in their CBE. • An alarm from 2D101 and 2D104 – detectors mapped to different zones, but both list ZR1 in their CBE. • An alarm from 2D102 and 2D103 – detectors mapped to different zones, but both list ZR1 in their CBE.
Cross= H	Activation of heat detector 2D104 and one smoke detector (2D101, 2D102, or 2D103).

Table A.2 Example of Cross Zone Selections

A.3 Time, Date, and Holiday Functions

A.3.1 Overview

The control panel includes a real-time clock that displays the time-of-day, the date, and the day-of-week. The clock includes a lithium battery backup. Time displays in a USA format (12-hour time format with month/day/year) or a EUR (European) format as shown below:

TR0UBL	CONTRL	MODULE	ADDR	1M159
0PEN	03:48P	041515	1M159	

USA Time and Date format (default)

TR0UBL	CONTRL	MODULE	ADDR	1M159
0PEN	15:48	140415	1M159	

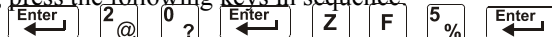
EUR Time and date format

Figure A.3 Sample USA and EUR Time/Date Formats

The control panel also provides Time Control zones F5 and F6 for time and date control functions and zone F7 for holiday functions.

A.3.2 How to View Time Control Selections

You can use the Read Status Entry option to view the current selection for the Time function. To do so, press the following keys in sequence:



or



NOTE: For instructions on programming the Time function, refer to the *NFS2-640 Programming Manual*.

The LCD display shows the current selections for the Time Control function. The figure below shows a sample LCD display of a Time Control function:

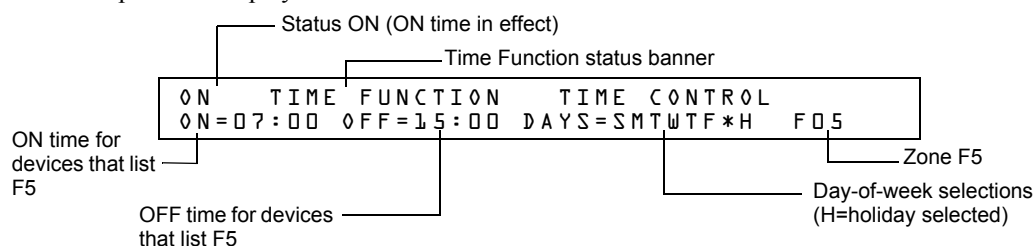


Figure A.4 Sample Read Status for Time Function

A.3.3 How to View Holiday Function Selections

You can use the Read Status Entry option to view the current selection for the Holiday function. To do so, press the following keys in sequence:



NOTE: For instructions on programming the Holiday function, refer to the *NFS2-640 Programming Manual*.

The LCD display in Figure A.5 gives an example of an LCD display of a Holiday function:

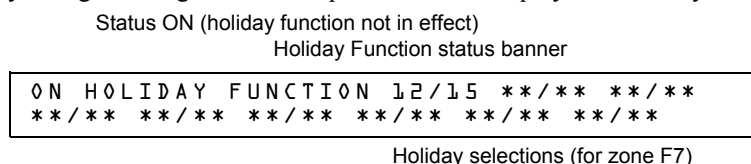


Figure A.5 Sample Read Status for Holiday Function

A.3.4 How Time Control and Holiday Functions Work

Time and Holiday activation occurs automatically and does not require operator intervention. All outputs with a CBE list containing F5 or F6 activate within the times specified for the days of the week listed in F5 or F6. All smoke detectors with a CBE list containing F5 or F6 switch to their lowest sensitivity (AL:9) within the times specified for the days of the week listed in ZF5 or ZF6. Refer to “Intelligent Sensing Applications” in the *NFS2-640 Programming Manual* for details on setting detector sensitivity.

Time Control is active for all days of the week listed in F5 or F6. Holidays listed in F7 are excluded unless you list Holidays (H) in the day-of-week selection of F5 and F6 (shown in Figure A.4). Enter the time functions in a 24-hour format with the OFF time later than the ON time. After changing programming using Time Control, always reset the control panel.



NOTE: You can turn a NON FIRE control point on and off, by listing zone F5 or F6 in the CBE list of a control/relay module.

You can use Time Control zones F5 and F6 to program non-fire applications such as turning lights on and off, setting a thermostat, and so on. For example, you can program zones F5 and F6 to activate outputs at one time of day and deactivate outputs at later time, on specified days of a week. Table A.3 contains descriptions of additional Time Control applications:

Application	Requirement
Control day and night sensitivity of intelligent, addressable detectors	List zone F5 or F6 in the detector CBE. This automatically sets the detector sensitivity to the minimum setting (AL:9) during the day and automatically returns detector sensitivity to programmed sensitivity during the evening.
Control a specific date of year	Input up to nine date in the Holiday selection screen for Special Zone F7, then list zone F7 (Holiday) in the CBE of a device.

Table A.3 Time Control Applications

A.4 NAC Coding

A.4.1 Overview of Coding

A Coding selection is the Code Type that pulses when the control panel activates a NAC mapped to Special Zone F8. Special Zone F8 provides coding selections (see Table A.4) that you can list in the CBE of a NAC. To use a Code Type, program a NAC to list Zone F8 (reserved for a Code Type) in the NAC CBE list.



NOTE: Control modules (FCM-1, FRM-1) cannot be coded.

The table below contains descriptions of the signals that correspond to each NAC Code Type:

Coding Selection	Signal	Notes
March Time (default)	120 PPM (pulses Per minute)	Default selection for NACs mapped to F8.
Two-Stage	Alert signal (20 PPM) or General Alarm signal (Temporal pattern)	Alert signal – When an alarm occurs and not activated by another zone, the output pulses at 20 PPM. General Alarm signal – If not acknowledged within 5 minutes, the control panel switches from 20 PPM to Temporal pattern.
California	10 sec. On, 5 sec. Off, repeats	n/a
Temporal	0.5 on, 0.5 off, 0.5 on, 0.5 off, 0.5 on, 1.5 off, repeats	Used as a standard general EVAC signal.
Two-Stage Canada (3 minutes)	Alert signal (20 PPM) Drill Switch (Alarm Signal Mode for Canadian Applications) activation switches to Temporal pattern	Operates the same as Two-Stage except it will only switch to second stage: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • by activation of Drill Switch, or • the three minute timer expires, or • through a CBE event (General Alarm Z00 plus Zones 1-99 or Logic Zones 1-20) NOTE: In Canadian applications ACM-24AT control point is required for Automatic Alarm Signal Cancel. Acknowledge will not cancel the Two-Stage Timer. NOTE: For Canadian applications using Two-Stage with the ACPS-610, see the ACPS-610 manual for additional programming instructions.
Two-Stage Canada (5 minutes)	Alert signal (20 PPM) Drill Switch (Alarm Signal Mode for Canadian Applications) activation switches to Temporal pattern	Operates the same as Two-Stage except it will only switch to second stage: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • by activation of Drill Switch, or • the five minute timer expires, or • through a CBE event (General Alarm Z00 plus Zones 1-99 or Logic Zones 1-20) NOTE: In Canadian applications ACM-24AT control point is required for Automatic Alarm Signal Cancel. Acknowledge will not cancel the Two-Stage Timer. NOTE: For Canadian applications using Two-Stage with the ACPS-610, see the ACPS-610 manual for additional programming instructions.
Two-Stage Canada Manual	Alert signal (20 PPM) Drill Switch (Alarm Signal Mode for Canadian Applications) activation or CBE switches to Temporal pattern	Operates the same as Two-Stage except it will only switch to second stage: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • by activation of Drill Switch, or • through a CBE event (General Alarm Z00 plus Zones 1-99 or Logic Zones 1-20)
System Sensor Strobe		Synchronizes System Sensor ADA horn/strobes.
Gentex Strobe		Synchronizes Gentex Horn/Strobes (Applies to NAC on CPU2-640 only)
Wheelock Strobe		Synchronizes Wheelock Horn/Strobes (Applies to NAC on CPU2-640 only)

Table A.4 F8 Code Types and Audio Signals

A.4.2 How to View Coding (F8) Selections

You can use the Read Status Entry option to view the current selection for the Coding function. To do so, press the following keys in sequence:



NOTE: For instructions on programming the Coding function, refer to the *NFS2-640 Programming Manual*.

The LCD display shows the current selections for the Code Type. Figure A.6 shows a sample LCD display of a Code Type selection of March Time:

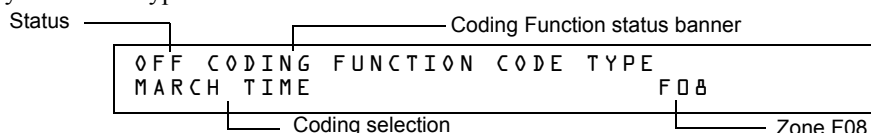


Figure A.6 Sample Read Status for Coding Function

A.4.3 How to Respond to an Alarm with Coding

If an alarm occurs with a Coding selection, the control panel latches the control panel in alarm and pulses outputs mapped to F8 at the pulse specified by the Coding selection (see Table A.4). To silence the outputs, press the SIGNAL SILENCE key.

A.5 Presignal and Positive Alarm Sequence (PAS) Operation

A.5.1 Overview

This section describes the Presignal and PAS selection, and provides instructions on how to do the following:

- View Presignal and PAS selections
- Respond to an alarm with Presignal
- Operate the control panel with a Presignal Delay Timer only
- Operate the control panel with a Presignal Delay Timer and PAS

A.5.2 What is Presignal and PAS?

Presignal is a feature that initially causes alarm signals to only sound in specific areas, monitored by qualified persons. This allows delay of the alarm from 60 to 180 seconds after the start of alarm processing. The control panel Presignal feature provides two selections:



NOTE: Presignal differs from the Alarm Verification Timer which does not require human intervention.

- A Presignal Delay Timer (60-180 seconds) that delays activation of all outputs with a CBE that includes Special Zone F0.
- A PAS selection, in addition to the Presignal Delay Timer, that allows a 15-second time period for acknowledging an alarm signal from a fire detection/initiating device. If the alarm is not acknowledged within 15 seconds, all local and remote outputs activate immediately and automatically.

An illustration of Presignal and PAS timing.

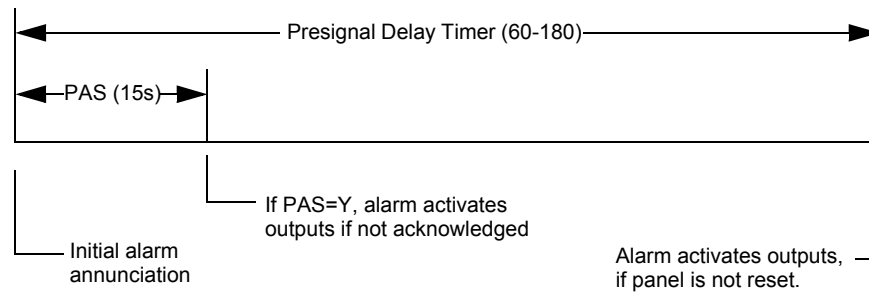
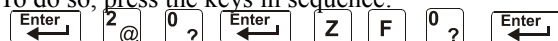


Figure A.7 Presignal and PAS Time

A.5.3 How to View Presignal and PAS Selections

You can use the Read Status Entry option to view the current selection for the Presignal function.

To do so, press the keys in sequence:



NOTE: For instructions on programming the Presignal function, refer to the *NFS2-640 Programming Manual*.

The LCD display shows the current selections for the Presignal function. The figure below shows a sample LCD display of a Presignal function selected for PAS and a Presignal Delay Timer of 60 seconds:

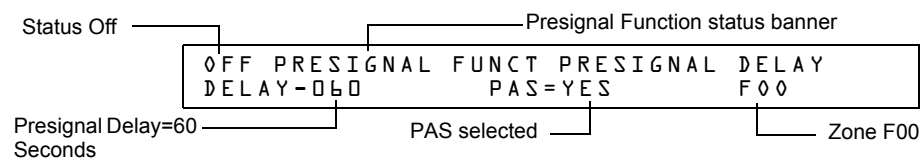


Figure A.8 Sample Read Status for Presignal Function



NOTE: If any monitor modules are programmed with a PAS INHIBIT Type Code and a fire alarm occurs, zone F0 goes false and aborts the Presignal Delay Timer.

A.5.4 How to Respond to an Alarm with Presignal Delay Timer (no PAS)

If an alarm occurs with a Presignal Delay Timer (60-180 seconds), the control panel displays the type of device and the SLC address of the device causing the alarm. If a second alarm occurs during the Presignal Delay Timer, the control panel aborts the Presignal Delay Timer and activates all programmed outputs. A sample Alarm screen for a monitor module is shown below:

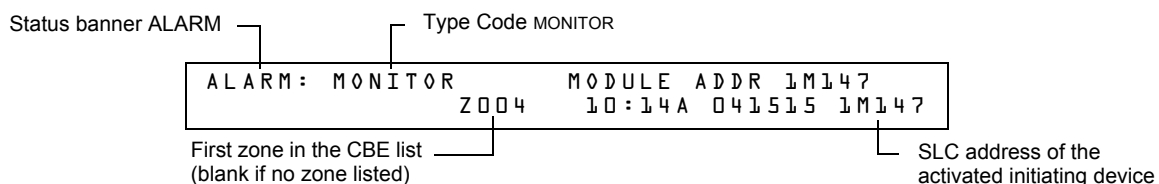


Figure A.9 Sample Alarm Display Screen

The FIRE ALARM LED flashes and the panel sounder pulses a steady tone. The control panel latches until the alarm is corrected and you press the SYSTEM RESET key to reset the control panel. You have the duration of the Presignal Delay Timer (60-180 seconds) to respond to the alarm before the control panel automatically activates all outputs programmed to F0. You can take the following actions:

- To silence the panel sounder and change the FIRE ALARM LED from flashing to steady, press the ACKNOWLEDGE/SCROLL DISPLAY key.
- To abort the Presignal Delay Timer, press the SYSTEM RESET key.
- To manually activate all outputs programmed to F0, press the DRILL key (Alarm Signal for Canadian applications). The Manual Evacuate screen appears, the panel sounder pulses and the FIRE ALARM LED changes from flashing to steady. The Manual Evacuate screen and Alarm screen display alternately at 3-second intervals.

If the Presignal Delay Timer reaches its programmed value, without operator intervention, the control panel activates all outputs programmed to F0.

A.5.5 How to Respond to an Alarm with Presignal Delay Timer (PAS selected)

If an alarm occurs with a Presignal Delay Timer (60-180 seconds) and PAS selected, the control panel displays an Alarm screen that shows the type of device and the SLC address of the device causing the alarm. When an alarm comes from an initiating device with a CBE list that includes F0 (with PAS selected), the control panel delays the following outputs:

- System Alarm relay
- TM-4 Polarity Reversal Alarm output
- TM-4 Municipal Box output



NOTE: These outputs do not delay for Presignal operations without PAS selected.

If a second alarm occurs during the Presignal Delay Timer, the control panel aborts the Presignal Delay Timer and activates all programmed outputs.

A sample Alarm screen for a monitor module:

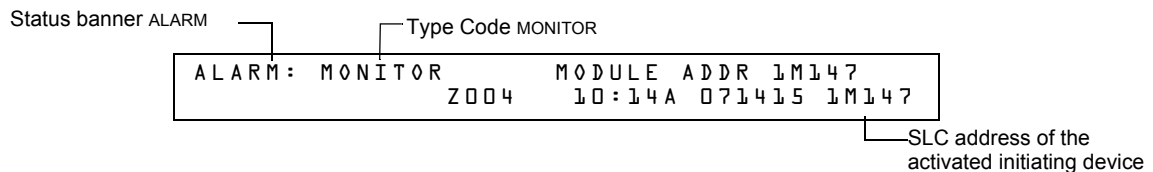


Figure A.10 Sample Alarm Display Screen

The FIRE ALARM LED flashes and the panel sounder pulses a steady tone. The control panel latches until the alarm is corrected and you press the SYSTEM RESET key to reset the control panel. You have 15 seconds to acknowledge the alarm or the control panel automatically activates all outputs programmed to F0. If you acknowledge the alarm within 15 seconds, the control panel increases the delay time to the full Presignal Delay Timer (60-180 seconds). You have the duration of the Presignal Delay Timer to respond to the alarm before the control panel activates all outputs programmed to F0. You can take the following actions:

- To increase the delay to the full programmed Presignal Delay Timer, press the ACKNOWLEDGE/SCROLL DISPLAY key. The panel sounder goes silent and the FIRE ALARM LED changes from flashing to steady.
- To abort the Presignal Delay Timer, press the SYSTEM RESET key.
- To manually activate all outputs programmed to F0, press the DRILL (Alarm Signal in Canadian applications) key. The Manual Evacuate screen appears, the panel sounder pulses and the FIRE ALARM LED changes from flashing to steady. The Manual Evacuate screen and Alarm screen display alternately at 3-second intervals.

If the Presignal Delay Timer reaches its programmed value, without operator intervention, the control panel activates all outputs programmed to F0.

Appendix B: Intelligent Detector Functions



NOTE: For instructions on selecting Intelligent Detector Functions, refer to the *NFS2-640 Programming Manual*.

Descriptions for Intelligent Detector Functions

Function	Description
Analog Display	The control panel reads and displays analog information from the 318 analog detectors (159 per SLC). The display shows the sensed air at the detector as a percentage of the alarm threshold for each detector.
Sensitivity Adjust	Nine selections for manually setting intelligent detector alarm levels within the UL range. <i>If using ionization detectors in duct applications, set Sensitivity Adjust to Level 1.</i> Refer to the <i>NFS2-640 Programming Manual</i> for detector sensitivity information.
Day/Night Sensitivity Operation	You can program the system to automatically force smoke detectors to minimum sensitivity during the day. Refer to "Time, Date, and Holiday Functions" on page 59.
Maintenance Alert	When compensation reaches the limit of the amount of drift compensation that can be safely applied, the control panel reports a trouble condition, according to National Fire Alarm Code standards. This condition also activates if the detector remains at very high or very low measured air levels for an extended time.
Automatic Test Operation	The control panel performs an automatic test of each detector every 320 minutes. Failure to meet the test limits causes an Auto Test Fail trouble.
Type Code Supervision	The control panel monitors hardware device Type Codes for each installed device at regular intervals (an interval can take up to 40 minutes for a full capacity system). If a mismatch of type compared to the program occurs, the control panel generates a point trouble labeled Invalid Type.
LED Control Operation	A global program selection to prevent detector LEDs from blinking as a result of polling during normal operation. A typical application is a sleeping area where a blinking light can distract people. As a standard function, independent of this programming selection, the control panel allows all LEDs to turn on in alarm.
Alarm Verification Timer and Verification Counter Operation	The control panel performs alarm verification on programmed intelligent smoke detectors. The Alarm Verification Timer is a global program selection of 0–240 seconds (ULC installations can not exceed 30 seconds/ Can not exceed 60 seconds for UL 864). Each detector includes a Verification Counter, which displays the number of times that a detector entered verification but did not time-out to alarm. The Verification Counter increments to 99 and holds.

Table B.1 Intelligent Detector Functions

Appendix C: Remote Terminal Access

C.1 General Description

The control panel can communicate with a remote terminal or computer connected to the EIA-232 PC/Terminal port. Refer to the *NFS2-640 Installation Manual* for installation information.



NOTE: See the *NFS2-640 Programming Manual* for instructions on enabling the CRT.

This port may be set up for interactive operation or for monitoring only. Interactive operation requires that all equipment be UL-listed under UL Standard for Safety UL 864 and be installed and set up as directed under Local Terminal Mode (LocT) or Local Monitor Mode (LocM).

ITE (Information Technology Equipment) equipment listed under UL 1950 is allowed for ancillary system monitoring when the system is installed and set up as directed under Remote Terminal Mode (RemT).

C.2 Operating Modes

The control panel provides three operating modes for the CPU EIA-232 PC/Terminal port:

- Local Terminal - LocT
- Local Monitor - LocM
- Remote Monitor - RemM

You select the operating mode during control panel programming (Global System Functions). For more information, refer to the *NFS2-640 Programming Manual*.

The following subsections outline the functions, password requirements, and additional information for each operating mode.

C.2.1 Local Terminal Mode (LocT)

Functions, passwords, and special requirements of Local Terminal Mode (LocT) are:

Functions:	Read Status, Alter Status, and Control Functions (Table C.1).
Passwords:	User-defined password for Alter Status functions.
Requirements:	The terminal must be mounted in a UL 864 listed enclosure or positioned to provide equivalent protection against unauthorized use.

Functions available with the Local Terminal Mode:

Function	Lets you...
Read Status	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Display the status of an individual point (Detector, Module, or Zone).• Display a list of all the points in Alarm or trouble.• Display a list of all programmed points in the system.• Step through the History buffer event by event.• Display the entire History buffer.• Step through Alarm History• Display the entire Alarm History
Alter Status	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Disable/Enable an individual point.• Change the sensitivity of a detector.• Clear the verification counter of all detectors.• Clear the entire History buffer.• Set the Intelligent Sensing alert and action levels.

Table C.1 Local Terminal Mode Functions (1 of 2)

Function	Lets you...
Control Functions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acknowledge. • Signal Silence. • System Reset. • Drill.

Table C.1 Local Terminal Mode Functions (2 of 2)

C.2.2 Local Monitor Mode (LocM)

Functions, passwords, and special requirements of Local Monitor Mode (LocM) are:

- Functions:** Read Status, Alter Status, and Control Functions (Table C.2).
- Passwords:** User-defined password for Alter Status and Control functions.
- Requirements:** Password security feature for Control Functions eliminates the need for mounting the CRT-2 in an enclosure.

Functions available with the Local Monitor Mode:

Function	Lets you...
Read Status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Display the status of an individual point (Detector, Module, or Zone). • Display a list of all the points in Alarm or trouble. • Display a list of all programmed points in the system. • Step through the History buffer event by event. • Display the entire History buffer. • Step through Alarm History • Display the entire Alarm History
Alter Status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disable/Enable an individual point. • Change the sensitivity of a detector. • Clear the verification counter of all detectors. • Clear the entire History buffer. • Set the Intelligent Sensing alert and action levels.
Control Functions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acknowledge • Signal Silence • System Reset • Drill

Table C.2 Local Monitor Mode Functions

C.2.3 Remote Terminal Mode (RemT)

Functions, passwords, and special requirements of Remote Terminal Mode (RemT) are:

- Functions:** Read Status only. See Table C.3.
- Passwords:** None
- Requirements:** Use with UL ITE-listed terminals, including personal computers with the VeriFire™ Tools or terminal emulation software. Intended for terminals connected through modems, including FSK modems connected through a public switched telephone network.

Functions available with the Remote Terminal Mode:

Functions	Lets you...
Read Status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Display the status of an individual point (Detector, Module, or Zone). • Display a list of all the points in Alarm or trouble. • Display a list of all programmed points in the system. • Step through the History buffer event by event. • Display the entire History buffer. • Step through Alarm History • Display the entire Alarm History
Alter Status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
Control Functions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A

Table C.3 Remote Terminal Mode Functions

C.3 Using the CRT-2 for Read Status

C.3.1 Overview

This section shows how to perform Read Status functions from a CRT-2.



NOTE: See the *NFS2-640 Programming Manual* for instructions on enabling the CRT port.

For more information see the “Read Status” section of this manual.

Function	Lets you...
Read Point	Read the status of any point in the system (detectors, modules, software zones, and system parameters).
Alm/Tbl Status	Display a list of all devices in the system that are in Alarm or trouble.
Read All Points	Display a list of all points programmed in the system. This list will display the status of all addressable detectors, modules, system parameters and software zones.
History Step	Step through the History buffer one event at a time.
History All	Send the entire History buffer to the CRT, from the most recent event to the oldest event.
Alarm History Step	Step through Alarm History one alarm at a time.
Alarm History All	Display a history list of all alarms.

Table C.4 Read Status Functions

C.3.2 Accessing Read Status Options

Access the Read Status function from the CRT-2 by following these steps.

1. Turn on the CRT-2, which is connected to the control panel.
2. Press the Read Status function key. The control panel displays the “Read Status” menu options:

```
Rd Point=1, Rd Alm/Tbl=2, All Points=3, Hist:Step=4/All=5, Ala-Hist:Step=6/All=7
```

From the Read Status menu, you can select options 1-7.

C.3.3 Read Point

From the Read Status menu, select option **1** - Read Point. The CRT-2 displays the following:

Press <1> <ENTER>

Type	(n)D(nnn), (n)M(nnn), Z(nnn), F(n), R(n), Ex, Lx or S(n) then hit Enter
SLC number	Address (01-159)
	Number

Enter the following:

1. Enter the SLC number "1" or "2".



NOTE: Press **F5** to scroll forward through a list of devices. Press **F6** to scroll back through a list of devices.

2. Enter the first letter of the device, using upper case letters.
 - Detector = "D"
 - Module = "M"
 - Zone = "Z"
 - Special Function = "F"
 - Releasing Zone = "R"
 - E Zone = "E"
 - L Zone = "L"
 - System Parameter = "S"
3. Enter the address or number of the device.
4. Press "ENTER".

Example Read points for detectors 1D001 and 1D002 on SLC 1:

Press <1> <D> <0> <0> <1> <ENTER>

NORMAL SMOKE (PHOTO) INTENSIVE CARE UNIT NURSE LOUNGE	Z050	020%AB 6 CV30 1D001
---	------	---------------------

Press <NEXT>

NORMAL SMOKE (ION) DETECTOR ADDR 1D002	Z002	000%AB 6 ** 1D002
--	------	-------------------

C.3.4 Display Devices in Alarm or Trouble

From the "Read Status" menu, select option **2** - Read Alarms/Troubles. The CRT-2 will display the alarm and trouble history.

The semicolon, a control character in networking applications, separates the hour and minute of events displayed from history. If events display as they occur, a colon separates the hour and minute.

Press <2> <ENTER>

TRUUBL SMOKE(PHOTO) DETECTOR ADDR 1D003	INVREP 01:09P 041615 1D003
TRUUBL SMOKE (ION) DETECTOR ADDR 1D004	INVREP 01:09P 041615 1D004
TRUUBL HEAT(FIXED) DETECTOR ADDR 1D006	INVREP 01:09P 041615 1D006
TRUUBL MONITOR MODULE ADDR 1M041	INVREP 01:09P 041615 1M041
TRUUBL IN SYSTEM GROUND FAULT	01:09P 041615 Wed
TRUUBL IN SYSTEM BATTERY	01:09P 041615 Wed

Semicolon

C.3.5 Display All Programmed Points

From the “Read Status” menu, select option **3** - All Points. This option lets you view the status of all addressable detectors, modules, system parameters, and software zones.

NORMAL SMOKE(PHOTO) DETECTOR ADDR 1D002	Z003	000%A8 8 **	1D002
NORMAL SMOKE (ION) DETECTOR ADDR 1D003	Z002	020%A6 6 **	1D003
NORMAL HEAT(FIXED) DETECTOR ADDR 1D006	Z001	050% *	1D006
NORMAL SMOKE(LASER) DETECTOR ADDR 1D099	Z004	000%A6 6 *V00	1D099
OFF RELEASE CKT MODULE ADDR 1M001	ZR00	I**	1M001
NORMAL MONITOR MODULE ADDR 1M001	ZR00	I**	1M001
OFF RELAY MODULE ADDR 1M033	Z000	*FW	1M033
OFF SOFTWARE ZONE Zone 01			Z01

C.3.6 Step-through History

From the “Read Status” menu, select option **4** - Step-through History. This option lets you step through all history events one at a time.

C.3.7 View All History

From the “Read Status” menu, select option **5** - History ALL. The entire history of events will display on the screen.

C.3.8 Step-through Alarm History

From the “Read Status” menu, select option **6** - Step-through Alarm History. This option lets you step through the panel’s alarm history one event at a time.

C.3.9 View All Alarm History

From the “Read Status” menu, select option **7** - Alarm History All. The entire history of alarm events will display on the screen, from most recent to oldest.

Press <6> <ENTER>

***** EVENT HISTORY START *****	
ALARM: MAN_RELEASE MODULE ADDR 1M065	10:21A 041515 1M065
ALARM: MAN_RELEASE MODULE ADDR 1M065	10:19A 041515 1M065
ALARM: MAN_RELEASE MODULE ADDR 1M065	03:20P 041415 1M065
ALARM: SMOKE (ION) DETECTOR ADDR 1D129	03:20P 041415 1M065

Step through the Alarm History buffer one event at a time by pressing the Next **F5** or Prior **F6** function keys.

C.4 Using the CRT-2 for Alter Status

C.4.1 Overview

This section shows how to Alter Status functions from a CRT-2.



NOTE: The panel must be in Local Terminal Mode (LocT) or Local Monitor Mode (LocM).



NOTE: See the *NFS2-640 Programming Manual* for instructions on enabling the CRT port.

Function	Lets you...
Disable	Enable or disable detectors or modules.
Alarm/Pre-Alarm	Change the Alarm and Pre-Alarm levels of any addressable detector in the system.
Clear Verification	Clear the verification counter for all the addressable detectors in the system.
Clear History	Clear the contents of the History buffer.
Set Action/Alert	Set the Pre-Alarm for Alert or Action.

Table C.5 Alter Status Functions

C.4.2 Accessing Alter Status Options

Access **Alter Status** function from the CRT-2 by following these steps.

1. Turn on the CRT-2 connected to the control panel.
2. Press the Alter Status function key. The control panel displays the Password screen.

Press <ALTER STATUS>

```
Enter Status CHange Password or Escape to Abort
```

3. Enter the Status Change Password. The factory default Status Change Password is 11111. The password does not display on the CRT-2. Five asterisks will appear in place of the password.

Press <1><1><1><1><1><ENTER>

```
*****
```

The Alter Status Options menu appears.

```
1=Disable 2=Alarm/Prealarm 3=Clear Verification 4=Clear History 5=Alert/Action
```

From the Alter Status Options menu, you can select **1-5**.

C.4.3 Enable or Disable Detectors, Modules or Zones

From the “Alter Status” menu select option **1** - Disable. Disable lets you enable or disable detectors, modules, or zones.

Press <1><ENTER>

Disable/Enable. Type nD(nnn) / nMnnn / P(nn) / Z(nn) then Enter	SLC Number	Address (01-159)
STATUS CHANGE Dis/Ena point		
		Number

08:29A Tue 04/15/15

Enter the following:

1. Enter the SLC loop number **1** or **2**.
2. Enter the first letter to read one of the following, using upper case letters:
3. Detector = **D**
Module = **M**
NAC = **P**
Zone = **Z**
4. Enter the address or number of the device.
5. Press ENTER and a display similar to the following will appear.

EXAMPLE Disable Detector address 101 on SLC1:

Press <1><D><1><0><1><ENTER>

D101 Now Enabled, Enter E(Enable) / D(Disable) or Esc. to Abort

Press **D** to Disable (**E** to Enable); then press ENTER.

Press <D><ENTER>

Device now disabled
TROUBL SMOKE(PHOTO) DETECTOR ADDR 101 Z03 DEVICE DISABLED 08:29A Tue 04/15/15 D101

C.4.4 Change Alarm and Pre-Alarm Levels

This option lets you change the Alarm and Pre-alarm levels of any addressable detector in the system. Follow these steps.

1. From the “Alter Status” menu select option **2** - Alarm/Pre-alarm.

Press <2><ENTER>

Det. Alarm/Prealarm level, type address D(
TROUBL SMOKE(PHOTO) DETECTOR ADDR 101 Z03 DEVICE DISABLED 08:29A Tue 04/15/15 D101

2. Enter the address of the detector you wish to change. For example, change alarm and pre-alarm levels for detector 102 on SLC 1 to Alarm Level 4 & Pre-alarm Level 2.

Press <1><D><1><0><2><ENTER><A><5><P><2><ENTER>

STATUS CHANGE Alarm/Prealarm level 08:29A Tue 04/15/15
D102 sens. at level 5, Prealarm at level 3, Enter AxPx to change, Esc. to Abort
D102 now set at new Alarm level 5 and new Pre-alarm level 2

C.4.5 Clear Verification Counter

Clear verification lets you clear the verification counter for all the addressable detectors in the system.

Press <3><ENTER>

```
STATUS CHANGE   Clear verify count           08:29A Tue 04/15/15
```

C.4.6 Clear the Entire History Buffer

Clear History lets you clear the entire History buffer.

Press <4><ENTER>

```
*****History Clear*****
```

C.4.7 Set the Pre-Alarm for Alert or Action

Set Action/Alert lets you set the Pre-alarm for Alert or Action. For example, change Pre-alarm from “Alert” to “Action” as follows:

Press <5><ENTER>

```
Set Pre-alarm Alert (NO)/Action(YES). Type N or Y then Enter
STATUS CHANGE   Change Alert/Action           08:29A Tue 04/15/15
```

Press <Y><ENTER>

```
Pre-alarm now set for ACTION
```

Appendix D: Point and System Troubles Lists

There are a variety of point or system trouble types that may appear in a trouble message. The tables below give lists of the troubles and indications of their cause.

D.1 Point (Device) Troubles

A message from the “Trouble Type” column in the following table will appear in the upper right corner of the panel display when a point (device) trouble occurs. Use this table to help determine what the trouble is.

POINT TROUBLES		
TROUBLE TYPE	TROUBLE DESCRIPTION	ACTION
AC FAILURE	The auxiliary power supply has lost AC power.	Determine whether there is an AC power loss or whether the power supply and wiring is correct.
ADRFLT	.Detector and new sounder base address doesn't match. Or the ACPS address is incorrect.	Readdress the incorrect device.
ALIGN	A beam detector is in configuration mode.	No action is necessary, as the trouble will clear when the configuration is complete. However, the detector will not detect a fire while this trouble exists.
BLOCK	Something has come between the detector's beam and its reflector.	Investigate and clear the blockage.
CHGFLT*	The power supply's battery charger is not working properly.	Correct the fault.
CO 6MN	The CO (carbon monoxide) detection element on a detector has six months left to expiration. (This trouble generates in FlashScan mode only. CLIP mode will generate a LO VAL error, if applicable.)	Replace the detector.
CO EXP	The CO (carbon monoxide) detection element on a detector has reached the expiration date. (This trouble generates in FlashScan mode only. CLIP mode will generate a LO VAL error, if applicable.)	Replace the detector.
CO TBL	The CO element on a detector is not working properly. (This trouble generates in FlashScan mode only. CLIP mode will generate a LO VAL error, if applicable.)	Replace the detector.
DIRTY 1	The detector is dirty and needs cleaning	Clean the detector.
DIRTY 2	The detector requires cleaning immediately. It is a false alarm risk.	Clean the detector immediately.
DISABL	The point has been disabled.	Service and re-enable the point.
DUAL ADDRESS	There is more than one device of a single type (detector or module) with the same SLC address. A detector and a module can share the same address on an SLC, but two detectors, or two modules, can not. Not that some addressable devices (e.g. certain power supplies and RFXs) may not appear to be detectors or modules, but are addressed on the SLC as such.	Readdress the incorrect device.
GNDFLT	There is a ground fault on the main or auxiliary power supply.	Correct the fault.
HI BAT	The auxiliary power supply's battery charge is too high.	Check the batteries for problems. Replace batteries if necessary.
INVREP	The device has returned a response to the panel that the panel did not expect.	Check the device for functionality, addressing and wiring.
IR TBL	The infrared element is not working properly on an FSC-851 IntelliQuaddetector. (This trouble generates in FlashScan mode only. CLIP mode will generate a LO VAL error.)	Replace the detector.
LO BAT	The auxiliary power supply's battery charge is low.	Check the batteries for problems. Replace batteries if necessary.
LO TEMP	The temperature read by a Heat+ or Acclimate™+ detector is too low.	Raise the heat in the area of the detector.
LO VAL	The detector chamber reading is too low; the detector is not operating properly. Or (CLIP Mode only) the thermistors, CO element, or infra-red element on an FSC-851 IntelliQuad detector is not working properly, or the FSC-851 IntelliQuad is experiencing a freeze warning.	The detector must be removed and replaced by an authorized service representative.
NO ANS	The device (module or detector) is not responding to the poll. Either the device is not working or it is not connected properly.	Determine whether the device is functional, and connected and addressed properly on the SLC.
NO SIG	The device (module or detector) is not responding to the poll. Either the device is not working or it is not connected properly.	Determine whether the device is functional, and connected and addressed properly on the SLC.
OPEN	The module device has an open circuit on its supervised wiring.	Check the connections from the module to the input or output device to which it is wired.
OPEN ON \underline{x}	There is an open on speaker circuit \underline{x} .	Locate the open and fix.
PSFAIL	The power supply is not working properly.	Check the battery for problems. Replace battery if necessary.

Table D.1 Point (Device) Troubles (1 of 2)

POINT TROUBLES		
TROUBLE TYPE	TROUBLE DESCRIPTION	ACTION
PRLOSS	The output module or new sounder base lost power.	Turn power back on.
SHORT	The module device has a short circuit on its supervised wiring.	Check the connections from the module to the input or output device to which it is wired.
SHORT ON \underline{x} .	There is a short on speaker circuit \underline{x} .	Locate the short and fix.
TEST F	This detector has failed the FACP's periodic detector test for alarm capabilities.	The detector should be removed and replaced by an authorized service representative.
THERM	The thermistors are not functioning properly on an FSC-851 IntelliQuad detector. (This trouble generates in FlashScan mode only. CLIP mode will generate a LO VAL error.)	Replace the detector.
VER HI	This detector, which has been programmed to participate in alarm verification, has gone into and come out of verification its programmed limit without going into alarm. Either something is wrong with the detector or there is a condition nearby (such as someone smoking) that causes it to go into verification frequently.	Check the detector and the nearby conditions to determine the problem.
XP TBL	XPIQ general trouble.	Check the XPIQ point for problems.
* This trouble may be fire panel or backup battery related. Test and replace backup batteries if necessary.		

Table D.1 Point (Device) Troubles (2 of 2)

D.2 System Troubles

A message from the “Trouble Type” column in the following table will appear in the panel display when a system trouble occurs. Use this table to help determine the cause of the trouble.

SYSTEM TROUBLES		
TROUBLE MESSAGE TYPE	TROUBLE DESCRIPTION	ACTION
AC FAIL	The main power supply has lost AC power.	Investigate whether there is an AC power loss, or whether the PS is correctly installed and wired.
ADV WALK TEST	There is an Advanced Walk Test in progress.	No action is required.
ANNUN \underline{x} NO ANSWER	The annunciator at address \underline{x} is not responding.	Determine whether the device is functional, and connected and addressed properly.
ANNUN \underline{x} TROUBLE	The annunciator at address \underline{x} is in trouble.	Determine if the ACS module is functional, correctly installed, and configured properly.
AUXILIARY TROUBLE	An auxiliary device connected to the CPU2-640 at J6 is in trouble or the cable is missing.	Check the wiring and source.
BASIC WALK TEST	A Basic Walk Test is in progress.	No action is required.
BATTERY	The main power supply's battery charge is too high or too low.	Check batteries, replace if necessary.
BAT.BACKUP RAM	RAM battery backup is low.	Replace battery.
CHARGER FAIL*	The main power supply's battery charger is not working properly.	Correct the fault.
CORRUPT LOGIC EQUAT	The database that houses the panel's logic equations is corrupt.	The database must be re-downloaded, or all programming must be cleared and re-entered.
DRILL ACTIVATED	Drill has been activated.	No action is required.
DVC ANALOG OUT \underline{x} TBL	A trouble has occurred on DVC-AO analog output \underline{x} (1-4). The analog output is configured for class X, but no audio signal is returned.	Investigate and fix.
DVC AUDIO LIB. CORRUPT	The audio library is corrupt.	The library must be re-downloaded, or all programming must be cleared and re-entered. If the trouble still does not clear, contact Technical Services.
DVC AUDIO LIB. INCOMP	The audio library is not compatible with the programming database.	Check the version using VeriFire Tools. Correct and re-download the database and audio library.
DVC BUZZER OFF-LINE	The piezo is disabled.	Re-enable the piezo at switch 5 on the DVC.
DVC DAA DOWNLOADING	A DAA download is in progress.	No action is required.
DVC DATABASE CORRUPT	The database that houses the DVC's programming is corrupt.	The database must be re-downloaded, or all programming must be cleared and re-entered. If the trouble still does not clear, contact Technical Services.

Table D.2 System Troubles

SYSTEM TROUBLES		
TROUBLE MESSAGE TYPE	TROUBLE DESCRIPTION	ACTION
DVC DBASE INCOMPAT	The programming database version is not compatible with the application version.	The correct application or database version must be downloaded.
DVC DVC AUX TROUBLE	This trouble is generated when the auxiliary input is supervised (as determined in VeriFire Tools programming) and no signal is coming from the input.	Check the wiring and source.
DVC EXT RAM ERROR	The external RAM test failed.	Service is required.
DVC FFT TROUBLE	There is a short or open on the FFT riser.	Check that the 4-wire switch is correctly set and that there is an end-of-line resistor in place for 2-wire operation. Investigate for a break or short on the wiring.
DVC FLASH IMAGE ERR	The DVC software is corrupt.	Re-download the panel code software from VeriFire tools. If the trouble still does not clear, call Technical Services.
DVC LOADING NO SERV	A program or database download is in progress. The panel is NOT providing fire protection during the download.	Proper authorities should be notified while a download is in progress so that other means of fire protection can be supplied.
DVC LOCAL MIC. TBL	The local microphone is in trouble. There is no communication, or paging has been enabled for over 28 seconds and no signal has been received.	Investigate whether the mic is plugged into the DVC or whether there is a problem with the local mic.
DVC LOCAL PHONE TBL	The local FFT handset is in trouble. There is no communication, or paging has been enabled for over 28 seconds and no signal has been received.	Investigate whether the handset is plugged into the DVC or whether there is a problem with the local handset.
DVC NVRAM BATT TBL	Battery backup and/or clock backup is low.	Replace the battery. Refer to the <i>DVC Series Manual</i> for replacement instructions.
DVC PROGRAM CORRUPT	The database that houses the DVC's programming is corrupt.	The database must be re-downloaded, or all programming must be cleared and re-entered. If the trouble still does not clear, contact Technical Services.
DVC REM. MIC. TBL	The remote microphone is in trouble. It is installed and supervised, but no signal is coming from it.	Check wiring and connections.
DVC SELF TEST FAIL	The diagnostic test failed on the DVC.	Reboot the unit. If the problem does not clear, call Technical Services.
DVC SOFT. MISMATCH	One or more DAL device has a software revision that does not match other DAL device software revisions.	Update the DAA software to match.
EPROM ERROR	The application and/or boot code is corrupt.	Service is required.
EXCEEDED CONN. LIMIT	More than two panels have been connected to a high-speed network communications module.	Remove extra panel(s).
EXTERNAL RAM ERROR	The external RAM test failed.	Service is required.
GROUND FAULT	A ground fault has occurred within the panel.	Locate the ground fault and repair.
GROUND FAULT LOOP <u>x</u>	There is a ground fault on loop <u>x</u> .	Locate the ground fault and repair.
HS-NCM SNIFFER ACTIV	The panel is in a diagnostic mode.	No action is required.
INTERNAL RAM ERROR	The internal RAM test failed.	Service is required.
LCD80 SUPERVISORY	Communication has been lost with the LCD-80.	Check connections to the LCD-80 Annunciator.
LOADING.NO SERVICE	A program or database download is in progress. The panel is <i>NOT</i> providing fire protection during the download.	Proper authorities should be notified while a download is in progress so that other means of fire protection can be supplied.
MASTER BOX TROUBLE	A TM-4 connected to a municipal box is in trouble.	Reset the master box.
MASTER BOX NO ANSWER	A TM-4 connected to a municipal box is not responding.	Determine whether the device is functional and connected properly.
NCM COMM FAILURE	Communication is lost between the CPU2-640 and the network communications module or DVC.	Check to see if the NUP cable is properly installed and the network communications module or DVC is functional.
NETWORK FAIL PORT <u>x</u>	Communication lost between NCM Port <u>x</u> and corresponding node.	Check wiring and verify the node is online.
NETWORK INCOMPATIBLE	The brand of this panel is incompatible with this network.	Verify all nodes are branded for the same OEM.
NFPA 24HR REMINDER	This message occurs every day at 11 AM if any troubles exist.	Resolve any troubles on the system.
NO DEV. INST ON L1	No devices are installed on the system.	Install SLC and run autoprogram.

Table D.2 System Troubles

SYSTEM TROUBLES		
TROUBLE MESSAGE TYPE	TROUBLE DESCRIPTION	ACTION
PANEL DOOR OPEN	The panel door is open.	Close door.
POWER SUPPLY COMM FAIL	There has been a communication failure with the power supply.	Service is required.
PROGRAM CORRUPTED	The database that houses the panel's programming is corrupt.	The database must be re-downloaded, or all programming must be cleared and re-entered. If the trouble still does not clear, contact Technical Services.
PROGRAM MODE ACTIVATED	A user is currently accessing the panel's programming menus.	No action is required / Exit the Programming mode.
RELEASE DEV. DISABLE	Releasing devices have been disabled.	Enable the devices.
SELF TEST FAILED	Diagnostic test failed.	Call Technical Services.
CLASS A POS. LOOP \underline{x}	There is an open circuit on the positive side of loop \underline{x} . Class A and Class X are supervised methods of communicating with addressable devices. If the control panel detects a trouble (open), it will drive both ends of the loop, maintaining communication in an unsupervised method. The latching trouble will display on the panel as a Class A trouble until you correct the condition and press RESET. Class X configuration of the SLC requires the use of ISO-X isolator modules.	
CLASS A NEG. LOOP \underline{x}	There is an open circuit on the negative side of loop \underline{x} . Class A and Class X are supervised methods of communicating with addressable devices. If the control panel detects a trouble (open), it will drive both ends of the loop, maintaining communication in an unsupervised method. The latching trouble will display on the panel as a Class A trouble until you correct the condition and press RESET. Class X configuration of the SLC requires the use of ISO-X isolator modules.	
CLASS A SHORT LOOP \underline{x}	Class A and Class X are supervised methods of communicating with addressable devices. If the control panel detects a trouble (open or short), it will drive both ends of the loop, maintaining communication in an unsupervised method. The latching trouble will display on the panel as a Class A trouble until you correct the condition and press RESET. Class X configuration of the SLC requires the use of ISO-X isolator modules.	
SYS INITIALIZATION	The devices are initializing.	No action is required, as the trouble will clear when initialization is completed. However, devices will not report off-normal events while this trouble exists.
TERM. SUPERVISORY	There is a communication error with the CRT-2.	Check connections to the CRT-2 terminal.
UDACT NO ANSWER	The UDACT or UDACT-2 is not responding.	Determine whether the UDACT/UDACT-2 is functional, and connected and addressed properly.
UDACT TROUBLE	The UDACT or UDACT-2 is in trouble.	Determine if the UDACT/UDACT-2 is functional and wired correctly.
* This trouble may be fire panel or backup battery related. Test and replace backup batteries if necessary/		

Table D.2 System Troubles

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