



4100 FIRE INDICATOR PANEL

OPERATOR MANUAL (LT0280)

VOLUME 1 of 3

GLOSSARY OF STANDARD TERMS

The following abbreviations are used throughout this manual:

ACF:	Ancillary control facility.
"Ackd":	Display abbreviation for acknowledged condition.
AVF:	Alarm Verification Facility.
ALM:	Display abbreviation for alarm condition.
AS1668:	Australian Standard AS1668 specifying the use of mechanical ventilation and air-conditioning in buildings.
FIP:	Fire Indicator Panel.
"Isol":	Display abbreviation for Isolated condition.
LCD:	Liquid Crystal Display.
LED:	Light Emitting Diode.

MANUFACTURERS DETAILS

APPROVALS: AUSTRALIAN STANDARD AS1603.4
SSL CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE NUMBER 127

The 4100 Fire Indicator Panel is manufactured for:

Simplex Fire Products
47 Gilby Road
Mt Waverley
VIC 3149
Australia

Notice: The contents of this document is subject to change without notice.

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PANEL DETAILS

panel sticker

4100 Panel supplied by	
Installation location	
Contract/Job Number	
As installed FIP System drawing number	
Panel Installation date	
Panel Commissioned date	
Maintenance Company	
Telephone	
Service Contact	

COMPATIBLE ACTUATING DEVICES

The following detectors have been approved as compatible devices for use with the 4100 FIP.

SIMPLEX RANGE:

1) Analog Addressable Sensors

4098-9701	High / Very High sensitivity Photoelectric smoke
4098-9716	Ionisation smoke
4098-9731	Type A / Type B Heat
4098-9781	Addressable LED Indicating base
4098-9782	Addressable LED Indicating base with Sounder
4098-9783	Addressable LED Indicating base with Relay driver

2) Conventional Detectors

4098-9413	Heat detector Type A
4098-9414	Heat detector Type B
4098-9415	Heat detector Type C
4098-9416	Heat detector Type D
2098-9201	Photoelectric smoke detector
2098-9576	Ionisation smoke detector
2098-9211	Universal base.

TYCO RANGE: Conventional Detectors

Detector Type	4100-5001/2/4 8 Zone Module	2190-9156 Monitor ZAM	4090-9101 Monitor ZAM
614CH CO/Heat Detector	37	25	25
614I Ionisation Detector	40	29	29
614P Photo-electric Detector	28	19	19
614T Heat Detectors – Type A, B, C, D	30	20	20
T614 Heat Detectors – Type A, B, C, D	30	20	20

HOCHIKI RANGE: Conventional Detectors

DCA-B-60R MK V	Type A heat detector
DFE-60B	Type B heat detector
DCA-B-90R MK 1	Type C heat detector
DFE-90D	Type D heat detector
DFG-60BLKJ	Type B heat detector
SPA-AB	Beam type smoke detector
SIH-AM	Ionisation smoke detector
SLK-A	Photoelectric smoke detector
SLG-AM MK 1	Photoelectric smoke detector
HF-24A MK 1	Ultraviolet smoke detector
YBC-R/3A	Plain – non indicating base
YBF-RL/4AH4	LED Indicating base

OLSEN RANGE: Conventional Detectors

B111B	Beam type smoke detector
C24B	Ionisation smoke detector
C29B	Ionisation smoke detector
FW81B	Heat detector cable
P24B	Photoelectric smoke detector
P29B	Photoelectric smoke detector
R24B	Dual spectrum infrared flame detector
T54B	Probe type heat detector type E
T56B	Heat detector types A,B,C,D with Z55B base
T56B	Heat detector types A,B,C,D with Z54B base
V41B/V42B	Ultraviolet flame detector

APOLLO: Conventional Detectors

Heat detector	Type A
Heat detector	Type B
Heat detector	Type C
Heat detector	Type D
Series 20	Photoelectric smoke detector
Series 30	Ionisation smoke detector

PANELECT/PANASONIC: Conventional Detectors

PFS-A	Heat detector Type A
PFS-B	Heat detector Type B
PFS-C	Heat detector Type C
PFS-D	Heat detector Type D
PFS-P	Photoelectric smoke detector
PFS-I	Ionisation smoke detector

COMPATIBLE BATTERIES

The following series of batteries are compatible with the 4100 FIP:

- (1) Power-Sonic PS12 series
- (2) Sonnenschien A200 series
- (3) Sonnenschien A300 series
Yuasa NP series

SPECIFICATION

GENERAL

System Capacity	1,000 points of addressable input / output devices or conventional zones.
Cabinet Size(mm)	Dependent on system configuration
Cabinet Material	1.5mm Mild grade steel
Cabinet Finish	Powder coated
Cabinet Colour	Magnolia Ripple
Mounting	Wall mount
Mains Input	240V AC, +6%,-10%, 50Hz
Internal Power Supply	24V DC @ 6.5A
Standby Battery	24V sealed lead acid up 110Ah
Battery Charger	27.6V DC (nominal) @ 3.5A,
PSU Supervision	Charger high/low, Battery low/fail
Temperature	-5 C to 45 C
Humidity	10% to 90% RH non-condensing.

EXPANSION MODULES

Maximum Number 119 modules

4100 – 5002

Conventional zone module

Eight zone circuits per module
Supports standard 20V detectors plus normally open contact devices

4100 – 3003

Eight CPU controlled auxiliary relays per module

SPDT contacts rated for 3 amps @ 24VDC or 30VAC

4100 – 0113

RS-232 / 2120 Communications Module

Provides two RS-232-C outputs for remote printers and/or CRT

Five RS-232-C ports maximum per 4100 system

Can be configured for communication with a host 2120 system

Can be configured as a Computer Port for communications to a remote system i.e. BMS or BAS Systems

EXPANSION MODULES - Continued

4100 – 6011	4120 Network Interface Module RS485 Communications Optional Fiber Optics Media Card
4100 – 0110	MAPNET® TrueALARM™ Addressable Loop Module Up to 127 MAPNET Addressable devices or TrueAlarm Analog Sensors Up to 10 MAPNET Loop Cards per 4100 system Supports MAPNET Short Circuit Line Isolator Modules
4100 – 0304	Remote Unit Interface Module Provides a supervised serial communications channel to remotely located distributed Miniplex® Transponders and LCD Annunciators Up to 32 distributed Miniplex® Transponders and/or LCD Annunciators per 4100 system
4100 – 3024	24 Relay Input / Output Relay Motherboard 24 CPU controlled relays Each of the 24 relays can be individually configured as either an input or an output SPST contacts rated for 0.5 amps @ 24VDC or 30VAC
4100 – 0301	64/64 LED / SWITCH Controller Interfaces up to 64 LEDs and 64 switches to the master controller for front panel annunciation

INDICATORS and DISPLAY

Zone Status	2 line by 80 character backlight Liquid Crystal Display with adjustable contrast control
LED Status Indicators	Common Alarm, Fault and Isolate Bell Isolated, ACF Isolated, Mains Power ON
Audible Buzzer	Alarm And Fault Indications Keypress feedback

KEYPAD CONTROLS

Operator Keypad	ACKNOWLEDGE, SYSTEM RESET, ISOLATE,
Service Technician Keypad	20 keys including:- Alarm Test, Fault Test, Isolate, Battery Test and Lamp test

SOFTWARE FEATURES

- * WALK TEST System Test
- * 4 Operator Access Levels
- * 600 Event Historical Logging
- * Zone selectable Alarm Verification
- * Individual Circuit Disconnect / Disable
- * Nonvolatile Flash EPROM for field editable program changes

AMENDMENTS TO 4100 OPERATOR MANUAL

ISSUE	SECTION/PAGES AMENDED	DATE AMENDED	COMMENTS	ECN No.
1.0	New Manual	May 1997	Original – File: 41M001.doc	
1.1	Page vii	July 2005	Added Tyco 614 detector table	
1.2	Page vii	28 March 2006	Added Tyco 614T Detector	

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

This manual is part of a three volume set relating to the 4100/4120 Fire Alarm Panel. The following lists the documentation relating to the 4100/4120 Fire Alarm Panel

- Volume 1** 4100/4120 Fire Indicator Panel - Operator Manual. This manual describes the operating procedures for a typical 4100/4120 Fire Indicator Panel .
4100 Fire Indicator Panel Operator Manual - Part No/Document No: 4100-M001
4120 Fire Indicator Panel Operator Manual - Part No/Document No: 4100-M004
- Volume 2** 4100/4120 Fire Indicator Panel - Installation Manual. This manual describes the procedures for installing and commissioning a typical 4100/4120 Fire Indicator Panel .
Part No/Document No: 4100-M002
- Volume 3** 4100/4120 Fire Indicator Panel - Technical Manual. This manual contains technical descriptions of the various components of a typical 4100/4120 Fire Indicator Panel .
Part No/Document No: 4100-M003

1 INTRODUCTION

This manual describes operating procedures for a typical Simplex 4100+ Fire Indicator Panel. Applications may vary due to custom programming and local code requirements.

The Simplex 4100+ is a microprocessor based Fire Alarm Control Panel which uses the latest in life safety technology and is certified to Australian Standard AS1603.4. The 4100 Fire Indicator Panel has the capacity to monitor and control up to 1,000 devices. These devices can either be conventional zones of detectors or analogue addressable devices. In the event of AC mains loss, standby batteries provide a backup 24VDC supply.

The 4100+ system uses a Master Controller Board that is basically a redesign of the 4100 Master Controller Board. The 4100+ uses a faster and more powerful micro-controller. The CFG EPROM has been replaced with a Flash EPROM allowing the use of a laptop computer to download custom program changes directly into the 4100 for easier on-site job changes. Battery-backed RAM has been added to maintain important historical data, even during a complete power-down of the system.

The 4100+ also uses a *switching* power supply to provide up to 7 Amps of power at 24 VDC for load devices and system operation, plus up to 3 Amps for battery charging responsibilities. In addition, this power supply can communicate directly with the Master Controller via internal serial communications, reporting such data as system voltage and current usage and battery charging information.

Because the 4100+ uses a faster and more powerful micro-controller, the 4100+ system can control up to 1000 points, depending on system options.

The 4100 FIP has been designed to be a custom, factory configured system and when delivered to the job site, becomes a totally field editable and configurable system in response to unforeseen job changes.

To provide maximum efficiency in performing primary fire alarm functions, the 4100 Operator Interface Panel makes visible only the indication and interaction keys required in an emergency situation.

Alarm, Isolation and Fault conditions are indicated at the operator's panel by dedicated LEDs and a Piezo sounder. Each of these system conditions has a dedicated acknowledge button.

A 2 line, 80 character alphanumeric LCD display is used to annunciate a 40 character custom label message per device or circuit, the device point type (smoke detector, manual call point, etc.), the current status of the device or circuit (alarm, fault etc.) as well as operator prompts for acknowledging status changes or inputting commands. The alphanumeric display will show various prompts and labels which are used to guide the user through a sequenced operation for each abnormal condition.

The 4100 can be programmed to perform a "global acknowledge" where a single key press of the appropriate acknowledge button will silence the piezo for all points in that condition. The 4100 can also be programmed for individual acknowledgment of each point in an abnormal condition as well as its restoration.

After an alarm condition, the system can be restored to normal operating mode by depressing the " System Reset" button. To serve as a "fault reminder" when a fault condition remains in the system and audible fault signal has been silenced, the piezo will resound at a specified time interval to alert the user that the fault condition remains and needs rectification.

The operator's interface door provides easy access to additional operator controls and LED indicators. The depth of the operator's interaction is determined by four Security Access levels.

Level 1 is the lowest level and allows the operator to perform routine actions. Level 4 on the other hand is the highest level and only provides for the most sensitive operations by an authorised service technician. Each of these access levels is governed by a passcode chosen at order entry or as edited by a Simplex service technician.

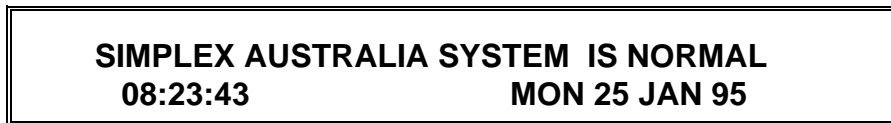
The "FUNCTION KEYS", "DISPLAY/ACTION" keypad, and the "ENTRY" keypad are the operator interface sections which provide, in a self -directing manner, operations non-essential in a fire emergency situation.

These operations include items such "ISOLATE" or "DE-ISOLATE" a circuit, turn a control point "ON" or "OFF", and menu items such as "SET TIME AND DATE", "DISPLAY HISTORICAL LOGS", etc. Programmable "CONTROL" keys and their associated LEDs can be programmed to perform a variety of functions and can be individually passcode protected. These "CONTROL" keys are typically used for alarm and fault test, ACF Isolate, Brigade test and battery test functions.

2 SYSTEM OPERATING DESCRIPTION

The 4100 Operator Interface Panel, shows the following under normal conditions:

- * Green "POWER ON" LED ON (indicating that AC power is applied).
- * All other interface panel indications OFF.
- * Alphanumeric display states that the SYSTEM IS NORMAL followed by the time and date as shown below.



Abnormal conditions are indicated on the 4100 panel by flashing the alarm, isolate, or fault LED and sounding the tone-alert.

The alphanumeric display provides information as to the point status (alarm, isolated, and fault), number of abnormal conditions in the system, and a custom label. Alarm, isolate, and fault conditions each have their respective acknowledge key. Pressing the appropriate acknowledge key will silence the tone-alert, however, the LED indicating the abnormal condition remains illuminated until all initiating devices are restored to normal. If your system is configured with a CRT or printer option, point status is also displayed on these devices. The CRT option controls various system functions. It can also acknowledge system status changes and interrogate system status.

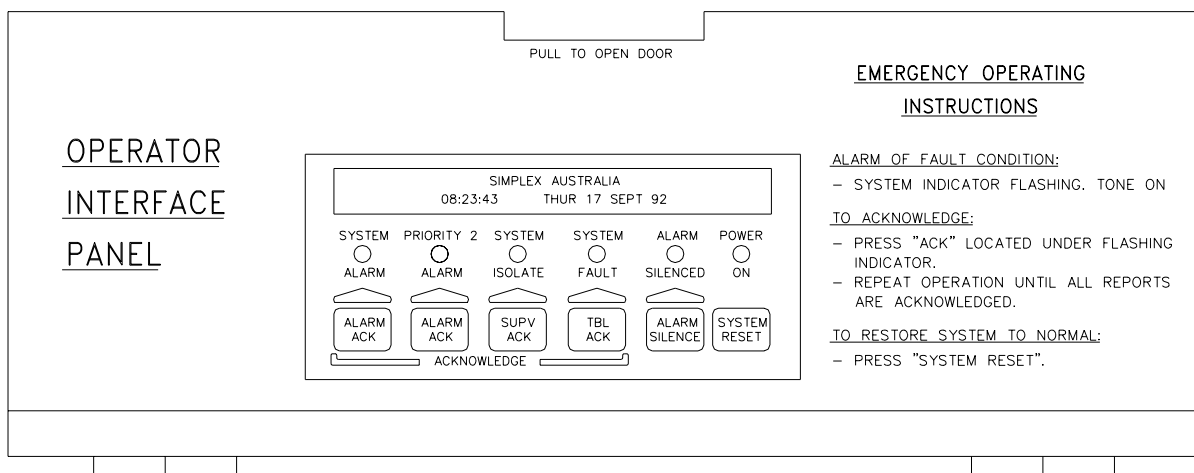


Figure 1
4100 Operator Interface Panel
(Panel Access Door Closed)

When a monitor zone or device senses an Alarm condition (heat, smoke, manual call point), this is relayed to 4100 FIP and displayed on the Operator Interface Panel by the **SYSTEM ALARM LED** flashing, tone-alert sounding, and **zone alarm LED turning on**. In addition, depending on the nature of the alarm condition, the fire trip relays will be activated, brigade call relay will turn ON and various programmed events will occur.

When the 4100 FIP senses a malfunction within the system (loss of power, hardware failure, zone fault, etc.) a **FAULT** condition is annunciated, the tone-alert turns on steady, the fault LED will flash .

All abnormal conditions must be acknowledged by pressing the **<ACK>** key under the appropriate flashing LED.

The system has "re-sound" capability. If, after silencing the tone-alert, the system detects another abnormal condition, the zone with the abnormal condition will be indicated on the panel's alphanumeric display, the appropriate indicator will again flash and the tone-alert will sound.

To provide maximum efficiency in performing **primary fire alarm functions**, the front panel access door covers all keys except those required for indication and interaction for emergency situations.

2.0.1 Handling Abnormal Conditions

If an abnormal condition occurs, at least one of the LEDs (alarm, isolate or fault) will start flashing, and the tone-alert will sound. The panel will display the total number of abnormal conditions present in the system. At a glance, the user knows how serious the situation might be by reading the number of abnormal conditions displayed, such as the one alarm shown below.

ALARM	Press ACK to review	
ALARMS = 1	ISOLATED = 0	FAULT = 0

The system also creates a "List" when abnormal conditions exist. The list contains the number of abnormal conditions present in the system. The user pushes the **<ACK>** keys to view the abnormal condition list, reviews each condition, silences the alarms, views the alarm list, restores affected devices, and resets the panel, if required.

2.1 ABNORMAL CONDITIONS

When an abnormal condition has been detected by the system, the appropriate LED will be flashing and the tone-alert will be beeping for alarm conditions. The tone-alert will be on steady for isolate and fault conditions.

Pressing the appropriate **<ACK>** key (under flashing LED) will display the first acknowledged condition in the appropriate list. The **<ACK>** function may be passcode protected. If the user has insufficient privilege to acknowledge the condition, a message will indicate the problem, but allow the user to view the points without acknowledging them. If the user has sufficient privilege to acknowledge the condition, a message is displayed informing the user that the condition has been acknowledged. (See section 5.8 for Operator Access Levels and Log On Procedures).

The system is configured with Global Change Acknowledge such that one press of an **<ACK>** key will **globally** acknowledge every abnormal point in the system. If all the points were acknowledged in this manner, an appropriate message is then displayed. When the fault condition clears, the abnormal condition will automatically clear. Alarm conditions must be acknowledged.

The acknowledge function imposes a delay of at least one second between point acknowledgments. This minimum delay is to prevent the user from pressing the <ACK> key without viewing the information displayed on the alphanumeric display.

After all points have been acknowledged, the LEDs will be on steady and the tone-alert will be silenced. The total number of alarm, isolate, and fault conditions will be shown on the alphanumeric display along with a prompt to press the **<ACK>** key for point review. Subsequent pressing of an **<ACK>** key will scroll through the selected list in chronological order.

After 30 seconds of keypad inactivity, the total number of abnormal conditions will again be shown on the alphanumeric display. Pressing the **<ACK>** key will select a list for review. The first point to be displayed will either be the first acknowledged point in the list, or the first point in the list if all are acknowledged.

Alarm, isolated and fault lists are displayed in chronological order. A message will indicate when the end of a list has been reached. The list message will contain the total number of abnormal conditions, such as the one alarm shown below.

ALARM	Press ACK to review.
ALARMS = 1	ISOLATED = 0 FAULT = 0

3 ALARM CONDITIONS

When an alarm condition is detected, it is indicated at the main 4100 FIP by the following:

- Red "ALARM" LED is flashing.
- Tone-alert is pulsing.
- LEDs on the local annunciator may illuminate.
- Alphanumeric display will show an alarm condition.

*****ALARM*** Press ACK to review.**

ALARMS = 1 ISOLATED = 0 FAULT = 0

The display has one red LED which is used to indicate an alarm condition. When an alarm occurs, the red LED flashes, the tone-alert pulses, and an alarm message is displayed on the alphanumeric display. The red LED will glow steady and the tone-alert is silenced upon activation of the <ALARM ACK> key. When the alarm condition clears, the red LED will turn off and the alarm will be removed from the alarm list. Once alarm conditions have been cleared, Alarm events can be reviewed by examining the historical alarm log.

3.1 HOW TO OPERATE THE PANEL DURING AN ALARM CONDITION

(Red Alarm Light Flashing And Tone Alert Pulsing)

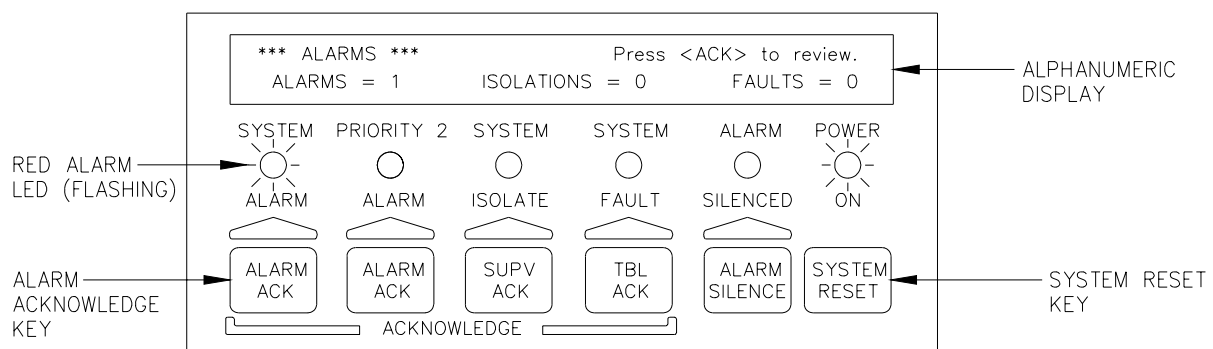


Figure 2
Operator Interface Panel Showing Alarm Condition

- A. **Unlock and open the panel door.** The Fire Alarm Bell will now stop sounding due to the panel door being opened. However the ISOLate LED will be flashing due to the fact that the door has been opened. Read the alphanumeric display. It shows the number of alarm conditions.

ALARM	Press <ACK> to review.	
ALARMS = 1	ISOLATED = 0	FAULT = 0

- B. **Press the <ALARM ACK> key.** Read the alphanumeric display.
- The tone-alert is silenced and the display will show pertinent report information, such as shown below.

1st Floor East Wing Room 2	AZF1
SMOKE DETECTOR	ALARM

- C. **Press the <SUPV ACK> key.**
- System Isolate LED will stop flashing and the tone -alert will be silenced to indicate that the panel door has been opened and the Alarm Bell is isolated.

When the alarm condition has been cleared, restore or replace all affected devices (MCP's, smoke detectors etc.) in accordance with the instructions provided with each device.

After a delay, the system should show the following:

SIMPLEX AUSTRALIA SYSTEM IS NORMAL
8:23:43 MON 25 JAN 95

3.2 ESSENTIAL ALARM CONDITION KEYS

The essential keys for alarm conditions are the **<ALARM ACK>**, The remaining keys are concealed by the access door and are associated with **advanced functions** of the system (See Advanced Functions Section 5.)

3.2.1 Alarm Ack (acknowledge)

The **<ALARM ACK>** key is located directly under the system alarm LED. Pressing the **<ALARM ACK>** key will cause the LED to change from flashing to a steady ON condition and silence the tone-alert.

Pressing the <ALARM ACK> key will:

- A. Acknowledge the displayed point or acknowledge all points on the list (Global Acknowledge).
- B. Scroll the points chronologically after all points have been acknowledged.

3.2.2 System Reset

The <**SYSTEM RESET**> key is used to return the system to its normal state after an alarm condition has been cleared. When the system reset key is pushed, it will cause the latched circuits to clear automatically. All circuits include initiating devices, relays, , indicating appliances, and all LEDs and indicators which are programmed to reset with the reset key. The message, "**SYSTEM RESET IN PROGRESS**", will be displayed when the <SYSTEM RESET> key is pressed.

The <ALARM ACK> key is then pressed and the message "SYSTEM IS NORMAL", followed by time and date should be displayed. This process will take about 45 seconds.

If a zone stays in alarm during the reset period, the message, "SYSTEM RESET IN PROGRESS", will be followed by the message:

**ALARMS PRESENT
SYSTEM RESET ABORTED**

OR

*****ALARM*** Press <ACK> to review.**
ALARMS = 1 ISOLATED = 0 FAULT = 0

When "SYSTEM RESET ABORTED" is displayed, the system will remain in an alarm state. The display will indicate the total number of alarms present in the system along with a prompt to use the <ALARM ACK> key to review the points. These points do not require acknowledgment. The tone-alert and the alarm LED will be on.

If the system does not reset, no fire exists, and the display still shows an alarm, read the alphanumeric display to determine type of device and the zone number in alarm. Follow local procedures to investigate the area of the building with the alarm. Look for devices still in alarm (manual call points, smoke detectors, etc.).

3.3 HOW TO ISOLATE / DE-ISOLATE A ZONE

If a device will not reset, the user may elect to perform the ISOLATE procedures listed below.

IMPORTANT

IT IS IMPORTANT TO REMEMBER THAT ONCE A POINT IS ISOLATED, IT WILL NOT PROVIDE FIRE PROTECTION. REPAIR/REPLACE THE DEVICE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. ONCE REPAIRED, THE POINT SHOULD BE ENABLED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE (See following, How To De-isolate an Isolated Point).

If a device does not reset, the user may isolate the device/point causing the abnormal condition. This point must first be identified. This can be accomplished by reading the alphanumeric display while pressing the <ACK> key. The point can then be isolated by using the individual zone ISOLATE toggle switches as described below :

1. Press down the ISOLATE toggle switch next to the zone or point to be isolated - refer figure 3, e.g. (AZF1 1st Floor East Wing Room 23).

Once the toggle switch has been depressed, the yellow ISOLATE LED adjacent to the toggle switch will light ,indicating that the point or zone is now isolated.

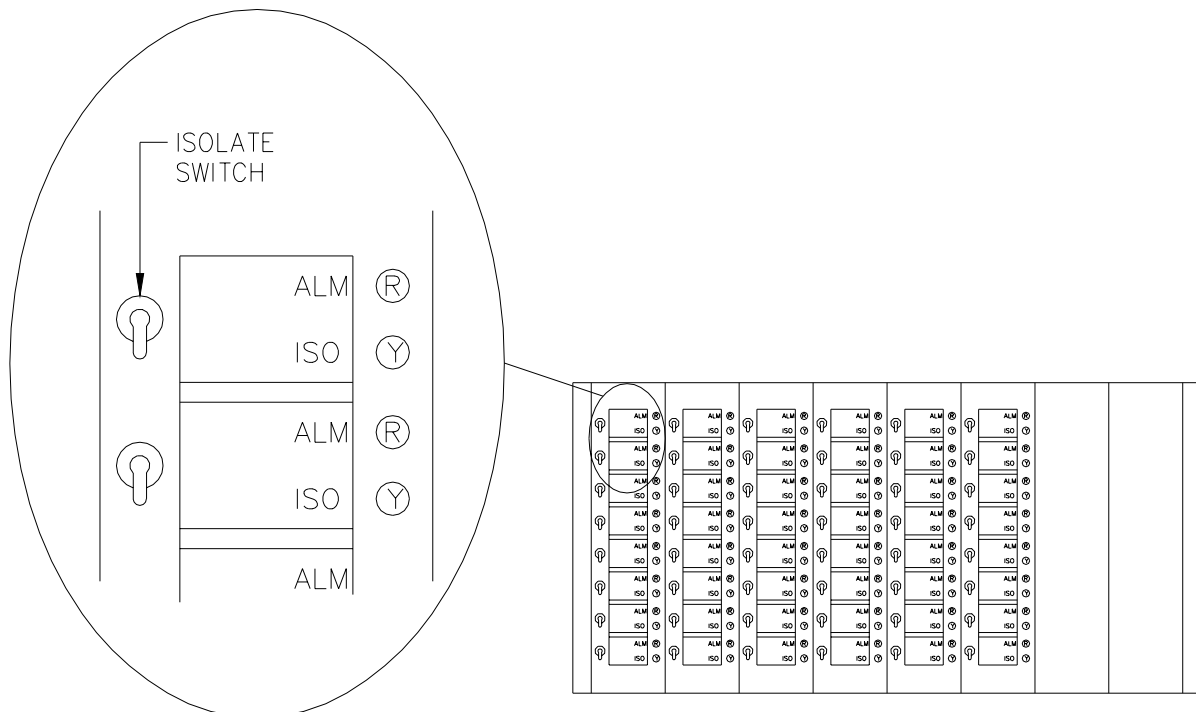
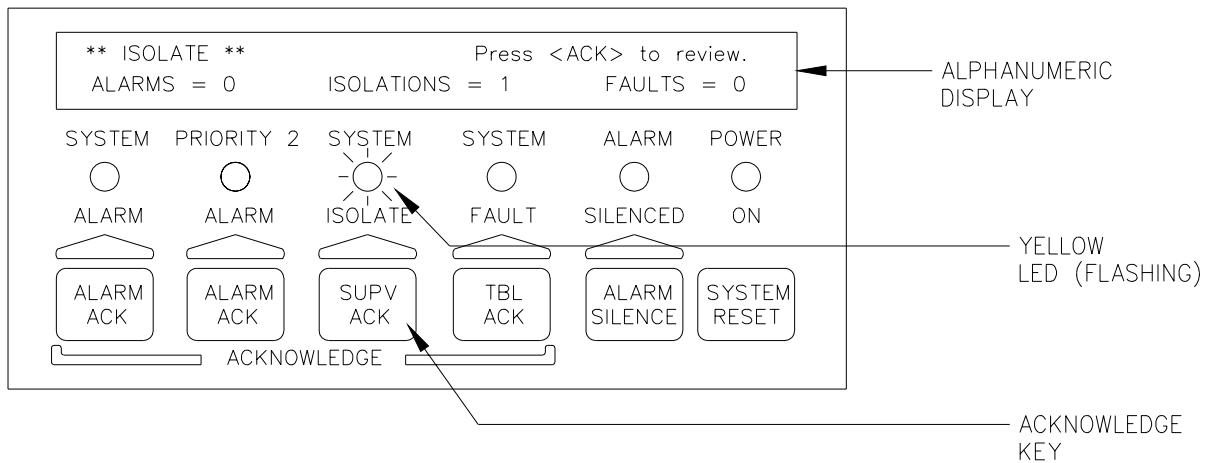


Figure 3 - ISOLATE Toggle Switches

HOW TO ISOLATE / DE-ISOLATE A ZONE (continued)

The display will indicate a ISOLATED condition, until the isolated point has been de-isolated.



When a zone is isolated via the zone isolate switches , the condition is indicated on the main 4100 FIP as follows:

- Yellow "SYSTEM ISOLATE" LED is flashing.
- Tone-alert is on steady.
- Alphanumeric display shows the following:

ISOLATIONS		Press ACK to review.
ALARMS = 0	ISOLATED = 1	FAULT = 0

1. The panel has a yellow isolate LED which will light whenever an isolation is present in the system. When a zone is isolated, the LED will flash, the tone-alert sounds steady, and a fault message will be displayed on the alphanumeric display. The isolate LED will glow steady and the tone-alert silences when the <ISOLATE ACK> key is pressed.
2. To de-isolate the point or zone, either depress or lift the toggle switch (refer fig 3) , the yellow LED will turn off and the point or zone will be de-isolated. Once all faults have been removed from the system, the display will read SYSTEM NORMAL.
3. Repeat steps 1 and 2 to isolate the required zones.

Note: Any time a zone is isolated, the event is recorded in the fault log.

If an Alarm condition occurs on an isolated zone, the Alarm will still be annunciated on the operator panel, however the brigade relay will not activate nor will any programmed sequence occur.

3.4 HOW TO ISOLATE / DE-ISOLATE INDIVIDUAL DEVICES

As an alternative to isolating a zone of devices, the user may disable individual devices in a zone

3.4.1 Disabling Individual Points/Devices

If a device does not reset, you may disconnect the device/point causing the alarm condition. However this point must first be identified as follows:

1. Press the **<ALARM ACK>** key and read the alphanumeric display on the interface panel.
2. Open the Operator Panel "Access Door" to expose the additional keys which are available for advanced functions. Then disable the identified alarm point with the **<DISABLE>** key. If the **<DISABLE>** key is passcode protected, perform the Log On procedure before performing the Disable procedure (refer section 5.8 Operator Log IN/OUT procedure).

The **<DISABLE>** key press removes power to any displayed monitor point. Thus disabling a point causes a fault condition to be displayed.

To disable a point, perform the following procedure:

1. Open the Operator Interface Panel access door.
2. Press the **<ALARM ACK>** key until the point to be disabled is shown on the alphanumeric display, as shown below

M1-1 1st Floor East Wing Room 2 SMOKE DETECTOR	AZF1 ALARM
---	-----------------------

3. Press the **<DISABLE>** key. The display shows the following message:

Press <ENTER> to DISABLE M1-1
--

4. Press the **<ENTER>** key. The display shows the action taken.

ACTION TAKEN

NOTE: The system indicates a Fault condition each time a point is disabled. Press the <FAULT ACK> key as required. To clear the alarm condition, follow the System Reset Procedures

5. Repeat steps 2 through 4 above to disable additional points.

3.4.2 Enabling Individual Points/Devices

If a device was disabled for any reason and has been restored, you can enable the point. This point must first be identified to the system. The disabled point causes a system fault condition which is continually shown on the display. This can be viewed by pressing the Fault <ACK> key and reading the display. The point can be enabled by using the <ENABLE> KEY. IF THE <enable> KEY IS PASSCODE PROTECTED, PERFORM "Log On Procedures" then continue.

To enable a disabled point, perform the following steps:

1. Press the <FAULT ACK> key until the point to be enabled is shown on the alphanumeric display, as shown below

M1-1 1st Floor East Wing Room 2	AZF1
SMOKE DETECTOR	DISABLE FAULT

2. Press the <ENABLE> key. The display shows the following message:

Press <ENTER> to ENABLE
M1-1

NOTE: Read the warning below before performing the following step

3. Press the <ENTER> key. The display shows the following message.

Please stand by...
M1-1 will ENABLE in 60 seconds

WARNING

If the zone is still in alarm, a **WARNING** is displayed which tells you that the system will sound an alarm if the timer (60 seconds) times out. **TO ABORT THE ENABLE, PRESS THE <DISABLE> KEY.** If an alarm condition exists, the following is shown on the display.

****WARNING** Press <DISABLE> to abort
M1-1 will ALARM in 60 seconds**

IF THE ABOVE WARNING IS SHOWN ON THE DISPLAY, PRESS THE <DISABLE> OR AN <ACK> KEY. FAILURE TO ABORT THE ENABLE WILL CAUSE AN ALARM CONDITION, CALL THE FIRE BRIGADE AND PUT THE BUILDING INTO FIRE MODE

If the enable process is successful, the following message is shown on the display:

ENABLE COMPLETED

4. Repeat steps 1 through 3 above to **ENABLE** the required points.

4 FAULT CONDITIONS

When a fault condition is detected by the Fire Monitoring System, the condition is indicated on the main 4100 FIP as follows:

- Yellow "SYSTEM FAULT" LED is flashing.
- Tone-alert is on steady.
- Alphanumeric display shows the following:

****FAULT**** **Press ACK to review.**
ALARMS = 0 **ISOLATED = 0** **FAULT = 1**

The panel has a yellow fault LED which will light whenever a fault is present in the system. When a fault occurs, the LED will flash, the tone-alert sounds steady, and a fault message will be displayed on the alphanumeric display. The fault LED will glow steady and the tone-alert silences when the <FAULT ACK> key is pressed.

When Global Acknowledge is used, and the fault clears, the system automatically clears without user intervention. After approximately 30 seconds, the system should display "SYSTEM IS NORMAL followed by time and date".

SIMPLEX AUSTRALIA **SYSTEM IS**
NORMAL
08:23:43 **FRI 11 MAR 95**

4.1 HOW TO OPERATE THE PANEL DURING FAULT CONDITIONS

(Yellow LED Is Flashing And Tone-Alert Is On Steady)

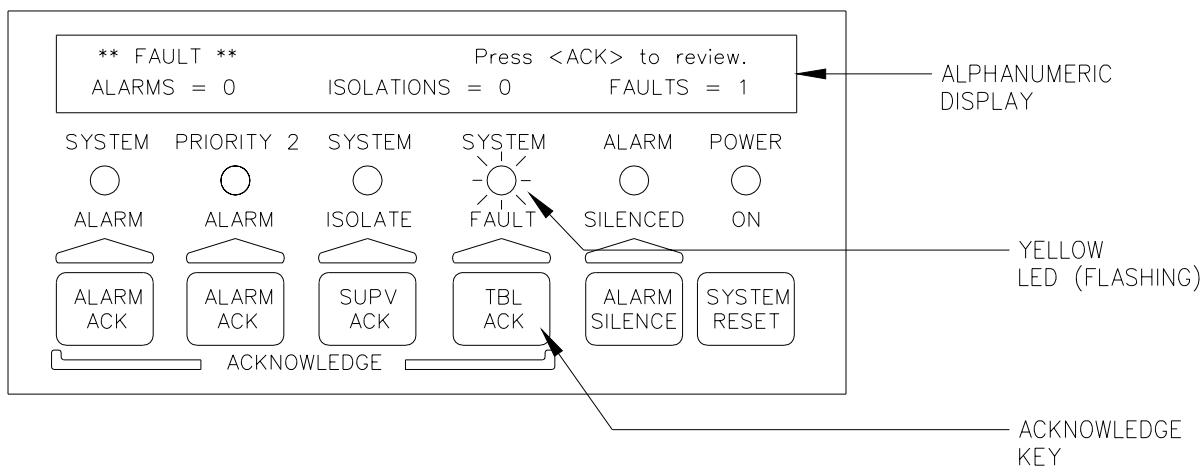


Figure 4
Operator Interface Showing Fault Conditions

HOW TO OPERATE THE PANEL DURING FAULT CONDITIONS (continued)

- A. Unlock and open the panel door. The alphanumeric display will show the fault condition.

FAULT	Press <ACK> to review points
ALARMS = 0	ISOLATED = 0 FAULT = 1

- B. Press the **<FAULT ACK>** key under the flashing yellow LED. The alphanumeric display will show area and type of fault. The tone alert will silence and the yellow LED will glow steady.

FIRST FLOOR EAST WING	AZF1
FIRE MONITOR ZONE	OPEN CIRCUIT FAULT

- C. Read the alphanumeric display, then investigate the problem to determine its cause.
- Restore or replace the defective device in accordance with device instructions.
 - The fault will automatically clear when the problem has been corrected.
 - After a delay, the alphanumeric display should show:

SIMPLEX AUSTRALIA	SYSTEM IS
NORMAL	
8:23:43	MON 25 JAN 95

4.3 ESSENTIAL FAULT CONDITION KEYS

The essential keys for fault conditions are **<FAULT ACK>**, and the **<SYSTEM RESET>** keys. The remaining keys are concealed by the access door and are associated with **advanced functions** of the system (See Advanced Functions section 5). Use of these keys require advanced user skills.

4.4 FAULT ACKNOWLEDGE KEY

The **<FAULT ACK>** key is used to scroll through the various displays on the alphanumeric display. It also controls the Fault LEDs and the tone-alert. The **<FAULT ACK>** key is located directly under the fault LED. Pressing the **<FAULT ACK>** key will cause the LED to change from flashing to on steady and silence the tone-alert. When the **<FAULT ACK>** key is pressed, it will:

- A. Acknowledge the displayed point or acknowledge all points on the list (Global Acknowledge).
- B. Scroll the points chronologically after all points have been acknowledged.

When **Global Acknowledge** is used on the 4100 system, a single key press will acknowledge all fault changes in the system. If status change information is required, the user may review this data (after a delay) by pressing the <ACK> key and reading the total number of fault changes on the alphanumeric display.

If a fault condition has been acknowledged with the <ACK> key and further unacknowledged fault conditions remain in the system, the tone-alert continues to sound and the next status change is shown on the alphanumeric display.

NOTE: Normally, points may not require acknowledgment and do not latch. If the system does not clear, read the display, then check for devices still in fault (manual call points, smoke detectors etc.).

4.5 SYSTEM RESET TO CLEAR FAULTS

Some faults latch until they are reset manually or can be cleared by pressing the <**SYSTEM RESET**> key once the fault condition has been rectified. This applies to Open Circuit faults on MAPNET and RUI communications lines.

If a monitor point or device intermittently toggles faults or will not reset, the user may elect to ISOLATE the faulty zone or disable the faulty device (refer section 3.3 for isolate procedures).

4.6 FAULT INDICATIONS FOR TrueAlarm™ SENSORS

The devices that are used for TrueAlarm™ operation are considered sensors instead of detectors, because these devices do not determine alarm conditions. The TrueAlarm™ smoke sensor is a measuring device that sends data regarding smoke density to the 4100 control panel. The TrueAlarm™ heat sensor operates in a similar fashion, but sends temperature data instead of smoke density data. The 4100 uses this data to determine whether a fault has occurred. This basic operational difference is the key to TrueAlarm™ operation.

The TrueAlarm™ sensor has two automatic fault conditions:

- ↗ Dirty, and
- ↗ Excessively Dirty

4.6.1 Dirty Fault Indication

A sensor specific "dirty" fault condition is reported any time the average value on an individual sensor reaches a set threshold. At this point in time the 4100 FIP is still compensating for environmental factors and holding the set sensitivity level. The sensor should be scheduled for cleaning.

LEVEL 2 - ROOM 74 SMOKE DETECTOR	DIRTY
---	--------------

The 4100 FIP includes a pre-programmed software point that can be turned on to generate an "almost dirty" indication. This point is useful when maintenance is being scheduled for dirty detectors as it provides a means to see if other sensors are approaching a dirty indicator level.

LEVEL 2 - ROOM 74 SMOKE DETECTOR	ALMOST DIRTY
---	---------------------

4.6.2 Excessively Dirty Fault Indication

An "excessively dirty" fault indication is reported anytime an individual sensor's average value reaches a slightly higher threshold level. At this point the 4100 FIP can no longer compensate for dirt and dust contamination and the sensitivity level may begin to drift. Because false alarms are possible with this condition, sensors must be cleaned as soon as possible. Although an "excessively dirty" fault condition is reported, the sensor will continue in operation and will report an alarm condition if one is detected.

LEVEL 2 - ROOM 74 SMOKE DETECTOR	EXCESSIVELY DIRTY
---	--------------------------

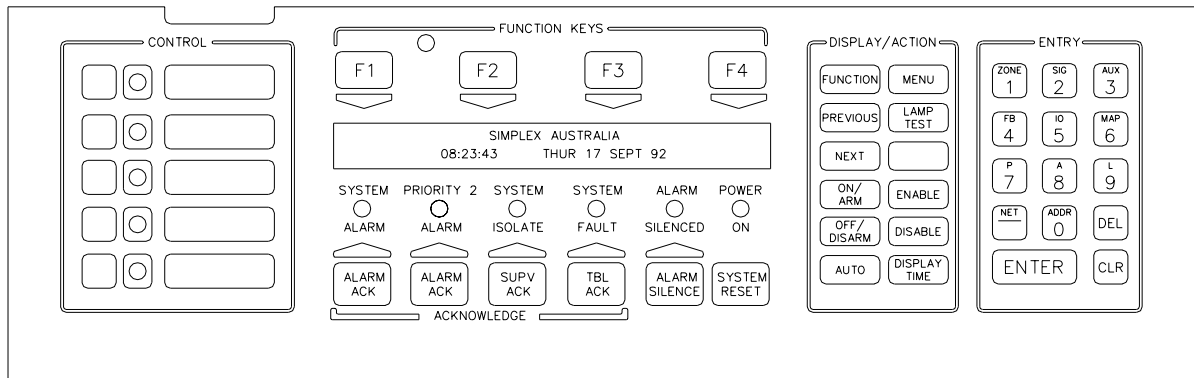
4.6.3 Self Test Abnormal Fault Indication

In addition to the automatic dirty Fault and excessively dirty indicators, the 4100 FIP automatically tests all TrueAlarm™ sensors once every minute. This test raises the value of each sensor to a value that simulates an alarm. If a value that is not in the alarm range is reported back to the panel a "self test abnormal" fault will be displayed for that specific sensor. Since the sensor is not working properly, it must be replaced immediately.

LEVEL 2 - ROOM 74 SMOKE DETECTOR	SELF TEST ABNORMAL
---	---------------------------

5 ADVANCED FUNCTIONS

When more involved functionality/control is required, simply open the "Access Door" to expose the additional keys which are used for **advanced functions**. Figure 6 below shows the panel with the access door open and the advanced function keys.



5.1 CONTROL KEYS

Five "**CONTROL**" keys with their individual LED's are located on the far left of the panel. Normally, these keys and LEDs will be concealed by the access door. A custom label is used to identify the desired function. Typical functions for these keys will be used for the following functions:

- ↗ Brigade Test
- ↗ Battery Test
- ↗ Alarm Test
- ↗ Fault Test
- ↗ ACF Isolate

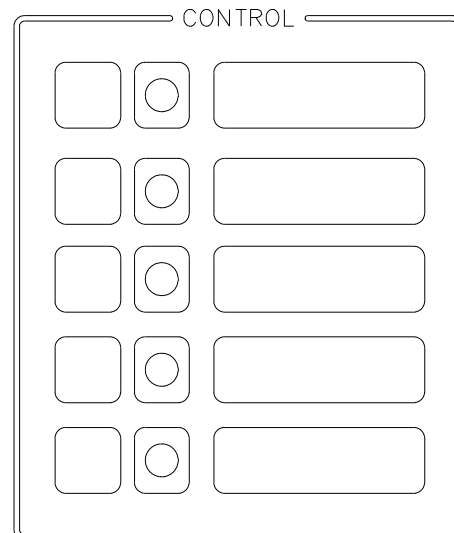


Figure 7
Control Keys

CAUTION

OPERATION OF THESE KEYS MAY CAUSE ALARM SIGNALS TO SOUND OR FAULT CONDITIONS TO BE GENERATED BY THE SYSTEM.

These keys can be pressed anytime, and the key feedback (beep) may be the only acknowledgment of the action. Typically, the LED will track the function and illuminate each time its respective key is pressed.

5.2 FUNCTION KEYS

Four function keys (<F1>, <F2>, <F3>, and <F4>) are located directly above the alphanumeric display (refer Figure 8). Within the Main Function Menu options, these key definitions will change as required to perform specific actions for selected Main Function Menu options. Some menu options may not require any key operation, while others will require all four. The definitions of each physically activated key will be shown on the top line of the alphanumeric display as an aid to the user. A function key does not require any other key to be pressed to activate its function. Pressing a key immediately performs its defined task. Pressing a key which has no defined action for the current function has no effect, however, the tone-alert will acknowledge the key press with a "beep".

These four keys are associated with advanced functions of the system within the Main Function Menu options, and within point displays. The <F1>, <F2>, <F3>, and <F4> keys have extended actions defined during point displays used in conjunction with the <FUNCTION> key.

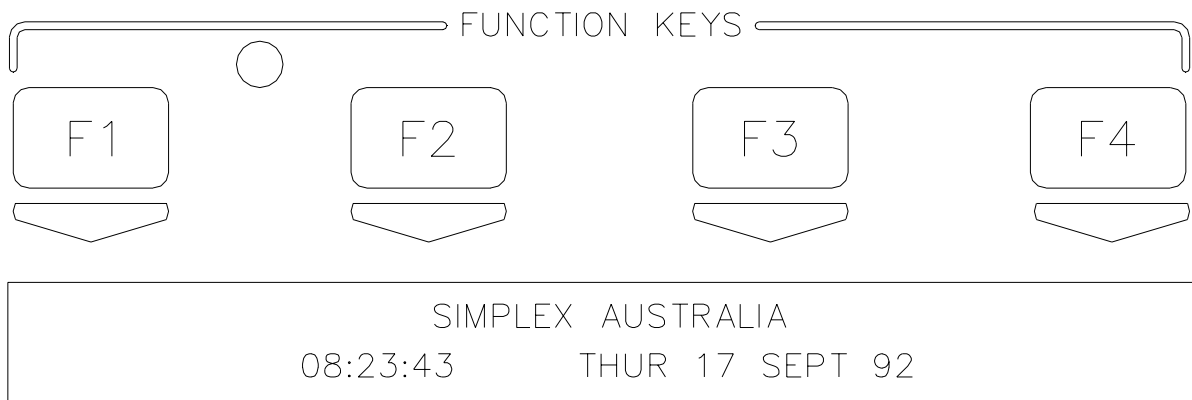


Figure 9
Four Functions Keys F1 - F4

5.3 HOW TO SET TIME AND DATE

The following is an example of how to use the function keys to set the time and date.

- A. Press the **<MENU>** key. The following will be shown on the alphanumeric display.

Press **<NEXT>** or **<PREVIOUS>** to scroll
Change Access Level

- B. Press the **<NEXT>** key. The following is displayed:

Press **<NEXT>** or **<PREVIOUS>** to scroll
Set Time and Date

- C. Press the **<ENTER>** key. The current time and date information is displayed along with instructions:

Press **<FUNC>** to change time and date
0:09:23 FRI 01 JAN 88

- D. Press the **<FUNC>** key. The cursor, current time and date along with function key definitions are displayed:

F1=Left F2=Right F3=Inc F4= Dec
0:09:23 FRI 01 JAN 88

NOTE: The cursor is positioned under the hour. Function key **F1** will move the cursor **left**. Function key **F2** will move the cursor **right**. Function key **F3** will **increase** the data above the cursor. Function key **F4** will **decrease** the data above the cursor. Set the time 1 minute ahead of source time.

- E. Use the required function key to position the cursor under the data to be changed (hour, minutes, seconds, date of month, month, and year). Day of week is set by the system. Time entered does not start until the **<ENTER>** key is pressed.
- F. Use Function key **F3** or **F4** to increase or decrease data, as required.

When time and date are correct, press the **<ENTER>** key. The display will show the updated time and date. The time entered will not start until the **<ENTER>** key is pressed.

Press <FUNC> to change time and date
22:04:46 SUN 01 MAY 95

5.4 HOW TO ESCAPE FROM MENU

A. Press the **<CLR>** key. The following will be displayed:

Press <NEXT> or <PREVIOUS> to scroll
Select a List of Points

B. Press the **<CLR>** key again. The following will be shown:

SIMPLEX AUSTRALIA SYSTEM IS
NORMAL
22:05:10 SUN 01 MAY 95

5.5 POINT CONTROL WITH THE FUNCTION KEY

Many of the functions performed from the front panel will control point-specific data. The user of the panel can control points using the **<FUNC>** key.

The **<FUNC>** key enables the user to view additional status information concerning the point currently displayed on the alphanumeric display. The point selected on the alphanumeric display can be manually entered through the ENTRY keypad, or may be the point displayed because of an abnormal condition. Definitions for a function key or several function keys may be shown in the alphanumeric display. Extended controlling actions are also available with the following:

- A. Clear Verification Tallies
- B. Clear Alarm Tallies.
- C. Set Control Priorities.
- D. Display Analog Timer/Counter Values.
- E. Flash the Fault LED on the daughter card.

To select an extended controlling action, the user must first select a point, press the <FUNC> key, then press the <ENTER> key. One of the extended actions (see list above) will then appear on the top line of the alphanumeric display as shown below:

MONITOR POINT 1, ZONE 1	AZF1
FIRE MONITOR ZONE 1	NORMAL

AFTER <FUNC> KEY PRESS

F1= Clear Verification Tally
FIRE MONITOR ZONE UNVERIFIED=6

The user will then press the <FUNC> key to view the status of the selected point. The tone-alert will beep and a different status is shown on the alphanumeric display each time the <FUNC> key is pressed. In some cases, the user can then take action to change point data. This technique may be used for each of the extended controlling actions.

The extended controlling action shown above is for monitor zones.

5.6 DISPLAY/ACTION KEYS

The "**DISPLAY/ACTION**" keypad provides eleven keys which allow users with appropriate access level, the ability to perform controlling functions on the system zones, MAPNET devices, signals, and auxiliary control relays. Six keys are associated with **Display** while five keys are **Action** keys.

Action key presses require a confirmation <ENTER> key to be pressed before performing the action on the point identifier displayed. These "DISPLAY/ACTION" keys are concealed by the access door.

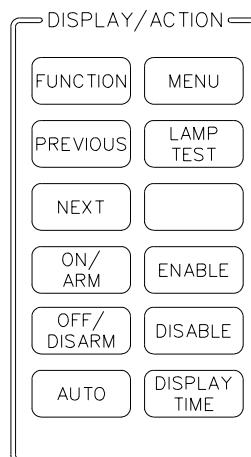


Figure 10
Display / Action Keys

The following keys are DISPLAY keys:

- ↗ FUNCTION
- ↗ MENU
- ↗ PREVIOUS
- ↗ NEXT
- ↗ LAMP TEST
- ↗ DISPLAY TIME

The purpose of each DISPLAY key is described in the following paragraphs

5.6.1 Function Key Operation

The <FUNCTION> key is used to obtain more information concerning the point in the display. These points can be brought up on the main menu as previously explained. <FUNCTION> key presses will scroll through all the status information. This data will be displayed on the bottom line. The top line will contain the 40 character label of definitions for <F1>, <F2>, <F3> and <F4> keys.

A point will normally be displayed with its forty character custom label on the top line. If no custom label exists for the point, the top line will display the point identifier.

The bottom line will contain the device type and its present status. Point types are assigned when the system is configured, and are determined by their card type and the physical devices on its zones.

The following are available for display on the alphanumeric display.

- A. Point address and Zone number.
- B. Card type and Point type.
- C. Present Status (Normal, Alarm, Fault).
- D. Disconnect/Disable Status.
- E. McCulloh Fault (Status of Class "A" Cards).
- F. Relay status for Control or Signal Points.
- G. Verification Tallies for Verification Zones.
- H. Coding Status for Coded Zones.
- I. Control Priority for Relays.
- J. Feedback Point Status for Relays.

In addition to the items above, the following items are for TrueAlarm sensors only:

- * Present sensitivity selected
- * Average value
- * Alarm value
- * Current value (per cent of alarm)
- * Peak value (per cent of Alarm)

5.6.2 MENU Key

The <MENU> key will call up the Main Function Menu Option List and display the first option on the list. The Main Function Menu provides operations which are separate from those used for fire alarm conditions. These non-critical functions are selected with the <MENU> key.

The <NEXT> and <PREVIOUS> keys are used to scroll through the menu options. The <ENTER> key selects the displayed option. The following are the Main Function Menus:

- A. Access Level
- B. Set Time and Date?
- C. Display Historical Alarm/Fault Log?
- D. Select a List of Points?
- E. Display Software Revision Level?
- F. Display Card Status?
- G. Enable Walk Test?
- H. Run Diagnostic Functions?
- I. Programmer Download?
- J. Exit Menu List?

5.6.3 PREVIOUS Key

The <PREVIOUS> key is used in Main Function Menu options and in point list displays to scroll to the previous option, item, or point. This key works like the <ACK> keys for Alarm, Supervisory, and Fault conditions. Holding this key in will continuously scroll backward. If the first item in the list or menu has been shown, pushing the <PREVIOUS> key will cause the list to wrap around backwards to the end of the list.

5.6.4 NEXT Key

The <NEXT> key is used in Main Function Menu options and in point list displays to scroll to the next option, item, or point. This key also works like the <ACK> keys for Alarm, Supervisory, and Fault conditions. Holding this key in will continuously scroll forward. Whenever the last item in a list or menu has been shown, pressing the <NEXT> key will again cause the list to wrap around to the start of the list.

5.6.5 LAMP TEST Key

Pressing the <LAMP TEST> key will turn on the five Control Key LED's, Isolate LED, System Alarm LED, System Fault LED, and the LEDs on local LED/switch modules. All segments on the alphanumeric display will be turned on as a test pattern. After a three seconds sustained press, the Tone-alert will be turned on. When the <LAMP TEST> key has been released, all LEDs, alphanumeric display, and tone-alert will be restored to their previous states.

5.6.6 Action Keys

There are six action keys on the display/action keypad:

- Disable (Isolating a point)
- Enable (De-Isolating a point)
- Off - Turning a point OFF
- On - Turning a point ON
- Auto - Return a point to Auto Control

5.6.7 Entry Keypad

The ENTRY keypad is located to the far right on the operator interface panel and is concealed by the access door. There are fourteen keys on this keypad as shown in Figure 11.

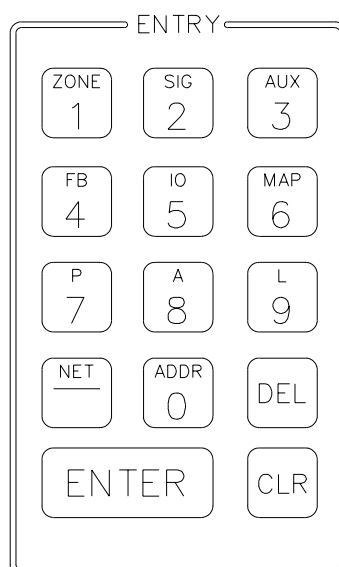


Figure 11
ENTRY Keypad

These keys are used to enter passcodes, identifiers, or numeric data for the system. Whenever the system expects numeric data input, the user is notified with a prompt. Numeric data input requires an **<ENTER>** key press to complete the keypad entry. Numeric keys also double as "prefix" keys. When entering a point, a prefix key must be used to identify how the entry is made. Pressing the zone key (key 1) indicates that the next numeric entry is a zone number. Pressing the address key (key 0) indicates that an address identifier is entered.

5.8 POINT SELECTION

5.8.1 Selecting Points Using Lists

Many of the functions performed from the interface panel display point specific data. Every system point is part of the "Select a List of Points" list in the main menu. All points can be displayed sequentially by address order using this list option. To facilitate the search for a particular point, lists may be selected by type groupings (monitors, signals, auxiliary, input/output, pseudo points, etc.). A list of points may be selected, then scrolled through by using the <NEXT> and <PREVIOUS> keys. Selecting a list of points will expedite the search for a specific point with a minimum of scrolling.

The following lists are available for selection with the "Select a List of Points" option from the Main Function Menu:

- All Monitor Zones
- All Signal Points
- All Auxiliary Relay Points
- All Auxiliary Feedback Points
- All Zones of 24-Point I/O Card
- All Digital Pseudo Points
- All Analogue Pseudo Points
- All List Pseudo Points
- All Points by Address List
- All Network Points.

5.8.2 Selecting Points Using the Keyboard

Rather than scrolling through a list, you may use the keypad to select a point. If the input represents a valid point in the system, that point will be shown on the alphanumeric display. After a point has been displayed, you can scroll through all the points in the system from that point, or select another point directly by entering another identifier using the keypad.

You have the choice of entering a point number or an address number. The format for entering a point identifier address requires a hyphen. Only numbers and the hyphen keys are valid entries. The maximum number of digits allowed in an identifier input is eleven (11), including the hyphens, excluding the <ENTER> key.

5.8.3 Selecting Additional Lists

When an abnormal condition occurs, a record of the event is placed in one of two logs generated by the system, depending on the nature of the condition. These logs are:

- Historical Alarm Log
- Historical Fault Log

The historical logs contain a time stamp of the events surrounding abnormal conditions in the system. The information displayed with these lists are historical data only and will not contain any current point status. Separate lists are maintained for alarms and for isolates/faults. These lists are displayed by selecting the “Display Historical Log” option from the Main Function Menu.

5.9 OPERATOR ACCESS LEVELS

Operator access levels 1 through 4 are available to support the system. Level 1 is the lowest operator access level and does not require a passcode to be entered to access functions identified at this level. Level 2 through 4 require a passcode of the required level or higher to be entered prior to performing the passcode protected function. Controlling actions may be classified with access levels 2 through 4. Routine actions are assigned to low access levels while access level 4 is reserved for special, highly sensitive operations (normally reserved for Simplex personnel). Entering a level 4 passcode enables you to access all the functions of the system.

A valid passcode must contain a minimum of 3 digits and not more than 10 digits. The available digits are 0 through 9. Passcodes are specified during order entry; then, programmed during system configuration. When passcodes are not specified, the following default passcodes are assigned.

LEVEL	PASSCODE	RANK
1	NONE	LOWEST
2	222	SECOND
3	333	THIRD (Highest Operator Access Level)
4	XXX	HIGHEST (Normally used by Simplex Personnel)

The operator access level defaults to level 1 when power is first applied to the system, after 10 minutes of keypad inactivity, and when the user elects to log out. The <SYSTEM RESET> key press has no effect upon the access level.

The only way to increase the operator access level in the system is to select the “Change Access Level?” option in the Main Function Menu. Decreasing the level resets system access level to 1. Increasing the level requires a valid level 2, 3 or 4 passcode. The user is prompted to enter a passcode. The input is compared to all the valid system codes, and the system operator access level is set accordingly. If an invalid code is input, you will be notified with the message “ERROR. . . INVALID PASSCODE”, and will be allowed up to three chances to enter a valid code. After three unsuccessful tries, the message “ACCESS DENIED” will be displayed for a short time. The access level will not be altered, but you will no longer be in the “Change Access Level” menu option.

If a correct passcode is entered, the message “ACCESS GRANTED” is displayed. The new operator access level will be in effect until the keypad is inactive for 10 minutes or you manually reset the level through the “Change Access Level” option.

While entering a passcode with the keypad, the key presses are acknowledged by a “beep”. The digits entered are not displayed. The cursor moves along, filling the position with an X to indicate that a digit has been entered. The key can be used to delete the last digit. The <ENTER> key press is required to enter the passcode into the system.

The Action Keys, ON, OFF, AUTO, ENABLE, DISABLE and the five Panel Control Keys may have operator access levels associated with them. If such a key is pressed with an insufficient access level, a message will inform you that the action was not taken and the key press is ignored. The user will have to select the Main Function Menu option to increase the access level before using the key. (See Log in Procedure for details.)

The Acknowledge Keys may also require passcodes to acknowledge abnormal conditions. If you press an <ACK> key with insufficient access, an error message will be displayed. The points will scroll with <ACK> key pressing to allow you to view the points on the list, but the points will not be acknowledged. (See Log in Procedure for details.)

5.10 POWER UP SEQUENCE

Whenever power is applied to the 4100 panel, or when the 4100 Master Controller microprocessor has been reset, the 4100 self-tests its memory integrity and verifies card configurations. Next, the 4100 displays the system startup in progress messages, followed by a fault condition. Battery fault conditions normally clear automatically.

The green POWER ON LED illuminates immediately after AC power is applied to the 4100. Make sure that the green LED is illuminated before connecting the battery power harness.

IMPORTANT

To power up the 4100, apply 240 VAC to the unit. Wait until the GREEN POWER ON LED has illuminate; then connect the battery power harness.

To power down the 4100, disconnect battery power harness; then, turn the 240 VAC power OFF.

5.11 VIEWING THE HISTORICAL ALARM AND FAULT LOGS

The Historical Alarm and Fault Logs can be viewed either from the 4100 Operator Panel or from the CRT Terminal . This section describes accessing the Historical Logs from the 4100 FIP, refer to CRT Operator Manual for CRT Terminal operation.

- 1 Press the **<MENU>** key on the DISPLAY/ACTION keypad.
2. Using the **<NEXT>** and **<PREVIOUS>** keys on the DISPLAY/ACTION keypad, scroll through the Main Menu items until the "Display Historical Alarm Log?" or "Display Historical Fault Log?" menu prompt appears on the alphanumeric display.
3. Press the **<ENTER>** key on the ENTRY keypad.
4. Using the **<NEXT>** and **<PREVIOUS>** keys on the DISPLAY/ACTION keypad scroll through the list of logged events, until the desired event is shown on the display.

NOTE: Pressing the **<PREVIOUS>** key first, causes the most recent event to be displayed.

5. When finished, press the **<CLR>** key on the ENTRY keypad to escape from the main menu.

5.12 OPERATOR LOG IN/LOG OUT PROCEDURES

Various functions may be passcode protected to prevent access by unauthorised personnel. Passcodes are provided to the user during system installation. To change or receive additional information concerning your passcodes, contact your local Simplex Branch Office.

5.12.1 Access Level Log-In Procedure

To Log on, perform the following procedure.

1. Obtain the appropriate passcode information.
2. Open the interface panel access door.
3. Press the **<MENU>** key on the DISPLAY/ACTION keypad on the right side of the interface panel. The following is displayed.

**Press <NEXT> or <PREVIOUS> to scroll
Change Access Level?**

4. Press the **<ENTER>** key on the DISPLAY/ACTION keypad the following is displayed.

**F1=Login F2=Logout
CURRENT ACCESS LEVEL = 1**

5. Press the **<F1>** key (above the alphanumeric display). The display shows the following.

Enter a Passcode followed by <ENTER>

6. Enter the passcode. Press the **<ENTER>** key on the Entry keypad. For security reasons, an "X" is displayed for each digit of your passcode, as shown below.

**Enter a Passcode followed by <ENTER>
XXX**

If the passcode is correct, the following is shown.

**Enter a Passcode followed by <ENTER>
ACCESS GRANTED**

After a brief pause, the display shows the granted access level, such as level 3 access message shown below.

**F1=Login F2=Logout
CURRENT ACCESS LEVEL = 3**

7. Press **<CLR>** key on the ENTRY keypad twice. The display shows system status, as shown below.

**SIMPLEX AUSTRALIA SYSTEM IS NORMAL
8:23:43 MON 25 JAN 93**

5.12.2 Access Level Log Out Procedure

To Log out, perform the following procedure.

1. Press the <MENU>key on the DISPLAY/ACTION keypad.
2. Press the <NEXT> key until the menu prompt "CHANGE ACCESS LEVEL?" appears on the alphanumeric display.
3. Press <ENTER> on the ENTRY keypad.
4. Press the <F2> key (above the alphanumeric display) to Log Out.
5. Press the <CLR> key on the ENTRY keypad to escape from the Main Menu.

6 DISPLAYING MAPNET DEVICE STATUS

The MAPNET option allows the use of addressable devices and TrueAlarm sensors with the 4100 FIP. Addressable devices communicate the exact location of an alarm to the system operator interface panel, improving recognition of the condition and subsequent response. It also pinpoints the precise location of fault conditions via the device custom label.

6.1 MAPNET DISPLAY INFORMATION

When a MAPNET device changes to an abnormal condition, or the operator enters a MAPNET device address, the LCD display shows the current status of the MAPNET device. After entering a MAPNET device address, press the <FUNCTION> key on the operator interface panel to display additional device information.

6.2 MAPNET POINT ADDRESSING

Each MAPNET device must have a point address in order to communicate with the 4100 FIP. These point addresses along with their custom labels are located in the Programmers Report. The Programmers Report shows the address for each device, separated by hyphens. Hyphens must be used when entering a MAPNET address into the system. An example of a MAPNET device address is "M1-5". The "M1" portion of the address identifies the MAPNET loop or channel, loop 1 or channel 1. The "5" portion of the address, identifies the device number, number 5. MAPNET loop numbers range from 1 through 9, and 0, with MAPNET loop 0 actually being channel 10.

6.2.1 How to Display a MAPNET System Point

See section 5, "How to Use DISPLAY / ACTION Keys to Display System Points" for MAPNET operations.

6.2.2 What To Do If a MAPNET Point Will Not Reset

If a MAPNET device will not reset, you may decide to disable the point with the <DISABLE> key. When the disable procedure is performed, a System Fault occurs to remind you that the point is disabled. The disable procedure is the same for all system points (see section 2, "How to Disable a Point"). Maintenance personnel must be called immediately to repair the malfunction.

After the MAPNET point is repaired, you can enable the point again.

6.2.3 TrueAlarm Sensor Display Values

Using the 4100 LCD and the display/action keys, the control panel can display various status conditions for each TrueAlarm sensor, the sensor's present selected sensitivity level as a percent of obscuration per foot. This selected sensitivity level is the value at which the FIP will cause an alarm condition. Seven (7) sensitivity levels are available for the TrueAlarm photo-electric sensor. The most sensitive setting is 0.2% OBS/FT (0.5% OBS/M) with the least sensitive setting being 3.7% OBS/FT (11.5% OBS/M)

Other individual sensor status conditions that can be displayed on the LCD display are shown below. These displays are accessed by either confirming a MAPNET device number for a normal device (Map/6 Key) or by pressing the FAULT ACKnowledge key for an abnormal device. To display each of the categories the function key and the NEXT and PREVIOUS keys are used as shown below.

M1-1 Level 3 - Room 74 Smoke Detector	AZF1 Normal
--	------------------------

Press the <FUNC> key to obtain the next display:

Device Address: 3-1 Mapnet Device: M1-1
--

Press the <NEXT> key to obtain the next display:

F1-Force on card LED MAPNET CARD	Type: Mapnet 1
---	-----------------------

Pressing function key <F1> will turn on the LED indicator on the MAPNET Card in the FIP control rack as long as the function key is depressed. Press the <NEXT> key to move onto the next display.

F1-Force on device LED Variable Sense PHOTO with Sounder	Type: PVPHOTO
---	----------------------

Pressing function key <F1> will turn on the LED indicator on the selected smoke detector and as long as the function key is depressed. Press the <NEXT> key to move onto the next display.

Level 3 - Room 74 Smoke Detector	ON-LINE
---	----------------

Press the <NEXT> key to move onto the next display to verify correct device type:

Level 3 - Room 74 Smoke Detector	Correct Device
---	-----------------------

Press the <NEXT> key to display the current selected sensitivity

Level 3 - Room 74 Present Sensitivity Selected - 3.7% Smoke
--

To view the average value of samples received from the sensor press the <NEXT> key again

Level 3 - Room 74 Average Value = 75 / Alarm Level - 135

This is the present average of the last 2048 samples received from the sensor. The Alarm Level is the binary value that is used to determine alarm conditions. This value will change over time as the panel compensates for environmental conditions. This value will be different for each of the (7) sensitivity levels.

To view the last binary value that was received from the sensor press the <NEXT> key again

Level 3 - Room 74 Value = 75 / 6% of Alarm / 0.1% Smoke
--

This value is displayed as a % of alarm and a % of smoke obscuration.

Press the <**NEXT**> key again to View the highest binary value that was received and stored from the sensor since power-up .

<p>F1- Clear PEAK Value PEAK= 106 / 51% of Alarm / 1.0% Smoke</p>

The peak is displayed as a % of alarm an a % of smoke obscuration. Through the use of a system pseudo point all new peak values per sensor can be stored in the history trouble log and printed on the 4100 system printer. Printing of peak values is done at the time the peak value is received at the FIP. This peak value is helpful in determining if a sensor should be made more or less sensitive.

7 SYSTEM TEST PROCEDURES

NOTE: These procedures should be followed when the system is installed and during periodic testing as required by code. Check local codes to determine how frequent your system should be tested. Always inform appropriate personnel that you will be testing the system (Fire Brigade, etc.).

7.1 LAMP TEST

The “LAMP TEST” push-button on the operator interface panel is used to determine local lamp failures within the system. Lamps on the 4100 operator interface panel illuminate along with the five function and acknowledge LEDs. All segments on the LCD also change to squares. Perform the following procedures to determine lamp failures.

1. Press the “LAMP TEST” push-button. All LEDs should illuminate (lamps should stay illuminated as long as the push-button is depressed). Holding the push-button in for more than 3 seconds will test the tone-alert.
2. Perform an individual lamp test on all remote LCD annunciators using the key switch on the operator interface panel.
3. If you find defective lamps/LEDs, contact your local Simplex branch office.

7.2 Walk Test™

Walk Test™ is a software-based function and is programmed to meet the customer requirements. The system will pulse the signals for alarm conditions, then reset. The signals will sound steady for 4 seconds to indicate fault conditions, then reset. A silent Walk Test™ may be performed (no signals will sound) and logging of events may be selected.

The auto reset/auto acknowledge operation allows for one-man testing without the need for someone at the main control panel to acknowledge and reset the system. The Walk Test™ mode also bypasses many of the delays that are inherent to the normal reset procedure, thereby allowing for a faster test. The automatic reset (5 second power drop) only occurs on the zone that comes in after a configurable time delay (default = 15 seconds). This delay can be optimally set (with the programming unit) for the time it should take for a zone to clear (i.e. magnet vs smoke tester).

If an alarm condition is detected from a zone that is not in the present active Walk Test™ group, the system will operate as a fire alarm panel and the active Walk Test™ groups are aborted. The system has an automatic abort or timeout for the Walk Test™ mode. If no zone within the active Walk Test™ group is activated within 8 hours, the system will abort the Walk Test™ mode and return to normal.

7.3 Walk Test™ BY GROUP

The 4100 will support up to eight Walk Test™ groups. This allows the building to be divided into small portions for the Walk Test™, and allows the rest of the building to be protected by the fire alarm panel. Each group has a list of monitor zones and signal circuits which activate when selected.

If you select the Walk Test™ by group mode, a system fault will be reported to remind you that the Walk Test™ is enabled.

Whenever a Walk Test™ group is aborted, manually or automatically, the panel will sound the abort signal (three sets of two short pulses) to indicate that group is going back into service. If a control point in the list is already active (because of an abnormal condition), it is not used to signal the abort.

The group is placed into normal operation 60 seconds after the abort signal is heard. This delay protects against an unwanted alarm should an automatic abort occur while a device is being tested.

The system is default-programmed to allow the Walk Test™ to be performed without sounding audible signals. (See “Silent Walk Test™” and “Sig/No Sig”.) The Walk Test™ will not activate any point which is disabled. Therefore, you have the ability to manually exclude any point from the test. (See How to Disable a Point.)

You may enable the logging of Walk Test™ events, which allows each zone with an abnormal condition to be time tagged and added to the fault log. This is beneficial when a 100% silent Walk Test™, without visuals, is required. When testing the devices, use the alarm LED on the smoke detector, or a simple delay, to know when to continue to the next device. After test completion, check the log to verify that all zones activated the correct number of times and in the correct order.

7.4 ZONE CODING OPTION

The system supports two types of audible signaling to indicate an alarm condition on a zone. By default, “zone coding” is used. This code matches the “ZONE” number associated with that point. The zone code is only used the first time a zone is reported. For subsequent alarms on the same zone, a single “0 CODE” (two short pulses) is used. Examples of Zone Coding are shown below.

— — —	= Zone 3 (three long pulses)
— — — —	= Zone 12 (one long, pause, two long pulses)
— — — —	= Zone 20 (two long and two short pulses)
— — — —	= Zone 102 (one long, two short, and two long pulses)

NOTE: Zero Code = 2 short pulses.

Zone coding may be disabled for each of the eight Walk Test™ groups, Group 0 through Group 7, using the interface panel's display. When zone coding is disabled (<F3> key to ZERO), a "0" code is always used, even for the first alarm. This method of testing is more appropriate for maintenance testing, once all wiring is verified.

When a control point is pulsed by Walk Test™, it is done without affecting the priority of that point regardless of its present value. This guarantees that Walk Test™ does not interfere with any required SMPL (software) operations during a real alarm.

MAPNET II® monitor devices sound the zone code, with the first digit being the channel number, followed by the device's address number. Example: M1-1 sounds a 1,1 code. M4-123 sounds a 4, 1, 2, 3 code. MAPNET II® signal devices cannot annunciate codes.

7.5 SILENT Walk Test™

The control points to be activated (pulsed) during Walk Test™ are determined by the contents of the control lists which are configured when programmed. Several options are available when configuring a silent Walk Test™ control list. The first option is to NOT put any audible signals into the control list. The second option is to disable the audible control points from the front panel, one at a time. The last option is to use the "NO<sig>" option (controlled by the <F4> key) when in the Walk Test™ menu. If this last option is selected, none of the points in the control list will code (see "Sig/No Sig").

7.6 ENTERING Walk Test™ MODE

Walk Test™ is enabled through the interface panel's alphanumeric LCD (Liquid Crystal Display). Walk Test™ is passcode protected. The Walk Test™ menu will not appear unless the operator is at the proper access level. To enter one of these levels, press the menu key, select the "Change Access Level" option, press the <F1> key to log in, and then type in the correct passcode for the level you desire.

Select the "Enable Walk Test™" option on the Main Menu, and press the ENTER key. Then use the following FUNCTION KEYS (<F1> through <F4>) to select the various Walk Test™ options.

- <F1> Key - Enables/disables the Walk Test™ group. Press this key to enter Walk Test™ for the specified group. Press the key again to exit Walk Test™.
- <F2> Key - Enables/disables the logging of events occurring during Walk Test™. When selected, all abnormal conditions are recorded in the historical fault log.

- <F3> Key - Allows you to choose between Zone Coding and Zero Coding. In Zone Coding a PNIS code for the tested zone is played (.e.g. Zone 12 is code 1-2). In Zero Coding, two quick pulses (code 0) are heard. In both cases, when a fault is reported from a zone, the signal circuits turn ON for 4 seconds.
- <F4> Key - Enables/disables silent Walk Test™. When this key is pressed, it toggles the system to audible Walk Test™, where the signal circuits are turned ON to play the codes selected with the <F3> key, described above. Silent Walk Test™ is used in conjunction with the logging function when audible signals might disturb the building occupants.

During the Walk Test™, the first line of the LCD shows changes, including the status of the device under test. The second line of the LCD shows device status.

7.7 Walk Test™ OPERATION

When the 4100 system is placed in Walk Test™ mode, any zone in the active Walk Test™ group(s) can be tested in any order. If zone coding is enabled, there is an advantage in testing all devices within one zone before going on to the next zone.

You should simulate an alarm and fault condition for each device being tested. If you are using an audible or visual indication, wait for it to clear before you test the next device. Otherwise, wait for an appropriate amount of time (based on the system reset delay) before moving on to the next zone. The LED on a smoke detector helps you in this area because it indicates when the alarm is sensed, and when the detector resets. If zone coding is enabled, verify that the code heard or seen is correct.

7.8 Walk Test™ FEATURES

The Walk Test™ function has the following features:

- Abort Audible and Delay on Reactivation
- Active/Not Active
- Auto Abort on Alarm
- Auto Abort on Time-out
- Control Lists
- Delay Before Reset
- Log/No Log (Logging Option)
- Monitor Zone List
- Programmer Configuration
- Sig/No Sig (Silent Walk Test™ Selection)
- System Fault
- Fault Audible
- Zone Code/Zero Code.

These features are discussed in the following paragraphs.

7.8.1 Abort Audible and Delay on Reactivation

Whenever a Walk Test™ group is aborted, either manually or automatically, the control list sounds the abort signal “TESTING COMPLETED” (or 0-0-0) to indicate that the group is going back into service. If a control point in the list is already active, possibly because another alarm has come in, the “TESTING COMPLETED” message will play *before* the alarm message. The group is put back into normal operating service 60 seconds after the abort signal is heard (if there are signals in the control list). This delay protects against an unwanted alarm should an auto abort occur while a device is being tested.

7.8.2 Active/Not Active

The <F1> key on the interface panel is used to toggle ON and OFF a given Walk Test™ group. All groups are initially inactive at system start-up. Any number of groups can be enabled at any one time. When a Walk Test™ group is enabled, its associated fault pseudo point is turned ON and must be acknowledged. If multiple Walk Test™ groups are required, press the fault acknowledge key after all Walk Test™ groups are selected.

7.8.3 Auto Abort on Alarm

When an alarm is detected from a zone that is not in the active Walk Test™ group, all normal control functions take place and the active Walk Test™ group is aborted. When a non-audio Walk Test™ is aborted, the system sounds a zero code three times. If an audio Walk Test™ is aborted, the system announces “TESTING COMPLETED” over the speaker circuits for the Walk Test™ group under test.

7.8.4 Auto Abort on Time-Out

If there has been no activity within an active Walk Test™ group for 8 hours, the system aborts the Walk Test™ automatically.

7.8.5 Control List

A Control List is a point list that contains those control points (signals and/or relays) that are to be activated by a Walk Test™ group. By default, this list is initially filled by the system for Group 0, and includes all signal, visual, or coded control points.

7.8.6 Delay Before Reset

The programmer has the ability to set a Reset Time Delay. The delay time period starts after a zone alarm is detected and runs until the detector is reset. The length of the delay may be from 15 to 60 seconds, and may be adjusted depending on the method used to simulate an alarm. A longer value is desired if smoke is used to bring in each detector. By default, the delay is set to 15 seconds.

7.8.7 Logging Option (Log/No Log)

By default, the system enables the logging of Walk Test™ events. When logging is enabled, each zone that comes into alarm or fault is time-tagged and added to the Historical Fault Log. This is very beneficial in cases where a 100% silent test is required. When testing, remember to record the identity and order of the devices tested. When the Walk Test™ is finished, compare this record with the Historical Fault Log and verify that all zones activated correctly. The <F2> key is used to enable/disable the logging of Walk Test™ events to the Historical Fault Log. By default, logging is enabled.

If the system is configured for a printer and the PRINT REPORT option is selected, the Historical Fault Log is printed on the system printer.

7.8.8 Monitor Zone List

A Monitor Zone List is a point list that contains those monitor zones within a defined area of a building. This list is initially filled by the system for the first group, and includes all monitor zones. It can be edited using the tag list feature of the 4100 Programming Unit. An empty list signifies that a Walk Test™ group is not used. The programmer has the option of changing the label of this point list so that it is more meaningful for panel operation.. You cannot have the same zone in more than one Walk Test™ group.

7.8.9 Programmer Configuration

Walk Test™ is a configured feature that may be set up during factory programming, although it is best programmed in the field with the 4100 Programming Unit. By default, Walk Test™ is protected at Access level 3. The access level required to enable your Walk Test™ is shown on the Programmer's Report. Walk Test™ groups are selected from the LCD Main Menu. Selecting Walk Test™ on the Main menu brings up the Walk Test™ configuration screen which lists the setup for the Walk Test™ groups.

7.8.10 Sig/No Sig (Silent Walk Test™ Selection)

The <F4> key is used to enable the selection of the Silent Walk Test™. By default, the Silent Walk Test™ is enabled.

7.8.11 System Fault

The Walk Test™ has the ability to test signal circuits for fault (i.e. open/short) conditions. This is accomplished by using the Walk Test™ output lists (L50 through L57) as the input lists for signal fault conditions.

For example, if a signal circuit fault occurs on a point in Walk Test™ output list L50 (Group 0), and Walk Test™ Group 0 is enabled, the Walk Test™ fault code will play on all signal/speaker circuits in Walk Test™ list L50. Note that the signal fault is not inhibited. An actual fault condition will occur at the operator interface panel, but will be logged as a Walk Test™ fault for that signal. This fault automatically clears when the signal circuit is returned to normal in a Global Acknowledge system. In an Individual Acknowledge system, Point P4 (FORCE GLOBAL ACKNOWLEDGE) must be turned ON before performing a signal circuit Walk Test™. If Walk Test™ is not enabled for the group containing the signal circuit in fault, the fault condition passes through without playing the Walk Test™ code.

7.8.12 Fault Audible

When a zone fault is detected, the Walk Test™ signals sound continuously for four seconds.

7.8.13 Zone Code/Zero Code

The <F3> key is used to enable/disable Zone Coding. By default, Zone Coding is enabled.

7.9 Walk Test™ PROCEDURES

Before the Walk Test™ can be performed, the operator must enter the correct passcode.

7.9.1 How to Enter a Walk Test™ Passcode

To enter the passcode, perform the following procedures.

1. Open the access door; then, press the <MENU> key. The LCD displays the following message.

**Press <NEXT> or <PREVIOUS> to Scroll
Change Access Level?**

2. Press the <ENTER> key. The LCD shows the following message.

**F1 = Login F2 = Logout
CURRENT ACCESS LEVEL = 1**

3. Press the <F1> key to Login. This key is above the LCD display. The LCD displays this message.

Enter a Passcode followed by <ENTER>

4. Enter the required passcode. (The actual passcode is not contained in any documentation. Call your Local Simplex Branch office to obtain the required passcode.)
5. Press the <ENTER> key. If the passcode is correct, the following message is shown.

**Enter a Passcode followed by <ENTER>
ACCESS GRANTED**

After a brief pause, the display shows the granted access level.

**F1 = Login F2 = Logout
CURRENT ACCESS LEVEL = X**

Note: X equals 1 through 4. If access level 4 is entered, a fault condition occurs in the system which must be acknowledged.

7.9.2 How to Enter Walk Test™ Mode

Once the passcode has been entered, you may enter the Walk Test™ mode by performing the following procedures.

1. Press the MENU key. The LCD shows the following message.

**Press <NEXT> or <PREVIOUS> to Scroll
Change Access Level?**

2. Press the NEXT key until the LCD displays the following message.

**Press <NEXT> or <PREVIOUS> to Scroll
Enable Walk Test?**

3. Press the ENTER key. The following message is displayed.

**F1 = on>OFF F2 = no>LOG F3 = ?>ZONE F4 = NO<sig
WALK TEST GROUP 0**

4. Select the desired Walk Test™ data using Function keys <F1> through <F4>.

- <F1> Key - Function key <F1> is used to toggle the Walk Test™ mode. Turn Walk Test™ ON and OFF by pressing the <F1> key. Pressing this key causes an arrow to point to the active state (which is displayed in capital letters).
- <F2> Key - Function key <F2> is used to enable/disable logging of Walk Test™ events. Walk Test™ events are logged into the Historical Fault log if selected. Pressing this key causes an arrow to point to the active state (which is displayed in capital letters). By default, logging is enabled.
- <F3> Key - Function key <F3> is used to enable/disable zone coding. Pressing this key causes an arrow to point to the active state. By default, zone coding is enabled.
- <F4> Key - Function key <F4> is used to enable/disable the silent Walk Test™. Pressing this key causes an arrow to point to the active state (which is displayed in capital letters). By default, the silent Walk Test™ is enabled.

5. Press the <F1> key to enable/disable the Walk Test™ mode. The SYSTEM FAULT LED illuminates, the tone-alert sounds, and the LCD displays the following message.

**F1 = ON>off F2 = no>LOG F3 = ?>ZONE F4 = NO<sig
WALK TEST GROUP 0**

To enable multiple Walk Test™ groups, press the <NEXT> key to scroll to the next Walk Test™ group. Then press the <F1> key to enable that group. Continue scrolling, then press the >F1> key to select required Walk Test™ groups. Once all Walk Test™ groups are selected, press the fault acknowledge key, then continue. When a Walk Test™ group with no configured points is selected, the display shows the following message.

**No walk test points configured for:
WALK TEST GROUP X**

Note: X equals 0 through 7.

7.9.3 How to Exit Walk Test™ Mode

When the Walk Test™ has been satisfactorily completed, exit from the Walk Test™ mode by performing the following procedure.

1. Press the <MENU> key.
2. Press the <NEXT> key to select the Walk Test™ function.
3. Press the <ENTER> key.
4. Press the <F1> key to turn off a Walk Test™ group. Press NEXT, then <F1> to turn OFF each enabled Walk Test™ group.

Note: The system activates a one-minute timer when exiting from the Walk Test™ mode. This timer ensures that monitor points have had ample time to clear (smoke) prior to enabling the system. After the one-minute delay, the system Walk Test™ fault automatically clears.

5. Press <MENU>. The Change Access Level menu is shown.
6. Press <ENTER>.
7. Press <F2> to log out.
8. If Access Level 4 was entered, fault will continue to exist in the system. Access Level 4 is normally used by Simplex personnel and additional steps must be performed. Call Simplex to restore the system.
9. Inform required personnel when system testing is completed.

7.9.4 How to Turn a Point Off

The <OFF> key press will turn a control point off and prevent the automatic override, thus causing it to remain OFF. This action will result in a system fault. The normal state of all control points is AUTO. The <OFF> key press has no effect on monitor points.

The point to be turned OFF must first be identified to the system. This is accomplished by entering the identity of the point to be turned OFF through the ENTRY keypad, and then pressing the <OFF> key. If the <OFF> key is passcode protected, perform the system Log In procedures.

To turn a point OFF, perform the following procedures.

1. Ensure the point to be turned OFF is shown on the alphanumeric display. A typical point (SIG2) is shown below.

**MASTER SIGNAL POINT 2, SIG2
SIGNAL CIRCUIT ON**

2. Press the <OFF> key. A typical display is shown below.

**Press <ENTER> to force OFF
SIGNAL CIRCUIT: SIG2**

3. Press the <ENTER> key. A typical display is shown below.

**MASTER SIGNAL POINT 2, SIG2
SIGNAL CIRCUIT
OFF**

4. Press the <CLR> key. The display shows the following message.

**** FAULT **** **Press <ACK> to review**
FIRE = 0 PRI2 = 0 SUPV = 0 FLT = 1

7.9.5 How to Turn a Point On

The <ON> key press will manually turn a control point ON, and prevent automatic operation by increasing its priority, causing it to remain ON. With the exception of pseudo points, this action will result in a system trouble. The normal state of all control points is AUTO. The <ON> key press has no effect on monitor points.

The points to be turned ON must first be identified to the system. This is accomplished by selecting/entering the identity of the required point on the alphanumeric display, and pressing the <ON> key. If the <ON> key is passcode protected, perform the system Log In Procedures.

To turn a point ON, perform the following procedures.

1. Ensure the point to be turned ON is shown on the alphanumeric display. A typical point (SIG2) is shown below.

```
MASTER SIGNAL POINT 2, SIG2
SIGNAL CIRCUIT
OFF
```

2. Press the <ON> key. A typical display is shown below.

```
Press <ENTER> to force ON
SIGNAL CIRCUIT: SIG2
```

3. Press the <ENTER> key. A typical display is shown below.

```
MASTER SIGNAL POINT 2, SIG2
SIGNAL CIRCUIT ON
```

4. Press the <CLR> key. The display shows the following message.

```
** FAULT **           Press <ACK> to review
FIRE = 0   PRI2 = 0   SUPV = 0   FLT = 1
```

7.9.6 How to Return a Point to Auto

The <AUTO> key press leaves a point in its current state (ON or OFF), but allows the system program to control it. AUTO is the normal state for all control points. A fault exists if any control point is taken out of the AUTO state.

The point to be turned to AUTO must first be identified to the system. This is accomplished by selecting/entering the required point on the alphanumeric display, and then pressing the <AUTO> key. If the <AUTO> key is passcode protected, perform the Log In Procedures.

To return a point to AUTO, perform the following procedures.

1. Ensure the point to be turned AUTO is shown on the alphanumeric display. A typical point (SIG2) is shown below.

```
MASTER SIGNAL POINT 2, SIG2
SIGNAL CIRCUIT
OFF
```

2. Press the <AUTO> key. A typical display is shown below.

```
Press <ENTER> for AUTOMatic control
SIGNAL CIRCUIT: SIG2
```

3. Press the <ENTER> key. A typical display is shown below.

```
MASTER SIGNAL POINT 2, SIG2
SIGNAL CIRCUIT OFF OFF
```

4. Press the <CLR> key. The display shows the following message.

```
SYSTEM IS NORMAL
9:27:40 MON 04-APR-96
```

7.9.7 How to Enable a Disabled Point

If a device was disabled for any reason and has been restored, you can enable the point. This point must first be identified to the system. The disabled point causes a system fault condition which is continually shown on the alphanumeric display. This can be viewed by pressing the fault <ACK> key and reading the alphanumeric display. The point can be enabled by using the <ENABLE> key. If the <ENABLE> key is passcode protected, perform Log In Procedures, then continue.

To enable a disabled point, perform the following procedures.

1. Press the <FAULT ACK> key until the point to be enabled is shown on the alphanumeric display, as shown in the following example.

```
MONITOR CARD 1 ZONE NUMBER 12
FIRE MONITOR ZONE DISABLE FAULT
```

2. Press the <ENABLE> key. The following message is displayed.

**Press <ENTER> to ENABLE
MONITOR ZONE: ZN12**

Note: Read the warning below before performing the following step.

3. Press the <ENTER> key. The alphanumeric display shows the following message.

**Please stand by . . .
ZONE 12 will ENABLE in 60 seconds**

WARNING

If the zone is still in alarm, a **WARNING** is displayed which tells you that the system will sound an alarm if the timer (60 seconds) times out. **TO ABORT THE ENABLE, PRESS THE <DISABLE> KEY.** If an alarm condition exists, the following is shown on the alphanumeric display.

**** WARNING ** Press <DISABLE> to abort
ZN12 will ALARM in 60 seconds**

IF THE ABOVE WARNING IS SHOWN ON the ALPHANUMERIC DISPLAY, PRESS the <DISABLE> OR AN <ACK> KEY. FAILURE TO ABORT THE ENABLE WILL CAUSE AN ALARM CONDITION.

If the enable process is successful, the following message is shown on the alphanumeric display.

ENABLE COMPLETED

4. Repeat steps 1 through 3 above to enable required points.
5. Press the <CLR> key to exit. This will allow the panel to show the Time and Date.

7.9.8 What To Do In Case of System Malfunction

CALL YOUR LOCAL SIMPLEX BRANCH OFFICE, WHICH IS LISTED IN THE YELLOW PAGES, FOR ALL MALFUNCTIONS, OR IF YOU WOULD LIKE A QUALIFIED SIMPLEX TECHNICIAN TO ASSIST YOU WITH INSTALLATION, TESTING AND TROUBLESHOOTING THE SYSTEM.

8 MAINTENANCE PROCEDURES

It is a requirement of AS1851 - Part 8, The Standards Association of Australia Code for Maintenance of Automatic Fire Alarm Systems, that tests be carried out to ensure the system is fully functional.

The weekly test described is usually carried out by the owner or tenant of the premises and the monthly and annual tests carried out by the installation company under a Service Agreement.

8.1 WEEKLY TESTS

Weekly tests should be conducted and should include the following:

- (a) Carry out a fire alarm call by simulating an alarm on detector zones as follows;
 - 1. Isolate bell, AC Shutdown and MDH controls.
 - 2. Place the fire brigade transmitter selector switch in the isolate position.
 - 3. Operate the "Alarm Test" switch. The system will automatically alarm test all detector zones and will indicate their correct operation by illuminating each zone LED and will then reset.

To check the alarm bell, or any other ancillary circuit operation return the relevant isolate switch to the normal position.

The correct operation of the bell should be checked each week.

- (b) Operate the Fault Test Switch.

The system will automatically fault test all detector zones and will indicate a system fault during testing.

- (c) Operate the "Battery Test" switch .

The FIP will load test all batteries for 1 minute and will then reset.

- (d) On completion of the tests ensure that all switches are in the correct operating position and that the system has been returned to its normal status. Should a fault condition exist, or if a circuit indicator did not illuminate when tested immediately contact your Maintenance company to rectify the problem.
- (e) Record the results of the tests in the logbook and check that all tests were logged by the system printer. If the printer logs any test as having failed, immediately contact your Maintenance company to rectify the problem.

8.2 MONTHLY TESTS

In addition to the weekly test specified previously, the following inspection and testing procedures should be carried out each month:

- (a) Check all battery terminals and electrolyte levels, where appropriate. Maintain all batteries in a serviceable condition.
- (b) Check condition of battery enclosure for corrosion and ensure the batteries are stored in a safe and secure condition.
- (c) Check that all visual indicators operate correctly, including those on mimic or repeater panels.
- (d) Check the operation of all aural and visual indicators external to the control and indicating equipment.
- (e) Simulate fault conditions on all alarm zones to ensure that fault indicators, both aural and visual where applicable, are operating correctly from each alarm zone facility.
- (f) Check that all control and indicating equipment is in a clean and operational condition, and effectively dust-sealed.
- (g) Ensure that all fire indicator panels, sub-indicator panels, repeater panels, and mimic panels, are clearly visible and readily accessible (see AS1670).
- (h) Ensure that all controls are returned to the normal condition.
- (i) Record the results of all monthly maintenance procedures in the logbook, including all items requiring corrective action, adjustment, and the like.
- (j) Check that items previously recorded as requiring attention have been attended to, or record the reason why corrective actions have not been completed.

8.3 ANNUAL TESTS

The annual tests shall consist of all the inspection and testing procedures specified in the previous clause and the following:

- (a) Visually inspect all detectors and sampling points for any condition which is likely to adversely affect their operation, such as excessive deposition of dust or coating with paint.
- (b) Remove at least one detector on each alarm zone circuit and confirm the fault signal is registered at the appropriate alarm zone facility.
- (c) Check the operation of 20 percent of the installed heat detectors and 50 percent of the installed smoke detectors, and sampling points in each alarm zone. The procedure for testing shall be such that all detectors are checked not less than once every 5 years for heat detectors, and not less than once every 2 years for smoke detectors, and sampling points.
- (d) Detectors and sampling points that fail to operate shall be clearly marked and reported in the logbook.
- (e) Check the operation of an ancillary control facilities and ensure that each controlled device can be correctly initiated.
- (f) Check operation of all manual call points.
- (g) Check the power supply supervision alarm by disconnecting all power supplies to the fire indicator panel, including battery supplies.
- (h) Visually inspect control and indicating equipment components for any evidence of deterioration.
- (i) Check for any building alterations, changes in the environment, or utilisation of the protected area which would require modifications to the system.
- (j) Ensure spare glasses for manual call points are available in the control panel and a tool for replacing such glasses.
- (k) Record the results of all yearly maintenance procedures in the logbooks, including details of detectors and sampling points that do not pass the visual inspection or fail to operate satisfactorily, and notify the owner or his agent of any faults within the installation.
- (l) Check that each sprinkler monitor point i.e. pumps running, main stop valve shut etc. operate correctly.
- (m) Test all stair pressurisation fans for automatic and manual start-stop and correct status indicator at the Fire Indicating Panel.