PROFILE Lite Panels and Repeaters

User Manual

120.515.925_PROFILE-PRO-LITE-P-U

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Tyco Fire & Security GmbH, Victor von Bruns-Strasse 21, 8212 Neuhausen am Rheinfall, Switzerland

Contents

1 About this manual

1.1 Keywords and symbols

In this manual symbols are used in the margin to indicate warnings and helpful information.

These are explained in Table 1.

Keyword	Symbol	Explanation
DANGER		Warning. Imminent danger. Death or severe injury possible when disregarded.
WARNING		Warning. Potentially dangerous situation. Death or severe injury possible when disregarded.
CAUTION		Warning. Potentially dangerous situation. Minor injury possible when disregarded.
NOTICE		Warning. Potentially dangerous situation. Material damage possible when disregarded.
		Helpful information.

Table 1: Keywords and symbols in this documentation

1.2 Who is this manual for?

This manual is aimed at users of PROFILE Lite panels and repeaters who have already received training.

1.3 What products are covered by this manual?

This manual covers the Pro215 Lite and Pro415 Lite series of fire alarm control panels and repeaters.

These are digital addressable panels based on MX Technology®.

1.4 What firmware version is covered?

This manual covers version 31.0 and higher of the panel firmware.

For details on how to check the firmware version installed, see the section “Software Versions“ on page 27. You need the highest level of access to be able to do this. For more information see section 3.1 “Access levels“ on page 14.

2 Operating instructions

2.1 Indicators and controls

The front panel is shown in Fig. 1. The numbered items in the figure are explained in the following paragraphs. Your panel version may not match the figure exactly, but the same items will be present, although perhaps not in the positions shown.

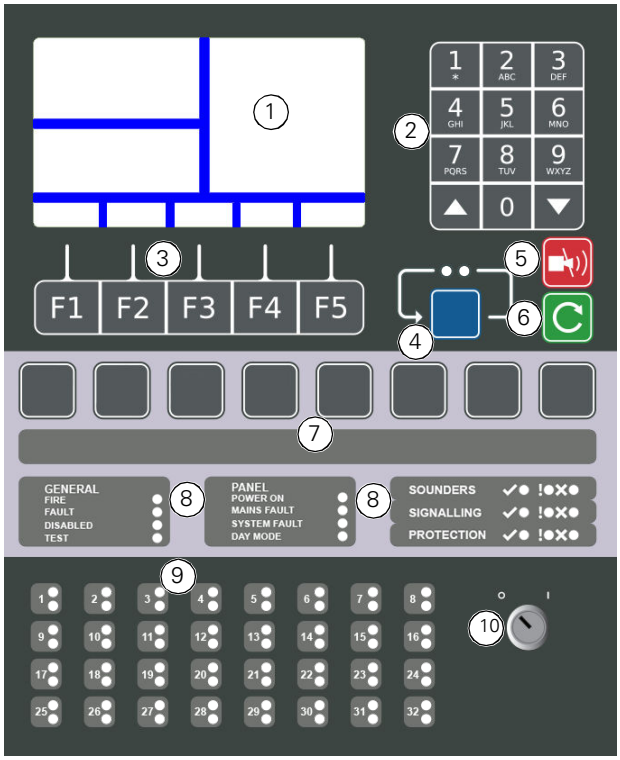

Fig. 1: Pro215 Lite or Pro415 Lite front panel
1–Colour LCD display
2–Alphanumeric keypad
3–Function keys
4–ALARM CYCLE key
5–SILENCE/RESOUND key
6–RESET key
7–Control keys
8–Status LEDs
9–Zone status LEDs
10–Enable keyswitch

Colour LCD display

The 640 character backlit colour LCD alphanumeric display, arranged in 16 rows of 40 characters, displays user interaction information, such as alarms, status messages, and responses to user input.

The colour LCD borders are blue and remain the same colour regardless of the panel status.

Alphanumeric keypad

Use the alphanumeric keys to enter access codes, text strings, or general information.

Key	Usage
0	Use to enter the number **0** or a space.
1	Use to enter the number **1** or special symbols.
2 ABC .... 9 WXYZ	Use to enter the number **2** or letters **A**, **B** or **C**. Use the rest of the number keys similarly.
▲	Use to scroll up a screen list or to switch to upper case (capital) letter entry.
▼	Use to scroll down a screen list or to switch to lower case letter entry.

Table 2: Alphanumeric keys and arrow keys

Function keys

Use the function keys (F1 to F5) to carry out the functions displayed on the bottom line of the LCD display. These functions vary between the different display screens.

ALARM CYCLE key

Use the **ALARM CYCLE** key to quickly scroll through any fire alarms and view the fire alarm details.

SILENCE/RESOUND key

Use the **SILENCE/RESOUND** key to silence or resound external sounders.

RESET key

Use the **RESET** key to reset the system after an alarm has been resolved.

Control keys

The control keys vary depending on your panel version and the country you are accessing the panel from. The control keys may include:

- **SILENCE BUZZER** - use to silence the internal buzzer. If the panel is in Test mode, **SILENCE BUZZER** cannot take effect. For details, see section 2.8.7 "Test mode".

- **DAY/NIGHT** - use to switch between Day mode (**DAY MODE** LED lit) and Night mode (**DAY MODE** LED not lit).
- **INVESTIGATE** - use to start an investigation and delay the fire brigade signalling.
- **TEST**- use to automatically inform the monitoring station that the panel is in Test mode. The **TEST** control key can only be configured if the panel is connected to an advanced fire signalling unit.
- **EVACUATE** - use to activate the external sounders and signalling.
- **SOUNDERS ON/OFF** - use to enable or disable the external sounders.

Status LEDs

POWER ON LED is lit anytime the panel is ON. The other status LEDs light to alert you to unusual conditions. The status LEDs are arranged in the following groups:

- GENERAL
  - **FIRE** (red)
  - **FAULT** (yellow)
  - **DISABLED** (yellow)
  - **TEST** (yellow)
- PANEL
  - **POWER ON** (green)
  - **MAINS FAULT** (yellow)
  - **SYSTEM FAULT** (yellow)
  - **DAY MODE** (yellow)
- SOUNDERS
  - ✓ Activated (red)
  - **!** Fault (yellow)
  - **X** Disabled (yellow)
- SIGNALLING
  - ✓ Activated (red)
  - **!** Fault (yellow)
  - **X** Disabled (yellow)
- PROTECTION
  - ✓ Activated (red)
  - **!** Fault (yellow)
  - **X** Disabled (yellow)

Zone status LEDs

Use the zone status LEDs to quickly identify problem zones. There is one red (**Fire**) and one yellow (**Fault**) LED per zone.

Enable keyswitch

Insert the key and switch it from **0** (OFF – disabled) to **1** (ON - enabled) to access most of the control keys and the menus.

2.2 Clear unexpected restart error

The first time the panel starts, the boot screen changes to an 'Initialisation in process' screen. A countdown displays from 120 seconds to 0. During the initialisation sequence, a buzzer sounds.

1 Press the **SILENCE BUZZER** key on the panel to disable the buzzer.The initialisation countdown continues to 0.

2 An 'UNEXPECTED RESTART' message displays and the general fault LED lights up. To clear the error, press the green **RESET** key (see Fig. 1). A 'Reset in progress' screen displays.

The panel resumes normal operation, see Fig.2. There are no lit fault LEDs.

2.3 Colour LCD display details

2.3.1 Normal screen

When the controller is initially powered up, with no faults or alarms in the system and the Enable keyswitch is in the **0** (OFF) position, the LCD displays the screen shown in Fig. 2.

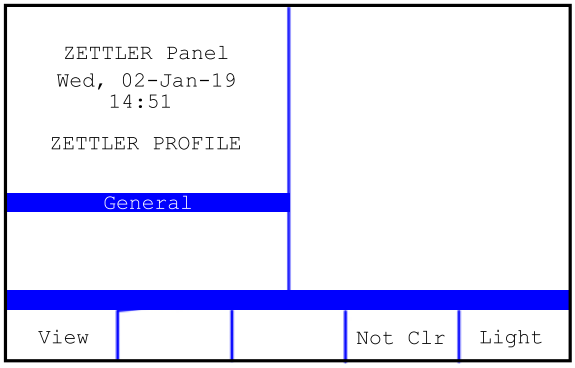

Fig. 2: Normal operation

The top-left area of the screen is the Fire window. If there are no alarms (as demonstrated in Fig. 2), the Fire window features the following items:

- The panel name text. Text is configurable with a limit of 19 characters. The panel text is set to **ZETTLER Panel** in the Fig. 2 example.
- The date and time.
- The panel text. Text is configurable with a limit of 19 characters. The panel text is set to **ZETTLER PROFILE** in the Fig. 2 example.

The back-light activates when necessary, such as when there is an alarm, a key is pressed, or the key is inserted into the panel and turned to the **1** (ON) position.

Use the **Light** (F5) key to manually activate the back-light for approximately 30 seconds.

2.3.2 Colour LCD windows overview

The colour LCD display is divided into windows that show specific types of information. The windows are shown in Fig. 3.

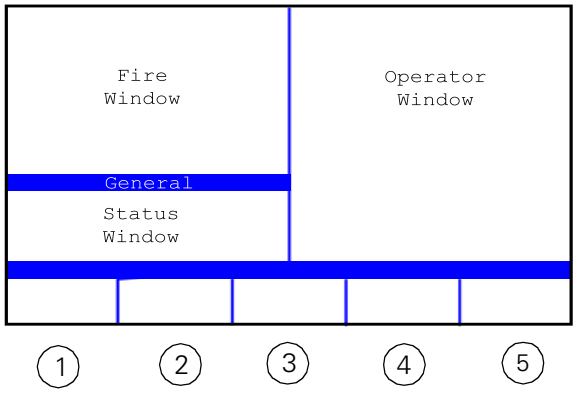

Fig. 3: LCD display
1– F1 function key location
2– F2 function key location
3– F3 function key location
4– F4 function key location
5– F5 function key location

2.3.3 Fire window

The fire window shows fire alarm details. For more details see section 2.7 “Alarm panel behaviour“ on page 10.

The normal state of the fire window, when there are no alarms present, is shown in 2.3.1 “Normal screen“ on page 7.

2.3.4 Status window

The status window displays the number of faults, isolations, and other conditions that may be present.

2.3.5 Operator window

The operator window forms the user interface, in conjunction with the function keys and menu options.

For example, the operator window displays the event information that you have requested.

2.3.6 Function key labels

The function key labels correspond with the function keys F1, F2, F3, F4, and F5. The functions change depending on the function you are carrying out.

2.4 Selecting Day or Night mode

The panel has Day and Night modes of operation.

Day mode has the following characteristics, which differentiate it from Night mode:

- The INVESTIGATE option is available. See section 2.8.1 “Alarm investigate option“ on page 11.

  The delay option is not available in Night mode because there is unlikely to be anyone available to carry out the investigation at night.
- There may be a higher threshold before detectors alarm. For example, smoke detectors may have a higher threshold to allow for daytime activities creating dust because the dust could be detected as smoke.

Your panel may be programmed to automatically switch between Day and Night modes, at set times in the day.

To manually switch between modes, press the **DAY/ NIGHT** control key. The Enable keyswitch needs to be turned to **1** (ON).

The **DAY MODE** LED lights to indicate Day mode.

DANGER

Incorrectly switching between Day and Night modes may lead to death, serious injuries or damage to property.

For example switching to Day mode at night may lead to failure or delay in the fire brigade attending.

Only switch modes in accordance with local site procedures.

2.5 Event panel behaviour

Events result from a change in the state of the system. Examples of events include the following:

- Alarms
- Faults
- Mains failures
- Isolations

The remainder of this section covers how you are alerted to events and how you should respond. Alarm events are in a special category. For details on alarm events, see section 2.7 “Alarm panel behaviour“ on page 10, and section 2.8 “Alarm operator actions“ on page 10.

Events are stored in the Event Log and are not removed from the log unless it is full. The log holds up to 10,000 events. When the log is full, a new event displaces the oldest event. You can view the complete event log at any time. For details, see section 4.5.1 “View Event Log“ on page 22.

2.5.1 Event alerts

To alert you to an event, any combination of the following may occur:

- The internal buzzer pulses.
- The LEDs light. Examples are the GENERAL **FAULT** LED and the PANEL **MAINS FAULT** LED.
- The fault signalling output activates.
  Note: This is not a visible or audible warning at the panel. It is an electrical signal for use by circuitry that is external to the panel. Do not confuse this with the (SIGNALING) **!** LED.
- The LCD back-light activates.
- The general window shows a count message and the operator window shows an event message.

Some events will be faults, such as Mains Fault. Other events will be non-fault events, such as an offline printer.

The format of a fault message is:

- First line: the zone and point number in the fault condition.
- Second line: the zone description.
- Third line: the point description.
- Fourth line: the type of fault.

To see the fifth and sixth lines, press the **Info** (F2) key to clear the general information:

- Fifth line: the date and time.
- Sixth line: the device type.
- Seventh line: **Unaccepted** message. Details about the Unaccepted message are provided in "Responding to an event" on page 9.

2.6 Event operator actions

DANGER

Incorrect responses to event alerts may lead to death, serious injuries or damage to property.

For example, it is important that alerts for mains failure faults are acted upon. The battery backup will maintain panel operation for a period, but this will eventually fail.

This guide includes step by step instructions on carrying out operations on the panel, but users must ensure the operation is appropriate, according to the local site procedures.

For details of handling pre-alarm warning events, alarm warning events, and alarm events, see section 2.8 "Alarm operator actions" on page 10. The remainder of this section covers non-alarm events.

Responding to an event

Optional: Press the **SILENCE BUZZER** control key to silence the buzzer while responding to an event.

1 Check whether there are any other active and not clear events. These events may be related, helping you gain an overview of the situation, or they may be more urgent.
There is a priority based selection for which event is shown in the Operator window.
If available on your panel, press the **Not Clr** (F4) key to see the active events.
Note: The **Not Clr** (F4) key is not available in all countries.
For example, you may see mains failure events that have not been cleared by the restoration of the mains supply. These are shown in the Unrestored Events list.

2 Check whether there are any other events that may not be active, but might have been active in the past and cleared themselves. Again, the events may be related.
To see the unaccepted events, press the **More** (F5) key. Unaccepted events are events that you have not yet acknowledged that you are aware of. You might also see earlier events that you have left unaccepted as a reminder of an issue that still needs resolving.
These events are shown in categories, with different priorities. For details of the categories see 4.5.3 "Filter" on page 23. Press the **More** (F5) key again to step to the next category. Press the **All** (F4) key to see all the unaccepted events. The **All** key label may take a second or two to appear.

3 Try to resolve the situation. Do this by, for example, restoring the mains supply.
If there is a fault that cannot be resolved, contact your local supplier and arrange for a service visit.

4 Repeat from step 1 in case there are any more active events.

5 If available on your panel, use the **Accept Events** menu option to accept the events that you have resolved. You will be able to review the events again as part of the accepting process. For details see section 4.1 "Accept Events" on page 19.
Note: The **Accept Events** option is not available in all countries.
The operator window will continue to display an unaccepted event, if one exists. The normal display will only be shown once all events are accepted.

Accepting an event will remove it from the operator window even if the event is still active. The accepted active event will still contribute to the count displayed in the general window. The general window count is the best indication of any outstanding problems.

2.7 Alarm panel behaviour

Depending on the configuration, the panel may respond in stages to device activations.

2.7.1 Alarm warnings

You may see an alarm warning type message and the internal buzzer may sound.

This will be because the control panel has been configured for a partial alarm response if only one detector is in alarm.

The panel will be waiting for another device to alarm, before issuing an alarm.

WARNING

Inhibiting alarm confirmation for more than 60s for Type A dependency applications, is not permitted by EN54-2.

2.7.2 Pre-alarm warnings

You may see a a pre-alarm warning message and the internal buzzer may sound.

This will be because, for example, a detector has identified a build-up of smoke or heat that might be the result of a fire, but the alarm threshold has not yet been reached.

The alarm threshold must be reached before the panel will issue an alarm.

2.7.3 Type A dependency

When configuring type A dependency, you may inhibit a fire alarm until receiving an alarm signal confirmation from another detector in the same zone. The configuration allows you to select a stand down from pre-alarm time between 1 and 255 seconds. The first alarm state will automatically be cancelled after the stand down from pre-alarm time has been reached. In accordance with Vds 2496, Type A dependency is not permitted for triggering of fire extinguishing systems.

2.7.4 Type B dependency

When configuring type B dependency, you may inhibit a fire alarm until receiving an alarm signal confirmation from another detector that may be in the same zone or a different zone.You can manually cancel the first alarm state by performing a fire reset. In accordance with VdS 2496, Type B dependency is not permitted for the triggering of fire extinguishing systems. In accordance with VDS 2496, Type B dependency is also not permitted in combination with a manual call point.

2.7.5 Delays to outputs

The panel may be configured to delay the activation of outputs to fire alarm devices, signalling, or protection equipment. In accordance with VDS 2496, the delay to outputs for sounders and signalling devices are not permitted in combination with manual call points.

2.7.6 Alarm

The panel issues an alarm as follows:

- The internal buzzer sounds continuously.
- The red **FIRE** LED lights.
- The (SOUNDERS) ✓ LED lights.
- The (SIGNALLING) ✓LED may light (see section 2.8.1 “Alarm investigate option“ on page 11).
- The LCD displays the following information:
  - The First Fire window shows the first fire to occur, including details of the zone number and description, and the point address.
  - The Last Fire window shows the same information, but is dedicated to the last zone that entered alarm. This window is based on zone because it is more important to know that a fire has spread to another zone than to know that the fire has spread to a second detector in the first fire zone. To fulfil this requirement, the window updates to show the last fire, but only if this is the first fire to occur in its zone.
  - The number of alarms is displayed at the right hand side of line 5 in the fire window.
  - There may be other event alerts that you can see using the **More** (F5) key. For details see 2.8 “Alarm operator actions“ on page 10.

2.8 Alarm operator actions

This section gives options for responding to pre-alarm warnings, alarm warnings, and alarms.

In an alarm situation, follow the local site procedures.

DANGER

In an alarm situation, inappropriate use of the panel functions may lead to death, serious injuries or damage to property.

This guide includes step by step instructions on carrying out operations on the panel. However you must ensure the operation is appropriate for the circumstances, according to the local site procedures.

2.8.1 Alarm investigate option

In Day mode you can delay the fire brigade signalling and the sounders. This gives you time to investigate the alarm and cancel the signalling if you discover the alarm is a false one. For full details see section 2.4 "Selecting Day or Night mode" on page 8.

There is no delay option, and the signalling and sounders immediately activate, in these circumstances:

- Night mode is active.
- A call point is activated.
- There is a sounder fault.

DANGER

When investigating an area of a building protected by a CO detector that has raised an alarm, there is a particular danger of fires not being detected, leading to possible death, serious injuries or damage to property.

This is because CO detectors are liable to raise an alarm earlier than other types of detectors, so as no other detectors are in alarm you might dismiss this as a false alarm. The CO detector may also have alarmed before the fire is visible (this applies particularly to fires in hard-to-access areas, such as between tightly packed materials or in cupboards and storage rooms, or in areas far away from the detector).

You should take care in your investigation, and not clear an area as being safe until you are absolutely sure.

Investigating an alarm

1 When the alarm starts, check the (SIGNALLING) ✓ LED. If this LED is lit, the signalling has already activated, so abandon this procedure.
2 Optionally silence the buzzer or sounders using the **SILENCE BUZZER** and **SILENCE/RESOUND** control keys.
3 In the LCD general window, note the Del mm:ss (minutes:seconds) indication. Before this delay counts down to 0, press the **INVESTIGATE** control key.

   Note: You now see an Inv mm:ss (minutes:seconds) countdown of the remaining investigation time. The countdown updates in 5 second steps. Once the countdown reaches 0 the signalling activates.
4 You can now determine the cause of the alarm and carry out the necessary measures.

   Note: You can investigate any other current events using the **More** and **All** function keys, as you can with non-alarm events. For more information see steps 1 and 2 in section 2.6 "Event operator actions" on page 9.
5 If you confirm there is a fire, you can override the delay and activate signalling by pressing the **EVACUATE** control key, if applicable, or by activating a call point.
6 If you determine there is a false alarm, you can reset the control panel, as described in section 2.8.6 "Resetting the panel" on page 13.

2.8.2 EVACUATE control key

With the Enable keyswitch set to **1** (ON), pressing the **EVACUATE** control key will produce the same response as an alarm. See 2.7 "Alarm panel behaviour" on page 10.

Note: If your panel does not have an **EVACUATE** control key, activate a call point instead.

2.8.3 Silencing the sounders

You can optionally silence the sounders using the **SILENCE/RESOUND** key without affecting any other alarm conditions. This is not permanent, as you can re-activate the sounders if necessary. The sounders will resound if a new alarm occurs while the sounders are silenced.

Alternatively, if available on your panel, press the **SOUNDERS ON/OFF** control key to enable or disable the external sounders. If the **SOUNDERS ON/OFF** control key is set to OFF, the sounders will not resound if a new alarm occurs.

Silencing the sounders with the SILENCE/ RESOUND key

1 Insert the key into the Enable keyswitch, and turn to the **1** (ON) position.
2 Press the **SILENCE/RESOUND** key.The system responds as follows:
   – The sounders are silenced.
   – The (SOUNDERS) ✓ LED is unlit.
   – All other outputs remain activated.
   – The LCD display remains on and shows the alarm type and the complete zone identification.
   – A Sound SIL message appears.
3 If you need to re-activate the sounders, press the **SILENCE/RESOUND** key again.

2.8.4 Clear a system fault on panel

A particular type of system fault can generate from sources such as the CUI, the PFI800 board or other cards with a processor. Regardless of the source of the system fault, follow this procedure to clear it.

1 Press the master reset button marked MASTER RST on the PFI800 board. See Fig. 4.
Note: It can take 15 seconds for the panel to reset and display a boot screen.

2 An 'Initialisation in progress' screen displays and a buzzer sounds. Press the **SILENCE BUZZER** key on the panel to disable the buzzer.The initialisation countdown continues to 0.

3 An 'UNEXPECTED RESTART' message displays and the general fault LED lights up.
Note: The System Fault LED does not light up.

To clear the error, press the green **RESET** key (see Fig. 1). A 'Reset in progress' screen displays.

The panel resumes normal operation, see Fig.2. There are no lit fault LEDs.

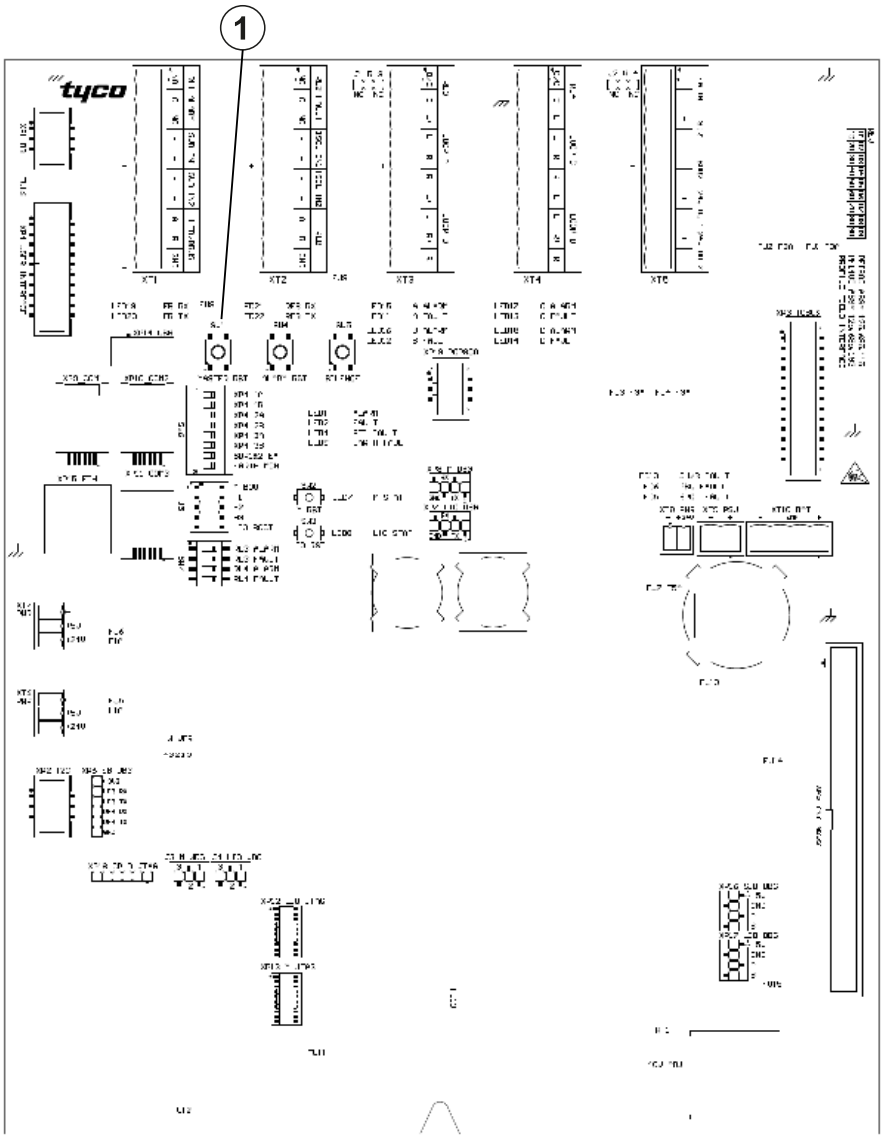

Fig. 4: PFI800
1– SW1 MASTER RST button

2.8.5 Clear a system fault on repeater

The following procedure details how to clear the system fault on a MT2 Pro Lite repeater.

1 Open the repeater door.
2 Press the **Reset** button inside the repeater on the CUI board, near the keyswitch shown in Fig. 5.
3 Pressing the Reset button restarts the repeater and clears the system fault LED on the repeater.
4 Then, press the green **RESET** key on the panel connected to the repeater to clear the fault on the panel and restore the system to normal operation.

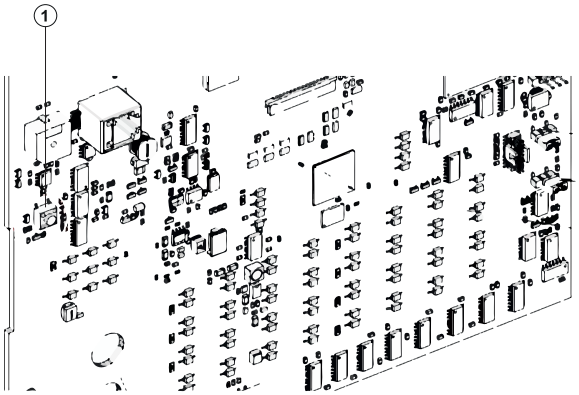

Fig. 5: Repeater on the CUI board
1 – Reset button

2.8.6 Resetting the panel

Resetting the panel cancels the alarm, returning the panel to the state prior to the alarm. The alarm will be logged as an event.

Resetting the panel

1 Silence the sounders as described in section 2.8.3 "Silencing the sounders".
2 Press the **RESET** key. The display shows a resetting message for approximately 20 seconds, after which the reset will be complete.

   If there are no faults or other abnormal conditions, the LCD display shows the normal screen, as shown in Fig. 2 on page 7.

2.8.7 Test mode

One of the signalling units available with the Pro215 Lite or Pro415 Lite panels supports a Test mode option. This feature is enabled and disabled by pressing the **TEST** control key.

While the TEST feature is enabled, the Test LED in the General LED section flashes. If the panel is not in an alarm state, the internal buzzer sounds and cannot be silenced by pressing the **SILENCE BUZZER** control key.

The monitoring station is automatically informed that the panel is in the Test mode and you do not have to contact them while you enable or disable the TEST feature.

2.9 Auxiliary display devices

2.9.1 General

The system may be fitted with printers and repeaters.

2.9.2 Repeaters

A repeater allows the controller to be operated from a remote location and provides remote indications of the state of the controller. The front panel of the repeater is identical to that of the controller (see Fig. 1 on page 6) and all controller operations may be performed at the repeater panel.

The P32AR LT 32 zone AC Repeater is in housing that can accommodate a battery while the P32DR LT 32 zone DC Repeater is in sleek housing that cannot accommodate a battery.

2.9.3 Printers

Refer to the manual supplied with the printer for operating instructions.

3 Functions

The control panel functions allow you to view the event log and set the date and time.

3.1 Access levels

To access most of the functions you need to log on to the panel, using your user ID and passcode. See section 3.1.1 "Logging on" on page 17. Each user ID has an assigned access level to the functions.

The access levels are as follows:

Login Level	EN54-2 Access Level
Key Switch OFF/ No logon	1
Customer Operator 1-7	2
Customer Manager 1-2	3
Engineer 1-3	4
Commissioning	4
Consys (PC Tool)	4

Table 3: Access levels

All EN54-2 access level 2 functions are available from customer level 6.

All EN54-2 access level 4 functions are available from the Consys (PC tool).

Table 4 shows the minimum access level required to use each function.

Function	See Page	Login Level	Enable Key
Press **SILENCE BUZZER** control key*	6	No logon needed	**0** (OFF)
Press **View menu** (F1) key Contains the same items as View/Print Data > By Function, and Test Buzzer LEDs & Display		No logon needed	**0** (OFF)
Press **DAY/NIGHT** control key*	8	No logon needed	**1** (ON)
Press **Not Clr** (F4) key*	9	No logon needed	**0** (OFF)
Press **SILENCE/RESOUND** key	11	No logon needed	**1** (ON)
Press **RESET** key	13	No logon needed	**1** (ON)
Press **INVESTIGATE** control key*	8	No logon needed	**1** (ON)
Press **TEST** control key*	13	No logon needed	**1** (ON)
Press **EVACUATE** control key*	11	No logon needed	**1** (ON)
Main Menu	17	No logon needed	**1** (ON)
1 – Accept Events*	19	Customer Operator 1	**1** (ON)
2 – View Status	19	No logon needed	**1** (ON)
1 – Full Point	19	Customer Operator 1	**1** (ON)
2 – Point I/P Only	20	Customer Operator 1	**1** (ON)
3 – Point O/P Only	20	Customer Operator 1	**1** (ON)
4 – Zone	20	Customer Operator 1	**1** (ON)
5 – Zone Maps	20	Customer Operator 1	**1** (ON)
6 – Network Status	20	Customer Operator 1	**1** (ON)

Table 4: Functions and required access levels

** This function is not available in all countries or panel versions.*

Function	See Page	Login Level	Enable Key
7 – Comis. O/View	20	Customer Operator 1	**1** (ON)
3 – Isolate/De-Isolate	21	Customer Operator 6	**1** (ON)
1 – Full Point	21	Customer Operator 6	**1** (ON)
2 – Point I/P Only	21	Customer Operator 6	**1** (ON)
3 – Point O/P Only	21	Customer Operator 6	**1** (ON)
4 – By Function	21	Customer Operator 6	**1** (ON)
5 – By Loop	22	Engineer 1	**1** (ON)
9 – Non-LED Outputs	22	Engineer 1	**1** (ON)
4 – By Loop	22	Customer Operator 5	**1** (ON)
1 – Set Time/Date	22	Customer Operator 5	**1** (ON)
2 – Summer/Winter	22	Customer Operator 5	**1** (ON)
5 – Event Log	23	Customer Operator 3	**1** (ON)
1 – View Event Log	23	Customer Operator 3	**1** (ON)
2 – Print Event Log	23	Customer Operator 3	**1** (ON)
3 – Filter	23	Customer Operator 3	**1** (ON)
6 – View/Print Data	23	Customer Operator 3	**1** (ON)
1 – Points Isolated	23	Customer Operator 4	**1** (ON)
2 – Test Results	23	Customer Operator 4	**1** (ON)
1 – Pts Unt./Failed	23	Customer Operator 4	**1** (ON)
2 – Self Test O/P	23	Customer Operator 4	**1** (ON)
3 – Point Values	24	Customer Operator 4	**1** (ON)
4 – View Faults	24	Customer Operator 3	**1** (ON)
5 – Loop Info (Information)	24	Customer Manager 2	**1** (ON)
6 – Forced Points	24	Engineer 1	
7 – Active Points	24	Customer Operator 7	**1** (ON)
8 – By Function	25	Customer Operator 3	**1** (ON)
1 – Fire inputs	25	Customer Operator 3	**1** (ON)
2 – Non-fire inputs	25	Customer Operator 3	**1** (ON)
3 – All Loop O/Ps	25	Customer Operator 3	**1** (ON)
4 – Sounders	25	Customer Operator 3	**1** (ON)
5 – Protection Eqp.	25	Customer Operator 3	**1** (ON)
6 – Plant equipment	25	Customer Operator 3	**1** (ON)
9 – Device Data	25	Engineer 1	**1** (ON)
1 – Device Dates	25	Engineer 1	**1** (ON)
2 – Serial Numbers	25	Engineer 1	**1** (ON)
7 – Service	25	Customer Operator 7	**1** (ON)
1 – Walk Test	25	Customer Operator 7	**1** (ON)
2 – Maintenance	26	Customer Manager 1	**1** (ON)

Table 4: Functions and required access levels (cont.)
** This function is not available in all countries or panel versions.*

Function	See Page	Login Level	Enable Key
1 – Counters	26	Customer Manager 1	**1** (ON)
3 – Maintenance Request	27	Customer Manager 1	**1** (ON)
4 – Battery Test	27	Customer Manager 1	**1** (ON)
6 – Project Numbers	27	Customer Manager 2	**1** (ON)
7 – Software Versions	27	Customer Manager 2	**1** (ON)
9 – Menu Points	27	Customer Manager 2	**1** (ON)
3 – Diagnostics	27	Engineer 1	**1** (ON)
1 – Force Point	27	Engineer 1	**1** (ON)
3 – Shutdown/Rstart	27	Engineer 1	**1** (ON)
4 – Point Log	28	Engineer 1	**1** (ON)
5 – Poll Addr 255	28	Engineer 1	**1** (ON)
6 – Single Dev.Poll	28	Engineer 1	**1** (ON)
7 – Change Address	28	Engineer 1	**1** (ON)
8 – Net. Card Info	28	Engineer 1	**1** (ON)
9 – IP Net Setting	28	Engineer 1	**1** (ON)
4 – Miscellaneous	28	Engineer 1	**1** (ON)
1 – Calibrate	28	Engineer 1	**1** (ON)
1 – Calibrate DDM	28	Engineer 1	**1** (ON)
2 – Calibrate Loop	29	Engineer 1	**1** (ON)
5 – Restart Systems	29	Engineer 1	**1** (ON)
6 – Switches	29	Customer Manager 2	**1** (ON)
1 – Fast Fault Mode	29	Engineer 1	**1** (ON)
2 – Rate of Rise	29	Engineer 1	**1** (ON)
3 – Fast Logic Mode	29	Engineer 1	**1** (ON)
4 – Noisy Device	29	Engineer 1	**1** (ON)
5 – Detect Power Up	29	Engineer 1	**1** (ON)
6 – RSM Test Mode	30	Customer Manager 2	**1** (ON)
7 – Inhibit No Resp	30	Engineer 1	**1** (ON)
7 – IR Link	30	Engineer 1	**1** (ON)
8 – Service Reports	30	Engineer 1	**1** (ON)
9 – Panel Setup	31	Engineer 1	**1** (ON)
8 – Configuration	31	Customer Manager 1	**1** (ON)
1 – Change Text	31	Customer Manager 1	**1** (ON)
2 – Insert Point	32	Engineer 2	**1** (ON)
3 – Delete Point	32	Engineer 2	**1** (ON)
4 – Modify Point	32	Engineer 2	**1** (ON)
7 – Auto Config.	33	Engineer 2	**1** (ON)
9 – Test Buzzer LEDs and Display	33	No logon needed	**0** (OFF) (using **View menu** above) or **1** (ON)

Table 4: Functions and required access levels (cont.)
** This function is not available in all countries or panel versions.*

3.1.1 Logging on

Log on to the panel to access most of the control panel functions.

Logging on to the panel

1 Turn the Enable keyswitch clock-wise to the **1** (ON) position.
2 Press the **Passcode** (F3) key.
3 Enter your user ID. You only need to press the **Enter** (F5) key if your ID has only one digit.
If you are already logged on, you see an open message. Press the **Back** (F1) key.
4 Enter your passcode. You only need to press **Enter** (F5) if your passcode has less than six digits.
If another user is logged on, this user is automatically logged off.

CAUTION
After use, do not forget to log off by switching the Enable keyswitch to **0** (OFF), and removing the key.
This will prevent unauthorised access to the panel.

Automatic log off
You are automatically logged off after a period of inactivity.

3.2 Valid values

When using the menus you will be entering various values, such as point numbers.

In general, you can set these to any value, including invalid values. If you enter an invalid setting there will be an audible or on-screen warning.

For example, if you enter a loop address of A132 and a device has not been configured to this address, you will see an "Invalid entry!" message.

3.3 Using the menus

Press the **Menu** (F1) key to use the menus. The **Menu** (F1) key is available on the normal screen. The normal screen is shown in Fig. 2 on page 7. Switch the Enable keyswitch to **1** (ON) for the **View** (F1) key to change to the **Menu** (F1) key.

Once the **Main Menu** screen is accessed, the **Menu** (F1) key is replaced with a **Back** (F1) key, for exiting menus.

Most of the menu options are only available once you have logged on and the available menu items may vary depending on your level of access, the panel version, and the country you are accessing the panel from.

The menu options for the **Main Menu** are:

1 – Accept Events
2 – View Status
3 – Isolate/De-Isol
4 – Time/Date
5 – Event Log
6 – View/Print Data
7 – Service
8 – Configuration
9 – Test Buzzer, LEDs & Display

Select the menu options by pressing the appropriate number key on the alphanumeric keypad. Each option leads to a further screen, which may present further options.

Details of the menu screens are provided in section 4 "Menu details" on page 19.

When using the menus, you use combinations of the same basic methods. To avoid repetition this guide does not provide full step by step details for each screen. Instead, "Example - discovering the status of a point" on page 17 serves as an example of how to use the basic methods.

Example - discovering the status of a point

1 Enter your passcode to display the **Main Menu**. Note: This is not strictly necessary when viewing the status, and is only included for the purposes of the example.
2 Press the **2** key to display the **View Status** menu.
3 Press the **1** key to display the next screen, **Full Point**.
4 Press the **1** key to display the next screen, **Loop Point**.
5 The default loop setting (A) does not need to be changed. See "Loops and loop labelling" on page 18 for more information.
Press the **>>** (F2) key to move the highlight from the loop to the point number.
6 Press the **+** (F4) key or the **2** key to increment the point number.
7 Press the **Enter** (F5) key to display the point status.

3.3.1 Network and non-network addresses

You will sometimes need to enter an address in the system.

For example, to view the status of a point, you specify the point address, using the **Full Point** option of the **View Status** menu.

In a networked system, there will be an option on the **Full Point** screen to specify the panel number. In a non-networked system you do not need to specify the panel number as there is only one, so the item does not exist.

In some cases there is a separate screen for specifying the panel number but this will not be shown in a non-networked system.

This manual assumes a non-networked system, unless otherwise specified, so the steps of specifying panel numbers are not included.

3.3.2 Loops and loop labelling

The devices of the system, for example detectors and sounders, are wired into a loop. There may be more than one loop, so loops also have an identifier. A device address includes 'loop identifier + identifier on the loop'. An example loop address is 'A001' (loop identifier A, identifier on the loop 001).

A loop identifier might be a letter or a number. A to H are typically used in smaller systems and are used in this manual.

4 Menu details

The sections below detail the menu options. Access the menu options with the alphanumeric keypad.

For further information on accessing the **Main Menu** and viewing different menu options, see section 3.1.1 "Logging on" on page 17.

4.1 Accept Events

Use the **1 – Accept Events** option on the **Main Menu** to review and then accept an event. Use the **Accept** (F3) key to acknowledge that you have read the event and are aware of it.

Note: The **1 – Accept Events** option is not available in all countries.

4.2 View Status

Use the **2 – View Status** option on the **Main Menu** to view the details and status of items in the system. The status might be Normal or Fault, for example.

4.2.1 Full Point

Use the **1 – Full Point** option on the View Status screen to see complete details and status information of the Full Point.

There are different types of Full points including real (physical) points and pseudo (logical) points that relate to diagnostic status.

Select the option for the type of point, as appropriate. The types of point are as follows:

- Loop Point: Points on the addressable loop.
- RBus Point: Points on the Remote Bus, such as I/O expansion boards.
- Local I/O Point: Local points that are not on the Remote Bus or addressable loop.
- Lnet Point: Local network points.

Loop Point

For the Loop Point option, specify a point address to see the point information and status. The information includes the point's zone number, description, the sector description (if applicable), the device description, and the loop ID. For input devices, the Output column is not applicable and will always be blank. Similarly, for output devices the Input column will be blank.

The status for input devices can be one of the following:

- Normal
- Fault
- Active
- Pre-Alarm

The status for output devices can be one of the following:

- On
- Off
- Pulse 1
- Pulse 2

RBus Point

After selecting the RBus option from the **Full Point** screen, you can specify the appropriate Point and RBus numbers. Select the Category option according to what you want to investigate at your specified numbers. The Category options are:

- Real: Physical items (as opposed to logical items), that are directly connected at the RBus point.
- XBus: Further expansion hardware.
- Pseudo: Logical items (as opposed to physical items), such as diagnostic status indications.

Local I/O Points

After selecting the Local I/O option from the **Full Point** screen, you see the same type of screen as after selecting the RBus option but without the RBus item.

For Category, the same options are available, but with the addition of these options:

- Timer: Timed events such as switching events between Day and Night modes.
- Menu: Additional menu items that may have been configured into the panel. These can be enabled or disabled.

Lnet Point

After selecting the Lnet Point option from the **Full Point** screen, specify the appropriate Point and LNET numbers. Select the Category option according to what you want to investigate at your specified numbers. Select from this list of options:

- Real: Physical items (as opposed to logical items), that are directly connected at the LNet point.
- XBus: Further expansion hardware.
- Pseudo: Logical items (as opposed to physical items), such as diagnostic status indications.

SBus Point

After selecting the SBus Point option from the **Full Point** screen, specify the appropriate Point and SBus numbers. Select the Category option according to what you want to investigate at your specified numbers. Select from this list of options:

- Real: Physical items (as opposed to logical items), that are directly connected at the SBus point.
- XBus: Further expansion hardware.

Pseudo: Logical items (as opposed to physical items), such as diagnostic status indications.

4.2.2 Point I/P Only

Use the **2 – Point I/P Only** option on the **View Status** screen to review input points on the loop only, such as call points and detectors.

If you specify an output point address, it will be indicated as invalid.

4.2.3 Point O/P Only

Use the **3 – Point O/P Only** option on the **View Status** screen to review output points on the loop only, such as sounders.

If you specify an input point address, it will be indicated as invalid.

4.2.4 Zone

Use the **4 – Zone** option on the **View Status** screen to see a summary for a set of conditions (Alarm, Fault, Isolate, and Walk Test) assessed on all points in the zone.

The status might be:

- Either: YES (one or more points have the condition) or NO (no points have the condition).

OR

- Either: NONE (no points have the condition), ALL (all points have the condition), or PARTIAL (more than one but not all points have the condition).

4.2.5 Zone Maps

Use the **5 – Zone Maps** option on the **View Status** screen for a quick overview of the state of the zones.

Menu options 1 to 4 (**1 – Alarm**, **2 – Fault**, **3 – Test**, and **4 – Isolated Inputs**) relate to status conditions for inputs.

Choose the condition option you are interested in to see the zone maps for that condition.

The zones with your chosen condition are marked. For example, a zone may be marked with an A for Alarm.

The zones are in a table, where columns correspond to units and rows correspond to 10s. For example, the first item in the 40 row is zone 40 and the next is 41.

The zones have a condition if any of their points have the condition. For example, zone 41 is in Alarm if any of the points in zone 41 are in Alarm.

For the **3 – Test** option the condition is only marked if you set the Area option of the Walk Test to All. For further details, see page 25.

Menu options 5 to 7 (**5 – Protection Equipment**, **6 – Sounders**, and **7 – Plant Equipment**) are similar to menu options 1 to 4, except they relate to outputs. Choose a status condition from Active, Faulty, or Isolated. The zone map display will be similar to the one for the first four options.

4.2.6 Network Status

Use the **6 – Network Status** option on the **View Status** screen to check the communications with other control panels in the network.

This option may not be available, depending on the configuration of your control panel.

The network nodes are set out in a similar way to zones in a zone map.

For each node there is an indication as follows:

- An upper case letter indicates that communications with the node are OK.

  A lower case letter indicates there is a problem with communications with the node.
- The actual letter varies to indicate the type of alarm control panel at the node. M/m and O/o are used for some nodes.
- . (a dot) indicates a non-configured node.
- ? indicates an unexpected response from non-configured nodes.

4.2.7 Commissioning Overview

Use the **7 – Commis. O/View** option on the **View Status** screen to review various mode settings that relate to the detailed control panel operation.

- The screen shows a Y for each switch that does not have the default setting from the configuration template.
- The screen shows a Y for Commis. User if the logged on user has the Commissioning access level.
- The screen shows a Y for Test Equipment if there is any external test equipment connected to the control panel. As an example this would be a connected PC running MX Checker.

These settings can only be changed by service personnel, with the higher level engineering access levels.

Although normal users cannot change these settings, it may be useful to know about them when consulting with service personnel.

4.3 Isolate/De-Isolate

DANGER

Isolating points may lead to a fire being undetected, leading to possible death, serious injuries or damage to property, and may break compliance with EN54.

NOTE: Isolating individual sounders at Access Level 2 is not permitted by EN54-2.

You should only isolate points with caution, and de-isolate as soon as possible afterwards.

Use the **3 – Isolate/De-Isolate** option on the **Main Menu** to isolate or de-isolate items.

For example, you might want to isolate because a planned activity, such as welding, will produce smoke. Use the **3 – Isolate/De-Isolate** option to prevent an alarm.

Choose the type of item (for example, Full Point or Point I/P only), and specify the address. The Point I/P only item refers to detectors for example, while the Point O/P only refers to sounders for example.

Dual input and output device isolation

Some devices are both input and output devices, on the same point address. These points are classified as isolated (in the status screen for the point, for example) even if only the input or output is isolated.

You then see a screen with the option **1 – Isolate** or **2 – De-Isolate**, depending on the current status. Press the indicated number key to switch between the two.

While any isolations are in force, the (GENERAL) **DISABLED** LED is lit, and you see an Isola N message in the LCD display (where N is the number of isolations).

Note: At the Customer Operator access levels, only points on the addressable loop can be isolated or de-isolated.

The steps required to isolate a point are provided in "Isolating a Full Point" on page 21.

Isolating a Full Point

1 From the **Isolate/De-Isolate** menu select **1 – Full Point**.
2 Specify the Full Point type and address. This is described in the example in section 3.3 "Using the menus" on page 17.
3 Press the **1** key to isolate. The text **1 – Isolate** changes to **2 – De-Isolate**. The text changes both immediately and when you return to the screen to de-isolate the Full point. Follow the same steps to return to the screen.

4.3.1 Full Point

Use the **1 – Full Point** option on the **Isolate/De-Isolate** screen to isolate input or output devices present in type of points -Loop, RBUS, Local I/O or Lnet as specified.

For the input and output devices present in the Lnet type of Full Point, this option isolates and de-isolates both the input and output functions of the particular device.

4.3.2 Point I/P Only

Use the **2 – Point I/P Only** option on the **Isolate/De-Isolate** screen to isolate only input points. Specifying an output point address results in an "Invalid entry!" message.

For devices that are both input and output, this only isolates the input function.

4.3.3 Point O/P Only

Use the **3 – Point O/P Only** option on the **Isolate/De-Isolate** screen to isolate only output points. Specifying an input point address results in an "Invalid entry!" message.

For devices that are both input and output, this only isolates the output function.

4.3.4 By Function

Use the **4 – By Function** option on the **Isolate/De-Isolate** screen to isolate or de-isolate multiple devices of the same function in one operation.

Using the By Function option

1 From the **Isolate/De-Isolate** screen select 4 – By Function.
2 Select the function. You can choose from:
   – Detectors
   – Callpoints
   – Alarm I/Ps (combination of Detectors and Callpoints)
   – Sounders

   The remaining items refer to any interfaces to external equipment that may be fitted to the loops:
   – Protection Eqp.
   – Extinguishing
   – Plant Equipment
3 Specify the zone in which to isolate or de-isolate (for example 001).
4 Choose Isolate Options or De-Isolate Options.
5 If isolating, choose one of the isolate options. These are All, In Fault, Active, and Not Normal (combination of Active and In Fault).

Some options may not be available. For example, for sounders, only All and In Fault are available.

If de-isolating, choose one of the de-Isolate options- All or Normal.

Function key shortcuts

Use the function keys in the screen to isolate or de-Isolate as follows:

- **Ext. Ctl** (F2) key: Any external controls fitted to the system such as door releases.If fitted, the PROTECTION **X** LED lights.
- **Flt Sig** (F3) key: The fault signalling output. A signalling output may not be fitted to the system.
- **Alm Sig** (F4) key: The alarm signalling output. An alarm signalling output may not be fitted to the system. If fitted, the (SIGNALLING) **X** LED lights.
- **All SND** (F5) key: All the sounders.

Isolations count

When isolating you may see Matches and Successes numbers indicated.

For example you might use **All SND**, and see:

Matches 24
Successes 23

Here Matches is the number of units (sounders) which were liable to be isolated, and Successes is the number of units that actually became isolated. The two numbers are different because a sounder was already isolated.

4.3.5 By Loop

Use the **5 – By Loop** option on the **Isolate/De-Isolate** screen to isolate or de-isolate multiple devices of the same type in one operation.

Using the By Loop option

1 From the **Isolate/De-Isolate** screen, select **5 - By Loop**.
2 Specify the zone in which to isolate or de-isolate or specify All (zones).
3 Select the type of the devices you want to isolate or de-isolate.
4 Choose **Isolate Options** or **De-Isolate Options**.
   – If isolating, choose one of the **Isolate Options**. These are All, In Fault, Active, and Not Normal (combination of Active and In Fault).
   Some of these may not be available. For example, for sounders only All and In Fault are available.
   – If de-isolating, choose one of the **De-Isolate Options**. These are All, Normal, Active, and In Fault. Some of these may not be available. For example, for detectors only All and Normal are available.

4.3.6 Non-LED Outputs

Use the **9 – Non-LED Outputs** option on the **Isolate/ De-Isolate** screen to isolate the Non-LED Outputs such as the back light, buzzers, sounders, and alarm relays. The options are:

- **Isolate**: isolates the Non-LED Outputs.
- **De-Isolate All**: de-isolates the forced, active and non-active points.
- **De-Isolate.Not.Actv**: de-isolates only the points that are not currently in the active state.

The points that are isolated or de-isolated using this option remain in that state only in the panel configuration. The points that are configured on the network do not reflect this state.

4.4 Time/Date

Use the **4 – Time/Date** option on the **Main Menu** to set the time and date settings, and review the daylight saving adjustment settings.

4.4.1 Set Time/Date

Use the **Set Time/Date** option to set the time and date.

Setting the date and time with networked fire alarm control panels

For networked control panels, the time and date settings must be made on the network's timekeeper control panel.

Months can be entered with the keypad

As an alternative to stepping through the months with the **+** or **-** keys, you can use the number keys (**1** for January through to **9** for September, then use **+** for October on).

To confirm your changes press the **Save** (F5) key.

To cancel your changes press the **Back** (F1) key and respond with No to the save changes prompt.

4.4.2 Summer/Winter

The panel automatically adjusts to stay synchronised with local summer and winter time changes.

Use the **Summer/Winter** option to review the settings and see the dates that the time will be advanced, and by how much, at the start of summertime.

Press the **Winter** (F5) key to see the dates on which the time will be adjusted, at the end of summertime. Press the F5 key to change back to **Summer**.

4.5 Event Log

Use the **5 – Event Log** option on the **Main Menu** to examine the event log. For more information on the event log, see section 2.5 "Event panel behaviour" on page 8.

4.5.1 View Event Log

Use the **1 – View Event Log** option on the **Event Log** screen to step through the event log, viewing the details. As well as the normal step keys (**<<** and **>>**), there are keys for moving to the first event (**|<<**) and last event (**>>|**).

There is a current event/total number of events indication (for example, 0001/0010). The newest event has the largest number.

4.5.2 Print Event Log

Use the **2 – Print Event Log** option on the **Event Log** screen to print events.

The **Print Event Log** option is only available if at least one printer is configured.

The destination printer can be selected if more than one printer is configured.

Change the Lowest Priority of interest setting using the **+** or **-** keys. The possible settings are:

- Highest Priority
- General Alarm
- Life Risk Alarms
- Level 12
- Non-Life Risk
- Alarm Threshold
- Gas Alert
- Critical Faults
- Other Faults
- Visible Isolate
- Warnings
- Isolates
- Expected Events
- Level 2
- Information Only
- Lowest Priority

Events corresponding to your Lowest Priority of interest setting are printed, along with all other events with a higher priority than this and higher up the list.

4.5.3 Filter

Use the **3 – Filter** option on the **Event Log** screen to view or print events, selected according to their category. The screen lists the events in descending order of priority.

To include an item for printing, note its number and press the key matching the number. For the item, this changes the **–** to a **+** . Press the number key again if you need to change back to a **–**.

4.6 View/Print Data

Use the **6 – View/Print Data** option on the **Main Menu** to see status type information, either displayed on the screen or printed. Start by selecting the category of information you want to see and then specify an address if needed.

4.6.1 Points Isolated

Use the **1 – Points Isolated** option on the **View/Print Data** screen to see a summary screen of isolated points.

To switch between viewing isolated inputs and isolated outputs, press the **Output** (F2) key.

Points that are both input and output points can appear in either list, or both lists, depending on the functions that are isolated.

4.6.2 Test Results

Use the **2 – Test Results** option on the **View/Print Data** screen to test results.

Pts Unt./Failed

Use the **Pts Unt./Failed** option during a Walk Test. For more information see section 4.7.1 "Walk Test" on page 25.

This option is an abbreviation of **Points Untested/ Failed**.

Self Test O/P

Use the **Self Test O/P** option to see the results of RSM checks. See "RSM Test Mode" on page 30.

Use the options to list the devices in various status categories, as detailed below. The lists are limited to the devices supporting RSM.

Certain events clear the status (as listed below), so 'untested' means 'known to be untested since the last clear event'.

These events clear the status:

- Powering up the panel with Link H2 fitted.
- Replacing the point's device (clears that point only).
- Reconfiguring the panel with a different project.

1 – Untested

Lists devices for which an RSM test has not yet been triggered.

2 – Passed

Lists the devices for which the last RSM test to have been triggered resulted in a pass.

3 – Failed

Lists the devices for which the last RSM test to have been triggered resulted in a failure.

4 – All

Lists all the devices that support RSM.

The device types that support RSM are the LPAV...series, LPSY... series, and P8.... (VID/VAD) series.

If all the devices are reported 'NOT AVAILABLE', this could be because RSM is disabled in the panel configuration.

4.6.3 Point Values

Use the **3 – Point Values** option on the **View/Print Data** screen to see a screen of information on the point including device type and operating mode. For both the loop and point number, you can set specific values or opt for **All**.

The raw values sent by the device, before conversion to meaningful values, are displayed in brackets.

For devices not sending a value, this is shown as (000) and converted to a pre-programmed value (such as -8 °C for temperature).

Contamination up to 20 %

Values in the range up to 20 % do not necessarily relate to contamination but can occur due to the calibration and the new environmental conditions.

On printing, all the point values in the selected loop are output, not just the displayed point.

4.6.4 View Faults

Use the **4 – View Faults** option on the **View/Print Data** screen to see the number of points in fault, and details of these points. There is no print option.

4.6.5 Loop Info (Information)

Use the **5 – Loop Info** option on the **View/Print Data** screen to derive information regarding the Loop Point Counters and Loop Point Status.

Loop Point Counters

Use the **Loop Point Ctrs** option to check that the panel configuration matches the physical state of the loop, and to see the number of points on the loop.

After specifying the loop name, A or a choice between A and B depending on the panel version, you see a please wait message until the count is complete.

The conditions for passed are as follows:

- The number of configured points equals the number of detected points on the loop.
- Detected points from left, right, and both sides are equal.

If not all conditions are met, you will see an ATTENTION message on the screen.

Details

Press the **Details** (F2) key to see the **Details** screen.

Press the **>>** key to see more point addresses.

The connection status of each point is indicated by the following symbols:

- o OK: point connected, configured and identified.
- c Point is configured but not connected or identified.
- u Point is not configured but connected

Scan

Press the **Scan** (F3) key to see the **Left/ Right Scan** screen.

Press the **>>** (F2) key to see more point addresses.

The points are shown which were detected from both sides (Left/Right).

They are displayed as follows:

- . empty (not used)
- * OK: detected from both sides.
- l only detected from left side.
- r only detected from right side.

Loop Point Status

Printer

The **Printer** menu option is only available if at least one printer is configured to the panel.

Use the **Loop Point Status** option to take a print-out of the physical states of all the loops present in the panel.

4.6.6 Forced Points

Use the **6 – Forced Points** option on the **View/Print Data** screen to see the number of loop points that are in the forced state.

4.6.7 Active Points

Use the **7 – Active Points** option on the **View/Print Data** screen to see a count of active points. For a point to be active, the device at the point must be in the state that triggers an alarm or that contributes to an alarm. For

example, there may be an alarm warning. For more information see 2.7.1 "Alarm warnings" on page 10.

Press the **Iso&Act** (F2) key to step to the next screen. The F2 key will change to **Iso&For**. Press the F2 key again to step to the next screen. Keep pressing the F2 key to complete the loop. The complete loop is shown in Table 5.

Screen lists	Next screen key
Current active pts.	**Iso&Act**
Isolated active pts.	**Iso&For**
Forced active pts.	**All Act**
All pot. active pts	**Cur. Act** back to the start

Table 5: Active point display sequence

4.6.8 By Function

Use the **8 – By Function** option on the **View/Print Data** screen to see counts of items categorised by their function or status.

Note: **1 – Fire Inputs** are callpoints and detectors and **2 – Non-Fire Inputs** are, for example, the open/closed state of a fire door that the panel controls.

4.6.9 Device Data

Use the **9– Device Data** option to select more device options, including:

- **1- Device Dates** option on the **View/Print Data** screens to see the expiry dates for loop devices.
- **2- Serial Numbers** option on the **View/Print Data** screens to see the manufacturer serial numbers for loop devices.

4.7 Service

Use the **7 – Service** option on the **Main Menu** for maintenance and diagnostics.

4.7.1 Walk Test

Use **1 – Walk Test** on the **Service** screen to individually test detectors and sounders, or to trigger their self-test.

Choose the scope of the test. For example, whether to switch individual devices, or whole loops to Walk Test mode. Next, choose whether to use the self test facility of devices.

Enter Walk Test mode and start the testing.

– For inputs, such as detectors, check that they activate correctly. For example, by physically applying smoke. When Walk Test is active, an actual alarm is not triggered. Instead a screen of results shows you the progress.
– Sounders will be activated and pulsed. Walk around the building to check that they are operating correctly. There is no results screen.
– For P8.... VID/VAD series devices the Walk Test might trigger an RSM self-test. For details see "RSM Test Mode" on page 30

DANGER

While Walk Test mode is active, fires may go undetected, leading to possible death, serious injuries or damage to property.

This is because the normal response (triggering an alarm) to activations in one or more devices is overridden.

You should use Walk Test with caution, and only use Walk Test for as short a time as possible.

WARNING

There is a danger of accidentally triggering an alarm in Walk Test. This is because Walk Test mode does not necessarily apply to all devices. For example you could choose to perform a Walk Test only on detectors. Because this will not place call points in Walk Test mode, activating a call point during the Walk Test will trigger an alarm.

Set the options in the **Walk Test** screen. As you set the options, other displayed options may change. The options are:

- Panel: Only applies to networked panels. Set this to the panel network address.
- Area: Use this to specify the scope of the test. You can choose All, Zone (an individual zone), or Point (an individual point).
- Type: For multiple device Area settings (such as All), Type is a filter setting to specify the type of detectors to be used in a test. Choose between Input, Detectrs, Callpnts, Alarm I/Ps, or Sounder

  There are separate Input and Alarm I/P (input) options because not all inputs are alarm inputs. Alarm inputs are detectors and call points, while a non-alarm input might be used to monitor the open/closed state of a panel-controlled fire door, for example.

  With Sounders selected, you can set Loop to All + FIM. This also permits the inspection of two sounders connected to the FIM. The sounders' status is

not shown on the display. The selected sounders will be activated in a pulsing mode.

- Loop: Use Loop to narrow the scope of the test to a specific loop, or to specify the loop part of a point address.
- Mode: Select one of the following settings:
  - MANUAL: Apply the test yourself.
  - AUTOMATIC: Use the self-test facility of devices. The self-test is automatically triggered by the control panel. For more information see the section "Devices supporting automatic test" on page 26.
  - 813P: Use the 813P mode instead of Automatic to test 813P detectors because 813P detectors do not support the Automatic mode. The 813P mode is only available if there is at least one 813P detector configured into the system.

    If the 813P detector fails the test, you are advised to perform a manual walk test on the unit. This is because occasionally the 813P test produces a false negative. A false negative means that it fails the test when it is actually OK.
- Multisensor: The Multisensor option applies to multi-sensor devices that are also configured for multi-sensor mode. Select Full if you only want the device to pass as Successful if the test activates all the sensors, otherwise select Part.

  You can only select either Automatic mode or one of the Multisensor options.

Press the **Start** (F5) key to enter Walk Test mode. Start to make your tests. For example, tests could include applying smoke. Alternatively, automatic testing starts.

While any device is in Walk Test, the **Test** LED is lit.

If you need a reminder of the settings you made, press **Settings** (F3) key.

As you make the tests, the screen dynamically updates with a summary of the results. There is also a screen dedicated to individual point results. The items in the Walk Test Mode screen are as follows:

- Selected: Number of devices in Walk Test.
- Excluded: Number of isolated devices in the scope of the test, for example.
- Been Active: Number of devices that have been in the active state since the test was started.
- Been Clear: Number of devices that have been in the clear state or the not active state since the test was started. This will most likely match the selected value, as all devices will likely start in the clear state. You are unlikely to start the Walk Test with devices active.
- Successful: Number of devices that have switched from clear to active states. This will increase as you test devices, and the test is successful. Again, this will most likely match the Been Active value, as all devices will likely start in the clear state.
- Curr.Active: Devices currently active.
- TestZ: Number of zones with a device in Walk Test.

To summarize, if all the devices pass, the Selected and Successful values will be the same, and they will likely match the Been Active and Been Clear values. For the results, you mainly use the untested or failed status screen.

For a single device test, you will see a status screen.

Press the **Details** (F2) key to see the untested or failed status screen.

When you first enable Walk Test, all selected devices appear in this list, as you will not yet have tested them. Devices disappear when you test them if the test is successful.

If any devices are left in the list at the end of the test, you should test them again to make sure you did not accidentally miss them. Any remaining devices have then failed the test.

In AUTOMATIC mode, devices will disappear as their self-test is triggered by the control panel if the self-test is successful.

To exit Walk Test mode, press the **End** (F5) key. Note that you can leave the **Walk Test** screens and the Walk Test will still be active. You may need to first return to the **Walk Test** screen using the menus.

Devices supporting automatic test

The following detectors support self-test:

- 801PH
- 801PC
- 801CH
- 801I
- 801PHEx
- 801CHEx
- 813P

  Only available if an 813P detector is configured. If an 813P detector fails this test, it must be manually tested to confirm the failure.
- 830 Series (830P, 830H, 830PC, 830PH)
- 835 Series (835P, 835H, 835PC, 835PH)
- 850 Series (850P, 850H, 850PC, 850PH)
- 855 Series (855P, 855H, 855PC, 855PH)

4.7.2 Maintenance

Use the **2 – Maintenance** option on the **Service** screen to see maintenance type information.

Counters

Use the **1 – Counters** option on the **Maintenance** screen to see the number of times an alarm event has occurred (Fire Cycle).

Resetting the count is not a Customer or Engineer function. This count is not reset by a loss of power or system resets.

Site Test appears only when the panel is in a network.

- Local test counter counts the total number of devices which have been walk-tested since the panel installation. When the count exceeds 64000, the count displays 64000+.
- Site test counter counts the total number of devices which have been walk-tested site-wide. This includes all panels in the network. When the count exceeds 99999, the count displays 99999+.

Maintenance Request

Use the **3 – Maint. Request** on the **Maintenance** screen to see a list of detectors which are near the limit of their threshold compensation limit.

Battery Test

Use the **4 – Battery Test** option to see the state of the battery and the charger current.

Project Numbers

Use the **6 – Project Numbers** option on the **Maintenance** screen to see information relating to the configuration of the panel. Configuration information includes project information and MX Consys information.

Software Versions

Use the **7 – S/W Versions** option on the **Maintenance** screen to see the version number of various items, such as the firmware and bootrom. The screen includes network card details, if fitted.

Press **+** (F5) for additional details of the software versions.

Menu Points

Use the **9 – Menu Points** option on the **Maintenance** screen to operate any menu points that might be configured into the system. Press the appropriate number key, to switch from OFF and ON (repeat for ON to OFF).

4.7.3 Diagnostics

Use the **3 – Diagnostics** option on the **Service** screen to see a log of the status of each point.

Force Point

Use the **1 – Force Point** option on the **Diagnostics** screen to force points. **1 –Force Point** option includes:

- **Force Dev.O/P**

Use the **Force Device Output** option to activate an output point, causing a sounder to sound, for example. Choose the type of point and specify the address.

Press the number key (1 to 4) for your required operation. For example, press the 1 key to force the point ON. The available operations now change.

CAUTION

When forcing points there is a possibility of raising a false alarm. Take the appropriate steps to prepare for this, such as issuing a warning.

The **Force OFF** option prevents the device from activating when it normally would. For example, a forced off sounder does not sound when the panel goes into an alarm state. If you display the status screen for the point, it shows the forced status of the point.

If you navigate away from the screen and then navigate back, the forced condition is still maintained. Resetting the control panel unforces any forced points.

Disable Devices

The **Force OFF** option is not used to disable devices. To disable devices, see 4.3 “Isolate/ De-Isolate”.

- **Force Dev.I/P**

Use the **Force Device Input** option to simulate the activation of an input device, such as a detector.

Choose the type of point, specify the address and press the 1 key to force the point. The control panel will respond as if the device at the point is activated and the View Status screen for the point will show as Forced ON.

The Force Device Input screen will show a **9 - Unforce** option for unforcing the device. If you navigate away from the screen and then navigate back, the forced condition is still maintained. Resetting the control panel unforces any forced points.

CAUTION

When forcing points there is a possibility of raising a false alarm. Take the appropriate steps to prepare for this, such as issuing a warning, or disabling the signalling equipment.

Shutdown/Rstart

Use the **3 – Shutdown/Rstart** option on the **Diagnostics** screen to close down complete loops. All power and signalling is shut down, allowing maintenance to be carried out on the loop without having to shut down the complete control panel. The **3 – Shutdown/Rstart** option can also be used to re-start the loops.

After navigating to the loop press the appropriate number key for **1 - Shutdown** or **2 - Restart**.

If successful, a "Successful" message is displayed.

If you navigate away from the screen and then navigate back, it will be in the same state.

Point Log

Use the **4 – Point Log** option on the **Diagnostics** screen to view a log of the status of each point.

Poll Addr 255

Use the **5 – Poll Addr 255** option on the **Diagnostics** screen to enable and disable polling the loop devices with addresses of 255. The feature is provided for commissioning to identify any unaddressed devices on the loops.

Select **1-ON** to initiate polling and **2-OFF** to end polling.

Single Dev.Poll

Use the **6 – Single Dev. Poll** option on the **Diagnostics** screen to limit the polling of devices to one specified device.

This option can be used to identify specific detectors. Specify the detector you want to identify and the detector will have a flashing LED while all the other detectors will have inactive LEDs.

Enter the address of the device you want to poll and press the **Start** key (F4). To end the polling press the **End** key (F5).

If you navigate away from the screen and then navigate back, the polling continues until you press the **End** key. You cannot select another device to poll until you have pressed the **End** key.

DANGER

Using Single Device Poll may lead to a failure or delay in detecting fires leading to possible death, serious injury or damage to property. This is because detectors will be disabled by using the option. Use with caution, and only for as short a time as possible.

Change Address

Use the **7 – Change Address** option on the **Diagnostics** screen to change the address of device. Use the **Change Address** option when replacing a faulty device.

Replacing a faulty device:

1 Remove the faulty device from its base, replacing it with a new one.

2 Select the **7 – Change Address** option on the **Diagnostics** screen.

3 For the Old Address, enter the address of the new device. For newly manufactured devices this will be the factory set default of "255".

4 For the New Address, enter the address of the replaced faulty device.

The new device will now have the address of the replaced device.

Net. Card Info

Use the **8 –Net. Card Info** option on the **Diagnostics** screen to see information about all the network cards in the system for the configured panels and print the Network card details.

Note: A printer must be configured in MZX CONSYS before selecting this option.

If more than 1 panel has been configured, provide the panel number for the panel you would like to see the details.

Press the F5 key to start printing.

- For PNI800 network cards, the report provides the status of the following monitored conditions: Common network fault, Left port, Right port, Groundfault, Data Transmission fault, Ring fault and Network Communication fault. The additional countervalues are given for packets that are sent left and right to help diagnose network problems

IP Net Setting

Use the **9 – IP Net Setting** option on the **Diagnostics** screen to see information about the IP (Internet Protocol). The information includes the IP Address, Mask, Default Gateway and whether or not the DHCP (Dynamic Host Control Protocol) has been enabled.

4.7.4 Miscellaneous

4.7.4.1 Calibrate

4.7.4.1.1 Calibrate DDM

Use the **4 – Calibrate DDM** option on the **Service** screen when a loop features a conventional detector circuit, and the conventional circuit uses diode bases and the conventional circuit is interfaced using a DDM800.

In such a configuration the removal of a detector can be sensed, through the resulting change in circuit parameters. The calibrate option identifies the initial correct circuit parameters, against which the change can be detected.

CAUTION

Only use **Calibrate DDM** when the detector circuit is in its final, operating state. All the wiring must be in place and all detectors fitted.

Use **Calibrate DDM** under the following circumstances:

- On initial commissioning.
- When changes have been made, such as changing detector types, adding detectors, or changing the wiring.

After selecting **Calibrate DDM**, specify the Panel, Loop, and Point address of the DDM800. Alternatively, leave one or both of these set to All to calibrate a range of DDM800 devices. Press **Enter**.

4.7.4.1.2 Calibrate Loop

For EN54 Part 13 loop monitoring, the loop needs to be calibrated. When the loop is calibrated, the changes in the characteristics are reported as faults.

Note: The menu item is not shown if EN54 Part 13 monitoring is not enabled for the project.

4.7.5 Restart Systems

Use the **5 – Restart Systems** option on the **Service** screen to restart the panel with the configured changes.

4.7.6 Switches

Use the **6 – Switches** option on the **Service** screen to switch various modes OFF or ON.

For each mode there is a screen for making the switch. On switching, the screen changes to show the prompt for switching back again. If you navigate away from the screen and then navigate back, your setting remains in force until you change it.

Fast Fault Mode

Use the **1 – Fast Fault Mode** option on the **Switches** screen to reduce the delay between faults occurring and being reported. For example, you could use this mode to speed up testing – you might be removing detectors and checking that the panel registers this as a no response fault.

Normally faults must be present for one minute before they are reported. This is to prevent spurious faults caused by, for example, electrical noise on the addressable loop.

With the display showing **Status: Std Fault**, press the 1 key to switch to **Status: Fast Fault**. Press the 2 key to switch back.

In **Status: Fast Fault** faults are reported immediately on the first detector poll that discovers them or within three polls for certain devices.

Rate of Rise

Use the **2 – Rate of Rise** option on the **Switches** screen to detect the heat generated and not the smoke. With the display showing **Status: ON**, press the 2 key to switch to **Status: OFF**. Press the 1 key to switch back again.

Fast Logic Mode

Use the **3 – Fast Logic Mode** option on the **Switches** screen to speed up the testing of devices.

Using the **Fast Logic Mode** option, potential delays in the control panel's response to your testing are eliminated. The potential delays would be caused by the control panel analysing past device behaviour to confirm actual fire conditions.

As an example, the delay could occur as follows:

- You apply smoke to a detector.
- There is no immediate response as the resulting sudden change in the detector output is dismissed by the control panel as not being representative of an actual fire condition.
- The control panel eventually does alarm, when the detector remains in an alarm condition.

With the display showing **Status: As Config**, press the 2 key to switch to **Status: OFF** and press the 1 key to switch back again.

Noisy Device

Detectors showing large variations in values can trigger a noisy device fault indication. Use the **4 – Noisy Device** option on the **Switches** screen to suppress noisy device fault indications.

With the display showing **Status: DISABLED**, press the 2 key to switch to **Status: ENABLED**. Press the 2 key to switch back again.

Detect Power Up

Use the **5 – Detect Power Up** (Detector Power Up) option on the **Switches** screen to enable or disable the monitoring of detector power up.

With Detector Power Up enabled, if a detector requires initialisation (not at power-up), Detector Power Up is displayed. It is then automatically cleared after the device has been initialized and the event is then added to the log.

Any operation performed on the detector such as replacing, relocating, servicing, installing or commissioning is recorded as an event and is added to the event log.

During installation and commissioning there could be many device power ups, so as a commissioning feature, logging can be disabled by disabling Detector Power Up.

Detector Power Up is not used to prevent false alarms during power up.

With the display showing **Status: ENABLED**, press the 2 key to switch to **Status: DISABLED**. Press the 1 key to switch back to enabled.

RSM Test Mode

Note that the **RSM Test Mode** option may have been disabled in the configuration, and so may not be present.

The **6 – RSM Test Mode** (Reflective Sound Monitoring) option on the **Switches** screen is a self-test feature of some types of sounders. It enables the sounder to check that its sound output is adequate.

An RSM fault or inadequate output can occur whenever the device is activated. This might be during a Walk Test, or as a result of an actual alarm, or during a weekly sounder check triggered from a call point, for example.

However a device's RSM might not operate due to the device being set to a low volume level. To ensure RSM operates on all such devices (on device activation), select **1 – Force High**. To revert back, select **2 – As Configured**.

For an RSM test to initiate, these conditions must also be met:

- The older sounder types must sound continuously for at least 15 seconds.
- For older sounder types (for example, the LPAV... series and LPSY... series sounders), the sounders must be sounding continuously rather than pulsed for the RSM test to occur. For these types a Walk Test cannot initiate an RSM test. In Walk Test the sounders are activated pulsed – see section 4.7.1 "Walk Test" on page 25.
- For newer sounder types (for example, the P8... series and VID/VAD series), a pulsed or continuous activation can trigger an RSM test. For these types, a Walk Test can trigger an RSM test.

To see the results of RSM tests see section 4.6.2 "Test Results" on page 23.

Inhibit No Resp

Use the **7 – Inhibit No Response** (Inhibit No Response) option on the **Switches** screen to suppress unwanted no response faults.

For example, use this option if you have added a new point but not yet fitted a corresponding detector and want to avoid a fault condition.

With the display showing **Status: Standard**, press the 1 key to switch to **Status: Fault Inh**. Press the 2 key to switch back.

When Inhibited, a non-responding detector will only result in a fault if it has previously produced a response. If a point has a non-responding detector, and this detector has never responded, this will not result in a fault.

A Y against the Inhibit No Resp item indicates that it is in the active condition.

4.7.7 IR Link

Use the **7 – IR Link** option on the **Service** screen to either enable the communication between the device and the 850EMT (Engineering Management Tool) or disable the communication as required.

Through the configurable settings present in the panel, you can control the communication to the detector with the IR Link.

You can enable the IR mode for all the devices present in the specified loop or all the loops in the panel. Press the F5 key or Enter to change the status from disable to enable. If the IR Mode is enabled, the panel enters the Commissioning mode. While the panel is in commissioning mode, ensure that the loop continuity is retained and that there are no breaks in the loop.

CAUTION

Turn off the Sounders before enabling the IR Mode, to avoid the devices from overloading the loop and from being accidentally activated by the 850EMT Address Programming Tool.

A Y appears next to the option **IR Link** in the **View Status** menu to confirm that the IR Mode is enabled.

In the **Main Menu**, the menu items are indicated with an asterisk(*) against their menu number, to avoid simultaneous access to the same detectors.

If you try to access a menu item that is indicated with an asterisk, a warning message appears. Press the F5 key or Enter to change the status from **Enable** to **Disable**.

IR Mode-Disable

After disabling the IR mode, it is advisable to wait for 30 seconds before proceeding with any further operations on the panel. The time of 30 seconds is required to allow the loops to stabilize.

4.7.8 Service Reports

Use the **8 – Service Reports** option on the **Service** screen to view a summary of all the steps you followed for servicing the device.

The 850EMT is connected to the MZX panel through the Printer port (COM1). The reports are made available after the connection has been made.

Remote LCD Repeater (LCD800)

In a scenario where you need to use the LCD800 module while the 850EMT is attached to the panel, connect the LCD800 to the serial port of the MPM800 and not directly with the FIM.

This is done to ensure that there are no conflicts between the LCD800 and the 850EMT.

Serv.tool mode

Use this Service tool mode before attaching the 850EMT to the Panel.

Norm.Print mode

Use the Normal Print mode after detaching the 850EMT from the panel.

Init.Serv Tool

Use the Initial Service tool to see a report containing the loop information, including the address, point and text strings for the current configuration of the panel. The information is transferred to the Service Tool.

Status Report

Use the Status Report to see a consolidated view of the information pertaining to the device such as the Loop, Device address, Point Text, Zone Text, and Device Type.

Self Test Report

Use the Self Test Report to see a summary of the test results obtained by testing the detectors manually and automatically.

RSM (Reflective Sound Monitoring) Report

Use the RSM Report to see the RSM status for sounders that have had the RSM test performed on them.

4.7.9 Panel Setup

Use this option to load panel's data from a USB flash drive (stick). 'Data' refers to both panel firmware and configurations.

The necessary firmware and configuration files must have been placed on the USB drive using MZXCONSYS. For full details refer to the MZXCONSYS Help and the Profile Lite Panels Commissioning Instructions (120.515.935_PROFILE-LITE-P-C).

4.8 Configuration

Use the **8 – Configuration** option on the **Main Menu** to change text, insert, delete, and modify points.

4.8.1 Change Text

Use the **1 – Change Text** option on the **Configuration** screen to change text, such as zone descriptions.

DANGER

Changing text may lead to a failure or delay in detecting fires leading to possible death, serious injuries or damage to property.

This is because Zone text (for example) provides key information for locating fires.

You should only change such text with caution.

CAUTION

When changing text there is a danger of unpredictable effects or system instability.

To avoid this, observe the following points:

- Avoid inactivity time outs.
- Do not make text changes across a network to more than one panel within any one session.

Choose the type of text you want to change. You may then need to specify a particular item. For example, point address.

The screen shows point information and the Old text.

Start entering text using the alphanumeric keypad. The text appears under the New text line.

- **>>** copies the Old text to the New text position. You can then make small changes by editing the text to avoid re-typing.
- **–** moves the cursor back one position.
- **+** moves the cursor forward one position.

Step through the number and letter characters on a key with quick repeated presses. Pause after reaching the required character.

Press the scroll up key (▲) to switch to upper case text (capitals).

Press the scroll down key (▼) to switch to lower case text.

When you are finished press **Enter**. You will then see a "Save data?" prompt, with "Yes" (confirm) or "No" (cancel) options.

To abandon your changes, press the **Back** (F1) key and respond with No to "Save changes?".

If you save your changes you briefly see a "please wait" message. You then see a screen similar to the Change Text screen but only allowing changes to the same type of text.

After making all your text changes, press the **Back** (F1) key.

You can make more text changes, but only for the same type as previously.

Select **9 – Restart** on the **Configuration** screen to restart the panel, allowing the changes to take effect.

CAUTION

Never use the **Back** option to avoid committing changes when the menu option **9 – Restart** is displayed. If you do not want to commit changes, turn the Enable keyswitch to **0** (OFF).

Failure to comply with these restrictions may lead to unpredictable effects or system instability.

Point Text

Use the **Point Text** option to change the descriptive text for a point.

Zone Text

Use the **Zone Text** option to change the descriptive text for a zone.

Sector Text

Use the **Sector Text** option to change the descriptive text for a sector.

Panel Text

Use the **Panel Text** option to change the panel text.

Info Text

Use the **Info Text** option to see the messages displayed by the panel in response to certain events. There are up to 100 numbered messages, and the message displayed depends, for example, on the originating point address, and priority of the event (as determined by rules configured into the panel).

Different editing for info text

For info text you automatically start editing the existing text – you do not need to copy the text using the >> key. Using the >> key deletes all the text.

4.8.2 Insert Point

WARNING

Only suitably qualified personnel in intrinsically safe systems are allowed to insert intrinsically safe equipment.

The alterations to the system must be verified.

Use the **2 – Insert Point** option on the **Configuration** screen to add and configure a new point address.

Start by navigating to an unused point address.

The highlight is initially in the description field. Use the –> and <– keys to step to the required character position. To enter a character, use quick repeated presses to step through the characters of a key and pause after reaching the required character.

Once the description is complete, move to the **Device Type/Use** field. Use the + and – keys to step through the list of device types, until you reach the appropriate type to assign to the address.

Once the required device type has been selected move to the **Zone** field and enter the appropriate zone number.

Press **Enter** (F5) to confirm and insert the point address.

While inserting multichannel devices, all channels of the device are inserted taking the corresponding number of point addresses. If the point addresses overlap with the occupied ones, then the message is displayed as Address Conflict and the insert operation is abandoned.

4.8.3 Delete Point

Use the **3 – Delete Point** option on the **Configuration** screen to remove a point address.

Navigate to the address to be deleted and press **Enter**.

The screen displays a summary of the point details, with options to confirm or abandon the delete. While deleting a multichannel device at any of its point addresses, all the device channels are deleted together and you cannot delete individual channels.

4.8.4 Modify Point

Use the **4 – Modify Point** option on the **Configuration** screen to change the details of a point address.

Navigate to a point address and press **Enter**.

The screen displays the point Description, Device Type and Use, the Loop address and the Zone number.

For multi-channel devices, you can modify either only the label and description or both, and zone of the channels. You cannot change any device to a multi-channel one.

Synchronize Network

After you have performed the respective operations such as changed text, inserted, deleted or modified the points, use the **Configuration** menu, **Restart** option.

Before the panel is restarted on a networked system, to include changes updated for the front panel configuration, the following message appears:

`After restart do a Fire Reset to synchronize the network.`

It serves as a reminder for the user to perform a fire reset to synchronize the changes.

Note that this message does not appear if the panel is restarted for a non-networked system.

4.8.5 Auto Config.

Use the **7 – Auto Config.** option on the **Configuration** screen to enable auto configuration. Using auto configuration, the panel can learn what devices are connected on the loops and what multi-point devices, such as the sounders with beacons, or the multi-point ancillary devices, are connected on the loops.

CAUTION

This option should be used with care. You can overwrite and lose the current panel configuration.

On the **Auto Config.** screen, specify the Loop, Topology, and Zone and press Enter.

The **Auto Config**. screen shows the Panel, Loop, Topology, and Zone. The Zone text displayed below the Zone number refers to:

- The number of devices, the detector can see from the left- side of the loop.
- The number of devices, the detector can see from the right-side of the loop.
- The number of devices that are visible to the detector from both the right and left sides of the loop.

Number of devices

The number of devices that are visible to the detector should be equal from both the left and right-sides of the loop, or else there is a break in the loop wiring.

- The number of devices that are already present in the configuration.

To overwrite the loop details present in the configuration file with data derived from actual devices on the loop, choose "Yes-overwrite all" and press **Enter** to accept the option.

Choose 'Abort' to discard the process of overwriting the loop configuration file.

Choose 'Yes' or 'No' for the overwriting to take effect or not.

If you would like to add new devices to the already existing devices in the configuration, choose 'No - Only add new' and press **Enter** to accept the option.

4.9 Test Buzzer, LEDs & Display

Use the **9 – Test Buzzer, LEDs & Display** on the **Main Menu** to momentarily activate the internal buzzer, all the pixels of the LCD, and all the LEDs.

If any of these do not happen there is a fault.

5 Routine checks

5.1 General

In order to comply with local regulations, the installation must be checked on a regular basis by a responsible member of staff.

This is to confirm that the fire alarm control panel and all ancillary devices are operating correctly. The required routine checks are described in the following paragraphs.

5.2 Daily checks

Completing a daily check

1 Ensure the front panel of the fire alarm control panel is indicating a normal condition. For example, no alarm or fault LEDs are lit and the LCD is displaying the date and time.

   If the panel is not indicating a normal condition, record the condition in the log book and take any necessary action.

2 Check that any fault recorded on the previous day has received attention.

5.3 Weekly checks

Completing a weekly check

1 If necessary, clean the front panel of the fire alarm control panel with a suitable cleansing agent.

   CAUTION: To avoid unnecessary evacuation, warn all personnel that the sounders are about to be tested.

2 Activate a callpoint or detector device.

3 Check that the system responds as follows:

- The control panel's buzzer sounds in a continuous tone.
- The (GENERAL) **FIRE** LED on the control panel front lights.
- The appropriate red **ZONE STATUS** LED flashes.
- The sounders operate.
- The LCD display shows the location of the alarm.

4 Record the device used to initiate the test in the site log book and reset the fire alarm control panel.

5 Check the condition of the printout on any printers attached to the system and replace the ribbon if it is becoming feint.

6 Ensure that each printer has an adequate supply of paper.

Record any defect in the log book and take the appropriate action to remedy this.

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