

LPCB APPROVED  
CFP ECONOMY  
2/4/8 ZONE  
FIRE ALARM  
CONTROL PANEL

**installation &  
maintenance  
manual**

Approved Document No. DFU7002030 Rev 2



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Errors & Omissions Excepted. The manufacturer of this product operates a policy of continuous improvement and reserves the right to alter product specifications at its discretion and without prior notice. All of the instructions covered in this manual have been carefully checked prior to publication. However, no responsibility can be accepted by the manufacturer for any inaccuracies or for any misinterpretation of an instruction or guidance note.

## EN54 COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

This fire alarm panel is fully compliant with the requirements of EN54 Part 2 (Fire detection and fire alarm systems, control and indicating equipment) and EN54 Part 4 (Fire detection and fire alarm systems, power supply equipment) and is certified as meeting these standards by the Loss Prevention Certification Board (LPCB).

Remember to affix the LPCB approval label (supplied) to the front of the panel.

## BASIC OVERVIEW & KEY FEATURES

The fire alarm panel includes the following features:

- Two, four or eight detector circuits (dependent on the model purchased);
- Four conventional sounder circuits;
- A flush or surface mountable plastic lid and enclosure;
- A range of secure user functions (as detailed in the separate User Manual / Log Book) including the ability to disable / enable a large number of system functions, as specified in EN54;
- Keypad and keyswitch entry to authorised user controls (access level two);
- A wide range of engineering functions, including:
  - Zone test facility
  - Programming silenced sounders to resound, or not resound, when a new zone is in alarm
  - Fault diagnostic facilities
- The following optional EN54 Part 2 features:
  - Output(s) to fire alarm devices {Clause 7.8}. Four conventional sounder circuits are provided to drive external alarm sounders.
  - Test condition {Clause 10.0}. A zone test facility is provided.
- The following features that are not required by EN54 Part 2:
  - Reset output (RESET) open collector output which provides a signal to reset any part of the fire alarm system (if required) whilst the panel is being reset.
  - Remote output (REM) and Auxiliary fire output (AUX) open collector outputs, which provide a signal to any part of the fire alarm system that needs to be activated during a fire alarm condition.
  - Fault output (FAULT) open collector output (failsafe to open circuit).
  - Two (non-latching) auxiliary input connections; 'class change' and 'alert'.

**Please Note:** LPCB Approved CFP Standard and LPCB Approved CFP AlarmSense panels are also available which provide additional features such as 'zone delay facility', 'ancillary connections for repeaters' and 'on-board relays'. Contact your distributor for more information.

## IMPORTANT NOTES



This equipment must only be installed and maintained by a suitably skilled and technically competent person.  
**THIS EQUIPMENT IS A PIECE OF CLASS 1 EQUIPMENT AND MUST BE EARTHED.**

### Items supplied with this panel

- Installation & Maintenance Manual (i.e. this manual).  
Explains how to install, commission and maintain the fire alarm control panel.  
**This manual must not be left accessible to the User.**
- User Manual / Log Book.  
Gives detailed operational information, some of which will need to be referenced by the installation engineer when setting up the panel. Sections of the user manual must be completed by the engineer before system handover.
- Torx key, for unfastening / securing the panel lid.
- Electrical accessory pack, containing the following items:
  - 8 x 0.47 $\mu$ F 50V capacitors
  - 4 x 6K8 0.25W resistors
  - 1 x Mains fuse
  - 1 x battery connection kit
  - 2 x nylon cable ties (for securing the batteries into the panel enclosure)
  - 1 x LPCB approval label (see EN54 Compliance Statement, page 3 for details).

### System design

Fire alarm system design is beyond the scope of this document. A basic understanding of fire alarm system components and their use is assumed.

We strongly recommend that a suitably qualified and competent person is consulted in connection with the design of the fire alarm system and that the system is commissioned and serviced in accordance with the laid down specification and national standards. The fire officer concerned with the property should be contacted at an early stage in case he / she has any special requirements.

We recommend you read BS 5839 Part 1: Fire detection and fire alarm systems for buildings - code of practice for system design, installation, commissioning and maintenance, available at your local reference library or from the BSI. Other national standards of installation should be referenced and adhered to where applicable.

### Equipment guarantee

This equipment is not guaranteed unless the complete system is installed and commissioned in accordance with the laid down national standards by an approved and competent person or organisation.



This product has been manufactured in conformance with the requirements of all applicable EU Council Directives.

## THE FIRE PANEL ENCLOSURE

The panel is supplied with a plastic detachable lid, a plastic back box and a minimum of two separate PCBs. The relative location of these PCBs is indicated in figure 1 below.

The panel can be surface or semi-flush mounted. It must be sited indoors in an area not subject to conditions likely to affect its performance, e.g. damp, salt-air, water ingress, extremes of temperature, physical abuse, etc. It should be sited at a height where it is easily accessible and in a prominent position within the building. Ideally, the indicators on the front of the enclosure should be at eye level.

Typical locations for the panel are in the entrance foyer / hallway of a building at ground floor level (the first and most obvious point of contact for emergency services) or a security office that is likely to be permanently manned.

### Removing the lid and base PCBs

To protect the electronics from damage and to expose the base mounting holes, the panel's lid and PCBs should be removed prior to first fix installation.

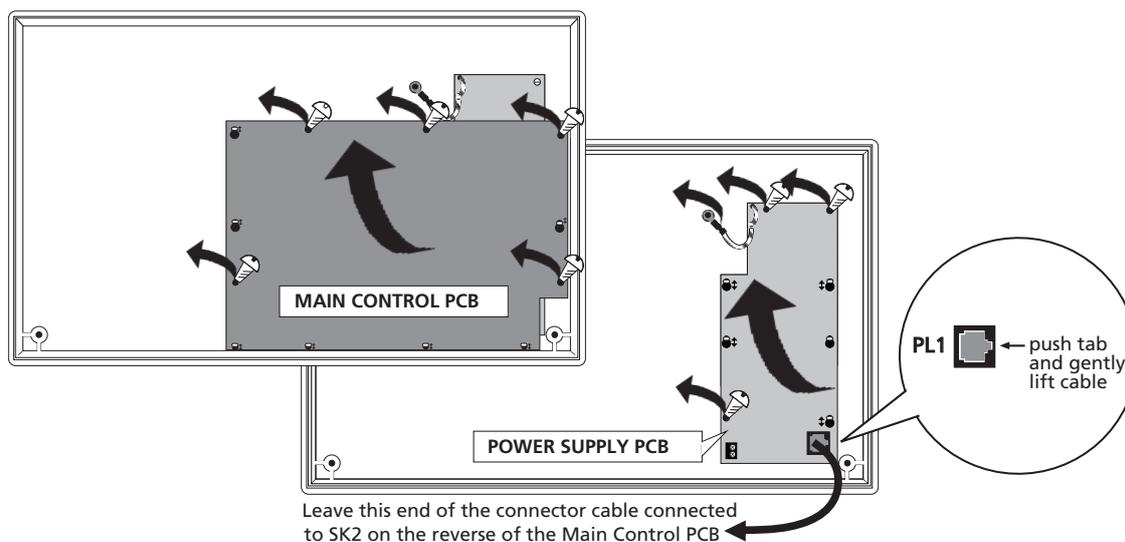


#### Anti-static handling guidelines

Please ensure that the following electro-static handling precautions are taken immediately prior to handling the panel's PCBs or any other static-sensitive components:

Before handling any static-sensitive items, operators should rid themselves of any personal electro-static charge by momentarily touching any sound connection to safety earth, e.g. a radiator. Always handle PCBs by their sides and avoid touching the legs of any components. PCBs should be stored in a clean, dry place which is free from vibration, dust and excessive heat. Retaining the PCBs in a suitable cardboard box will also guard them against mechanical damage.

**Figure 1 : Location of the panel's base PCBs and removal details**



1. Take the fire alarm panel out of its box and undo the two lid screws using the Torx key provided. Remove the lid to expose the Main Control PCB (the Power supply PCB is located underneath).
2. Carefully remove the five retaining screws on the Main Control PCB and slide the PCB up and over the mounting pillars, taking care not to damage any of the components.
3. Disconnect the telecoms-style connecting cable at PL1 on the Power Supply PCB, making sure that the cable remains connected to the reverse of the Main Control PCB to prevent it being misplaced. Care should be taken when detaching this connector to depress the locking tab to prevent damage.
4. Pull the Power Supply's earth strap off the spade connector at the main chassis earth point.
5. Carefully remove the three retaining screws on the Power Supply PCB and slide the PCB up and over the mounting pillars, again taking care not to damage any of the components.

## FIRST FIX

All system wiring should be installed to meet BS 5839 Part 1 and BS 7671 (Wiring Regulations). Other national standards of installation should be used where applicable.

### Cable types and limitations

Consult Clause 26 of BS 5839 Part 1: Fire detection and fire alarm systems for buildings - code of practice for system design, installation, commissioning and maintenance, for detailed information on cables, wiring and other interconnections.

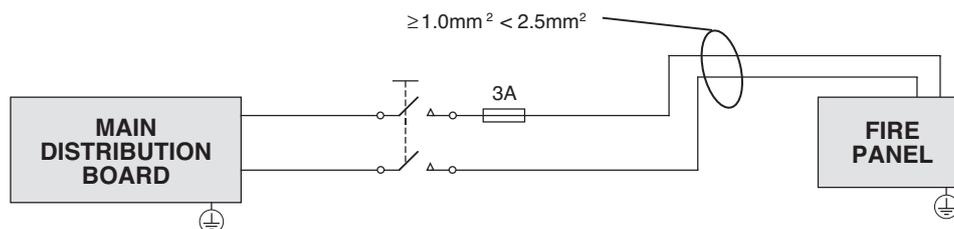
To comply with EMC (Electro Magnetic Compatibility) regulations and to reduce the risk of electrical interference in the system wiring, we recommend the use of fire-resistant screened cables throughout the installation. Cables such as FP 200, Firetuff™, Firecel™ and MICC may be acceptable provided they are properly terminated at the fire panel and meet national standards / system specification as applicable.

Correct cable glanding is essential and due regard should be made to any system specifications which demand a certain cable type.

### Mains wiring

The requirement for the Mains supply to the fire panel is fixed wiring, using three core cable (no less than 1mm<sup>2</sup> and no more than 2.5mm<sup>2</sup>) or a suitable three conductor system, fed from an isolating switched fused spur, fused at 3A. This should be secure from unauthorised operation and be marked 'FIRE ALARM: DO NOT SWITCH OFF'. The Mains supply must be exclusive to the fire panel.

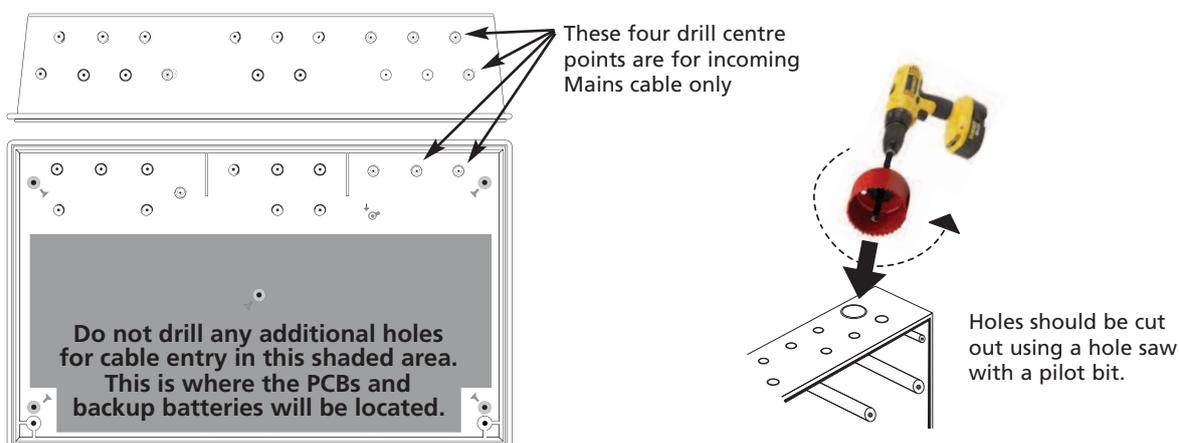
(As an alternative to a switched fused spur, a double pole isolating device may be used providing it meets the appropriate national wiring regulations - see diagram below.)



### Planning the cable layout in the panel

The detector and sounder circuit cabling is classed as extra low voltage and should be segregated away from Mains voltages. Careful planning is needed to ensure this, see figure 2 (below) for guidance. Drill centre points are provided in the panel base to aid drilling tools. Cut out suitable holes in the panel using a hole saw directed by a pilot bit in the centre of the hole saw. Always ensure that if a hole is cut out it is filled with a good quality cable gland. Any unused holes must be securely blanked off.

**Figure 2 : Location of centre points for hole removal**



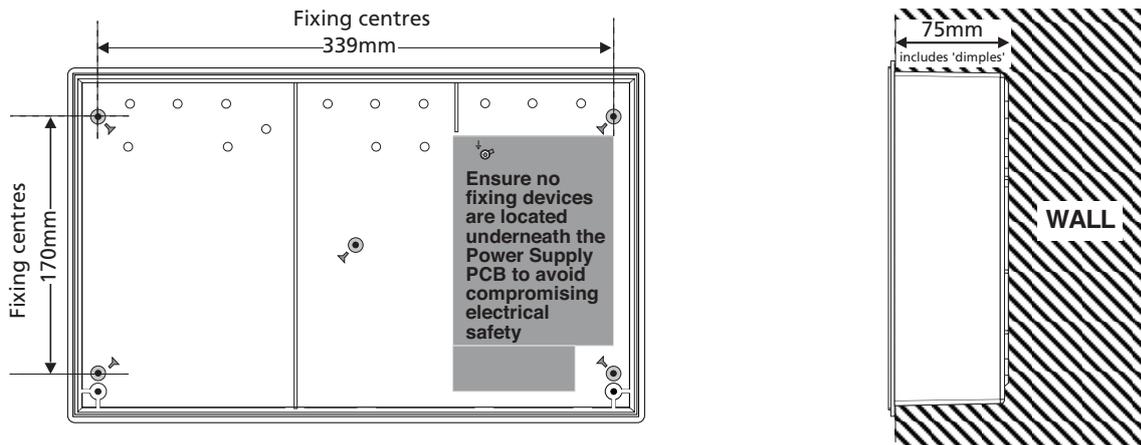
### Fixing the base to the wall

Using the five mounting holes provided (see figure 3 below), fix the base securely onto / into the wall. The mounting holes are suitable for use with No.8-10, or 4-5mm countersunk screws.

Assess the condition and construction of the wall and use a suitable screw fixing.

Any dust or swarf created during the fixing process must be kept out of the fire alarm panel and care must be taken not to damage any wiring or components.

**Figure 3 : Internal view of the back box with PCBs removed / side view for flush mounting**

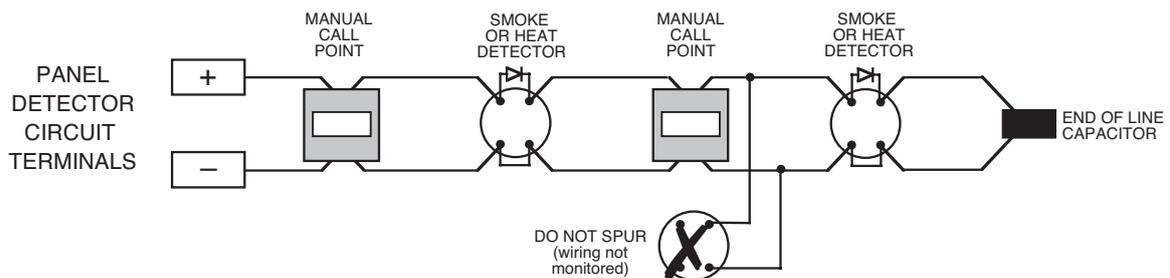


### Typical detector circuit wiring

Depending on the model purchased, two, four, or eight detector circuit connections are available on the fire alarm panel.

Refer to the specification on page 22 for the maximum number of devices that may be fitted to each circuit. **Note:** The number of devices affects the standby time of the system, and this should be taken into consideration when selecting the standby batteries. See page 21 for more information.

**Figure 4 : Typical detector circuit wiring**



Connect an end-of-line (EOL) capacitor (provided in the panel's accessory pack) across the terminals of the last device on each circuit to allow the wiring to be monitored. Unused detector circuits must also have an EOL capacitor fitted at the panel terminals.

Detector bases with integral continuity diodes must be used to ensure manual call points remain operational when a detector head is removed from its base. Manual call points with integral resistors must be used to prevent a short circuit fault occurring instead of a fire condition when activated.

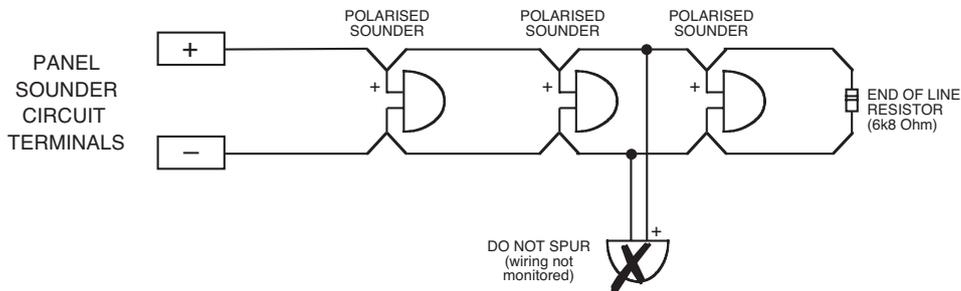
For more specific device wiring information, please refer to the manufacturers' own instructions.

The wiring for each detector circuit should be connected to the relevant 5mm connector block on the Main Control PCB and their screens terminated at the panel's base earth post (see page 13 for detailed second fix connection information).

**Typical conventional sounder circuit wiring**

Four conventional sounder circuits are available on the fire alarm panel. These can accommodate up to 40 polarised sounders (at 20mA) or 32 bells (at 25mA) per system. If a full complement of sounders or bells are to be used, they should be split as equally as possible across all four sounder circuits.

**Figure 5 : Typical conventional sounder circuit wiring**



All sounders must be polarised as unpolarised sounders will show a sounder fault. Connect a 6k8 end-of-line (EOL) resistor (provided in the panel's accessory pack) at the end of each sounder circuit to allow the wiring to be monitored. Unused sounder circuits must also have an EOL resistor fitted at the panel terminals.

The wiring for each conventional sounder circuit should be connected to the relevant 5mm connector block on the Main Control PCB and their screens terminated at the panel's base earth post (see page 13 for detailed second fix connection information).

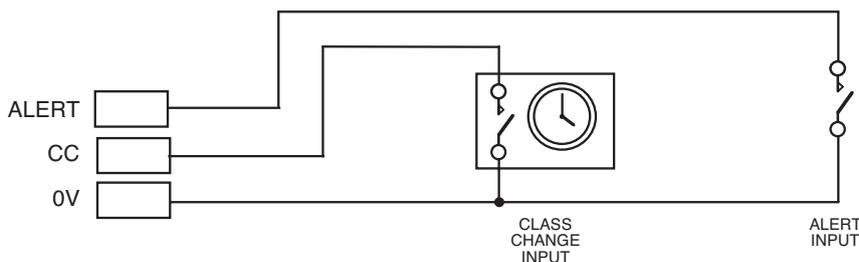
**Typical auxiliary input wiring**

Two non-latching auxiliary input connections are available on the panel, as detailed below:

- Alert Input (ALERT):** Operates the sounders intermittently when connected to 0V.
- Class Change Input (CC):** Operates the sounders continuously when connected to 0V.

If either of the above are triggered, they WILL NOT operate the panel's remote or auxiliary fire outputs.

**Figure 6 : Typical auxiliary input wiring**



Connect the wiring for each input to the relevant 5mm connector block on the Main Control PCB and terminate their screens at the panel's base earth post (see page 13 for more details).

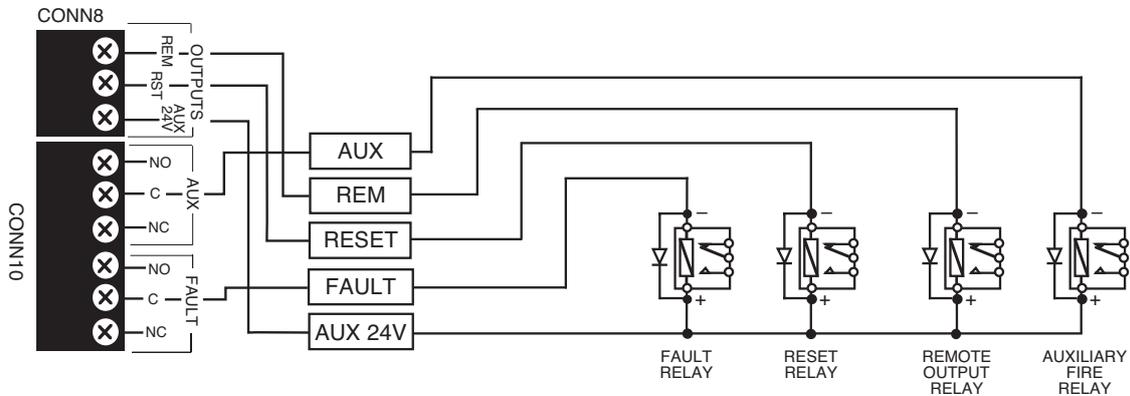
**LPCB APPROVED CFP ECONOMY 2/4/8 ZONE FIRE ALARM PANEL**

**Typical auxiliary output wiring**

Four auxiliary open collector outputs and one auxiliary output connections are available on the panel, as detailed below:

|                                       |  |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| <b>Reset Output (RESET)</b>           | Turns on during the panel's reset cycle. Can be used for resetting fire alarm system devices such as roller-shutter doors or beam detectors. This output remains active for approximately one second after all other outputs have returned to normal.  |
| <b>Remote Output (REM)</b>            | Turns on during any new fire alarm condition or when the panel's Silence/Resound Sounders button is pressed to manually evacuate the building. The output turns off when the panel is silenced. This output <u>does not</u> turn on when the Class Change or Alert inputs are asserted (unless there are other fire alarm conditions present on the system). <b>Note:</b> If required, the remote output can be disabled by the user. When the Remote Output is activated the Remote Output light will be lit. |
| <b>Auxiliary Fire Output (AUX)</b>    | Turns on during any fire alarm condition and off when the panel is reset. This output <u>does not</u> turn on if the Class Change or Alert inputs are activated (unless there are other fire alarm conditions present on the system). <b>Note:</b> If required, the Auxiliary Output can be disabled by the user.  |
| <b>Fault Output (FAULT)</b>           | <u>This output is normally energised.</u> When a fault occurs, the output turns off to ensure failsafe operation even in the event of total power loss. If required, this output can be disabled by the user.  |
| <b>Auxiliary 24V Output (AUX 24V)</b> | This output provides a positive voltage supply for peripheral loads (such as relays) which are controlled from the above outputs. The current consumed by this output <u>must</u> be considered when calculating battery standby times. <b>DO NOT CONNECT DOOR HOLDER CIRCUITS TO THIS OUTPUT AS THEY WILL REDUCE BATTERY STANDBY TIME - USE A SEPARATE POWER SUPPLY.</b>  |

**Figure 7 : Typical auxiliary output wiring for open collector outputs**



To protect the output stage, only 24V polarised relays with back EMF diodes should be used. If any of the relays are to be used to switch Mains potentials, then suitable relays should be chosen, installed and wired accordingly, so as not to compromise the electrical safety of the fire alarm system.

Connect each output to the relevant 5mm connector block on the Main Control PCB and terminate their screens at the panel's base earth post (see page 13 for more details).

## SECOND FIX

### Connecting the panel

Connecting the panel's internal connections and PCBs should be undertaken immediately before commissioning.

Before you begin, we recommend you check all devices on the detector and conventional sounder circuits are correctly connected (see pages 7 and 8) and that cable integrity is verified throughout the installation.

**Important:** DO NOT use a high voltage insulation tester with any electronic devices connected.

Faults occurring in the wiring which are not picked up at this stage will almost certainly result in spurious and intermittent faults when the equipment is energised.

### Installing the Power Supply PCB

The panel's Power Supply PCB combines the functions of a Mains to dc switched mode power supply unit, battery charging unit and battery monitoring unit.



WHEN CONNECTED, THE POWER SUPPLY PCB STORES VOLTAGES AT UP TO 400Vdc AND MAY BE LETHAL IF TOUCHED. DO NOT TOUCH THE PCB WHILST THE RED 'HAZARDOUS VOLTAGES PRESENT' INDICATOR IS LIT.

Under no circumstances should the fire alarm panel be operated without the Power Supply PCB correctly mounted in the panel's enclosure and the three retaining screws securely tightened.

The PCB should be positioned in the panel as shown in figure 8 on page 11.

### Connecting the Mains

The general requirement for the Mains supply to this equipment is described on page 6.

DO NOT attempt to connect Mains to the panel until you are fully conversant with the layout and features of the Power Supply PCB, as described above and in figure 8 on page 11.

The incoming Mains cable should be brought into the panel at the top right hand side of the enclosure and terminated at the connector block (CONN1) on the Power Supply PCB.

Make sure the Mains earth wire is connected directly to this connector block and NOT to the secondary base earth post which is provided for making off detector and sounder circuit screens.



**The Power Supply PCB's earth strap MUST be connected to the spade on the chassis earth post before operation.** The spade is compressed against a shoulder on the post via the lowest nut. The earth post may appear loose, this is intended by design.

### Connecting the standby batteries

**Note:** LPCB approved systems must use 3.2Ah batteries (YUASA NP3.2-12).

Two new, good quality and fully charged 12V valve regulated lead acid (VRLA) batteries are required as the emergency standby power supply for the panel. **Caution:** DO NOT use any other type of batteries due to the risk of explosion.

The batteries should be connected in series and located in the panel's enclosure as shown in figure 9 on page 11. The battery leads, link wire and nylon cable ties are provided in the panel's accessory pack. Run the battery leads through the slits in the panel's lower plastic ribs and secure the batteries into position using the nylon cable ties as shown.

The panel's sophisticated battery monitoring unit protects the batteries against deep discharge by activating a cut off circuit when the standby supply voltage reaches 21V approx. If batteries are not fitted, are discharged or in poor condition, a PSU fault will show at the fire alarm panel.

The capacity of the batteries used will depend upon the required standby time. To calculate the batteries required for any given standby period, please refer to the calculation guide on page 21.

Always dispose of used batteries in accordance with the battery manufacturer's instructions.

Figure 8 : Power Supply PCB layout and Mains connection details

Incoming Mains cable must be segregated from other cables and should only enter the panel through either of these drill outs. Good quality cable glands must always be fitted.

**PSU earth strap**

Do not operate the panel without this strap connected.

**Mains fuse (F1)**

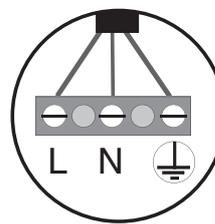
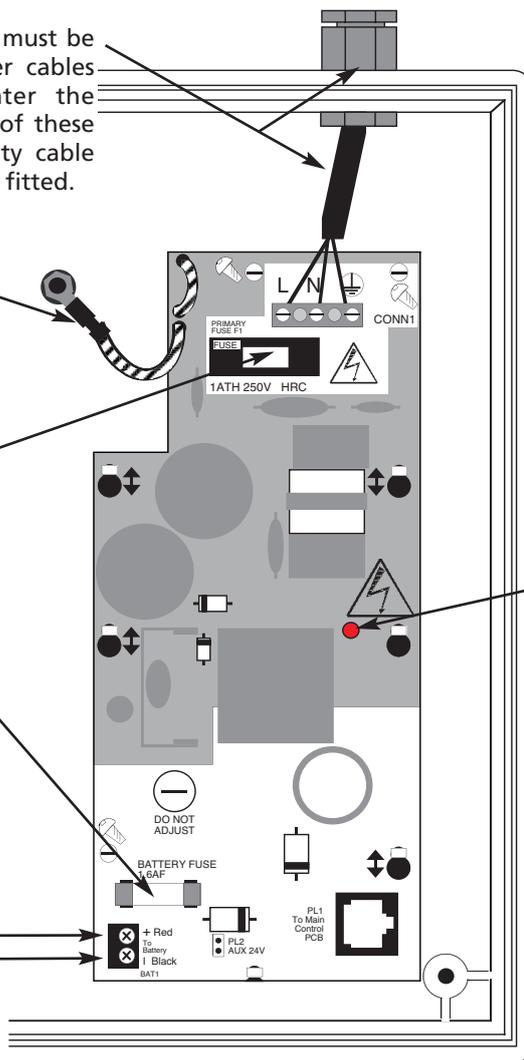
20 x 5mm 1A HRC ceramic to IEC 127 (EN60127 Part 2). Do not use any other type or size of fuse in this position.

**Battery fuse (F2)**

20 x 5mm 1A6 F to IEC 127 (EN60127 Part 2). Do not use any other type or size of fuse in this position.

**Battery leads**

(supplied in the panel's accessory pack). See below for connection details.



CONN1

L = Live; N = Neutral; = Earth.

The incoming Mains earth wire must be connected to the terminal marked and not to the base earth post. (The PSU earth strap connects the PCB to the base earth post.)

**Hazardous Voltages Present light**

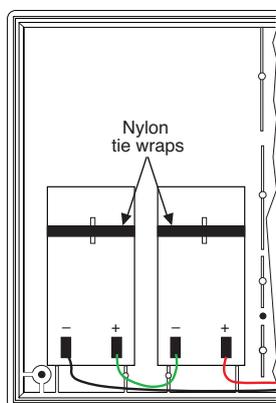
When lit red, hazardous voltages will be present on the components in the shaded area of the PCB.

**DO NOT TOUCH!**

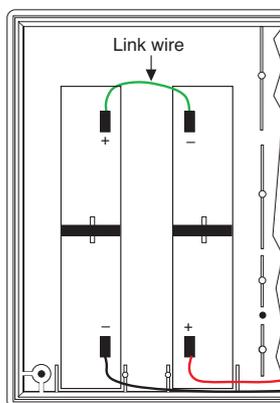


Certain components are charged to this hazardous voltage during operation, and this charge is bled away after the Mains supply has been removed. When the red light extinguishes, the charge has leaked away to a safe level.

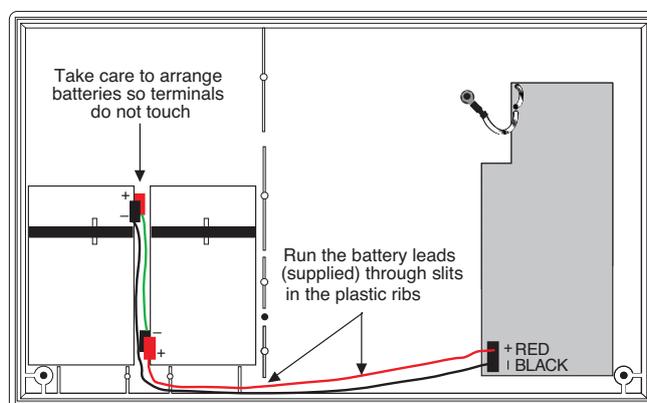
Figure 9 : Battery location and connection details



Location of small sized batteries typically 1.2 Ah



Location of medium sized batteries typically 2.1 Ah



Location of large sized batteries typically 3.0 Ah

Connection of leads to Power Supply PCB

## LPCB APPROVED CFP ECONOMY 2/4/8 ZONE FIRE ALARM PANEL

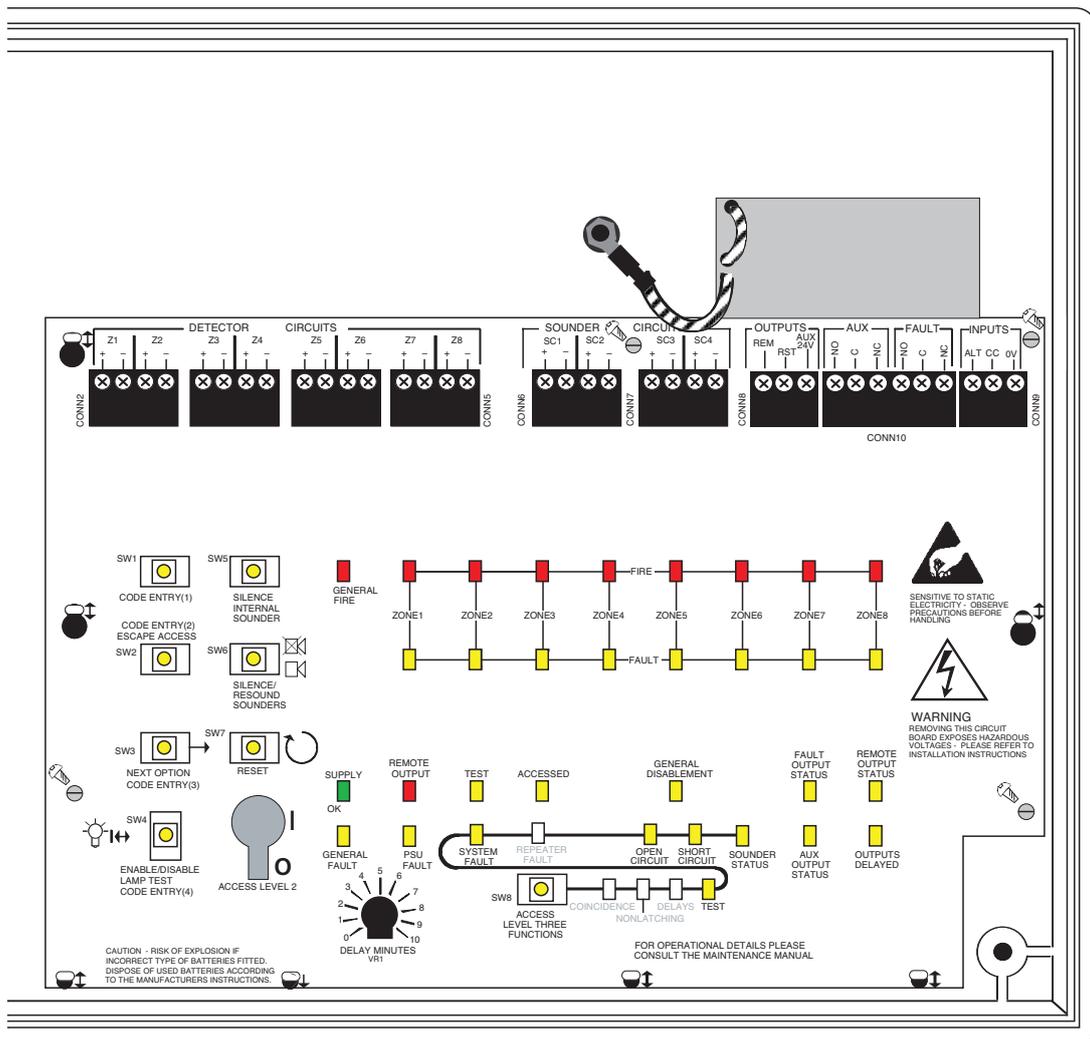
### Installing the Main Control PCB

The panel's Main Control PCB provides all the 5mm connector blocks for the system's zone circuits, conventional sounder circuits, auxiliary inputs and auxiliary outputs. It also provides the engineer with access to a wide range of engineering functions, details of which appear later in this manual.

Before any connections can be made, the Main Control PCB must first be securely positioned inside the fire alarm panel (see figure 10 below) using the five retaining screws. As the PCB is presented to the panel, remember to attach the telecoms-style connecting cable to SKT2 on the reverse of the Main Control PCB and to PL1 on the Power Supply PCB.

Take care when reconnecting the 5mm connector blocks that you do so the correct way round. We recommend that you clearly label all system wiring to reduce the likelihood of incorrect connection.

**Figure 10 : Main Control PCB layout**

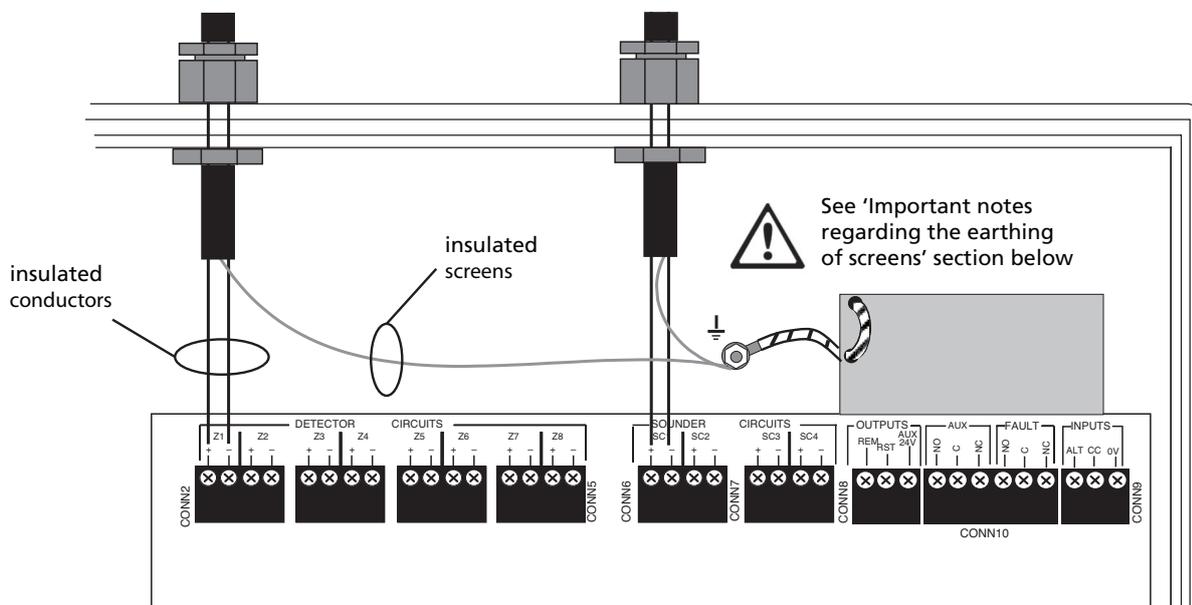


### Connecting the detector and conventional sounder circuits

Incoming detector circuits and conventional sounder circuits (if used) should be connected to the relevant connector block on the Main Control PCB as shown in figure 11 below.

For typical detector circuit and conventional sounder circuit wiring diagrams, please refer to pages 7 and 8.

Figure 11 : Detector circuit and conventional sounder circuit connections



### Connecting the auxiliary inputs and outputs

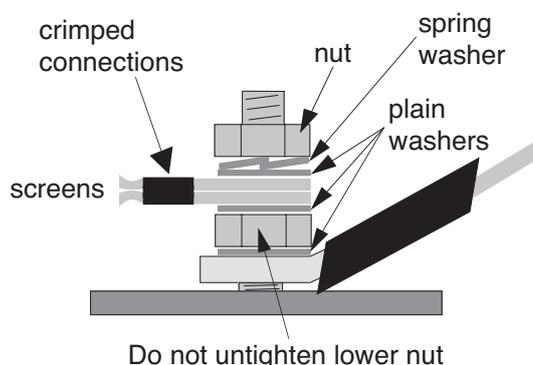
Incoming auxiliary input and output cables should be connected to the relevant connector block terminals on the Main Control PCB. If screened cables have been used, all screens should be adequately insulated and connected between the nut and washers on the base earth post (see below) using eyed crimp connectors (as per the detector and conventional sounder circuit examples shown in figure 11 above).

For a full description of the inputs and outputs available on the panel, including typical wiring diagrams, please refer to pages 8 and 9.

### Important notes regarding the earthing of screens



All screens should be adequately insulated and connected between the nut and washers on the base earth post (see right) using suitable eyed crimp connectors. **Do not disturb the lower nut, this must be secure to ensure earth continuity.** The base earth post is provided for terminating earth screens or drains and not as the main earthing point. The system designer or installer must review the external earth bonding (if required) with respect to the national wiring rules. That is, if the type of installation requires protective earth bonding, then this must be applied externally and in conjunction with the type of earthing system employed on that particular site. This must always be done with regard to the appropriate national wiring rules.



## PROGRAMMING THE PANEL

### An overview of the panel's controls

Three control levels are available on the panel - general user (access level one), authorised user (access level two) and engineer (access level three), as detailed below:

#### General user controls (access level one)

When the panel is in its normal state, the indicator lights on the panel front give a comprehensive overview of the system's current status. Any fire and fault conditions are clearly displayed, disablements highlighted and the status of all outputs reported. The only functions that can be performed when the panel is in state are:

- Muting the panel's internal sounder.
- Putting the panel into access level two to access the authorised user controls (see below).

#### Authorised user controls (access level two)

To avoid unauthorised changes to critical parts of the fire alarm system, certain fire alarm panel controls are only available to authorised users. These include:

- Silencing the sounders.
- Resetting an alarm condition.
- Manually activating the alarm sounders (to evacuate a building)
- Testing the indicator lights.
- Disabling or enabling any (or all) of the following: zones, sounders, the fault output, the remote output, the auxiliary fire output.

The authorised user controls can be accessed by entering the code **2 1 4 3** using the keypad or, by turning the keyswitch to the 'I' position. **For detailed information on how to use the general and authorised user controls, please refer to the User Manual / Log Book.**

#### Engineer controls (access level three)

It is possible to read or interrogate the site specific data at this level. The following controls are available to competent service personnel only:

- The invoking of test procedures.

To aid commissioning and routine maintenance checks, a non-latching 'one man walk test' facility is available. When a detector or manual call point is triggered on any zone(s) in test, the alarm sounders operate for approximately one second on and eight seconds off. This cycle continues until the cause of the alarm is removed (either by the test smoke clearing from the detector or the manual call point being reset), at which point the detector circuit also automatically resets. As the engineer walks around the site, additional devices on the zone(s) in test can be checked with the momentary activation of the alarm sounders confirming correct operation. Zones programmed for test, will be indicated at the panel by their Fault lights pulsing quickly in synchronisation with the general Test light.

Should an alarm occur on a zone that is not programmed for test, the alarm will be processed in the normal way. All zones that are in test will have their tests temporarily suspended until the alarm(s) from the other zones are reset. At this point zone testing may resume. In other words, the alarm will operate correctly despite being in test mode.

- Programming silenced sounders to resound, or not resound, when new zone in alarm.

Once the sounders have been activated after an alarm, then silenced, it is possible to set up the panel so that a new alarm raised from another zone resounds, or does NOT resound, the sounders in accordance with EN54-2 {Clause 7.8d}.

- Fault diagnosis.

A wide range of fault diagnosis features are available at access level three. These are described in detail on pages 17 to 20 of this manual.

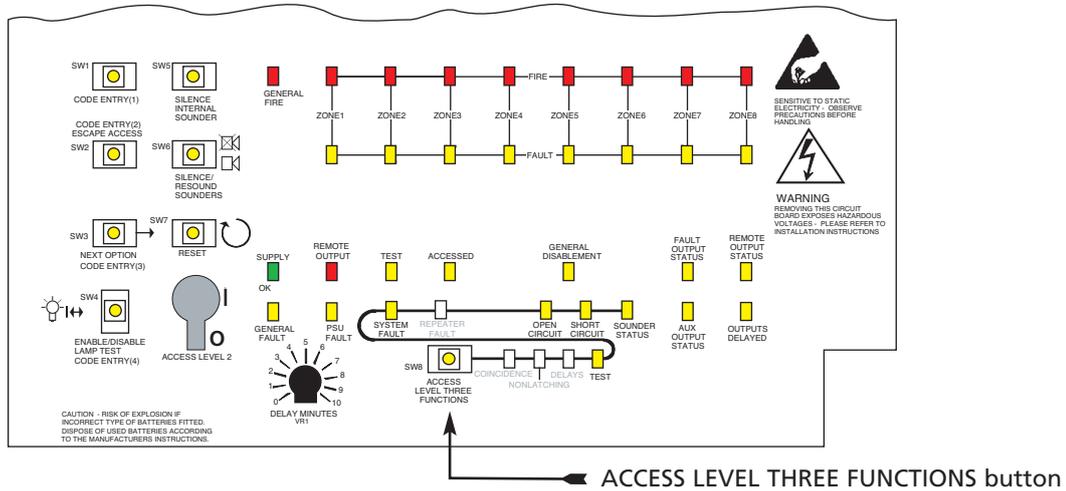
Refer to pages 15 and 16 for details of how to gain access to the engineer controls and how to use them.

Accessing the engineer controls

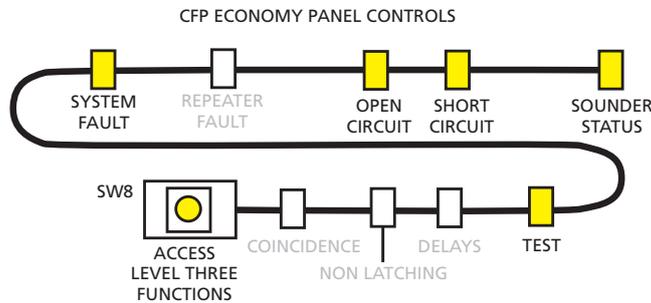
Before programming the panel, please refer to page 14 for an overview of the various engineering functions available and the effect their implementation will have on the way the system operates.

To gain access to the panel's engineer functions, remove the panel lid using the Torx key provided and press the ACCESS LEVEL THREE FUNCTIONS button on the Main Control PCB (see figure 12 below).

Figure 12 : Location of the panel's programming tools on the Main Control PCB



When the ACCESS LEVEL THREE FUNCTIONS button is pressed for the first time, the Accessed light will be lit steady and the first engineer function (TEST) will be selected and indicated by its yellow light flashing (see below). Every time the ACCESS LEVEL THREE FUNCTIONS button is pressed the next engineer function is selected.



**Note:** The engineer functions are graphically linked on the Main Control PCB by an 'S' shaped line (see above). Engineer functions that are not supported on CFP Economy panels, e.g. COINCIDENCE, NONLATCHING, etc., will not light.

Pressing the ACCESS LEVEL THREE FUNCTIONS button after the last selection returns the user to the first function. To exit access level three at any time, press the ESCAPE ACCESS button.

**Notes:**

1. Access level three functions that are relevant to zones temporarily use the Zone Fault lights to show which zones have been programmed for that function. This means any fault or disablement indication is suppressed until the programming of the relevant function is complete.
2. When the panel's lid is removed, it is still possible to access the panel's authorised user control, i.e. access level 2. This is done by entering the 2 1 4 3 entry code or, by turning the keyswitch to the 'I' position. For detailed information on the authorised user controls, please refer to the separate User Manual / Log Book.

### **To program zones into test**

1. Press the ACCESS LEVEL THREE FUNCTIONS button until the TEST light flashes (any zones that are already programmed for test will now have their Zone Fault lights lit steady).
2. To change the test configuration press the NEXT OPTION button (zone 1's Fault light will flash slower than the TEST light if not programmed, or at the same rate if it is).
3. If required, toggle between the two states by pressing the ENABLE/DISABLE button.
4. To confirm your choice, press the NEXT OPTION button. This will move you to the next zone (if available).
5. Repeat steps 3 and 4 until the process is complete.
6. To finish the function, press the ESCAPE ACCESS button, or move onto the next programming function (SOUNDER STATUS) by pressing the ACCESS LEVEL THREE FUNCTIONS button

**Important:** Before testing any of the zones you have programmed for test, you must first press the ESCAPE ACCESS button. Any zone(s) in test will now be lit steady and the general Test light will also be lit. Testing can now commence. Remember to take the relevant zones out of test when testing is complete.

### **To program the sounder function**

1. Press the ACCESS LEVEL THREE FUNCTIONS button until the SOUNDER STATUS light flashes.  
If the SOUNDER STATUS light flashes three times quickly with a longer off period, then an alarm in a new zone will resound the sounders. If the SOUNDER STATUS light flashes with equal on-off periods, then an alarm in a new zone will NOT resound the sounders.
2. If required, toggle between the two states by pressing the ENABLE/DISABLE button.
3. To finish the function, press the ESCAPE ACCESS button, or return to the first programming function (TEST) by pressing the ACCESS LEVEL THREE FUNCTIONS button.



**Note:** 'SYSTEM FAULT', 'OPEN CIRCUIT' and 'SHORT CIRCUIT' options are for fault diagnosis purposes, as detailed on pages 17 to 20.

**The relevant part of the System Set-Up Data chart in the User Manual / Log Book must be updated if you implement or make any changes to the program sounders functions.**

## FAULT DIAGNOSIS

### Fault indications

When a fault occurs on a critical part of the fire alarm system, the panel responds by activating its internal sounder and illuminating the General Fault light and any other Fault light(s) relating to the fault. The panel's fault output will also activate (provided it has not been disabled).

The type of faults typically indicated at the fire alarm panel are highlighted below. A more precise diagnosis of fault conditions is available at access level three (the summaries below refer to the sections you should read later in this manual for further information). Unless otherwise stated, repairing any particular fault condition will automatically clear the fault from the panel. If the panel is reset whilst faults still exist, the faults will reappear after a short period of time.

**Note:** It is possible to mute the panel's internal sounder at any time by momentarily pressing the SILENCE INTERNAL SOUNDER button.

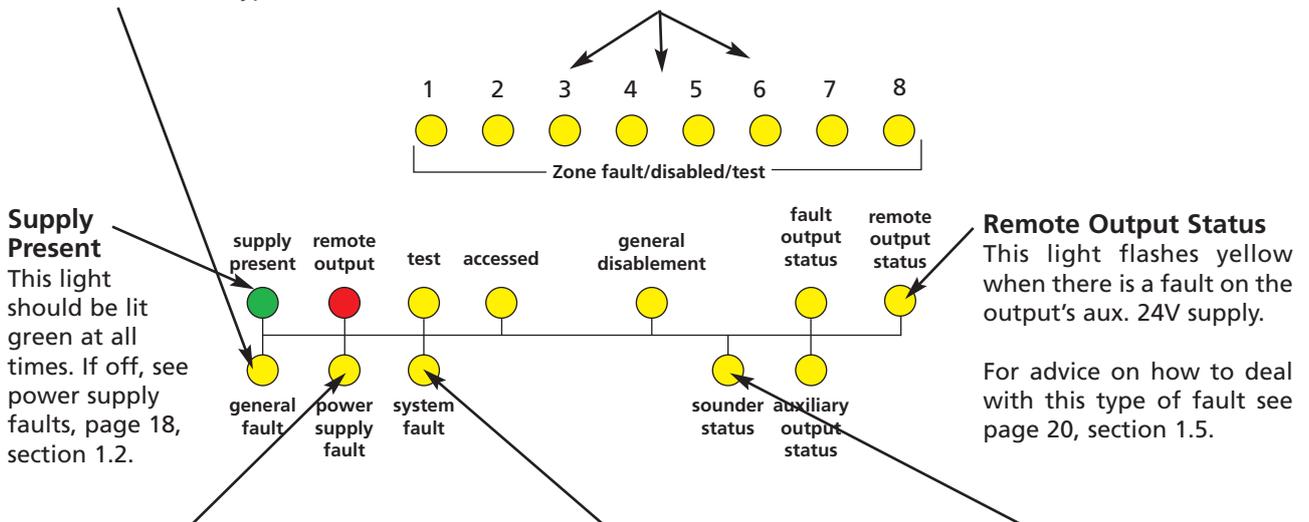
### General Fault

This light flashes yellow when there is a fault on any part of the fire alarm system. It is always lit in tandem with at least one other Fault light which displays precise information on the type of fault detected.

### Zone Faults

All of the panel's zone circuits are monitored for open and short circuit faults and detector head removal (unless there is an alarm condition or the zone is in test or disabled). All faults are indicated by the relevant Zone Fault light pulsing yellow.

For advice on how to correct this fault, see page 18, section 1.1.



### Supply Present

This light should be lit green at all times. If off, see power supply faults, page 18, section 1.2.

### Remote Output Status

This light flashes yellow when there is a fault on the output's aux. 24V supply.

For advice on how to deal with this type of fault see page 20, section 1.5.

### Power Supply Fault

This light flashes yellow when one or more of the following has occurred:

- 1) The Mains supply is too low or has failed completely.
- 2) Mains fuse (F1) has ruptured.
- 3) Battery fuse (F2) has ruptured.
- 4) The battery supply voltage is too low.
- 5) The panel's power supply unit is faulty.

For advice on how to correct this fault see page 18, section 1.2.

### System Fault

This light flashes yellow when one or more of the following has occurred:

- 1) There is a microprocessor "watchdog" fault.
- 2) The microprocessor's site memory has been corrupted.
- 3) The microprocessor's program menu has been corrupted.
- 4) The Main Control PCB is faulty.

For advice on how to correct this fault see page 20, section 1.3.

### Sounder Status

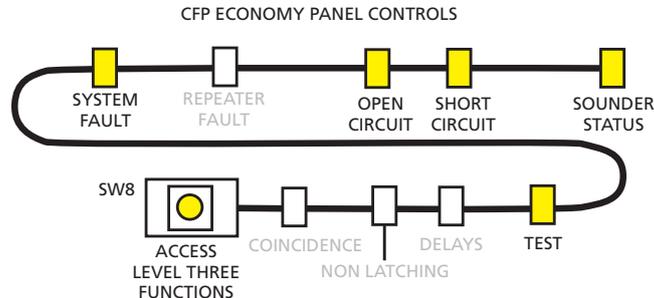
All sounder circuits are monitored periodically for open and short circuit faults (unless disabled or in an alarm condition). If any faults are detected, this light pulses yellow.

For advice on how to correct this fault see page 20, section 1.4.

## 1.1 Zone faults

- To find out if an open circuit fault has occurred on a detector circuit:

1. Remove the panel's lid using the Torx key provided and press the ACCESS LEVEL THREE FUNCTIONS button on the Main Control PCB to gain access to the panel's engineer functions (see below).



2. Continue pressing the ACCESS LEVEL THREE FUNCTIONS button until OPEN CIRCUIT light pulses. Any existing Zone Fault lights are suppressed and the zone light(s) for any zone(s) with an open circuit fault are lit, e.g. if the wiring on zone 6 is broken, zone 6's Fault light will be lit.

- To find out if a short circuit fault has occurred on a detector zone:

1. Follow steps 1 and 2 detailed above until the SHORT CIRCUIT light pulses.
2. Any existing Zone Fault lights are suppressed and the zone light(s) for any zone (s) that have a short circuit fault are lit, e.g. if the wiring on zone 4 has been shorted, zone 4's Fault light will be lit.

**Suggested actions:**

1. Disconnect the faulty detector circuit completely and refit the end-of-line capacitor at the panel. If the fault condition clears this confirms there is a wiring fault.
2. Refit and double check the wiring and the end-of-line capacitor on the zone. Trace the fault with consideration for the type of fault indicated (see above).  
**Note:** A common head out fault is a detector head badly seated in a base which is not making a true connection.

## 1.2 Power supply faults

A power supply fault indicates one, or more, of the following faults. Page 11 of this manual **must** be referenced when carrying out any of the suggested action procedures described below.

- The Mains supply voltage is too low or has failed completely, the Mains fuse (F1) has ruptured or the PSU has failed.

**Symptoms:** The panel runs on batteries, but not on Mains.

**Suggested actions:**

1. Taking all due precautions, check Mains voltages are within range (see Technical Specifications, page 22) by probing Live and Neutral connections at connector (CONN1). If not within range, repair Mains supply.
2. If within range, and the red Hazardous Voltages Present light is not lit, check the Mains fuse (F1).
3. If the fuse is intact, the red Hazardous Voltages Present light on the Power Supply PCB may, or may not, be lit. The PSU is faulty and should be replaced. Isolate the Mains supply and wait for the red Hazardous Voltages Present light to extinguish before replacing the Power Supply PCB.

- **The battery fuse (F2) is ruptured.**

**Symptoms:** The panel runs on Mains, but not on batteries.

**Suggested actions:**

1. Isolate the Mains supply and disconnect the batteries.
2. Remove the Main Control PCB and check the battery fuse (F2) on the Power Supply PCB for continuity.
3. If ruptured, check the Power Supply and Main Control PCBs for signs of damage. If none found, replace fuse with the correct type, ensuring the fuse clip is not damaged when re-inserting the fuse.
4. Refit the Main Control PCB and reconnect the batteries.
5. If the green Supply Present light is lit, reconnect the Mains supply and check that the power supply fault has cleared. If the Supply Present light is not lit, either the Power Supply PCB or the Main Control PCB is faulty and should be replaced.
6. If the battery fuse (F2) is intact, proceed to check the battery voltage / condition (see next section).

- **The battery voltage is too low, or in poor condition.**

**Symptoms:** The panel runs on Mains, but may or may not run on batteries.

If the Mains supply has failed and the battery supply has been discharged to the point where the voltage is too low (i.e less than 21V), the panel will automatically turn off to avoid damaging the batteries by allowing them to deep discharge. The panel will not restart unless fresh, fully charged batteries are connected, or the Mains supply is restored.

If the Mains supply has not failed, but the total battery voltage is less than 21V, the PSU may not charge the batteries to avoid damage to the charging circuit. If the batteries can be charged, the panel will still show a power supply fault until they have sufficient charge, at which point the power supply fault will automatically be cleared. Depending on battery size and the depth of discharge, this may take several hours. **If the batteries are in poor condition they must be replaced.**

If the batteries (or their leads) are high resistance, then this will also result in a PSU fault. This fault may be due to:

- batteries that have been stored for many months
- low quality batteries
- old batteries
- loose / poor connections to the batteries.

If the batteries are in good condition and all the other checks have been performed and no faults found, the Power Supply PCB is faulty and should be replaced. **Note:** Batteries that are not connected, connected in reverse, or with opposite polarities will also cause a power supply fault condition.

- **Supply Present light not lit.**

If the Supply Present light is not lit one of the following faults has occurred:

1. Both the Mains supply and the standby batteries have failed. This could be because the Mains supply has failed and the batteries have been exhausted.

**Suggested action:** Restore the Mains supply and the Supply Present light should come back on. However, if the batteries are discharged this will be recognised as a fault by the panel and indicated as such. See 'Battery voltage too low' above.

2. The Power Supply PCB, the Main Control PCB and/or the cable that connects them is faulty. If the Mains supply is present (indicated by the red Hazardous Voltages Present light being lit on the Power Supply PCB), check that the connector cable between the Power Supply PCB and the Main Control PCB is fully inserted at both ends. If so, either the Power Supply PCB and/or the Main Control PCB and/or the connector cable are faulty and should be replaced.

### 1.3 System faults

System faults are unique in that they do not automatically clear when rectified. Three different types of system fault can occur; watchdog fault, site memory corruption fault or PLL (phase lock loop) fault.

- **To find out which type of system fault has occurred:**
  1. Press the ACCESS LEVEL THREE FUNCTIONS to gain access to the panel's engineer functions.  
**Note:** If pressing the ACCESS LEVEL THREE FUNCTIONS button (or any other button) does not cause any change in state, the Main Control PCB is faulty and must be replaced.
  2. Continue pressing the ACCESS LEVEL THREE FUNCTIONS button until the SYSTEM FAULT light pulses.  
If there is a **Watchdog Fault**, Zone 1's Fault light will be lit.  
If there is a **Site Memory Corruption Fault**, Zone 2's Fault light will be lit.  
If there is a **PLL Fault**, Zone 3's Fault light will be lit.

For a detailed description of what each fault is, and suggested action on how to rectify it, see below:

- **Watchdog Fault**

This type of system fault occurs when the panel's microprocessor has failed to operate correctly. In this case, the panel's 'Watchdog' circuit will attempt to bring the microprocessor back under control and return all outputs and indicators to their normal state. If the watchdog cannot restart the microprocessor then the General Fault and System Fault lights will be cycle continuously, plus the panel's internal sounder will activate.

**Suggested action:**

  1. Press the panel's RESET button and, if still in access level three, the ESCAPE ACCESS button. This should clear the fault. If the fault persists, the Main Control PCB is faulty and must be replaced.
- **Site Memory Corruption Fault**

This type of system fault occurs when site specific data held in the panel's microprocessor is found to be corrupt.

**Suggested actions:**

  1. Check all the site specific data (disablements, etc) at user and engineering levels. The System Set-Up Data Chart in the User Manual / Log Book includes relevant set-up information.
  2. If errors are found, reprogram the panel accordingly to clear the corruption.
  3. If no errors are found, temporarily change some data, e.g. disable zone 1, exit user mode and then re-enable zone 1 to return to the original settings. This should clear the fault. If the fault persists, the memory is damaged and the Main Control PCB must be replaced.
- **PLL Fault**

This type of system fault occurs as a result of a momentary disturbance in the panel's microprocessor.

**Suggested action:**

  1. Reset the panel to clear the fault. If the fault persists, the Main Control PCB is faulty and must be replaced.

### 1.4 Conventional sounder faults

- **To determine which of the panel's four conventional sounder circuits are faulty:**
  1. Disconnect each sounder circuit, in turn, from the Main Control PCB and measure the resistance between the two wires. A good circuit will present only the EOL resistor value. Any other value shows a fault.
  2. If the readings from all sounder circuits are correct, take their EOL resistors and connect them at the panel without the sounder circuit wiring. If the fault still persists, the panel is faulty and must be replaced.
  3. If a sounder circuit fault is detected, correct the fault and reconnect the sounder circuit. The sounder fault will automatically clear within 60 seconds.

**Note:** If the sounder circuit is shorted and the alarm voltage applied, the relevant sounder fuse will trip. When the fault is removed, the fuse will automatically reset.

### 1.5 Remote output faults

If the panel's 24V auxiliary output (which is typically used to supply relays switched by the remote output) is subject to current overload, its protection fuse will trip. This will result in the Remote Output Status light illuminating. Repairing the fault will reset the fuse and clear the associated Fault light.

## MAINTENANCE

Periodic system maintenance should be carried out on the system as prescribed in the local design, maintenance and installation regulations. The Fire Alarm panel's standby batteries should be checked for integrity of the connections, deposits indicating venting, and a periodic load test with the Mains supply disabled to ensure adequate battery capacity. Both batteries should be renewed if there is any doubt about their integrity.

## STANDBY BATTERY CALCULATION GUIDE

The standby time of the fire alarm panel, after the Mains has failed, depends on the quiescent loading of the panel, the alarm load of the panel and the capacity of the batteries.

**Note: LPCB approved systems must use 3.2Ah batteries (YUASA NP3.2-12).**

To determine the capacity of batteries required for any given standby period, the following formula should be used:

$$\text{Standby Time in Ah} = 1.25 \times [(T \times A) + H \times (P + Z)]$$

The multiplier 1.25 is present to account for lost capacity over the life of the batteries.

**H = Number of hours standby required**

**P = The quiescent current of the panel = 0.025A**

This figure is with the Mains failed, internal sounder active and the Power Supply and General Fault lights lit. If there are other quiescent drains on the panel then these must be included.

**Z = The total quiescent current of all zone devices**

As a guideline, the quiescent current of most modern detectors is typically 0.00005A (50µA), and that of manual call points is zero. To obtain accurate figures consult the device manufacturers' own specifications.

**A = The total alarm current of the sounders** (plus any other devices connected to other alarm outputs).

**T = The amount of time in hours required for the alarm** (most commonly being half an hour).

### Example 1:

The panel has 70 detectors each consuming 50µA each, 20 sounders at 20mA each, the required standby time is 24 hours and the required alarm time is 0.5 hours.

$$Z = 70 \times 0.00005 = 0.0035A$$

$$P = 0.025A$$

$$A = 20 \times 0.02 = 0.4A$$

$$H = 24$$

$$T = 0.5$$

$$\text{Standby Time in Ah} = 1.25 \times [(0.5 \times 0.4) + 24 \times (0.025 + 0.0035)] = 1.1Ah.$$

Therefore, batteries with at least 1.1Ah capacity are required.

### Example 2:

The panel has 100 detectors each consuming 50µA each, 40 sounders at 20mA each, the required standby time is 72 hours and the required alarm time is 0.5 hours.

$$Z = 100 \times 0.00005 = 0.005A$$

$$P = 0.025A$$

$$A = 40 \times 0.02 = 0.8A$$

$$H = 72$$

$$T = 0.5$$

$$\text{Standby Time in Ah} = 1.25 \times [(0.5 \times 0.8) + 72 \times (0.025 + 0.005)] = 3.2Ah$$

Therefore, batteries with at least 3.2Ah capacity are required.

**LPCB APPROVED CFP ECONOMY 2/4/8 ZONE FIRE ALARM PANEL**

**TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION**

| <b>POWER SUPPLY SPECIFICATION</b>  |   |
|--|---|
| Mains supply voltage   | 230V 50/60Hz  |
| Mains rated current  | 350mA maximum   |
| Internal power supply  | 19V - 28.5V (27V nominal). Ripple 7V maximum (battery fault)  |
| Total output current limited to  | 1.5A @ 230Vac (I <sub>maxA</sub> = 146mA)   |
| Maximum internal battery resistance  | R <sub>i</sub> max = 1.5Ω   |
| Supply and battery charger monitored for failure   | YES (battery charger is also temperature compensated)   |
| Batteries monitored for disconnection & failure  | YES   |
| Batteries protected against deep discharge   | YES (Deep discharge cut off approx. 21 volts)   |
| Max. battery size and type   | 2 x 12V 3.2Ah VRLA type, connected in series. <b>Use YUASA NP3.2-12 for LPCB approved systems.</b> Minimum battery size 1.2Ah.            |
| Mains fuse (F1)  | 240V 1A HRC ceramic 20mm compliant with IEC (EN60127 PT2)   |
| Battery fuse (F2)  | 1.6A F 20mm compliant with IEC (EN60127 PT2)  |
| Current draw from battery (Mains failed)   | 1.5A maximum  |
| <b>DETECTOR CIRCUIT SPECIFICATION</b>  |   |
| Number of circuits   | 2, 4 or 8 (1 zone per circuit) depending on model purchased   |
| Max. cable length per circuit  | 500 metres  |
| Line monitored for open circuit and short circuit  | YES - DC monitoring   |
| Line monitored for detector removal  | YES. End-of-line monitoring device modules provided.  |
| Maximum allowable impedance (each conductor)   | 20Ω   |
| Maximum cable capacitance (per circuit)  | 0.27μF  |
| Call point resistor value  | 470 to 680Ω   |
| Max. number of smoke / heat detectors  | 25 per zone   |
| Max. combined no. of detectors & manual call points  | 32 per zone   |
| <b>CONVENTIONAL SOUNDER CIRCUIT SPECIFICATION</b>  |   |
| Number of circuits   | 4   |
| End-of-line (EOL) resistor value   | 6800Ω 5% Tol. 0.25W (blue, grey, red, gold)   |
| Each circuit monitored for open and short circuit  | YES - Reverse voltage DC monitoring. Indicated by common fault.   |
| Alarm voltage  | 27VDC maximum, 20VDC minimum (final battery voltage)  |
| Sounder circuit fuses  | Each circuit protected by fuses (200mA min. hold current; 400mA max. trip current; approx. 50mA when tripped. Reset when faults removed). |
| Maximum total sounder output current to all outputs  | 4 x 200mA = 800mA   |
| Maximum No. of bells @ 25mA  | 32  |
| Maximum No. of electronic sounders @ 20mA  | 40 (sounders must be polarised)   |
| <b>AUXILIARY OUTPUTS</b>   |   |
| Type   | Non monitored, open collector type.   |
| Max. sink current  | 30mA each   |
| Max open circuit voltage   | 27Vdc   |
| Reset auxiliary output (RESET)   | Active during reset cycle.  |
| Remote auxiliary output (REM)  | Active during any fire condition  |
| Auxiliary fire output (AUX)  | Active during any fire condition  |
| Fault output (FAULT)   | Active when no faults are present - failsafe to open circuit  |
| 24V aux. power output (for use with the above)   | This output is protected by a resettable fuse (100mA min. hold current). Fuse resets when fault removed.                                  |
| <b>AUXILIARY INPUTS</b>  |   |
| Class Change (makes sounders sound continuously)   | Connect to 0V to trigger. Max input voltage 27V (non-latching).   |
| Alert (makes sounders pulse intermittently)  | Connect to 0V to trigger. Max input voltage 27V (non-latching).   |
| <b>DIMENSIONS</b>  |   |
| Physical size and weight   | Size (OD) = 380 x 235 x 90mm approx. Weight = 1.75kg (without batteries)  |
| <b>OPERATING CONDITIONS</b>  |   |
| The components are selected to operate within their specification when the environmental conditions outside the enclosure comply with class 3k5 of IEC 721-3-3 : 1978. Temperature range: -5 to +40°C. Maximum relative humidity: 95%. |   |