



## Velociti® Series

### MMI-6SF Six Zone Interface Module

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Phone: 203.484.7161; Fax: 203.484.7118  
[www.gamewell-fci.com](http://www.gamewell-fci.com)

#### SPECIFICATIONS

|                                    |   |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Normal Operating Voltage:          | 15-32VDC  |
| Standby Current:                   | 2.3 mA @ 24 V   |
| Alarm Current:                     | 40 mA (assumes all six LEDs solid on)   |
| Temperature Range:                 | 32°F to 120°F ( 0°C to 49°C)  |
| Humidity:                          | 10% to 85% Non-condensing   |
| Dimensions:                        | 6.8" H x 5.8" W x 1.0" D  |
| Accessories:                       | CHS-6 Chassis; MBB-6 Cabinet; MBB-2 Cabinet; CAB-4 Series Cabinets; CAB-3 Series Cabinets |
| Wire Gauge:                        | 12-18 AWG   |
| Maximum IDC Wiring Resistance:     | 25 Ohms   |
| External Power Supply Voltage:     | Regulated 24 VDC  |
| Ripple Voltage:                    | 0.1 volts RMS maximum   |
| IDC (supervised and power limited) |   |
| DC Voltage:                        | 18-28 volts power limited   |
| Frequency:                         | DC  |
| Alarm Current:                     | 90mA per circuit  |
| Standby Current 6 circuits:        | 42mA Maximum @18 VDC<br>56mA Maximum @24 VDC<br>66mA Maximum @28 VDC                      |

#### BEFORE INSTALLING

If the modules will be installed in an existing operational system, inform the operator and local authority that the system will be temporarily out of service. Disconnect the power to the control panel before installing the modules. This system contains static sensitive components. Always ground yourself with a proper wrist strap before handling any circuits so that static charges are removed from the body. The module housing should also be grounded.

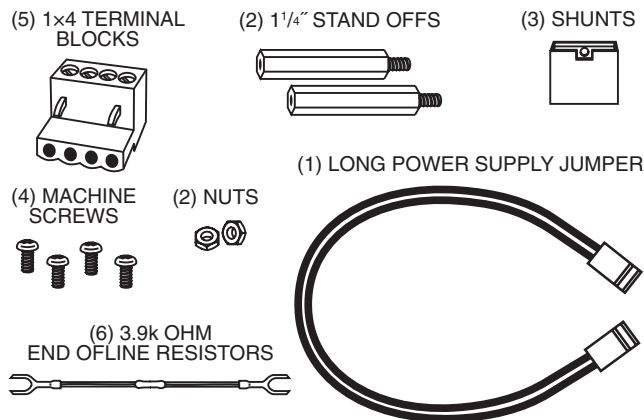
NOTICE: This manual should be left with the owner/user of this equipment.

#### GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The MMI-6SF Six Zone Interface Module is intended for use in an intelligent alarm system. Each module provides an interface between the intelligent alarm system and a conventional alarm system loop. A common SLC input is used for all modules, and the initiating device loops share a common supervisory supply and ground. Otherwise, each monitor operates independently from the others. Each module has its own unique address.

A pair of rotary code switches is used to set the address of the first module from 01 to 154. The remaining modules are automatically assigned to the next five higher addresses. Provisions are included for disabling a maximum of two unused modules to release the addresses to be used elsewhere. Each module also has panel controlled bicolor LED indicators. The panel can cause the LEDs to blink, latch on, or latch off.

#### Included:



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#### Shipped on Board:

- (2) Shunts in Class A/B position  
(Shipped in Class B position, remove shunts for Class A)

#### COMPATIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

To ensure proper operation, this module shall be connected to a compatible Gamewell-FCI system control panel (list available from Gamewell-FCI).

A list of compatible two-wire System Sensor Smoke detectors for use with the MMI-6SF is available on the System Sensor website at [www.systemsensor.com](http://www.systemsensor.com).

#### COMPONENTS

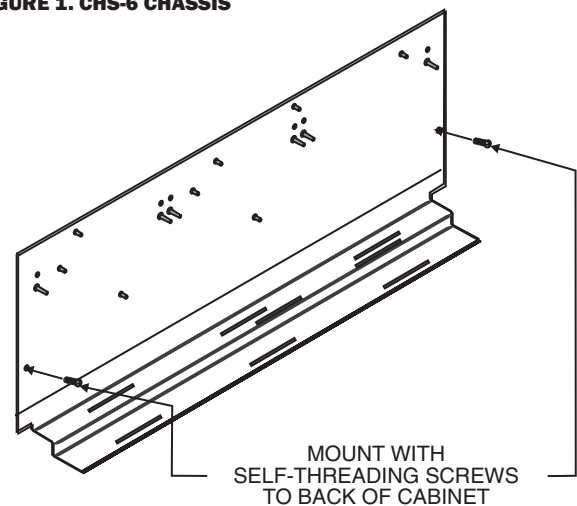
Following are descriptions of the MMI-6SF mounting frameworks. There are two mounting options for MMI-6SF modules:

- Up to six MMI-6SF modules can be installed on a CHS-6 in a CAB-3 Series, CAB-4 Series or MBB-6 cabinet
- One or two MMI-6SF modules can be installed in a MBB-2 cabinet

#### Chassis

The CHS-6 chassis is used to mount MMI-6SF modules in a MBB-6, CAB-3 or CAB-4 Series cabinet. It accommodates up to six MMI-6SF modules in a single cabinet row three modules wide and two modules deep.

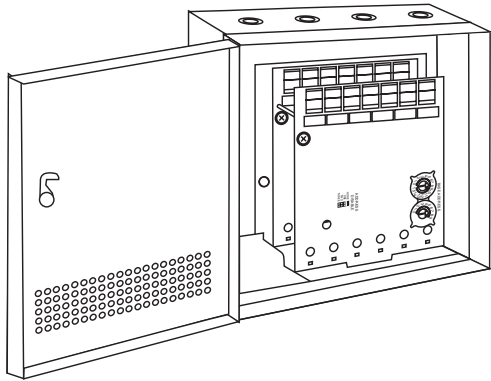
#### FIGURE 1. CHS-6 CHASSIS



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The MBB-2 cabinet has a built-in chassis that will accommodate one or two MMI-6SF modules.

FIGURE 2. MBB-2 CABINET



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The front MMI-6SF module positions of each chassis are offset below the rear MMI-6SF module positions so that all of the status indicators are visible.

CABINETS

An MBB-6, CAB-3 or CAB-4 Series cabinet will house the CHS-6 chassis with up to six MMI-6SF modules installed on it. Refer to cabinet installation documents for dimensions.

The MBB-2 cabinet houses one or two MMI-6SF modules on the internal chassis that is part of the cabinet. Refer to cabinet installation documents for dimensions.

INSTALLATION STEPS

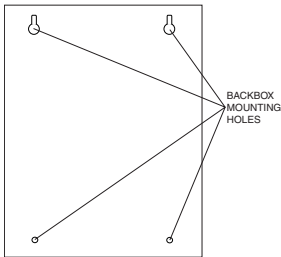
1. Cabinet Mounting

In a clean, dry area, mount the backbox using the four holes provided in the back surface of the cabinet (Figure 3).

2. Chassis Installation

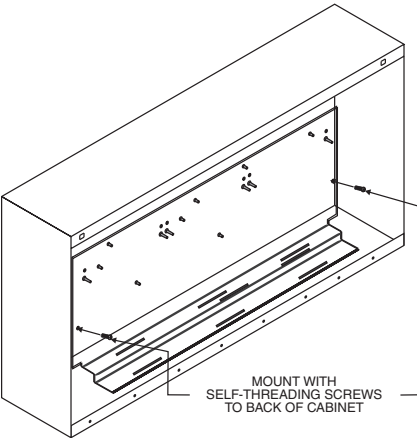
The CHS-6 chassis is mounted in the MBB-6, CAB-3 or CAB-4 Series cabinet. It is shipped with two self-threading screws, which are used to fasten the chassis to the back wall of the cabinet (Figure 4).

FIGURE 3. TYPICAL MOUNTING HOLE LOCATIONS



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FIGURE 4. MOUNTING THE CHS-6 CHASSIS



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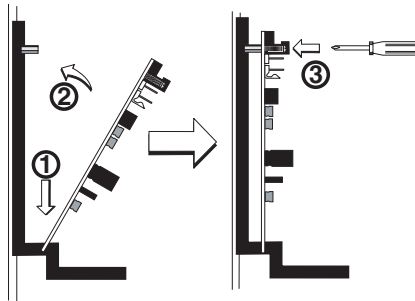
The MBB-2 cabinet comes with the chassis already installed, so no mounting is necessary.

3. Module Installation

There are two methods for installing a module in the rear position of

a chassis. Method one is for installation of a rear module only, when no module will be installed in front of it. Refer to Figure 5 for instructions. Method two is for installation of a rear module when another module will be installed in the chassis position in front of it. Refer to Figures 6A – 6C for method two. All necessary screws and standoffs are supplied with the modules.

FIGURE 5. INSTALLATION OF REAR MODULE ONLY, METHOD ONE



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Step 1: Insert the bottom of the MMI-6SF module down into a rear slot on the chassis.

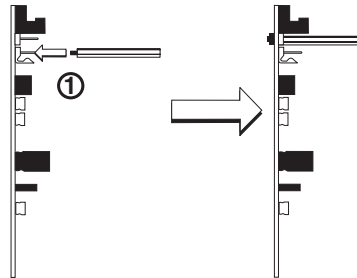
Step 2: Carefully swing the upper edge of the board back towards the back of the chassis until it touches the two standoffs.

Step 3: Align two 4-40 screws with the two standoffs and tighten.

Step 4: Address and wire the modules according to the instructions in this manual.

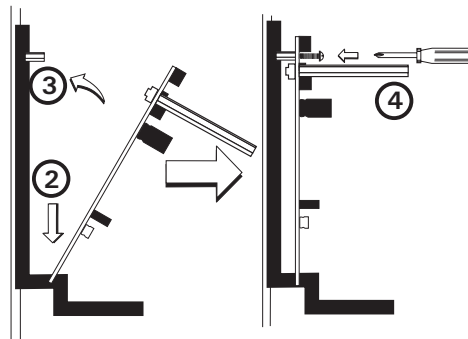
The steps in Figures 6A – 6C describe and illustrate module installation when the rear chassis position and the position in front of it will be filled. Front position installation is possible only if the rear position is filled with an MM module.

FIGURE 6A. INSTALLATION OF MMI-6SF MODULE IN A REAR CHASSIS POSITION, METHOD TWO



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FIGURE 6B.



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Step 1: Install two long standoffs in the lower mounting holes using two 4-40 nuts as shown.

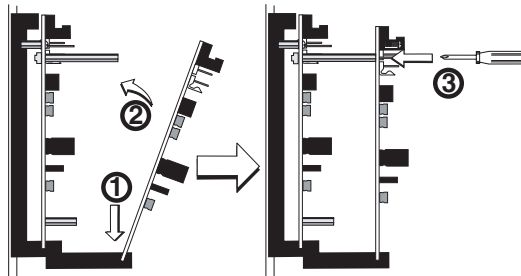
Step 2: Insert the bottom of the MMI-6SF module down into a rear slot on the chassis.

Step 3: Carefully swing the upper edge of the board back towards the back of the chassis until it touches the two standoffs on the board.

Step 4: Align two 4-40 screws with the two standoffs on the chassis and tighten.

Step 5: Address and wire the modules according to the instructions in this manual.

**FIGURE 6C. INSTALLATION OF MMI-6SF MODULE IN FRONT CHASSIS POSITION**



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- Step 1: Insert the bottom edge of the MMI-6SF module down into a front slot of the chassis.
- Step 2: Carefully swing the upper edge of the board towards the back of the chassis until it touches the 1.25" (32 mm) standoffs installed on the rear module.
- Step 3: Align two 4-40 screws with the two standoffs and tighten.
- Step 4: Address and wire the modules according to the instructions in this manual.

### WIRING

NOTE: All wiring must conform to applicable local codes, ordinances, and regulations.

NOTE: All references to power limited represent "Power Limited (Class 2)".

1. Install module wiring in accordance with the job drawings and appropriate wiring diagrams.
2. All wiring to the MMI-6SF is done via terminal blocks. In order to properly make electrical connections strip approximately 0.25" of insulation from the end of wire, sliding the bare end of the wire under the clamping plate screw.
3. Set the address on the modules per the job drawing. Use the rotary code switches to set the address of the first module (between 01 and 154).

In Class B operation, the remaining modules are automatically assigned to the next five higher addresses. For example, if the base address switch is set to 28, the next five modules will be addressed to 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33.

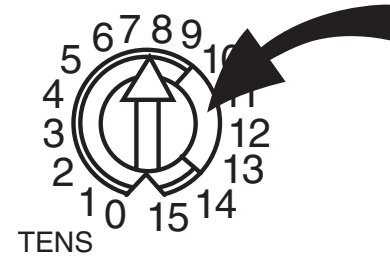
The module is shipped in Class B position, remove shunts for Class A. When operating in Class A, alternate modules are paired together (+0/+1, +2/+3, +4/+5), resulting in a total of three modules. For

example, if the base address switch is set to 28, then 30 and 32 will be automatically assigned to the modules while 29, 31 and 33 are available to be used for other modules on the SLC. For Class A and B operation, DO NOT set the lowest address above 154, as the other modules will be assigned to nonexistent addresses.

NOTE: The MMI-6SF must have power cycled for shunt changes to take effect.

NOTE: Some panels support extended addressing. In order to set the module above address 99 on compatible systems, carefully remove the stop on the upper rotary switch (see Figure 7). If the panel does not support extended addressing, do not set the lowest address above 94.

**FIGURE 7.**



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4. A shunt is provided to disable a maximum of two unused modules in Class B operation and Class A operation. Modules are disabled from the highest address and work downward. If two modules are disabled, the lowest four addresses will be functional, while the highest two will be disabled. For example, in Class B operation, if the shunt for Address Disable is placed on "two" and the base switch is set to 28, the modules will be assigned to 28, 29, 30 and 31 while disabling the highest two positions.

NOTE: Place unused shunts on single pin to store on board for future use.

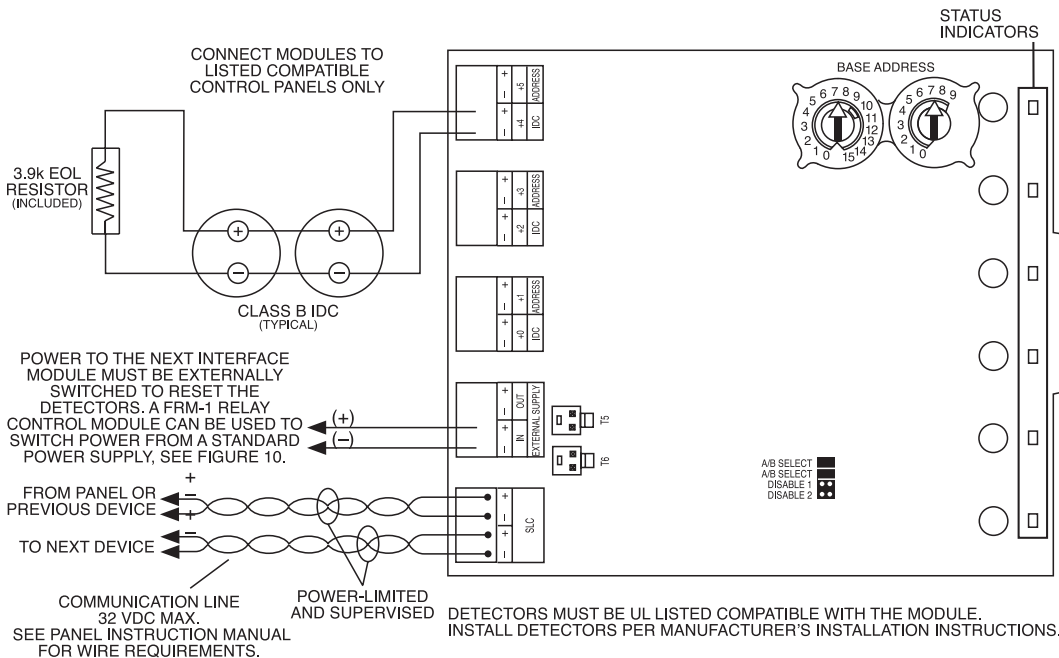
NOTE: Power must not be applied to the unit when changing functionality on the shunts.

### WIRING NOTES

- Power-limited circuits must employ type FPL, FPLR, or FPLP cable as required by Article 760 of the NEC.
- All wiring must be in accordance with the NEC, NFPA 72 and all other applicable codes and standards. All external power supplies must be power limited with battery back-up. All external power supplies and detectors must be UL listed for fire protection signaling applications.

**FIGURE 8. INTERFACE TWO-WIRE CONVENTIONAL DETECTORS – CLASS B**

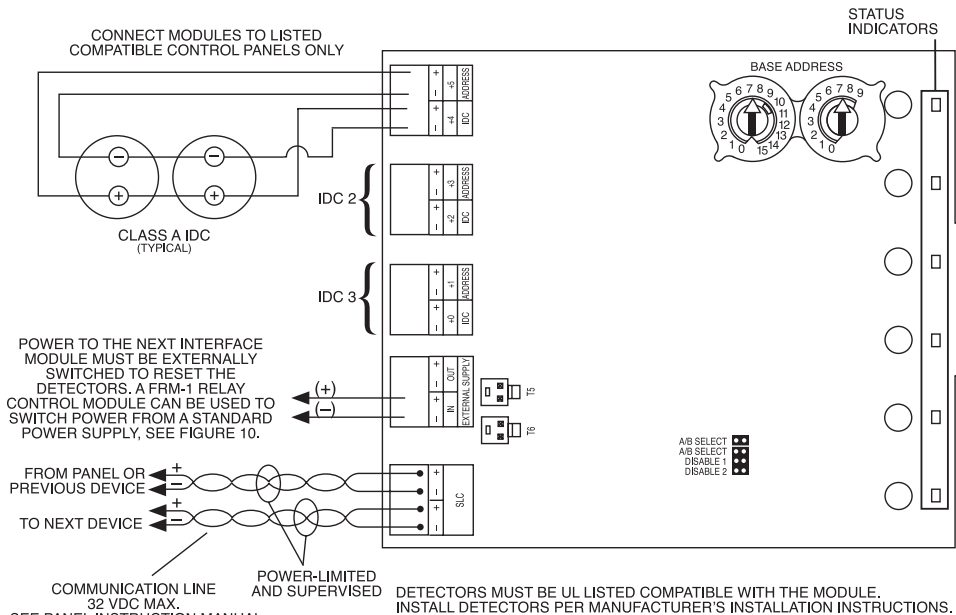
To use a common power supply between multiple MMI-6SF modules, connect a long power supply jumper from T5 or T6 to T5 or T6 on the adjacent MMI-6SF.



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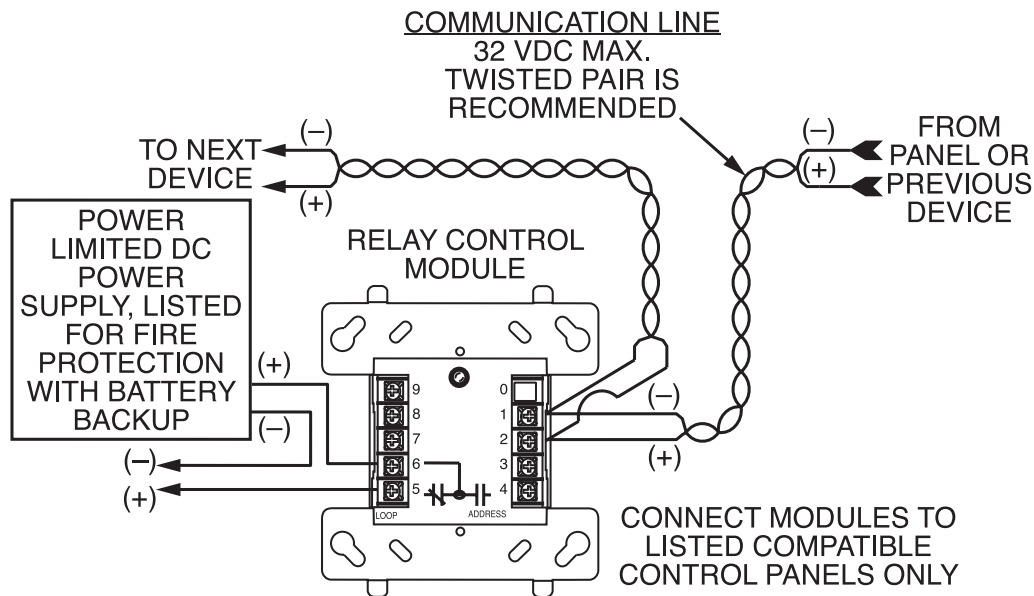
**FIGURE 9. INTERFACE TWO-WIRE CONVENTIONAL DETECTORS – CLASS A**

1. To select Class A, remove the two shunts from the “A/B select” positions.
2. To use a common power supply between multiple MMI-6SF modules, connect a long power supply jumper from T5 or T6 to T5 or T6 on the adjacent MMI-6SF module.



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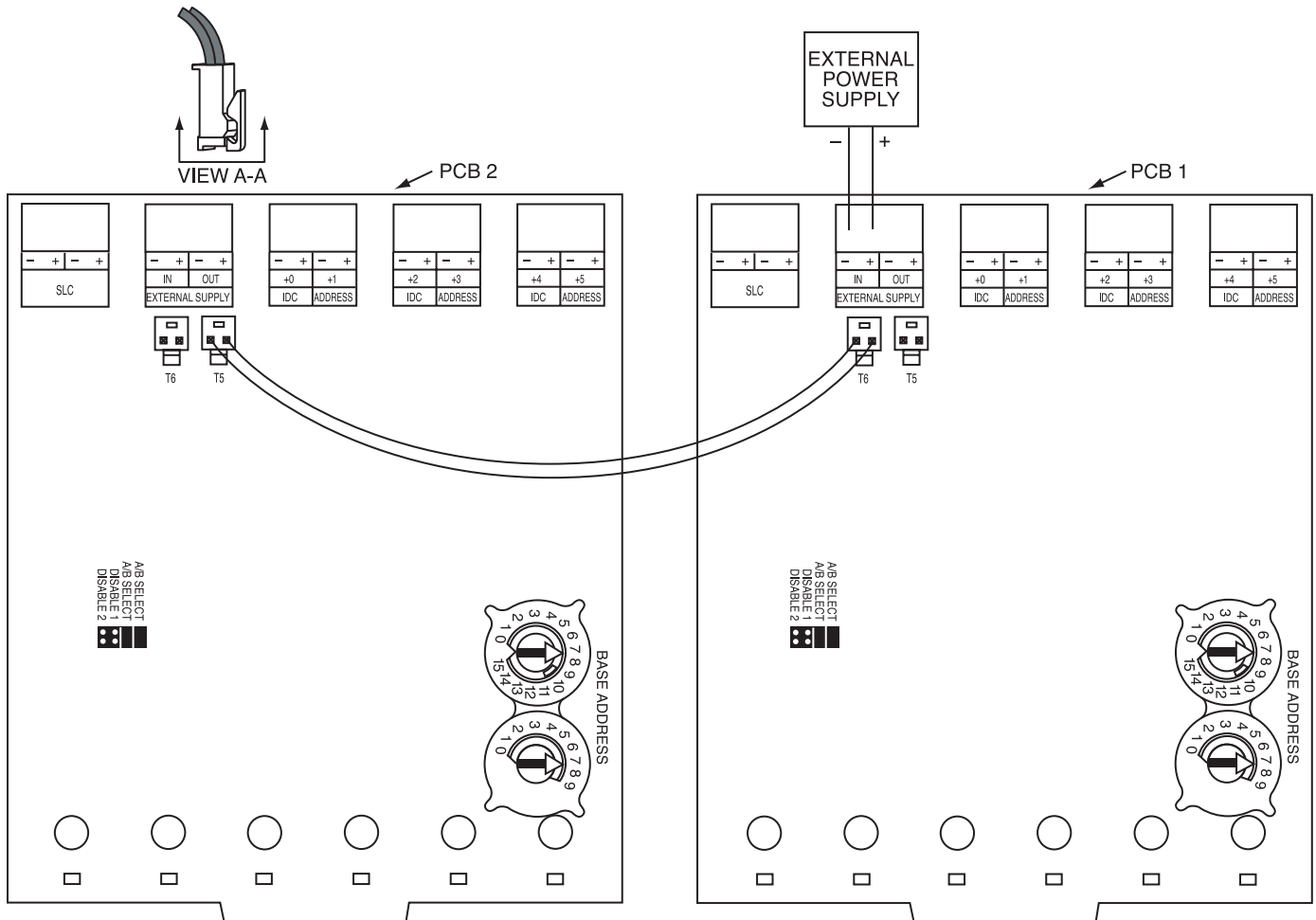
**FIGURE 10. RELAY CONTROL MODULE USED TO DISCONNECT A POWER SUPPLY**



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**FIGURE 11. EXAMPLE OF MULTIPLE BOARDS SHARING SAME EXTERNAL SUPPLY**

Refer to Figures 8 and 9 for typical wiring. Make certain lip on long power supply jumper engages retaining tab on T5 or T6 as shown in View A-A.



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#### DEVICE AND SYSTEM SECURITY

Before installing this product ensure that the tamper seal on the packaging is present and unbroken and the product has not been tampered with since leaving the factory. Do not install this product if there are any indications of tampering. If there are any signs of tampering the product should be returned to the point of purchase.

It is the responsibility of the system owner to ensure that all system components, i.e. devices, panels, wiring etc., are adequately protected to avoid tampering of the system that could result in information disclosure, spoofing, and integrity violation.

#### FCC STATEMENT

This device complies with part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) This device may not cause harmful interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

NOTE: This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation. This equipment generates, uses and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.
- Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver.
- Connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected.
- Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/TV technician for help.