Honeywell | Farenhyt™ Series

Intelligent Control Panel

SLC

Wiring Manual

Document LS10179-000FH-E Rev: B
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Fire Alarm & Emergency Communication System Limitations

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Smoke detectors, even when working properly, have sensing limitations. Detectors that have photoelectronic sensing chambers tend to detect smoldering fires better than flaming fires, which have little visible smoke. Detectors that have ionizing-type sensing chambers tend to detect fast-flaming fires better than smoldering fires. Because fires develop in different ways and are often unpredictable in their growth, neither type of detector is necessarily best and a given type of detector may not provide adequate warning of a fire.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Alarm Signaling Communications:

- **IP connections** rely on available bandwidth, which could be limited if the network is shared by multiple users or if ISP policies impose restrictions on the amount of data transmitted. Service packages must be carefully chosen to ensure that alarm signals will always have available bandwidth. Outages by the ISP for maintenance and upgrades may also inhibit alarm signals. For added protection, a backup cellular connection is recommended.
- **Cellular connections** rely on a strong signal. Signal strength can be adversely affected by the network coverage of the cellular carrier, objects and structural barriers at the installation location. Utilize a cellular carrier that has reliable network coverage where the alarm system is installed. For added protection, utilize an external antenna to boost the signal.
- **Telephone lines** needed to transmit alarm signals from a premise to a central monitoring station may be out of service or temporarily disabled. For added protection against telephone line failure, backup alarm signaling connections are recommended.

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

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Installation Precautions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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FCC Warning

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

Canadian Requirements

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

Le present appareil numerique n'emet pas de bruits radioelectriques depassant les limites applicables aux appareils numeriques de la classe A prescrites dans le Reglement sur le brouillage radioelectrique edicte par le ministere des Communications du Canada.

Software Downloads

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

Documentation Feedback

Your feedback helps us keep our documentation up-to-date and accurate. If you have any comments or suggestions about our online Help or printed manuals, you can email us.

Please include the following information:

- Product name and version number (if applicable)
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- Brief description of content you think should be improved or corrected
- Your suggestion for how to correct/improve documentation

Send email messages to:

FireSystems.TechPubs@honeywell.com

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

This symbol (shown left) on the product(s) and / or accompanying documents means that used electrical and electronic products should not be mixed with general household waste. For proper treatment, recovery and recycling, contact your local authorities or dealer and ask for the correct method of disposal.

Electrical and electronic equipment contains materials, parts and substances, which can be dangerous to the environment and harmful to human health if the waste of electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) is not disposed of correctly.

Table of Contents

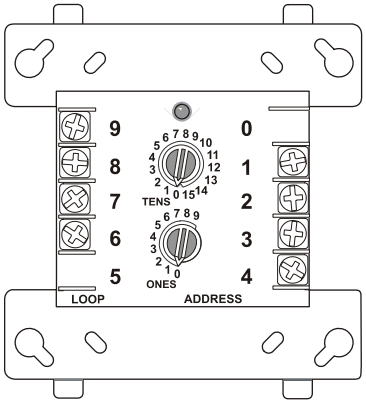
Section 1: Introduction

1.1 Scope

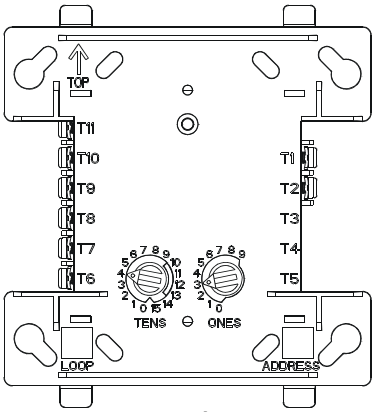
This document describes the operation, installation and wiring of various Signaling Line Circuit (SLC) devices when used with the IFP-2100/ECS, IFP-300/ECS, and IFP-75 control panels. It also provides basic information that applies to SLC loops in general, such as the branch resistance measurements.

Additional information about the specific control panel and the modules and detectors referenced in this document can be found in the respective installation manual as listed in Section 1.1.1, “Reference Documentation”.

Currently, there are two styles of modules available, legacy version and newer version. The obvious difference between the two styles is the orientation of the rotary dials. Refer to the diagram below for an example of each.



IDP-CONTROL and SK-CONTROL
Legacy Version Module
(Vertical Rotary Dial)



IDP-CONTROL and SK-CONTROL
Newer Version Module
(Horizontal Rotary Dial)

NOTE: Only the **IDP-MONITOR, IDP-ZONE, IDP-RELAY, IDP-CONTROL, IDP-MONITOR-2, SK-MONITOR, SK-ZONE, SK-RELAY, SK-CONTROL,** and **SK-MONITOR-2**modules are available as newer type modules. Both the legacy and newer versions share the same part numbers. The newer version modules will be phased in, replacing the legacy version. This manual contains information and wiring diagrams for the newer version of the modules. Refer to “Terminal Conversion Charts for New & Legacy Devices” on page 74 for additional information.

Currently, there are two styles of detector bases available, legacy version and newer version. The obvious difference between the two styles is the orientation of the screw terminals. Refer to Section 9 and Appendix C for an illustration of each.

NOTE: Only the B501 Detector Base, B210LP Detector Base, B224RB Relay Base, and B224BI Isolator Base are available as newer type bases. Both the legacy and newer versions share the same part numbers. The newer version bases will be phased in, replacing the legacy version. This manual contains information and wiring diagrams for the newer version of the bases. Refer to “Intelligent Detector Base Layouts for Legacy Devices” on page 77 for additional information.

1.1.1 Reference Documentation

The table below accommodates a list of document sources containing additional information regarding the devices used on a Signaling Line Circuit:

For information on...	Refer to...	Part Number
IFP-2100, IFP-2100ECS Control Panels	Instruction Manual	LS10143-001SK-E
IFP-300, IFP-300ECS Control Panels	Instruction Manual	LS10145-001SK-E
IFP-75 Control Panel	Instruction Manual	LS10147-001SK-E
Compatible Devices	Device Compatibility Document	LS10167-003FH-E
Wireless Sensor Network	Instruction Manual	LS10036-000FH-E
IDP-PULL-SA Pull Station	Installation Instructions	I56-3606
IDP-PULL-DA Pull Station	Installation Instructions	I56-3605
IDP-MONITOR Monitor Module	Installation Instructions	I56-3603
IDP-MONITOR-10 Monitor Module	Installation Instructions	I56-2731
IDP-MINIMON Mini Monitor Module	Installation Instructions	I56-3604
IDP-ZONE Monitor Module	Installation Instructions	I56-3602
IDP-ZONE-6 Interface Module	Installation Instructions	I56-2733
IDP-MONITOR-2 Dual Monitor Module	Installation Instructions	I56-2730, I56-3614
IDP-CONTROL Control Module	Installation Instructions	I56-3600
IDP-CONTROL-6 Control Module	Installation Instructions	I56-2734
IDP-RELAY Relay Module	Installation Instructions	I56-3601
IDP-RELAY-6 Relay Module	Installation Instructions	I56-2732
IDP-RELAYMON-2 Multiple Input/Output Module	Installation Instructions	I56-3734

For information on...	Refer to...	Part Number
IDP-ISO Isolator Module	Installation Instructions	I56-3627
ISO-6 Isolator Module	Installation Instructions	I56-4096
IDP-ACCLIMATE	Installation Instructions	I56-3611
IDP-PTIR-W/-IV Multi-criteria Detector*	Installation Instructions	I56-6619
IDP-PHOTO, IDP-PHOTO-T Photo Detector	Installation Instructions	I56-3611
IDP-FIRE-CO CO Detector	Installation Instructions	I56-3946
IDP-FIRE-CO-W/-IV CO Detector*	Installation Instructions	I56-6603
IDP-CO-W CO Detector	Installation Instructions	I56-6684
IDP-PHOTO-CO-W Detector	Installation Instructions	I56-6682
IDP-PHOTO-W/-IV Photo Detector	Installation Instructions	I56-6531
IDP-PHOTO-T-W/-IV Photo Detector	Installation Instructions	I56-6534
IDP-PHOTO-R-W/-IV Photo Detector Remote Capable	Installation Instructions	I56-6532
IDP-ION Ionization Detector	Installation Instructions	I56-3607
IDP-HEAT Heat Detector (135°)	Installation Instructions	I56-3608
IDP-HEAT-ROR Heat Detector w/ROR	Installation Instructions	I56-3608
IDP-HEAT-HT Heat Detector (190°)	Installation Instructions	I56-3608
IDP-HEAT-W/-IV Heat Detector (135°)	Installation Instructions	I56-6533
IDP-HEAT-ROR-W/-IV Heat Detector w/ROR	Installation Instructions	I56-6533
IDP-HEAT-HT-W/-IV Heat Detector (190°)	Installation Instructions	I56-6533
IDP-PDUCT Duct Detector	Installation Instructions	I56-2759
IDP-PDUCT-R Duct Detector w/Relay	Installation Instructions	I56-2760
DNR/W Intelligent, non-relay, low-flow photoelectric duct detector housing	Installation Instructions	I56-3051
SK-DUCT-W Duct Detector	Installation Instructions	I56-6628
IDP-BEAM/-T Addressable Beam Detector	Installation Instructions	I56-2735
OSI-RI-FH Intelligent Beam Detector	Installation Instructions	E56-6585
SK-PULL-SA Pull Station	Installation Instructions	I56-3446
SK-PULL-DA Pull Station	Installation Instructions	I56-3447
SK-MONITOR Monitor Module	Installation Instructions	I56-3442
SK-MONITOR-10 Monitor Module	Installation Instructions	I56-3443
SK-MINIMON Mini Monitor Module	Installation Instructions	I56-3444
SK-ZONE Monitor Module	Installation Instructions	I56-3440
SK-ZONE-6 Interface Module	Installation Instructions	I56-3441
SK-MONITOR-2 Dual Monitor Module	Installation Instructions	I56-3435
SK-CONTROL Control Module	Installation Instructions	I56-3436
SK-CONTROL-6 Control Module	Installation Instructions	I56-3437
SK-RELAY Relay Module	Installation Instructions	I56-3438
SK-RELAY-6 Relay Module	Installation Instructions	I56-3439
SK-RELAYMON-2 Multiple Input/Output Module	Installation Instructions	I56-3735
SK-ISO Isolator Module	Installation Instructions	I56-3628
SK-ACCLIMATE	Installation Instructions	I56-3426
SK-PTIR-W Multi-criteria Detector*	Installation Instructions	I56-6618
SK-PHOTO, SK-PHOTO-T Photo Detector	Installation Instructions	I56-3426
SK-FIRE-CO CO Detector	Installation Instructions	I56-3945
SK-FIRE-CO-W CO Detector*	Installation Instructions	I56-6602
SK-CO-W CO Detector	Installation Instructions	I56-6614
SK-PHOTO-CO-W Detector	Installation Instructions	I56-6610
SK-PHOTO-W Photo Detector	Installation Instructions	I56-6527
SK-PHOTO-T-W Photo Detector	Installation Instructions	I56-6530
SK-PHOTO-R-W Photo Detector Remote Capable	Installation Instructions	I56-6528
SK-ION Ionization Detector	Installation Instructions	I56-3428
SK-HEAT Heat Detector (135°)	Installation Instructions	I56-3429
SK-HEAT-ROR Heat Detector w/ROR	Installation Instructions	I56-3429
SK-HEAT-HT Heat Detector (190°)	Installation Instructions	I56-3429
SK-HEAT-W Heat Detector (135°)	Installation Instructions	I56-6529
SK-HEAT-ROR-W Heat Detector w/ROR	Installation Instructions	I56-6529
SK-HEAT-HT-W Heat Detector (190°)	Installation Instructions	I56-6529

For information on...	Refer to...	Part Number
SK-DUCT Duct Detector	Installation Instructions	I56-3432
SK-DUCT-W Duct Detector	Installation Instructions	I56-6628
SK-BEAM/-T Addressable Beam Detector	Installation Instructions	I56-3433
OSI-RI-SK Intelligent Beam Detector	Installation Instructions	I56-6587
SS-HEAT-HT High Heat Detector	Installation Instructions	I56-1404
SS-HEAT-ROR Rate-of-Rise Heat Detector	Installation Instructions	I56-1404
SS-HEAT Heat Detector	Installation Instructions	I56-1404
SS-PHOTO-T Photo/Thermal Detector	Installation Instructions	I56-1405
SS-PHOTO Photo Detector	Installation Instructions	I561406
SS-PTIR Multi-criteria Detector	Installation Instructions	I56-1407
SS-CO CO Detector	Installation Instructions	I56-1408
SS-FIRE-CO Fire/CO Detector	Installation Instructions	I56-1409
SS-PHOTO-CO Photo/CO Detector	Installation Instructions	I56-1410
SS-PHOTO-R Photoelectric Detector	Installation Instructions	I56-1411
B210LP Plug-in Detector Base	Installation Instructions	I56-3739
B501 Legacy Detector Base	Installation Instructions	I56-0357
B501, B501-WHITE, B501-IV, and B501-BL Detector Bases	Installation Instructions	I56-3738
B501BH Sounder Detector Base	Installation Instructions	I56-0491
B501BH-2 Sounder Detector Base	Installation Instructions	I56-2813
B501BHT Temporal Sounder Detector Base	Installation Instructions	I56-1367
B501BHT-2 Temporal Sounder Detector Base	Installation Instructions	I56-2819
B200S-WH, B200S-IV Sounder Detector Bases	Installation Instructions	I56-3387
B200S-LF-WH, B200S-LF-IV Low Frequency Sounder Detector Bases	Installation Instructions	I56-4151
B200SR-WH, B200SR-IV Sounder Detector Bases	Installation Instructions	I56-3392
B200SR-LF-WH, B200SR-LF-IV Low Frequency Sounder Detector Bases	Installation Instructions	I56-4152
B224RB Legacy Relay Detector Base	Installation Instructions	I56-2815
B224RB-WH, B224RB-IV Relay Detector Bases	Installation Instructions	I56-3737
B224BI Isolator Detector Base	Installation Instructions	I56-0725
B224BI-WH, B224BI-IV Isolator Detector Bases	Installation Instructions	I56-3736
B300-6, B300-6-IV Detector Base	Installation Instructions	I56-6566
SD505-PHOTO Photoelectric smoke detector	Installation Instructions	150955
SD505-HEAT Fixed heat detector 135°F–150°F (0°C-37°C)	Installation Instructions	150955
SD505-6AB 6" base	Installation Instructions	150955
SD505-6IB 6" isolator base	Installation Instructions	I56-3541-00
SD505-6RB 6" relay base	Installation Instructions	I56-3542-00
SD505-6SB 6" sounder base	Installation Instructions	I56-3540-00
SD505-DUCT Duct Smoke Detector	Installation Instructions	1700-09882
SD505-DUCTR Duct Detector housing with relay base	Installation Instructions	1700-09882
SD500-PS/-PSDA Single or dual action addressable pull station	Installation Instructions	I56-3632-00
SD500-AIM Addressable input module	Installation Instructions	I56-3547-00
SD500-MIM Mini input monitor module	Installation Instructions	I56-3547-00
SD500-ANM Addressable notification module	Installation Instructions	I56-3544-00
SD500-ARM Addressable relay module	Installation Instructions	I56-3545-00
SD500-SDM Addressable smoke detector module	Installation Instructions	I56-3546-00
SD500-LIM Line isolator module	Installation Instructions	I56-3543-00
SD505-DTS-K Remote test switch & LED indicator for the SD505-DUCTR	Installation Instructions	1700-09882
SD505-TCHB100 Handheld programmer for SD detectors	Installation Instructions	1700-09906

* Listed for use in Open Area Protection Applications per UL 268 7th Edition requirements.

1.2 Overview

Communication between the control panel and intelligent addressable monitor and control devices takes place through a Signaling Line Circuit (SLC), which can be wired to meet the requirements of NFPA Class A, Class B, or Class X.

1.3 Devices

The control panel supports the use of either IDP, SK, or SD SLC devices. Do not mix SLC device types on the control panel. IDP/SK SLC devices can be used with IDP/SK wireless devices.

1.3.1 Isolator Modules

Isolator Modules permit a zone of detectors and modules to be fault isolated from the remainder of the SLC loop, allowing critical components to function in the event of a circuit fault. Isolator modules are required to meet the requirements of an NFPA Class X circuit.

IDP-ISO, SK-ISO, and SD500-LIM - Single fault isolator modules

ISO-6 - Six fault isolator module

1.3.2 Monitor Modules

Addressable modules that allow the control panel to monitor entire circuits of conventional alarm initiating devices, such as manual pull stations, smoke detectors, heat detectors, waterflow and supervisory devices.

IDP-MONITOR, SK-MONITOR, and SD500-AIM - Monitor a Class B or Class A circuit of dry-contact input devices.

IDP-MONITOR-10 and SK-MONITOR-10 - Monitor ten (10) Class B or five (5) Class A normally open contact device circuits.

IDP-MINIMON, SK-MINIMON, and SD500-MIM - Same as the **IDP-MONITOR, SK-MONITOR, and SD500-AIM** except offered in a smaller package for mounting with Class B wired devices. These modules do not have an LED.

IDP-ZONE, SK-ZONE, and SD500-SDM - Monitor a single IDC of two-wire smoke detectors.

IDP-ZONE-6 and SK-ZONE-6 - Addressable modules that provide an interface between the control panel and six (6) Class B or three (3) Class A IDCs of two-wire smoke detectors.

IDP-MONITOR-2 and SK-MONITOR-2 - Similar to **IDP-MONITOR and SK-MONITOR**, but provide for two independent Class B IDCs.

1.3.3 Control Modules

Through the **IDP-CONTROL, SK-CONTROL, and SD500-ANM** addressable control module, the control panel can selectively activate a Notification Appliance Circuit (NAC).

IDP-CONTROL-6 and SK-CONTROL-6 - Similar in operation to the IDP-CONTROL and SK-CONTROL, except it can activate six (6) Class B or three (3) Class A NACs.

1.3.4 Relay Modules

The **IDP-RELAY, SK-RELAY, and SD500-ARM** addressable relay module provide the control panel with a dry-contact output for activating a variety of auxiliary devices.

IDP-RELAY-6 and SK-RELAY-6 - Similar in operation to the IDP-RELAY and SK-RELAY, except it provides six (6) Form-C relays.

1.3.5 Multiple Input/Output Modules

The **IDP-RELAYMON-2 and SK-RELAYMON-2** addressable multiple input/output module monitors two (2) Class B input devices and provides two (2) independent Form-C relay contacts.

1.3.6 Intelligent Detectors

IDP-ACCLIMATE and SK-ACCLIMATE - Multi-criteria smoke sensors that combine a photoelectric sensing chamber and 135°F (57.2°C) fixed temperature heat detection. The sensors use addressable communication to transmit smoke density and other information to the control panel. They adjust their detection parameters and alarm threshold depending on the ambient conditions they sample in its environment.

IDP-PTIR-W/-IV and SK-PTIR-W - Multi-criteria smoke sensor that combines a photoelectric sensing chamber and 135°F (57.2°C) fixed temperature heat detection. The sensor uses addressable communication to transmit smoke density and other information to the control panel. It adjusts its detection parameters and alarm threshold depending on the ambient conditions it samples in its environment.

SK-DUCT-W - An addressable non-relay photoelectric low flow smoke detector. Low Flow refers to the air velocity rating of 100 to 4,000 feet per minute (0.5 to 20.32 m/sec).

SD505-DUCT - Duct Smoke Detector and duct housing including the SD505-PHOTO Photoelectric Smoke Sensor.

SD505-DUCTR - Duct Smoke Detector and duct housing including the SD505-PHOTO Photoelectric Smoke Sensor and relay base

IDP-HEAT and SK-HEAT - Addressable 135° fixed temperature heat detectors using a thermistor sensing circuit for fast response. **IDP-HEAT-ROR and SK-HEAT-ROR** incorporates a thermal rate of rise of 15° F (9.4° C)/minute.

IDP-HEAT-HT and SK-HEAT-HT - Addressable 190° fixed temperature heat detectors using a thermistor sensing circuit for fast response.

IDP-HEAT-W/-IV and SK-HEAT-W - Addressable 135° fixed temperature heat detectors using a thermistor sensing circuit for fast response. **IDP-HEAT-ROR-W/-IV and SK-HEAT-ROR-W** incorporate a thermal rate of rise of 15° F (9.4° C)/minute.

IDP-HEAT-HT-W/-IV and SK-HEAT-HT-W - Addressable 190° fixed temperature heat detectors using a thermistor sensing circuit for fast response.

SS-HEAT - Addressable 135° fixed temperature heat detectors using a thermistor sensing circuit for fast response. **SS-HEAT-ROR** incorporates a thermal rate of rise of 15° F (9.4° C)/minute.

SS-HEAT-HT- Addressable 190° fixed temperature heat detectors using a thermistor sensing circuit for fast response.

SD505-HEAT - An addressable detector using a thermistor sensing circuit for fast response.

IDP-PHOTO and SK-PHOTO - Addressable photoelectric smoke detectors which provide smoke sensing utilizing optical sense technology. The **IDP-PHOTO-T and SK-PHOTO-T** include a 135° F fixed thermal sensor. The **IDP-PHOTOR and SK-PHOTOR** are a low profile, intelligent, photoelectric sensors that are remote test capable. For use with DNR(W).

IDP-PHOTO-W/IV and SK-PHOTO-W - Addressable photoelectric smoke detectors which provide smoke sensing utilizing optical sense technology. The **IDP-PHOTO-T-W/IV and SK-PHOTO-T-W** include a 135° F fixed thermal sensor. The **IDP-PHOTO-R-W/IV and SK-PHOTO-R-W** are a low profile, intelligent, photoelectric sensors that are remote test capable. For use with DNR(W). The IDP-PHOTO is available in ivory with -IV added to the model name.

SS-PHOTO - Addressable photoelectric smoke detectors which provides smoke sensing utilizing optical sense technology. The **SS-PHOTO-T** includes a 135° F fixed thermal sensor. The **SS-PHOTO-R** is a low-profile, intelligent photoelectric sensor that is remote test capable. For use with DNR(W).

SD505-PHOTO - An addressable photoelectric smoke detector which provides smoke sensing utilizing optical sense technology.

IDP-FIRE-CO and SK-FIRE-CO - Addressable devices that provide both fire and carbon monoxide (CO) detection. They combine four separate sensing elements in one unit (smoke, CO, light/flame, and heat) to sense multiple components of a fire. The detector's electrochemical sensing cell creates a separate signal for life safety CO detection.

IDP-FIRE-CO-W/-IV and SK-FIRE-CO-W - Addressable devices that provide both fire and carbon monoxide (CO) detection. They combine four separate sensing elements in one unit (smoke, CO, light/flame, and heat) to sense multiple components of a fire. The detector's electrochemical sensing cell creates a separate signal for life safety CO detection. This model is available in ivory with -IV added to the model name.

SS-FIRE-CO - Addressable device that provides both fire and carbon monoxide (CO) detection. It combines four separate sensing elements in one unit (smoke, CO, light/flame, and heat) to sense multiple components of a fire. The detector's electrochemical sensing cell creates a separate signal for life safety CO detection.

IDP-BEAM and SK-BEAM - Addressable long range projected beam smoke detectors designed to provide open area protection. **IDP-BEAM-T and SK-BEAM-T** have an integral sensitivity test feature that consists of a test filter attached to a servomotor inside the detector optics.

DNR(W) - Innovair Flex, intelligent, non-relay, low flow, photoelectric duct detector housing. This requires the IDP-PHOTOR, IDP-PHOTOR-W/-IV, SK-PHOTOR, or SK-PHOTOR-W photoelectric smoke detector. Accommodates the installation of the IDP-RELAY or SK-RELAY relay module. The **DNRW** is a watertight housing.

OSI-RI-FH and OSI-RI-SK - Addressable long range projected beam smoke detectors designed to provide open area protection.

IDP-CO-W and SK-CO-W - Intelligent, plug-in type Intelligent CO sensor. The sensor transmits an analog representation of carbon monoxide density over a communication line to a control panel.

SS-CO - Intelligent, plug-in type Intelligent CO sensor. The sensor transmits an analog representation of carbon monoxide density over a communication line to a control panel.

IDP-PHOTO-CO-W and SK-PHOTO-CO-W - A plug-in type multi-criteria smoke sensor that offers a photoelectric sensing chamber combined with a carbon monoxide (CO) sensor.

SS-PHOTO-CO - A plug-in type multi-criteria smoke sensor that offers a photoelectric sensing chamber combined with a carbon monoxide (CO) sensor.

SS-PTIR - An intelligent Photoelectric Multi-Criteria Smoke Sensor which is a plug-in type smoke sensor that is a photoelectric sensing chamber combined with Carbon Monoxide (CO), thermal, and infra-red (IR) sensors to help reduce false alarms. The 2251-COPTIR adds thermal sensors that will alarm at a fixed temperature of 135° F (57.2° C) and alarm sensitivity options with built-in alarm and pre-alarm time delay.

1.3.7 Manual Pull Stations

The **IDP-PULL-DA and SK-PULL-DA** are dual-action pull stations, and the **IDP-PULL-SA and SK-PULL-SA** are single action pull stations, that, when activated, provide an addressable identification and its location to the control panel. An addressable monitor module is mounted inside the pull station to facilitate servicing and replacement.

The **SD500-PS** is a single-action pull station and the **SD500-PSDA** is a dual-action pull station, that, when activated, provide an addressable identification and its location to the control panel. An addressable monitor module is mounted inside the pull station to facilitate servicing and replacement.

1.3.8 Wireless Gateway

WIDP-WGI and WSK-WGI - The wireless gateway acts as a bridge between a group of wireless fire devices and an SLC loop on the IFP-2100/ECS, IFP-300/ECS, or IFP-75. It is powered by the SLC loop or by a regulated, external 24VDC UL listed power supply. Available wireless devices include a photo detector, a photo/heat detector, an Acclimate detector, a fixed-temperature heat detector, a rate-of-rise heat detector, and a monitor module. For details about wireless devices, system setup, and operation, see the *SWIFT™ Smart Wireless Integrated Fire Technology Instruction Manual*.

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

1.4 SLC Capacity

The protocol selected for an SLC loop determines the maximum number of devices that can be handled by the loop. Within those limits, the individual control panel may have additional restrictions. See the specific installation manual for this information.

1.5 SLC Performance

SLC performance depends on the type of circuit (Class A, Class B, or Class X) and the components on the circuit.

NOTE: SLC operation meeting Class X requirements isolates each device on the SLC from faults that may occur within other areas of the SLC.

Wiring Class requirements are determined by national and local codes. Consult with the Authority Having Jurisdiction before wiring the SLC. The table below (derived from NFPA 72-1999) lists the trouble conditions that result when a fault exists on an SLC.

Type of Fault	Class B	Class A	Class X
Single Open	Trouble	Alarm, Trouble	Alarm, Trouble
Single Ground	Alarm, Trouble (ground)	Alarm, Trouble (ground)	Alarm, Trouble (ground)
Short	Trouble	Trouble	Alarm, Trouble
Short and open	Trouble	Trouble	Trouble
Short and ground	Trouble	Trouble	Alarm, Trouble
Open and ground	Trouble	Alarm, Trouble	Alarm, Trouble
Communications loss	Trouble	Trouble	Trouble
• Trouble - The control panel will indicate a trouble condition for this type of fault. • Alarm - The control panel must be able to process an alarm input signal in the presence of this type of fault.			

Table 1.1 SLC Performance

1.6 Surge Suppression

The IFP-2100/ECS, IFP-300/ECS, and IFP-75 have built-in surge suppressors for all field wiring. No additional surge suppression is necessary.

1.7 LED Operation

The table below lists the LED operation on the various devices on an SLC.

Device	Standby	Activated
Monitor Module	Blinks RED	Steady RED
Control Module	Blinks GREEN	Steady GREEN
Detector	Blinks RED	Steady RED

Table 1.2 LED Operation

Section 2: Wiring Requirements

2.1 Wire Sizing

The SLC requires use of a specific wire type, depending on the mode of operation, to ensure proper circuit functioning. Wire size should be no smaller than 18 AWG (0.75 mm^2) and no larger than 12 AWG (3.25 mm^2) wire. The wire size depends on the length of the SLC circuit. It is recommended that all SLC wiring be twisted-pair to minimize the effects of electrical interference.

2.1.1 IDP and SK Protocol Wiring Requirements

While shielded wire is not required, it is recommended that all SLC wiring be twisted-pair to minimize the effects of electrical interference.

Use Table 2.1 to determine the specific wiring requirements for the SLC.

Wire Requirements	Distance in Feet (meters)	Wire Type
RECOMMENDED: Twisted-unshielded pair, 12 to 18 AWG (3.31mm^2 to 0.82 mm^2).	12,500 ft. (3,810 m) 9,500 ft. (2895.6 m) 6,000 ft. (1,828.8 m) 3,700 ft. (1,127.76 m)	12 AWG (3.31 mm^2) 14 AWG (2.08 mm^2) 16 AWG (1.31 mm^2) 18 AWG (0.82 mm^2)
Untwisted, unshielded wire, in conduit or outside of conduit.	5,000 ft. (1,528 m) 3,700 ft. (,127.76 m)	12 to 16 AWG (3.31^2 mm to 1.31 mm^2) 18 AWG (0.82 mm)
Twisted, shielded pair Note: • Shields must be isolated from ground • Shields should be broken at each device	5,000 ft. (1524 m) 3,700 ft. (1,127.76 m)	12 to 16 AWG (3.31 mm^2 to 1.31 mm^2) 18 AWG (0.82 mm^2)
Note: Maximum total capacitance of all SLC wiring (both between conductors and from any conductor to ground) should not exceed 0.5 µF.		

Table 2.1 SLC Wiring Requirements for IDP and SK Modules

2.1.2 Wire Sizing for 6815

The SLC requires use of a specific wire type, depending on mode of operation, to ensure proper circuit functioning. Wire size should be no smaller than 18 AWG (0.075 mm) and no larger than 12 AWG (3.25 mm) wire. The wire size depends on the length of the SLC circuit. It is recommended that all wiring be twisted-pair to minimize the effects of electrical interference shield termination.

2.1.3 Wire Sizing on 5815XL for SD Devices

The wire can be untwisted, unshielded, solid or stranded as long as it meets the National Electric Code 760-51 requirements for power limited fire protective signaling cables. Wire distances are computed using copper wire.

Maximum wiring resistance is 50 ohms for SD devices.

Maximum loop length depends on the wire gauge.

Wire Gauge	Max. Distance
22 AWG	1500 feet
18 AWG	3900 feet
16 AWG	6200 feet
14 AWG	10,000 feet

Table 2.2 Maximum Wiring Distance for SD Devices

2.2 Measuring Resistance & Length

2.2.1 Two-Wire SLC - Class B

Loop Resistance

T-tapping of the SLC wiring is permitted for 2-wire Class B configurations. The total DC resistance from the control panel to each branch end cannot exceed 50 ohms. Measure DC resistance as detailed and shown below:

1. With power removed, short the termination point of one branch at a time and measure the DC resistance from the beginning of the SLC to the end of that particular branch.

2. Repeat this procedure for all remaining branches in the SLC.

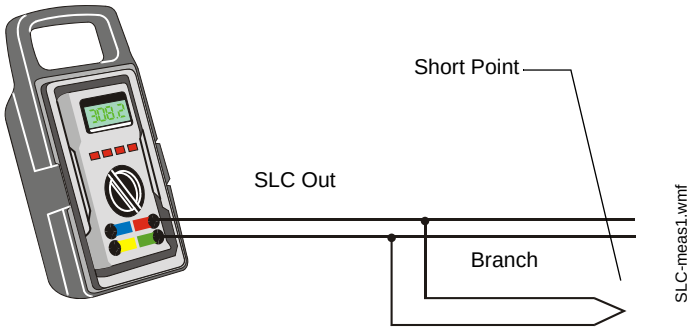


Figure 2.1 Measuring DC Resistance of a Two-Wire SLC

Total Wire Length

The total wire length of all combined branches of one SLC cannot exceed the limits set forth in each system's instruction manual. Determine the total length in each SLC by summing the wire lengths of all branches of one SLC.

In the following figure, the total length of the SLC is determined by adding the lengths of Branch A plus Branch B plus Branch C.

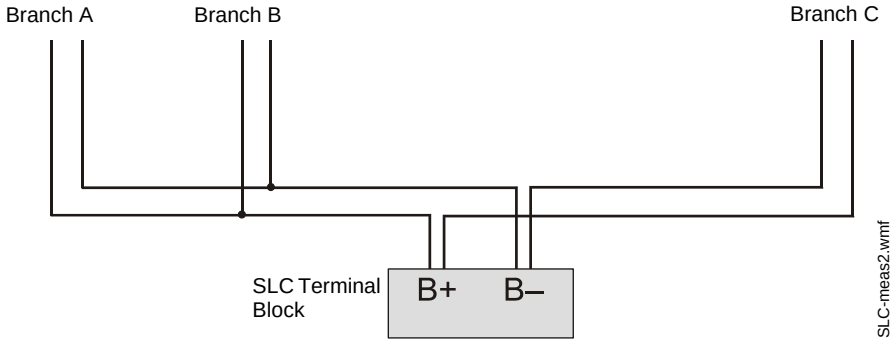


Figure 2.2 Measuring the Total Wire Length - Two-Wire SLC

2.2.2 Four-Wire SLC Class A and Class X

Loop Resistance

The total DC resistance of the SLC pair cannot exceed 50 ohms. Measure DC resistance as detailed and shown below.

1. Disconnect the SLC channel B (Out) and SLC channel A (Return) at the control panel.
2. Short the two leads of SLC channel A (Return).
3. Measure the resistance across the SLC channel B (Out) leads.

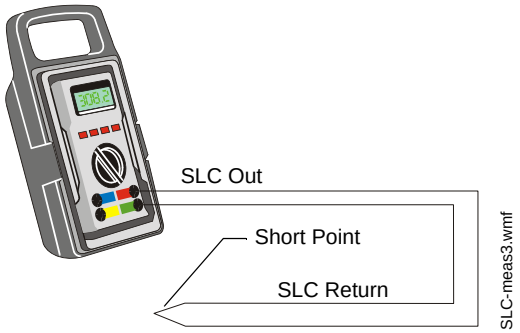


Figure 2.3 Measuring DC Resistance of a Four-Wire SLC

Total Wire Length

The total wire length in a four-wire SLC cannot exceed the limits set forth in each system's instruction manual. The figure below identifies the output and return loops from SLC terminal on the control panel:

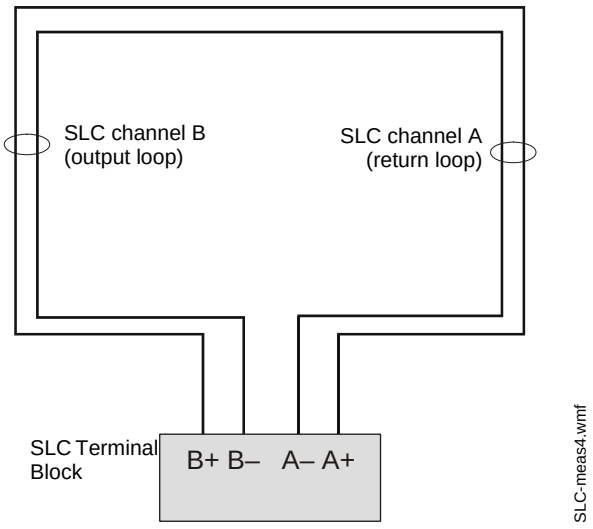


Figure 2.4 Measuring the Wire Length – Four-Wire SLC

2.3 Terminal Blocks

The terminal blocks on the board that concern the SLC circuit are described below. For more information on this subject, refer to the control panel's Instruction Manual.

2.3.1 IFP-75

24 VDC power may be supplied by a remote power supply such as the Honeywell HPF-PS6/10. The wiring class of the external power source must match the wiring class of the device being powered.

TB2 provides connections for the SLC wiring.

The SLC supports 75 SK/IDP detectors and 75 SK/IDP modules or 75 SD devices.

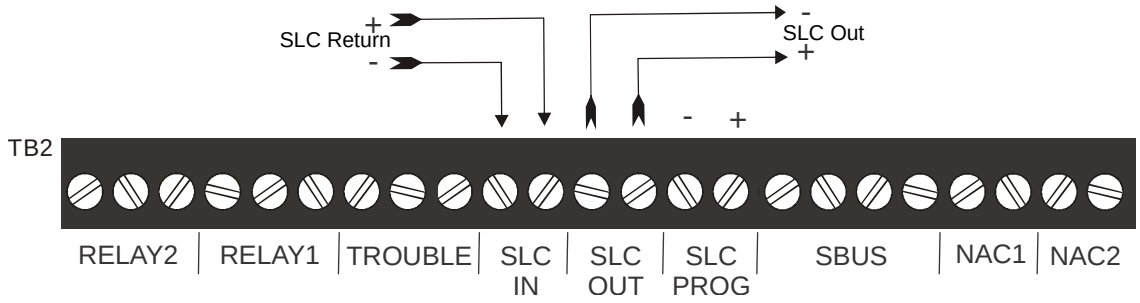


Figure 2.5 IFP-75 Terminal Block

2.3.2 IFP-300/ECS

24 VDC power may be supplied by a remote power supply such as the Honeywell HPF-PS6/10. The wiring class of the external power source must match the wiring class of the device being powered.

TB2 provides connections for the SLC wiring.

The SLC supports 159 SK/IDP detectors and 159 SK/IDP modules or 127 SD devices.

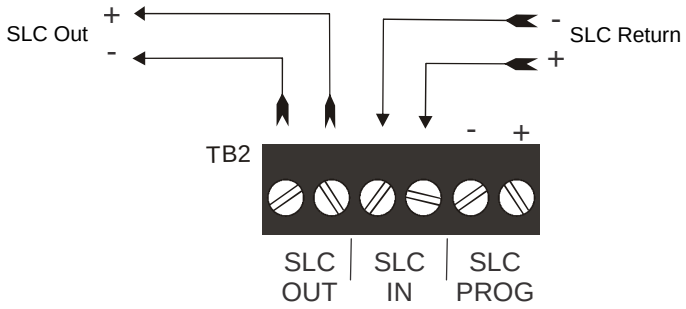


Figure 2.6 IFP-300/ECS Terminal Block

2.3.3 IFP-2100/ECS

24 VDC power may be supplied by a remote power supply such as the Honeywell HPF-PS6/10. The wiring class of the external power source must match the wiring class of the device being powered.

TB2 provides connections for the SLC wiring.

The SLC supports 159 SK/IDP detectors and 159 SK/IDP modules or 127 SD devices.

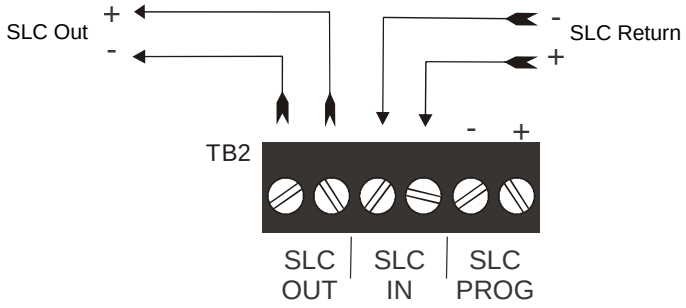


Figure 2.7 IFP-2100/ECS Terminal Block

Section 3: SLC Circuits without Isolators

3.1 Overview

This chapter concerns itself with the two Classes of circuits that do not require isolation devices:

- NFPA Class B
- NFPA Class A

3.2 NFPA Class B SLC

NFPA Class B requirements can be met by using the diagram below.

- T-tapping of the SLC wiring is allowed for Class B configuration.

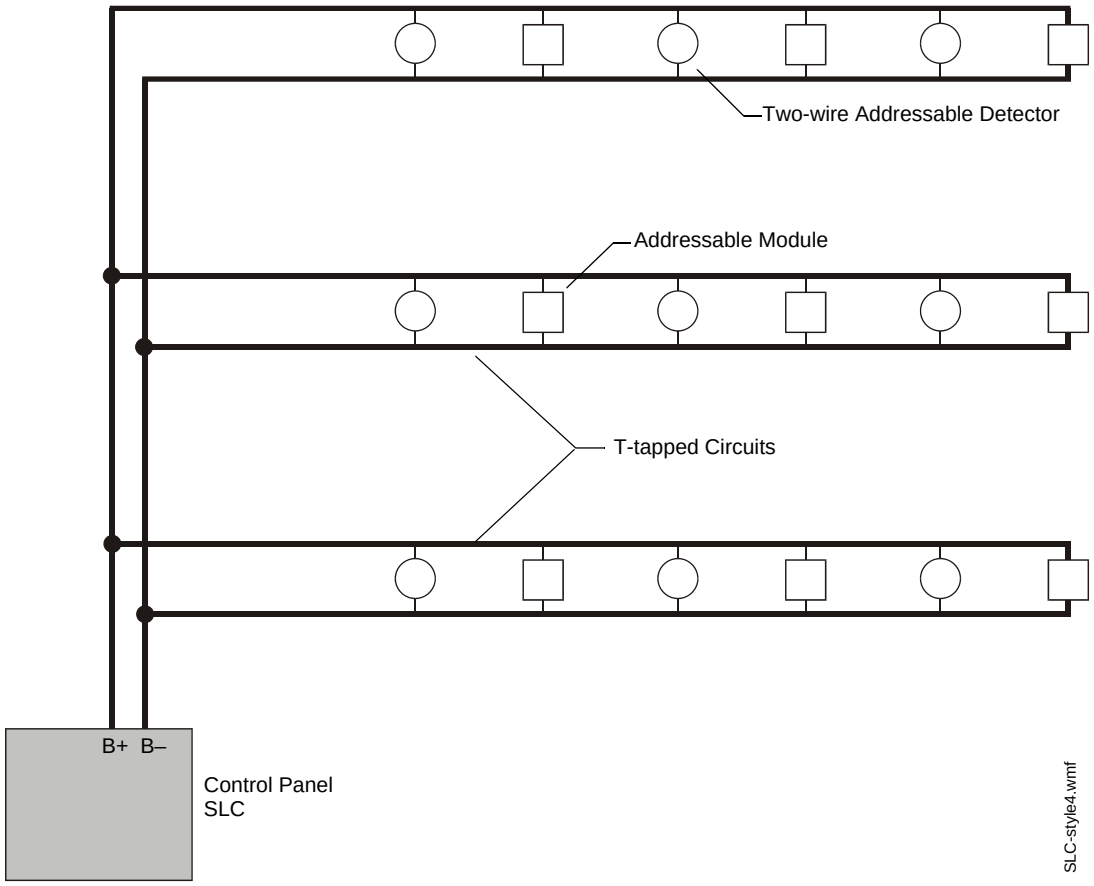


Figure 3.1 Basic NFPA Class B SLC

3.3 NFPA Class A SLC

NFPA Class A requirements can be met by using the diagram below.

- T-tapping of the SLC wiring is NOT allowed for Class A configuration.

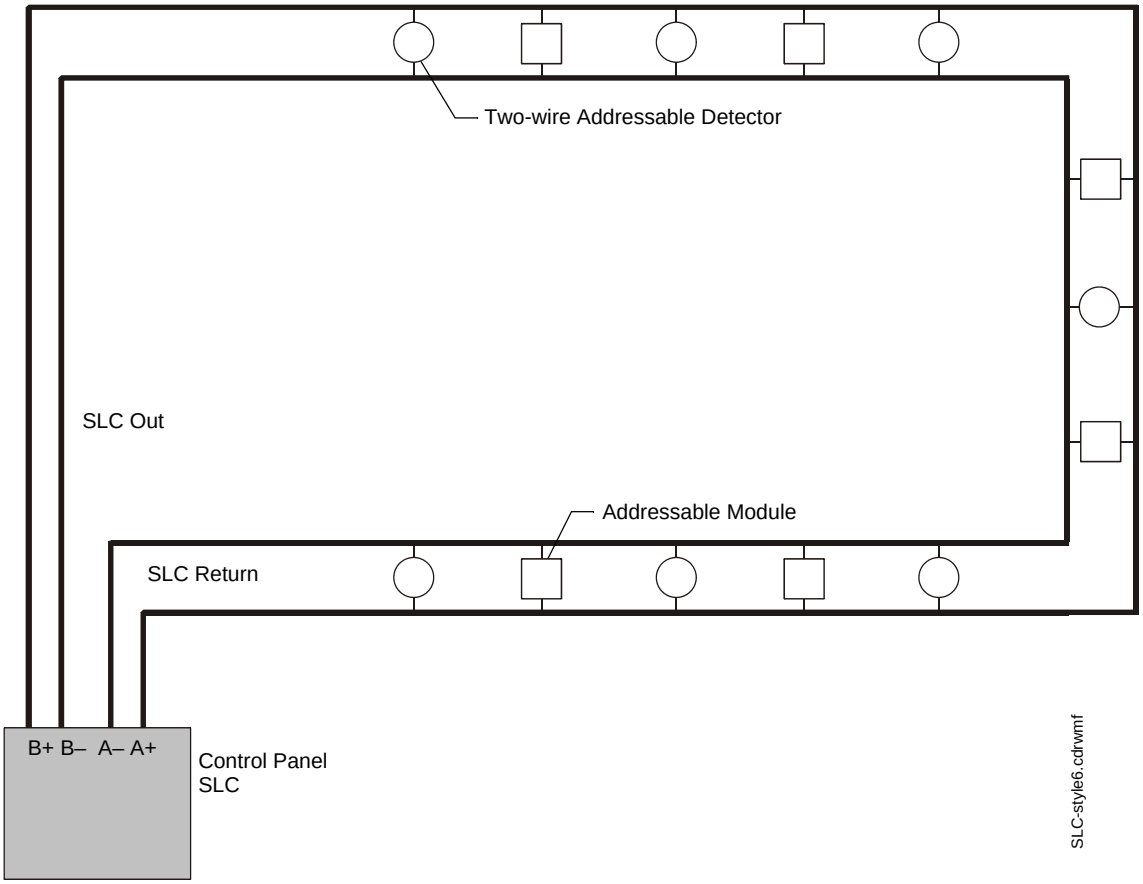


Figure 3.2 Basic NFPA Class A SLC

Section 4: SLC Circuits with Isolators

4.1 Fault Isolator Devices

There are three isolator devices used to protect critical elements of the SLC from faults on other SLC branches or segments.

- Fault Isolator Modules: **IDP-ISO, SK-ISO, and SD500-LIM**
- Six Fault Isolator Module: **ISO-6**
- Isolator Detector Base: **B224BI/-WH/-IV**

A Fault Isolator Module on both sides of a device, or the combination of Isolator Base and Isolator Module is required to comply with NFPA Class X requirements.

CAUTION: MAXIMUM ADDRESSABLE DEVICES

- If relay or sounder bases are not used, a maximum of 25 addressable devices can be connected between Isolator Modules and/or Bases. When relay or sounder bases are used, the maximum number of addressable devices that can be connected between Isolators is reduced to seven. Isolator modules will not function properly when these limits are exceeded.
- When more than 100 Isolator Modules are connected to an SLC loop, the address capacity of the loop is reduced by two (2) addresses for every isolator device in excess of 100.

4.1.1 Isolating an SLC Branch

The module continuously monitors the circuit connected to terminals 3(–) and 4(+). Upon power-up, an integral relay is latched on. The module periodically pulses the coil of this relay. A short circuit on the SLC resets the relay. The module detects the short and disconnects the faulted SLC branch or segment by opening the positive side of the SLC (terminal 4). This isolates the faulty branch from the remainder of the loop preventing a communication problem with all other addressable devices on the remaining branches (labeled “Continuation of the SLC” in the figure below). During a fault condition, the control panel registers a trouble condition for each addressable device which is isolated on the SLC segment or branch. Once the fault is removed, the module automatically reapplies power to the SLC branch or segment.

4.1.2 Wiring an Isolator Module

IDP-ISO and SK-ISO Modules

The figure below shows typical wiring of an IDP-ISO, SK-ISO, and SD500-LIM Isolator Module.

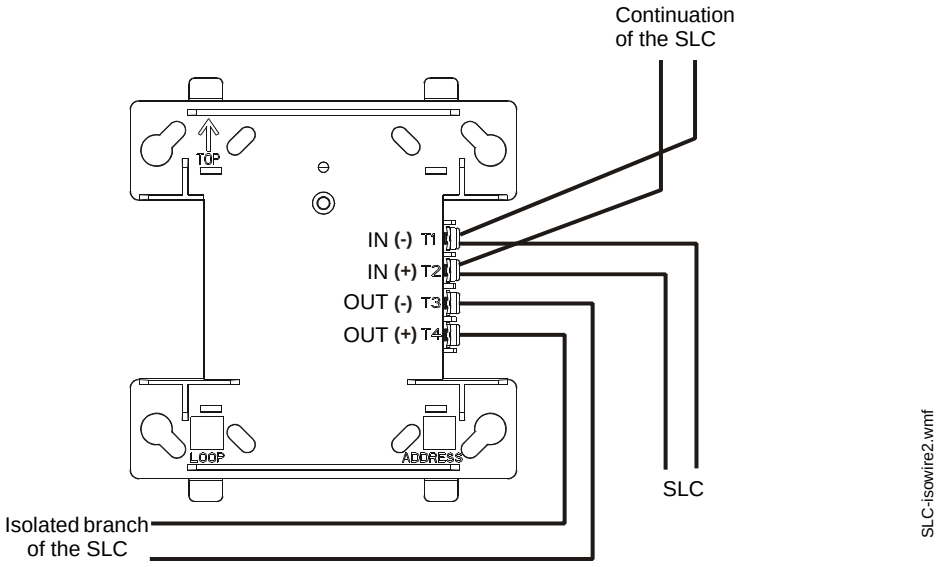


Figure 4.1 Wiring an IDP-ISO and SK-ISO Modules

ISO-6 Module

The figure below shows typical wiring of an ISO-6 Isolator Module.

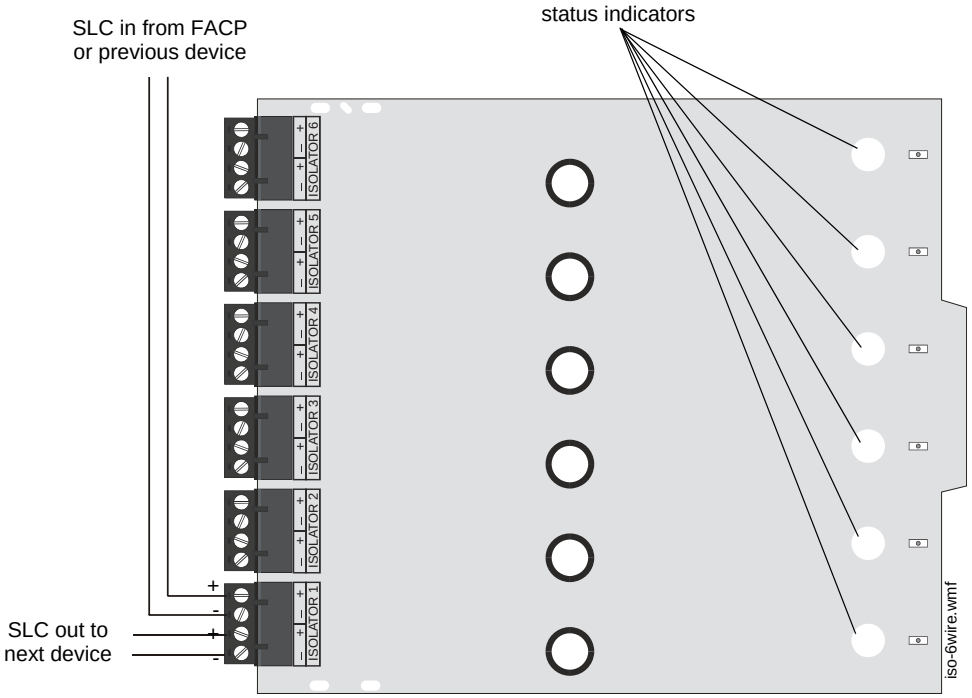


Figure 4.2 Wiring an ISO-6 Module

SD500-LIM Module

The figure below shows typical wiring of an SD500-LIM Isolator Module.

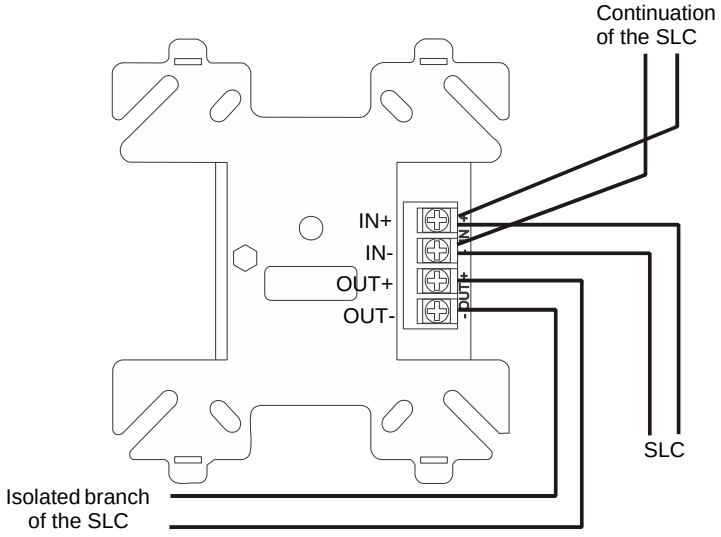


Figure 4.3 Wiring an SD500-LIM

4.2 NFPA Class B SLC Using Isolator Modules

A variation of a Class B operation using IDP-ISO, SK-ISO, and SD500-LIM isolator modules to protect each branch of the SLC is shown below. Refer to Figure 4.1 for IDP-ISO, SK-ISO, and SD500-LIM wiring and to Section 4.1 for limitations.

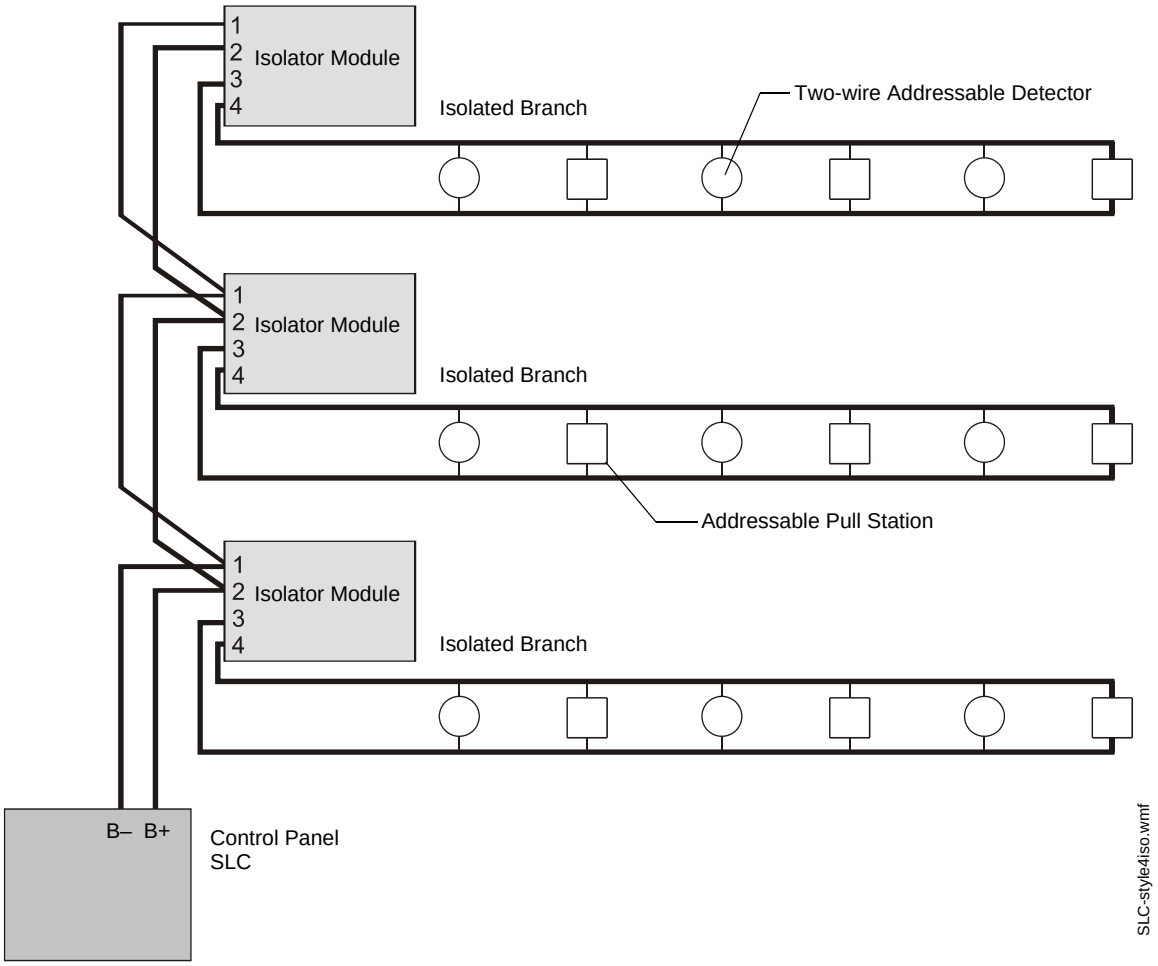


Figure 4.4 NFPA Class B SLC Using IDP-ISO, SK-ISO, and SD500-LIM Isolator Modules

A variation of a Class B operation using an ISO-6 isolator module to protect each branch of the SLC is shown below. Each terminal on the ISO-6 acts as a single IDP-ISO and SK-ISO module. Refer to Figure 4.2 for ISO-6 wiring and to Section 4.1 for limitations. Note that the ISO-6 cannot accept two wires at one pin. Wire Class B SLC loops as shown in the figure below.

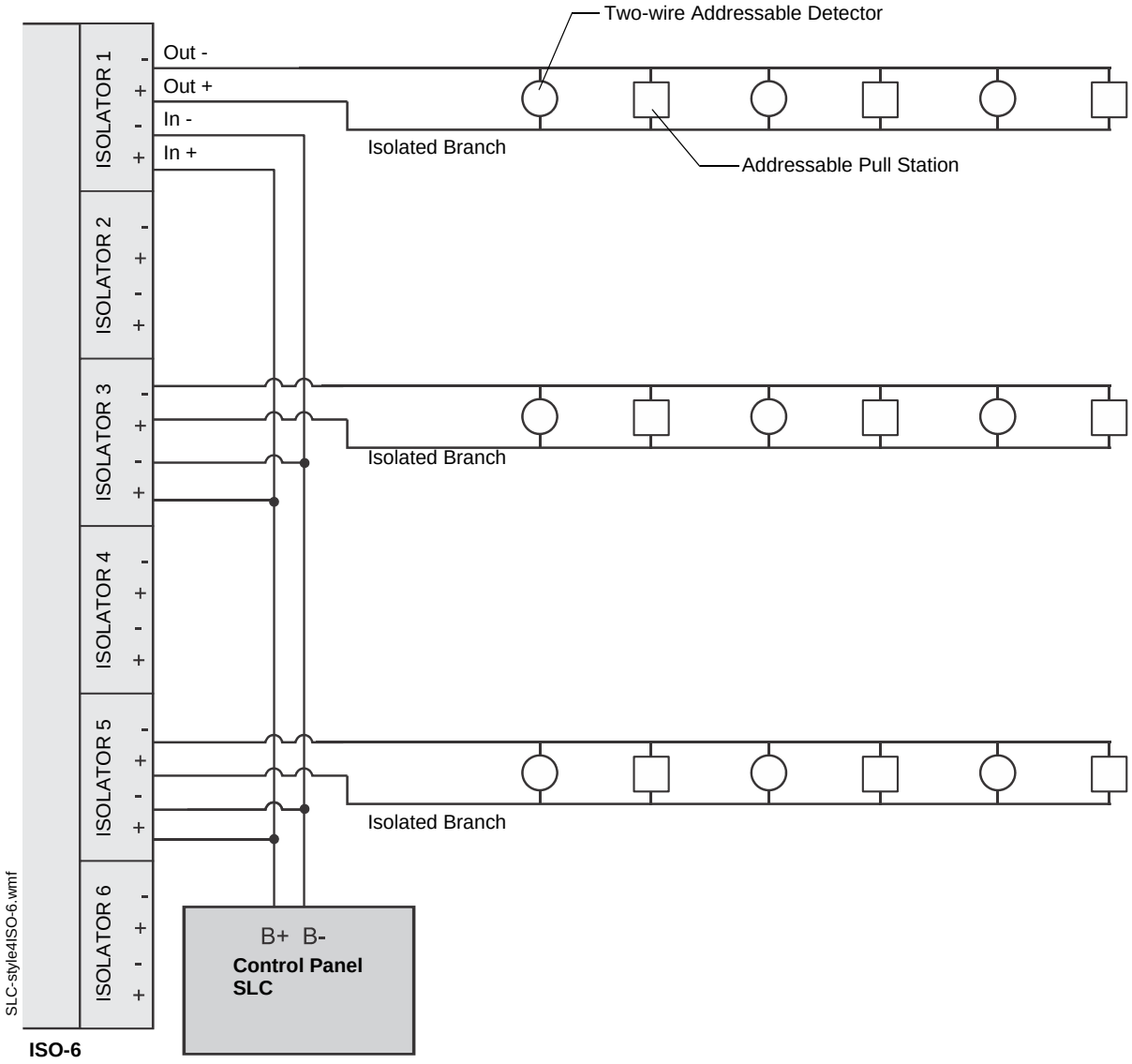


Figure 4.5 NFPA Class B SLC Using an ISO-6 Isolator Module

4.3 NFPA Class A SLC Using Isolator Modules

A variation of Class A operation using isolator modules to protect a section of the SLC. By flanking each group of devices with an IDP-ISO, SK-ISO, and SD500-LIM fault isolator module, each group is protected from faults that may occur in the other groups. For example, a fault in Section B will not effect Sections A & C. The isolator modules on either side of Section B will open the loop. Section A will still operate from power on the SLC Out side and Section C will operate from the SLC Return side.

- A combination of isolator modules and isolator bases may be used.
- T-tapping is NOT allowed within the Class A configuration.
- Isolator modules shall be within 20 feet (6.1 meters) of device and must be enclosed in metal conduit.

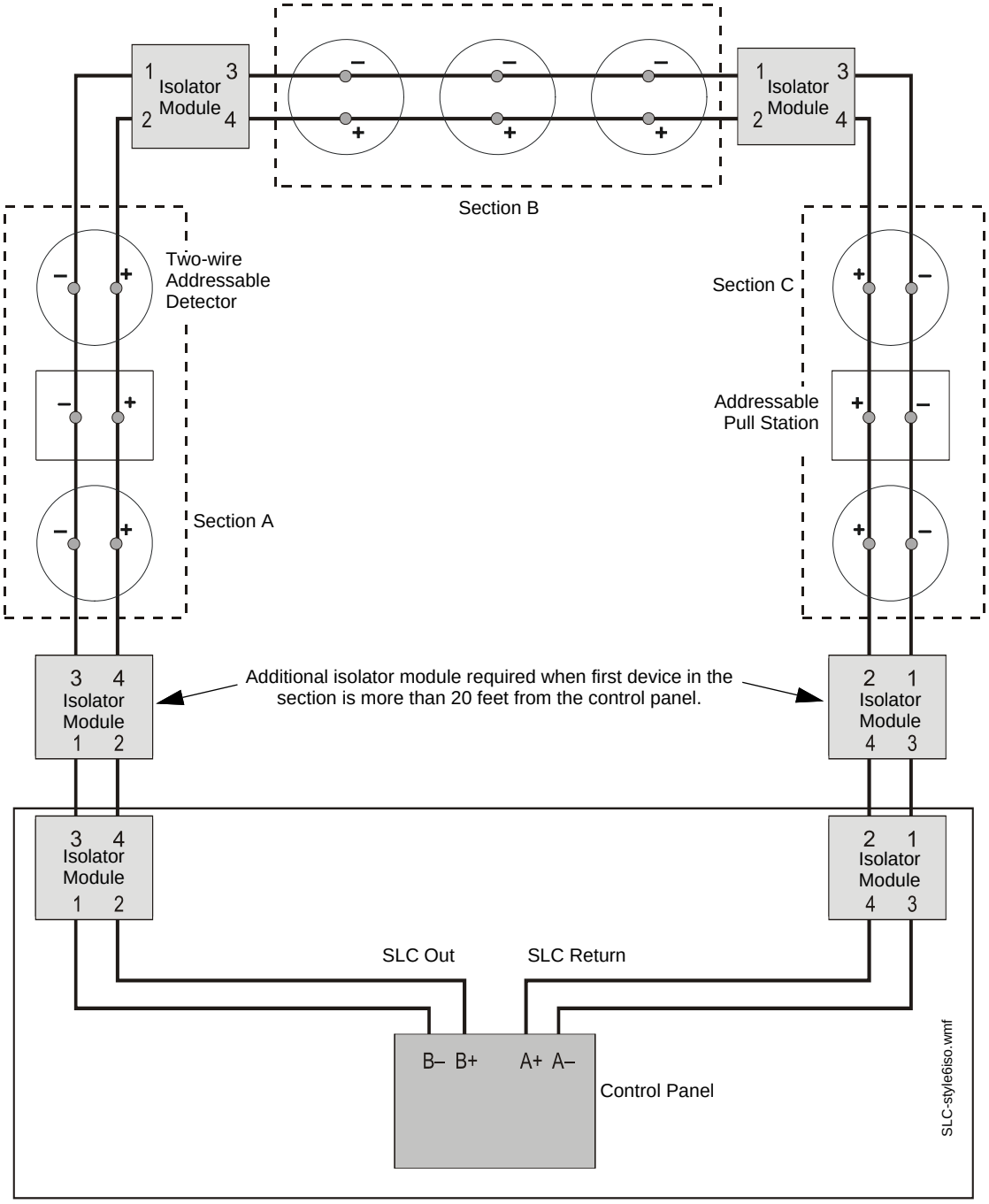


Figure 4.6 NFPA Class A SLC Using Isolator Modules

4.4 NFPA Class X SLC Using Isolator Modules

Class X operation requires using isolator modules (or a combination of isolator modules and isolator bases) before and after each device. Flanking each device with an isolator provides fault protection to all other devices on the loop.

- T-tapping is NOT allowed within the Class X wiring configuration.
- When a detector base or pull station is used, install isolator modules on both sides of the device.
- Connections between isolator modules and the device they isolate must be “close-nippled” conduit, within 3 feet (91.44 cm).

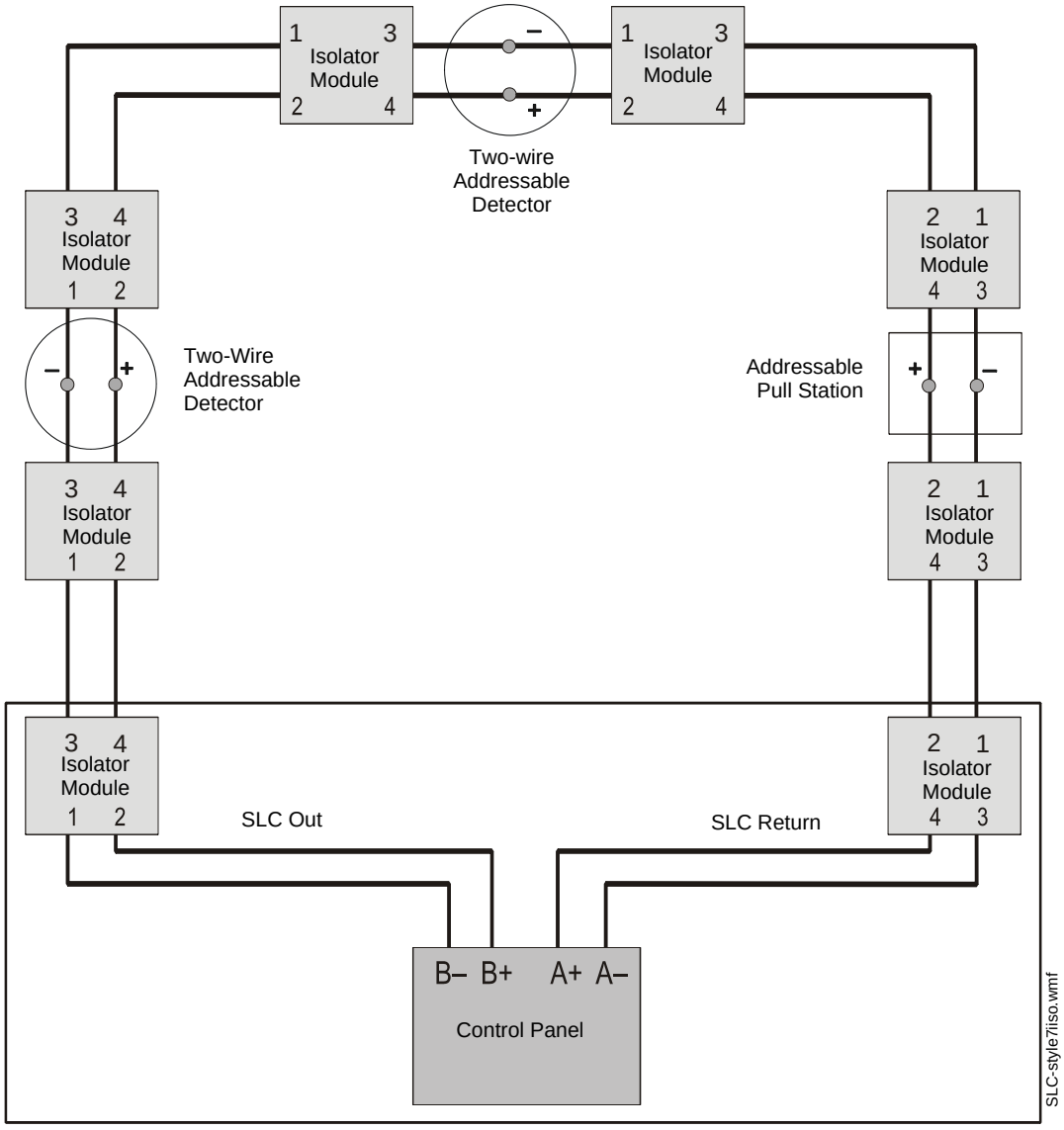


Figure 4.7 NFPA Class X SLC Using Isolator Modules

Section 5: Monitor Modules

5.1 Descriptions

These addressable modules monitor conventional contact-type alarm initiating devices. You can configure module circuits as an NFPA Class B or Class A Initiating Device Circuits (IDC). There is no limit to the number of contact-type devices installed on a monitor module circuit.

NOTE: For more information on the individual module specifications refer to the Installation Instructions that are provided with these devices.

5.1.1 Addressable Monitor Modules

IDP-MONITOR and SK-MONITOR Monitor Modules

These are addressable modules that monitor either a Class B or Class A circuit of dry-contact input devices. These modules are capable of participating in degraded mode where supported by the FACP.

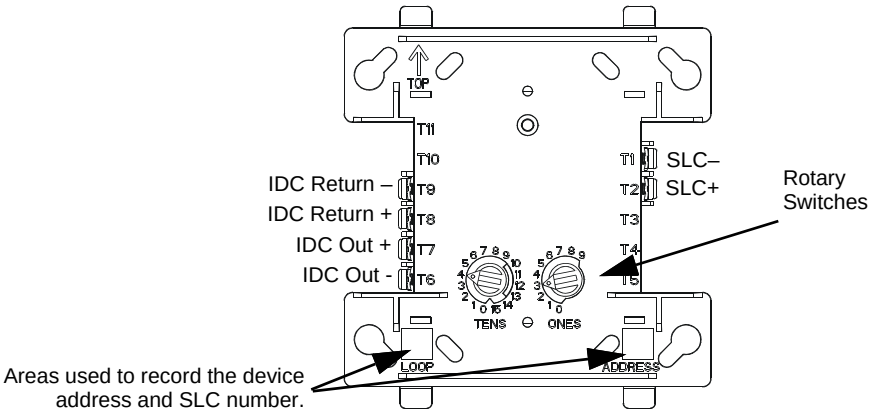


Figure 5.1 IDP-MONITOR and SK-MONITOR Monitor Modules

SD500-AIM Monitor Module

This is an addressable module that monitors either a Class B or Class A circuit of dry-contact input devices.

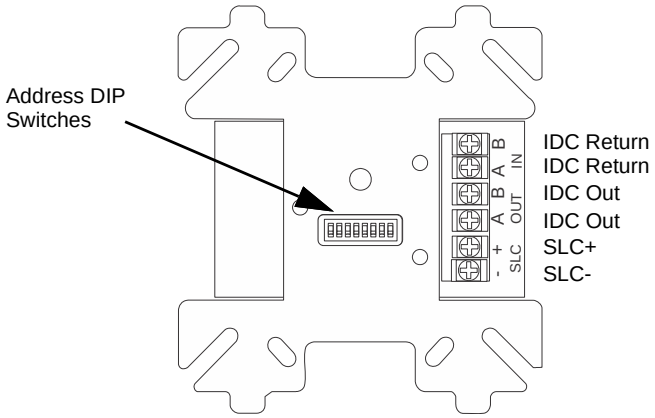


Figure 5.2 SD500-AIM Monitor Module

IDP-MONITOR-10 and SK-MONITOR-10 Monitor Modules

These are addressable monitor modules intended to interface between the FACP and up to ten (10) Class B or five (5) Class A IDCs containing normally open contact devices.

These types of modules are contained in an IDP-ACB cabinet. The IDP-ACB can accommodate up to 2 modules.

See the *Installation Instructions* provided with module for proper installation into a cabinet.

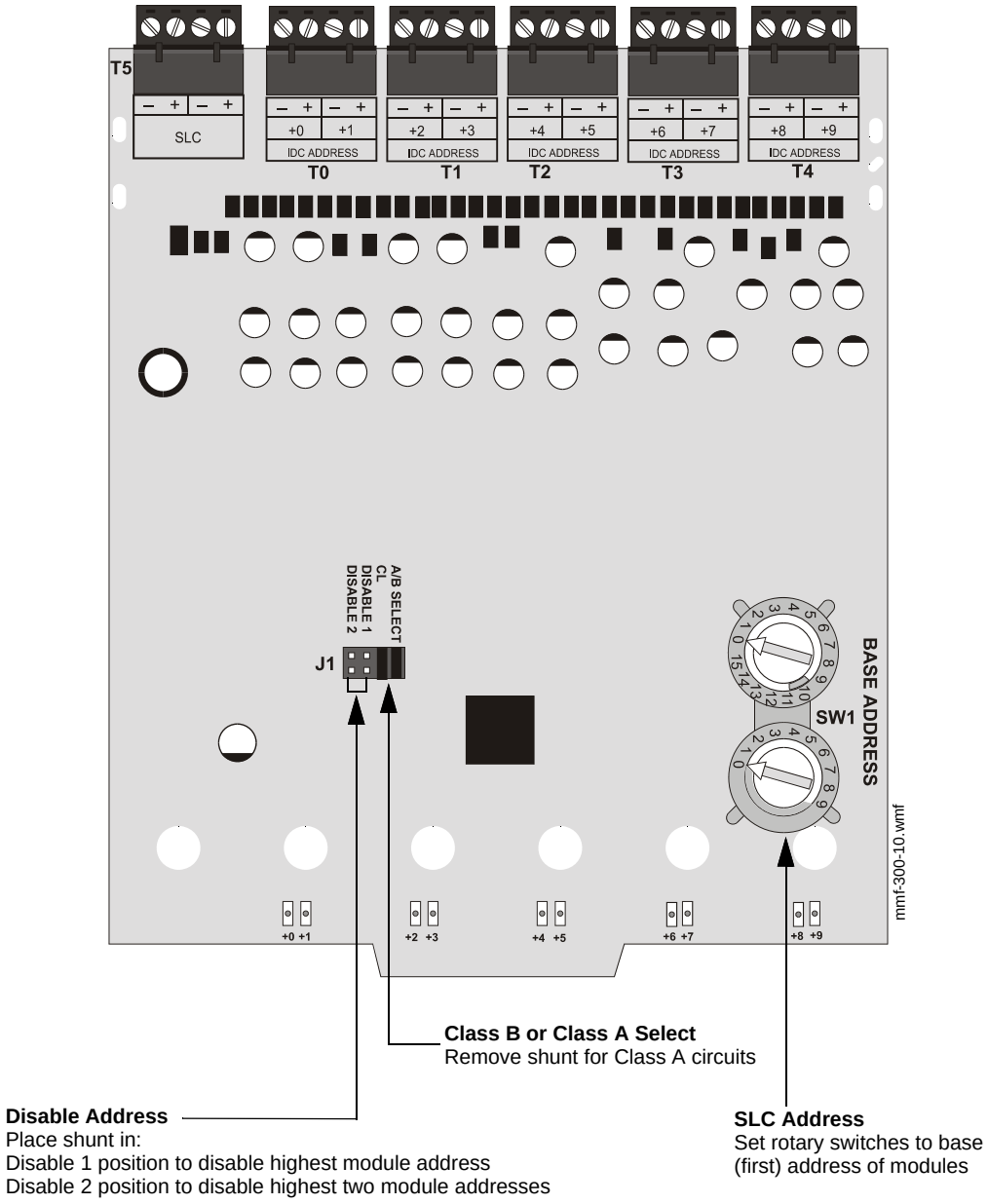


Figure 5.3 IDP-MONITOR-10 and SK-MONITOR-10 Monitor Modules

5.1.2 Zone Interface Modules

IDP-ZONE and SK-ZONE Modules

Similar to the IDP-MONITOR and SK-MONITOR, these modules are used to monitor a single IDC of UL listed compatible two-wire 24 volt conventional smoke detectors. Refer to the *Device Compatibility Documents* for a list of compatible detectors.

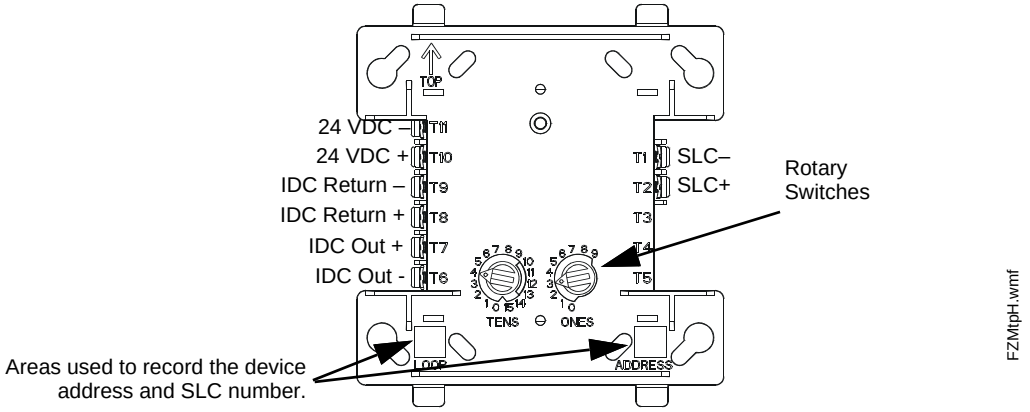


Figure 5.4 IDP-ZONE and SK-ZONE Interface Modules

SD500-SDM Module

Similar to the SK500-AIM, this module is used to monitor a single IDC of UL listed compatible two-wire 24 volt conventional smoke detectors. Refer to the *Device Compatibility Documents* for a list of compatible detectors.

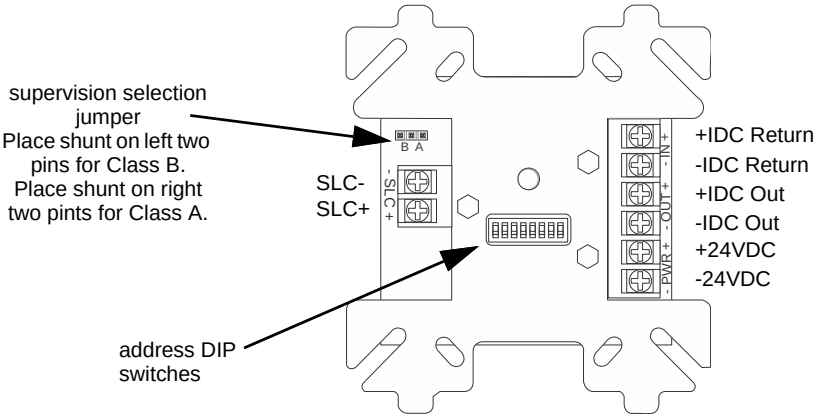


Figure 5.5 SD500-SDM Smoke Detector Module

IDP-ZONE-6 and SK-ZONE-6 Interface Modules

These monitor modules are intended to interface between the FACP and a conventional alarm system with up to six (6) Class B or three (3) Class A IDCs containing normally open contact devices.

These types of modules are contained in an IDP-ACB cabinet. The IDP-ACB can accommodate up to 2 modules.

See the *Installation Instructions* provided with module for proper installation into cabinet.

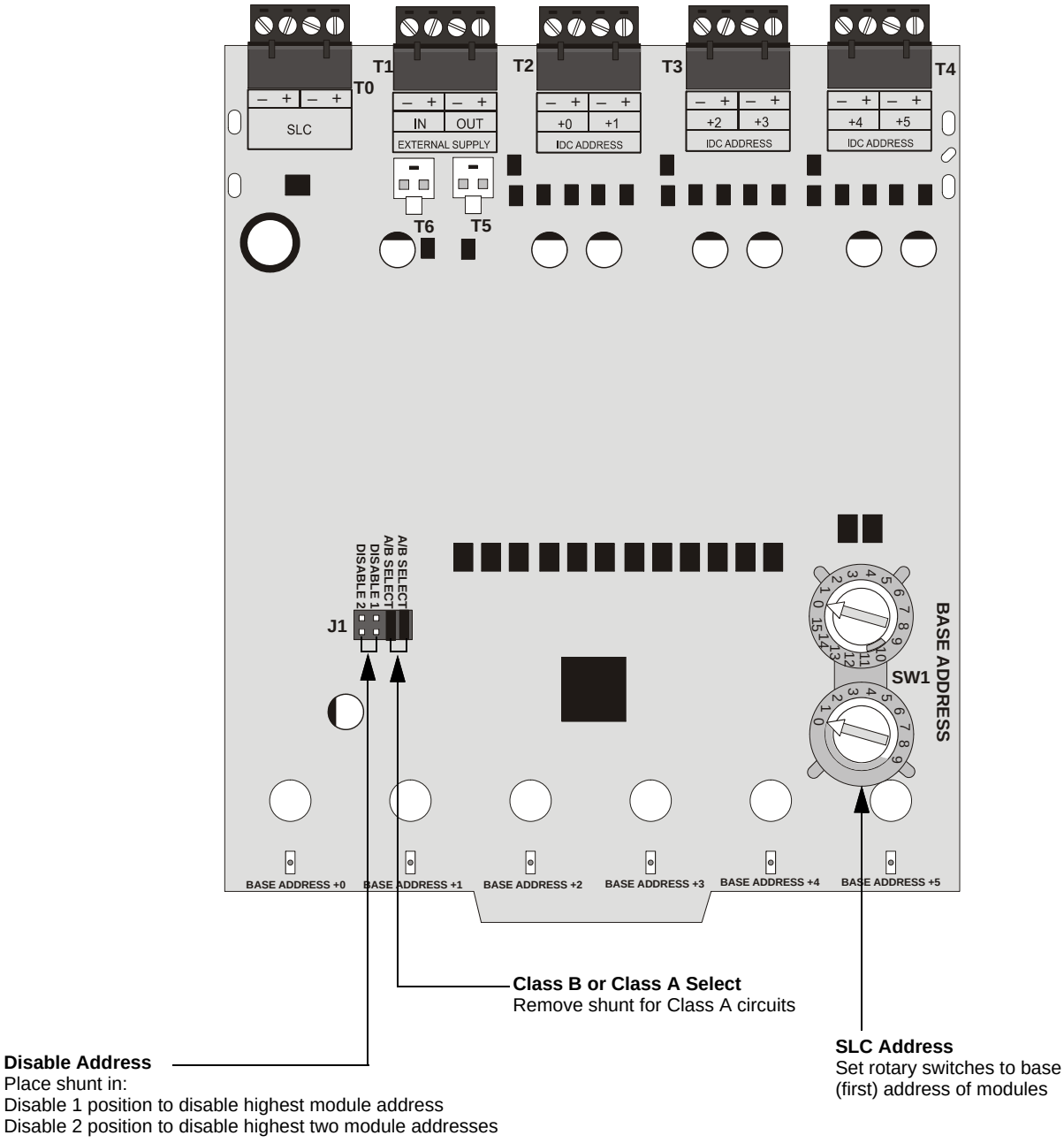


Figure 5.6 IDP-ZONE-6 and SK-ZONE-6 Interface Modules

5.1.3 Dual Monitor Modules

IDP-MONITOR-2 and SK-MONITOR-2 Modules

The IDP-MONITOR-2 and SK-MONITOR-2 are similar to the IDP-MONITOR and SK-MONITOR but provide for two independent 2-wire IDCs at two separate, consecutive addresses.

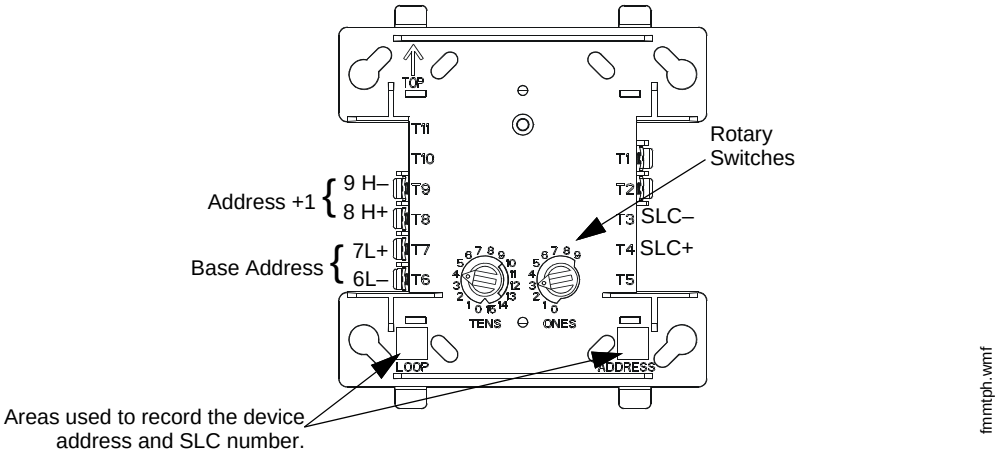


Figure 5.7 IDP-MONITOR-2 and SK-MONITOR-2 Dual Monitor Modules

5.1.4 Mini Monitor Modules

IDP-MINIMON and SK-MINIMON Monitor Modules

The IDP-MINIMON and SK-MINIMON are functionally and electrically identical to an IDP-MONITOR and SK-MONITOR, but are offered in smaller packages for mounting directly in the electrical box of the Class B device being monitored.

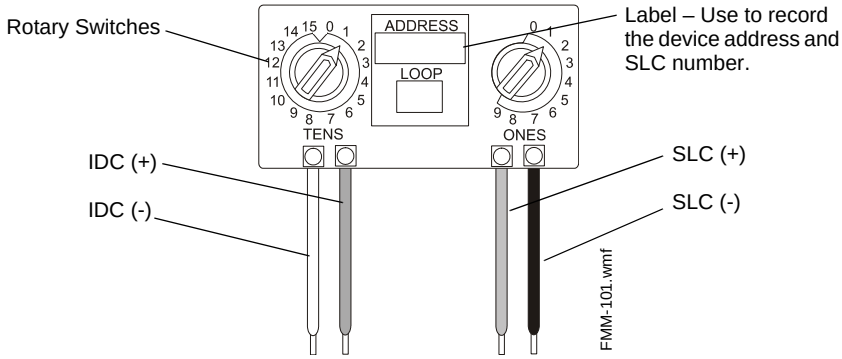


Figure 5.8 DP-MINIMON and SK-MINIMON Mini Monitor Modules

SD500-MIM

The SD500-MIM is functionally and electrically identical to an SD500-AIM, but is offered in a smaller package.

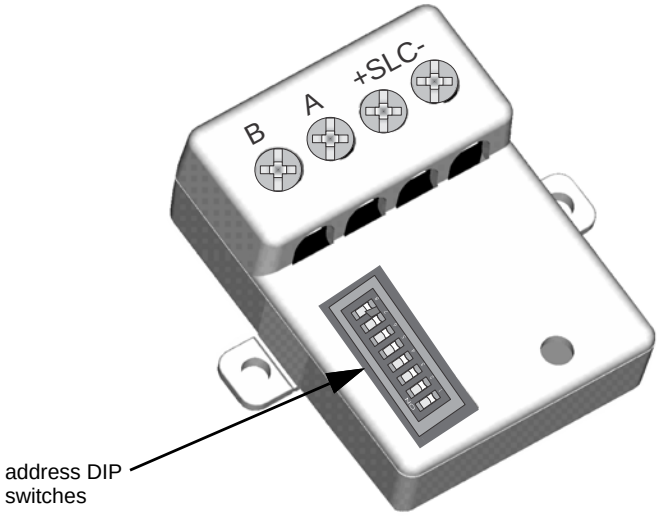


Figure 5.9 SD500-MIM Mini Monitor Modules

5.2 Installation

When installing any of these modules, DO NOT mix the following services that the IDC provides:

- Fire alarm service
- Automatic and manual waterflow alarm service with normally open contact devices
- Sprinkler supervision with normally open contact devices

5.2.1 Setting the SLC Address for a Single Point IDP/SK Module

Each module can be set to one of 159 addresses (01-159) and is factory preset with an address of “00”.

NOTE: The IFP-75 can support addresses 01 - 75. The IFP-300/ECS and IFP-2100/ECS can support module addresses 01 - 159. The plastic stop located on the Tens switch must be removed to set addresses above 99.

To set an SLC address, use a screwdriver to adjust the rotary switches on the module to the desired address. The module below is set at “35”. When finished, mark the address on the module face in the place provided.

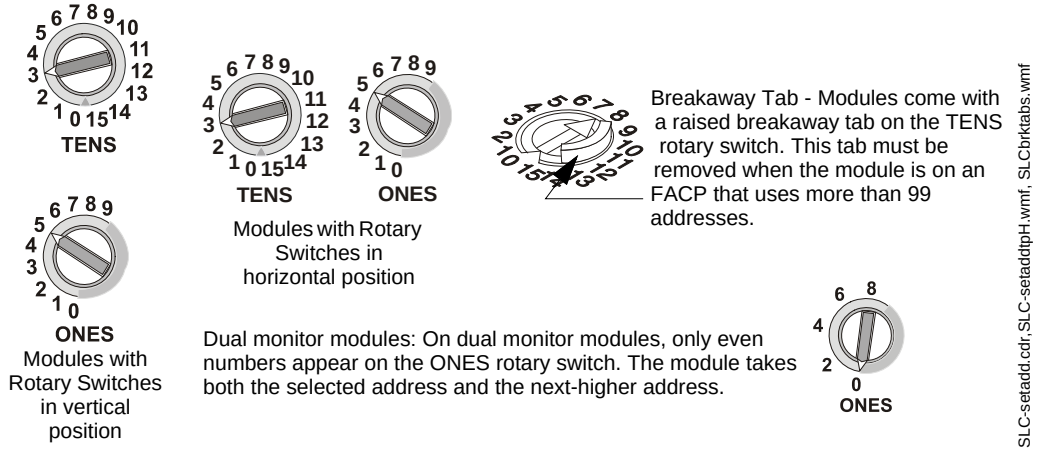


Figure 5.10 Setting an SLC Address on a Single Point Module

5.2.2 Setting the SLC Address for a Multi-Point IDP/SK Module

The SLC address of a multi-point module is set in the same fashion as a single-point module.

In Class B operation, each IDP-MONITOR-10, IDP-ZONE-6, IDP-CONTROL-6, IDP-RELAY-6, SK-MONITOR-10, SK-ZONE-6, SK-CONTROL-6, and SK-RELAY-6 module is set to a base address. The remaining module points are automatically assigned to the next higher SLC addresses. For example, if the base address of an IDP-MONITOR-10 or SK-MONITOR-10 is set to 28, the next module points will be addressed to 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36 and 37.

In Class A operation, alternate module points are paired together, resulting in a total of five module points. For example, if the base address of an IDP-MONITOR-10 or SK-MONITOR-10 is set to 28, then 30, 32, 34 and 36 will be automatically assigned to the remaining module points and 29, 31, 33, 35 and 37 are available for use by other modules.

NOTE: The IFP-75 can support addresses 01 - 75. The IFP-300/ECS and IFP-2100/ECS can support module addresses 01 - 159. The plastic stop located on the Tens switch must be removed to set addresses above 99.

To set an SLC address, use a common screwdriver to adjust the rotary switches on the module to the desired address. The module below is set at “28”.

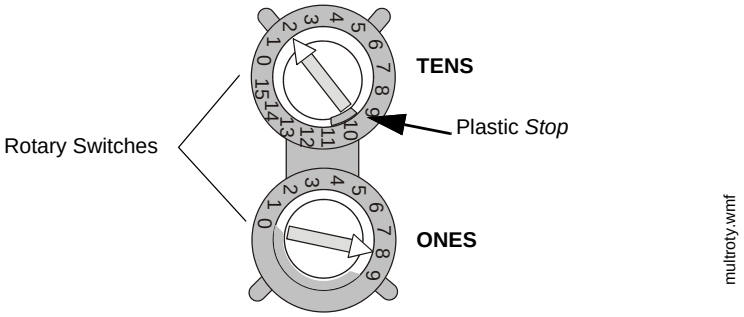


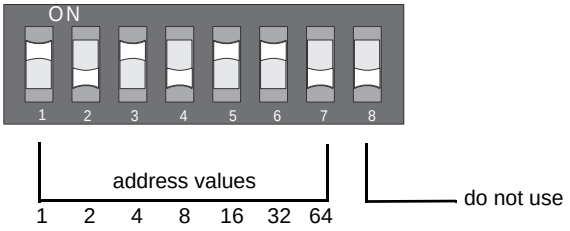
Figure 5.11 Setting an SLC Address on a Multi-Point Module

5.2.3 Setting the SLC Address for an SD Module

Each module can be set to one of 127 addresses (1-127) and is factory preset with an address of “00”.

NOTE: The IFP-75 can support addresses 1 - 75. The IFP-300/ECS and IFP-2100/ECS can support module addresses 1 - 127.

Add the values of the DIP switches in the “ON” position to set the device address. Refer to the figure below to set the DIP switches to the desired address.



The address in this example is 53.
Switches 1, 3, 5 and 6 are “ON” having values of 1 + 4 + 16 + 32 = 53. Dip switch 8 must remain in the OFF position for proper module addressing.

Figure 5.12 Setting an SLC Address on an SD Module

5.3 IDP-MONITOR and SK-MONITOR Wiring Diagrams

Following are wiring diagrams that depict NFPA Class B and Class A Initiating Device Circuits (IDCs) using IDP-MONITOR and SK-MONITOR monitor modules.

The Initiating Device Circuit (IDC) is supervised and current-limited to 210 microamperes @ 24 VDC (nominal).

5.3.1 Wiring an NFPA Class B IDC with an IDP-MONITOR and SK-MONITOR

Connect the SLC wiring to the module terminals 1 (–) and 2 (+).

Each module takes one address on the SLC. Use the rotary switches on the module to set it to the required SLC address. Refer to “Setting the SLC Address for a Single Point IDP/SK Module” on page 31.

The figure below shows typical wiring for a supervised and power-limited NFPA Class B IDC using an IDP-MONITOR and SK-MONITOR module.

- Refer to the *Device Compatibility Document* for compatible smoke detectors.
- See “Power Considerations” on page 72 for information on supervising 24 VDC power.
- The wiring class of the external power source must match the wiring class of the device being powered.

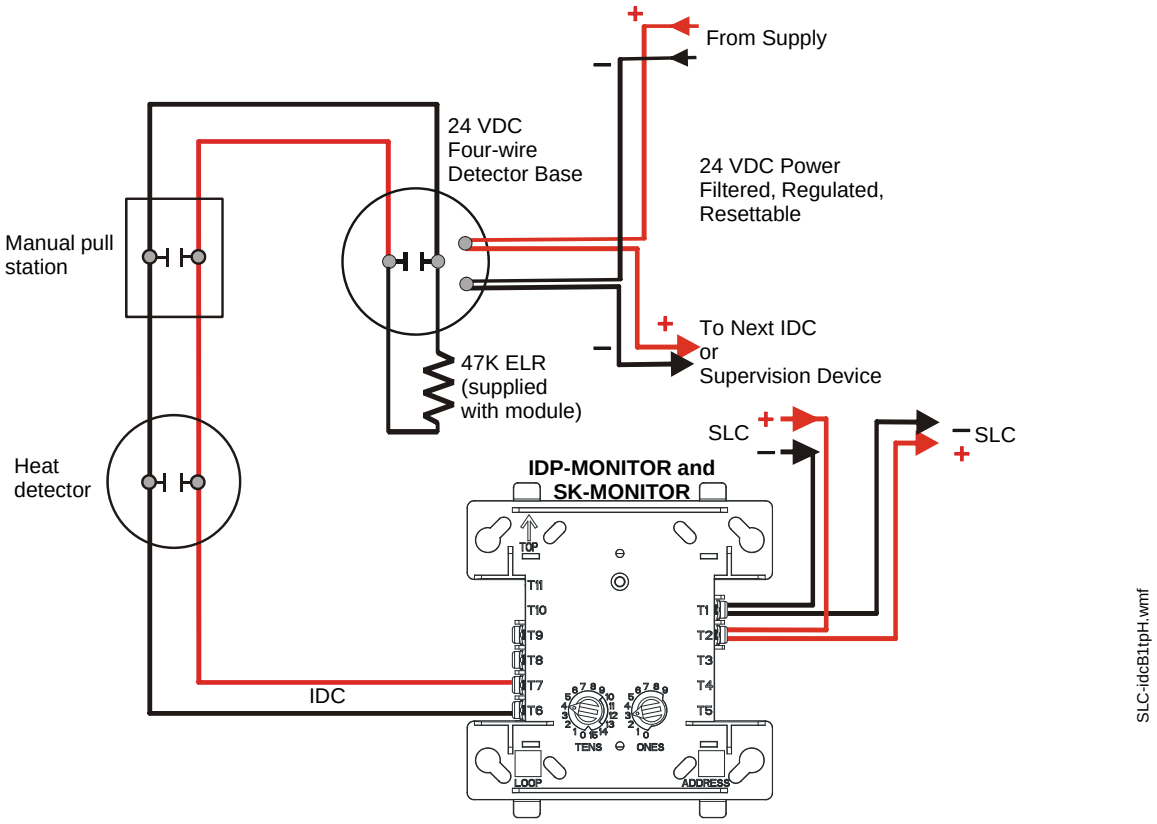


Figure 5.13 Typical Class B IDC Wiring with an IDP-MONITOR and SK-MONITOR

5.3.2 Wiring an NFPA Class A IDC with an IDP-MONITOR and SK-MONITOR

Connect the SLC wiring to the module terminals 1 (–) and 2 (+).

Each module takes one address on the SLC. Use the rotary switches on the module to set it to the required SLC address. Refer to “Setting the SLC Address for a Single Point IDP/SK Module” on page 31.

The figure below shows typical wiring for a supervised and power-limited NFPA Class A IDC using an IDP-MONITOR and SK-MONITOR module.

- Refer to the *Device Compatibility Document* for compatible smoke detectors.
- See “Power Considerations” on page 72 for information on supervising 24 VDC power.
- The wiring class of the external power source must match the wiring class of the device being powered.

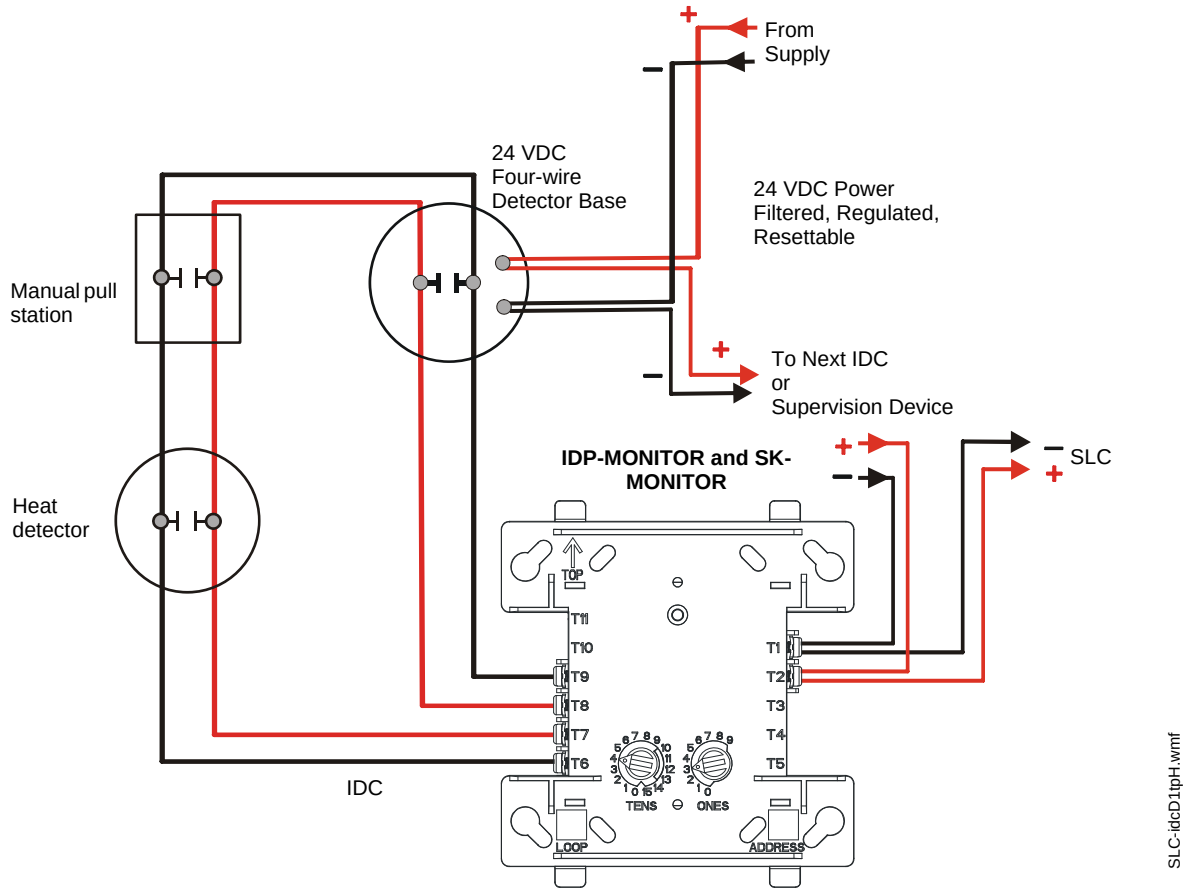


Figure 5.14 Typical Class A IDC Wiring with an IDP-MONITOR and SK-MONITOR

5.4 SD500-AIM Wiring Diagrams

Following are wiring diagrams that depict NFPA Class B and Class A Initiating Device Circuits (IDCs) using the SD500-AIM monitor module.

The Initiating Device Circuit (IDC) is supervised and power-limited.

5.4.1 Wiring an NFPA Class B IDC with an SD500-AIM

Connect the SLC wiring to the module's positive and negative terminals

Each module takes one address on the SLC. Use the DIP switches on the module to set it to the required SLC address. Refer to "Setting the SLC Address for an SD Module" on page 32.

The figure below shows typical wiring for a supervised and power-limited NFPA Class B IDC using an SD500-AIM module.

- Refer to the *Device Compatibility Document* for compatible smoke detectors.
- See "Power Considerations" on page 72 for information on supervising 24 VDC power.
- The wiring class of the external power source must match the wiring class of the device being powered.

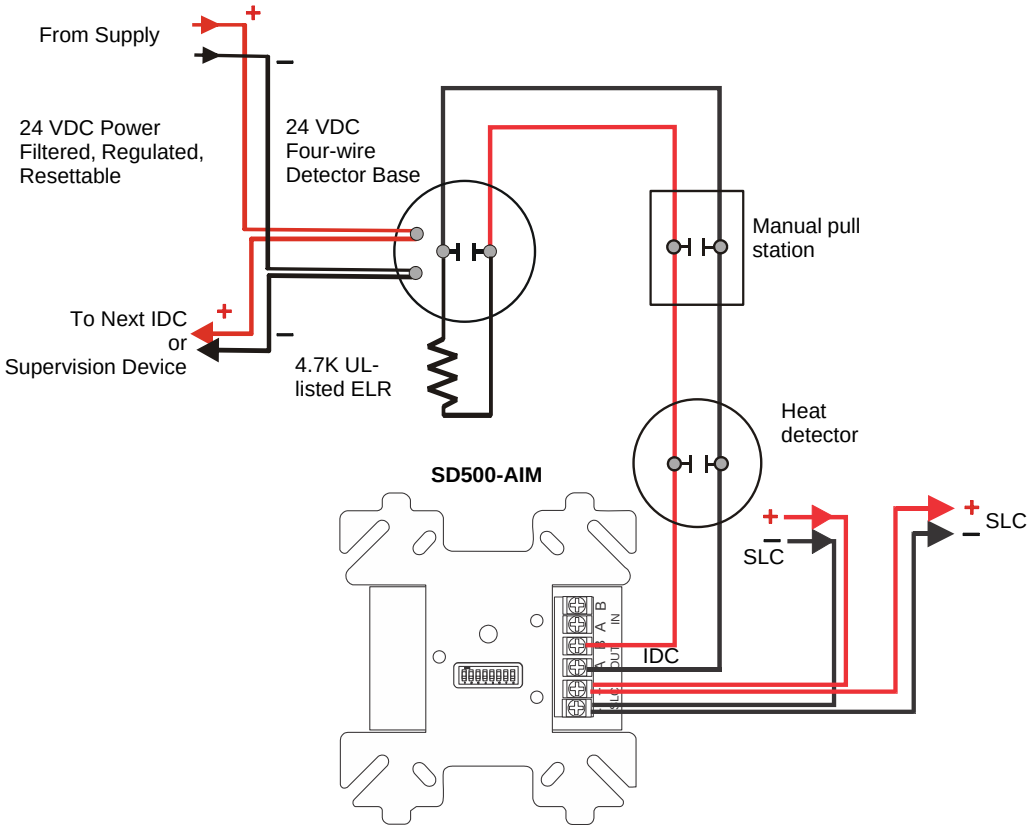


Figure 5.15 Typical Class B IDC Wiring with an SD500-AIM

5.4.2 Wiring an NFPA Class A IDC with an SD500-AIM

Connect the SLC wiring to the module's positive and negative terminals

Each module takes one address on the SLC. Use the DIP switches on the module to set it to the required SLC address. Refer to "Setting the SLC Address for an SD Module" on page 32.

The figure below shows typical wiring for a supervised and power-limited NFPA Class A IDC using an SD500-AIM module.

- Refer to the *Device Compatibility Document* for compatible smoke detectors.
- See "Power Considerations" on page 72 for information on supervising 24 VDC power.
- The wiring class of the external power source must match the wiring class of the device being powered.

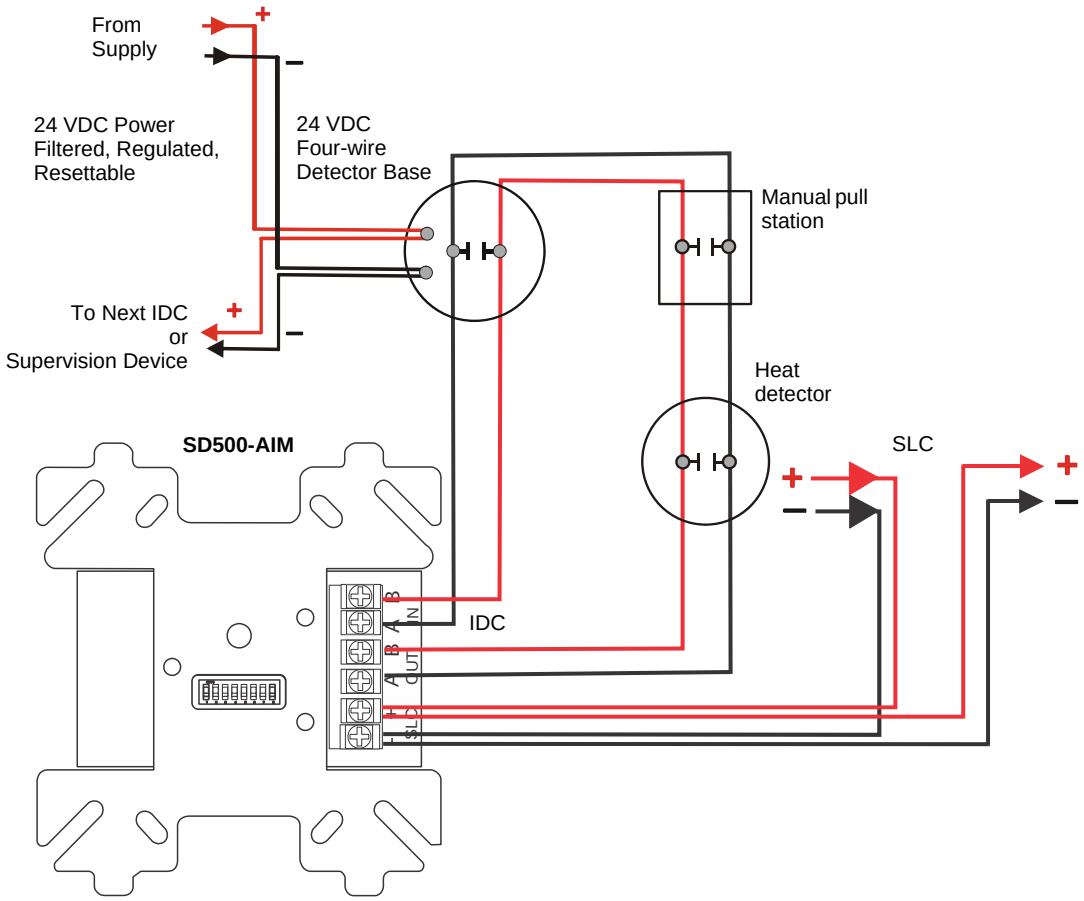


Figure 5.16 Typical Class A IDC Wiring with an SD500-AIM

5.5 IDP-MONITOR-10 and SK-MONITOR-10 Wiring Diagrams

Following are wiring diagrams that depict NFPA Class B and Class A Initiating Device Circuits (IDCs) using IDP-MONITOR-10 and SK-MONITOR-10 monitor modules.

The Initiating Device Circuit (IDC) is supervised and current-limited to 1.0 milliampere @ 24 VDC (nominal).

5.5.1 Wiring an NFPA Class B IDC with an IDP-MONITOR-10 and SK-MONITOR-10

Connect the SLC wiring to the module terminals T5 as shown below.

Use the rotary switches on the module to set the base SLC address. Each module takes ten addresses on the SLC. The remaining module points are automatically assigned to the next nine higher addresses. Refer to “Setting the SLC Address for a Multi-Point IDP/SK Module” on page 32.

DO NOT set the lowest address above 66 (for the IFP-75) or 150 (for the IFP-300/ECS or IFP-2100/ECS) as the other module points will be assigned to nonexistent addresses.

The figure below shows typical wiring for a supervised and power-limited NFPA Class B IDC using an IDP-MONITOR-10 and SK-MONITOR-10 module.

- Refer to the *Device Compatibility Document* for compatible smoke detectors.
- See “Power Considerations” on page 72 for information on supervising 24 VDC power.
- The wiring class of the external power source must match the wiring class of the device being powered.

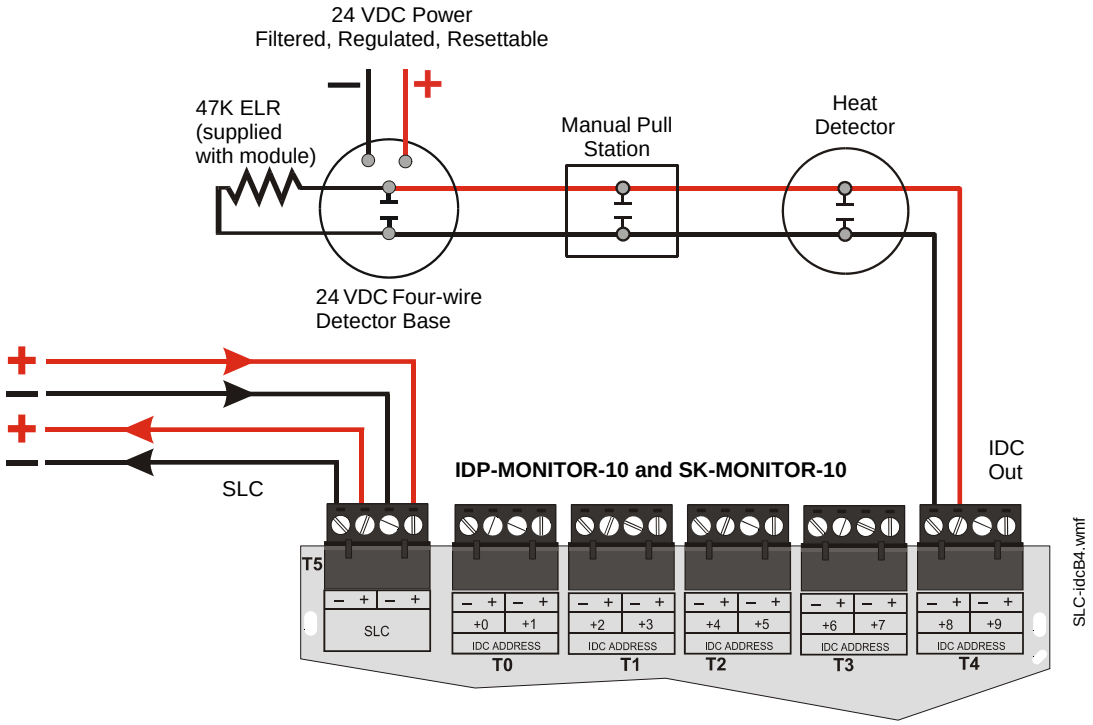


Figure 5.17 Typical Class B IDC Wiring with an IDP-MONITOR-10 and SK-MONITOR-10

5.5.2 Wiring an NFPA Class A IDC with an IDP-MONITOR-10 and SK-MONITOR-10

Connect the SLC wiring to the module terminals T5 as shown below.

Use the rotary switches on the module to set the base SLC address. Each module takes five alternating addresses on the SLC. The remaining module points are automatically assigned to the next four higher addresses. (Example: 28, 30, 32, 34 and 36). Refer to “Setting the SLC Address for a Multi-Point IDP/SK Module” on page 32.

DO NOT set the lowest address above 66 (for the IFP-75) or 150 (for the IFP-300/ECS or IFP-2100/ECS) as the other module points will be assigned to nonexistent addresses.

The figure below shows typical wiring for a supervised and power-limited NFPA Class A IDC using an IDP-MONITOR-10 and SK-MONITOR-10 module.

- Refer to the *Device Compatibility Document* for compatible smoke detectors.
- See “Power Considerations” on page 72 for information on supervising 24 VDC power.
- The wiring class of the external power source must match the wiring class of the device being powered.

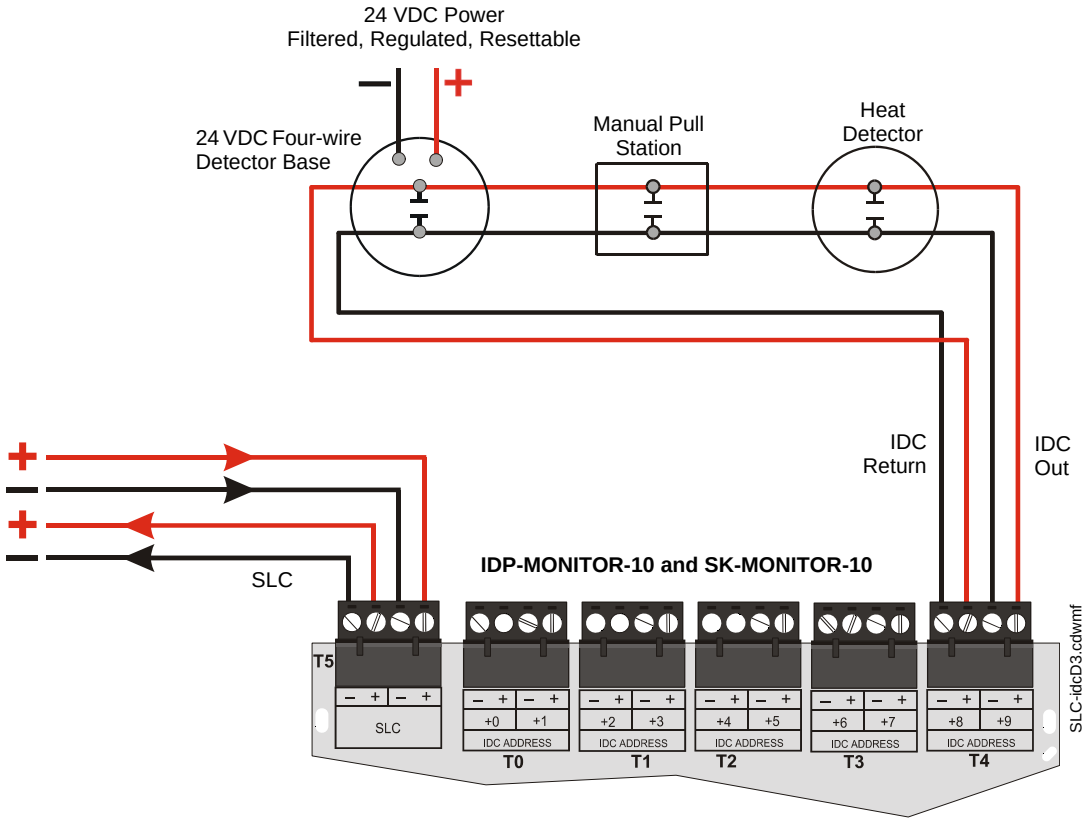


Figure 5.18 Typical Class A IDC Wiring with an IDP-MONITOR-10 and SK-MONITOR-10

5.6 IDP-MONITOR-2 and SK-MONITOR-2 Wiring Diagrams

Following is a wiring diagrams that depict NFPA Class B Initiating Device Circuits (IDCs) using IDP-MONITOR-2 and SK-MONITOR-2 Dual Monitor Modules.

5.6.1 Wiring an NFPA Class B IDC with an IDP-MONITOR-2 and SK-MONITOR-2

Connect the SLC wiring to the module terminals 1 (–) and 2 (+).

Use the rotary switches on the module to set it to the SLC address. Each dual module takes two addresses on the SLC. Circuit 'L' corresponds to the address set on the rotary switches, which will be an even number. Circuit 'H' will automatically respond to the next higher address, which will be an odd number. Use caution to avoid duplicate addressing of modules on the system. Refer to "Setting the SLC Address for a Single Point IDP/SK Module" on page 31.

Each IDC (H & L) is power limited to 230 microamperes @ 24 VDC.

The figure below shows typical wiring for a supervised and power-limited NFPA Class B IDC using an IDP-MONITOR-2 and SK-MONITOR-2 module.

- Refer to the *Device Compatibility Document* for compatible smoke detectors.
- See "Power Considerations" on page 72 for information on supervising 24 VDC power.

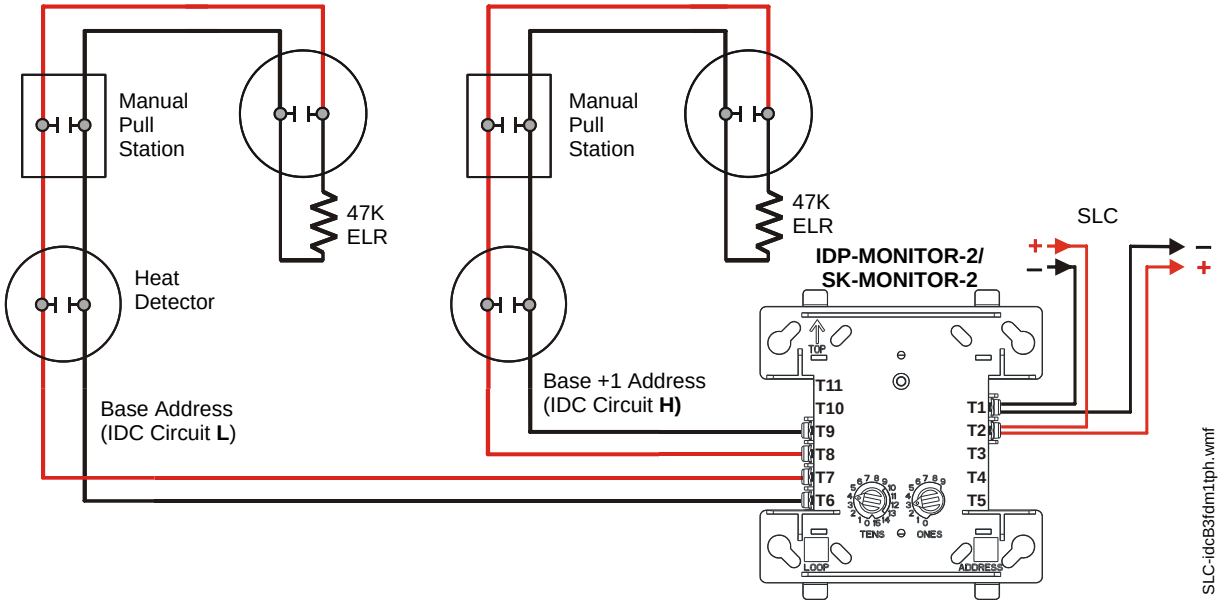


Figure 5.19 Typical Class B IDC Wiring with an IDP-MONITOR-2 and SK-MONITOR-2

5.7 IDP-ZONE and SK-ZONE Wiring Diagrams

Following are wiring diagrams that concern NFPA Class B and Class A Initiating Device Circuits (IDCs) using IDP-ZONE and SK-ZONE Zone Interface Modules.

5.7.1 Wiring an NFPA Class B IDC with an IDP-ZONE and SK-ZONE

Connect the SLC wiring to the module terminals 1 (–) and 2 (+).

Each module takes one address on the SLC. Use the rotary switches on the module to set it to the required SLC address. Refer to “Setting the SLC Address for a Single Point IDP/SK Module” on page 31.

The IDC is supervised and power limited to 230 microamperes @ 24 VDC.

The figure below shows typical wiring for a supervised and power-limited NFPA Class B IDC using an IDP-ZONE and SK-ZONE module.

- Refer to the *Device Compatibility Document* for compatible smoke detectors.
- 24 VDC power must be provided from a UL listed power supply for fire protection use. This power is inherently supervised by the module.
- See “Power Considerations” on page 72 for information on 24 VDC power.

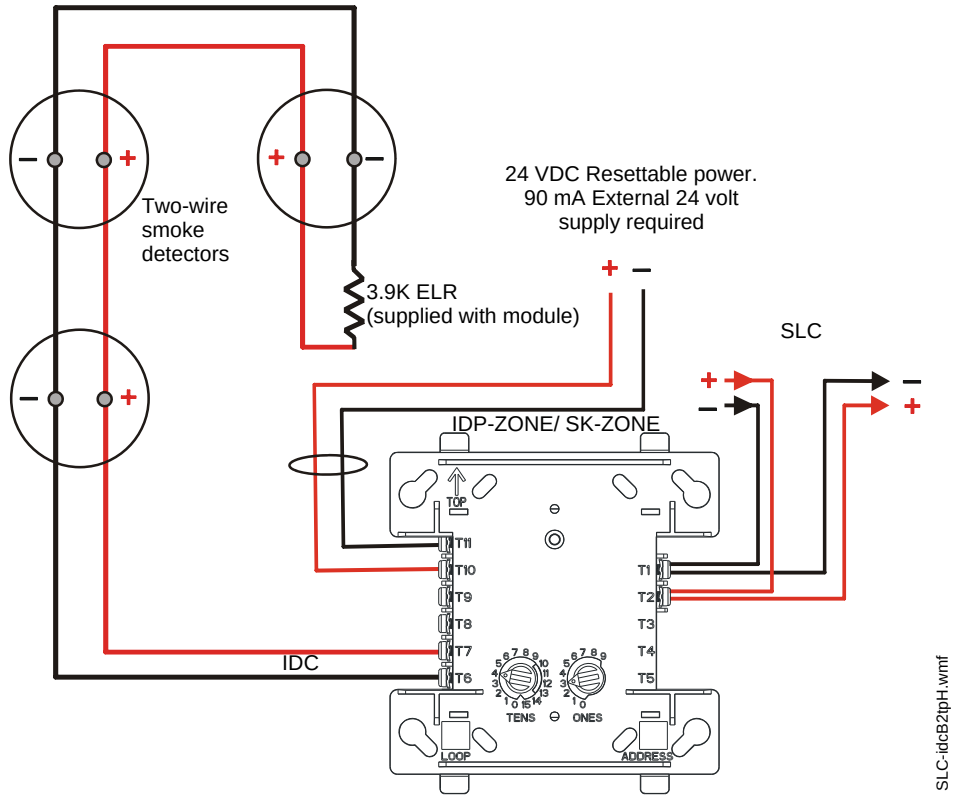


Figure 5.20 Typical Class B IDC Wiring with an IDP-ZONE and SK-ZONE

5.7.2 Wiring a NFPA Class A IDC with an IDP-ZONE and SK-ZONE

Connect the SLC wiring to the module terminals 1 (–) and 2 (+).

Each module takes one address on the SLC. Use the rotary switches on the module to set it to the required SLC address. Refer to “Setting the SLC Address for a Single Point IDP/SK Module” on page 31.

The figure below shows typical wiring for a supervised and power-limited NFPA Class A IDC using an IDP-ZONE and SK-ZONE module.

- Refer to the *Device Compatibility Document* for compatible smoke detectors.
- 24 VDC power must be provided from a UL listed power supply for fire protection use. This power is inherently supervised by the module.
- See “Power Considerations” on page 72 for information on 24 VDC power.

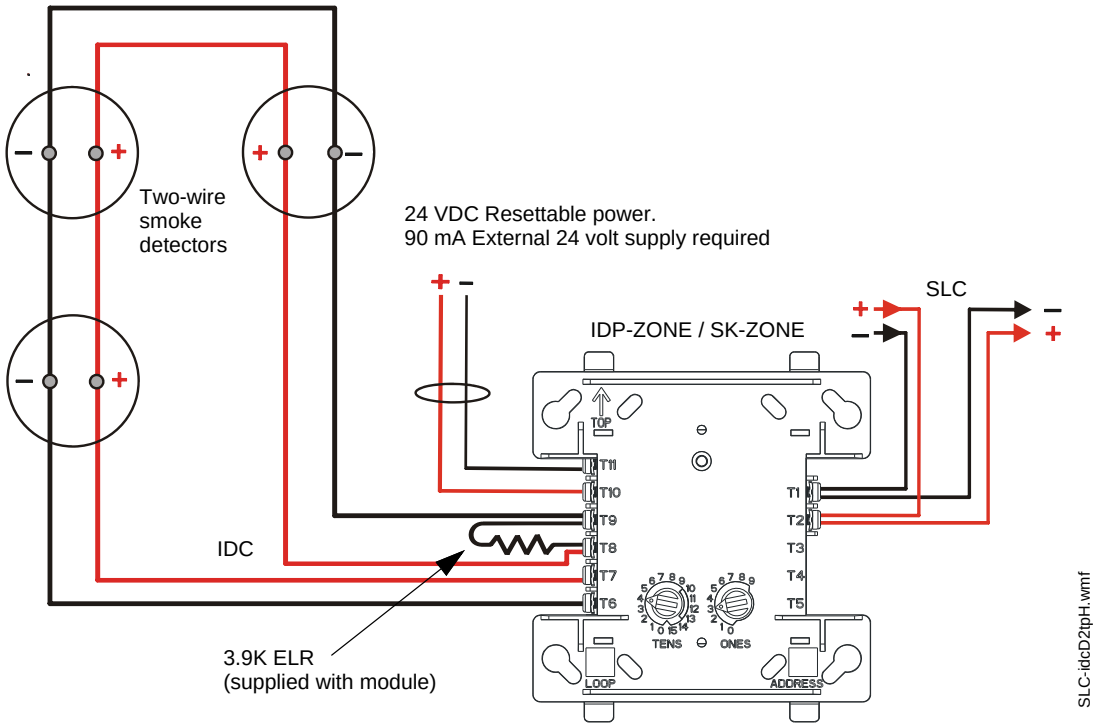


Figure 5.21 Typical Class A IDC Wiring with an IDP-ZONE and SK-ZONE

5.8 SD500-SDM Wiring Diagrams

Following are wiring diagrams that concern NFPA Class B and Class A Initiating Device Circuits (IDCs) using SD500-SDM Modules.

5.8.1 Wiring an NFPA Class B IDC with an SD500-SDM

Connect the SLC wiring to the module's negative and positive terminals. Place the jumper on the Power Supervision terminals on the left and middle pins to enable Class B supervision.

Each module takes one address on the SLC. Use the DIP switches on the module to set it to the required SLC address. Refer to "Setting the SLC Address for an SD Module" on page 32.

The IDC is supervised and power limited.

The figure below shows typical wiring for a supervised and power-limited NFPA Class B IDC using an SD500-SDM module.

- Refer to the *Device Compatibility Document* for compatible smoke detectors.
- 24 VDC power must be provided from a UL listed power supply for fire protection use. This power is inherently supervised by the module.
- See "Power Considerations" on page 72 for information on 24 VDC power.

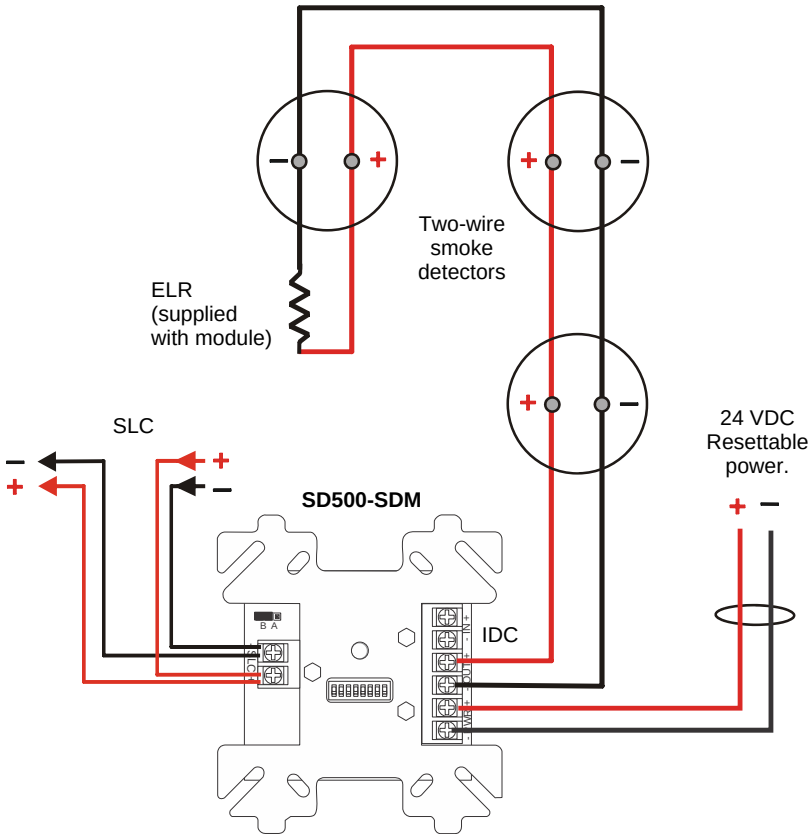


Figure 5.22 Typical Class B IDC Wiring with an SD500-SDM

5.8.2 Wiring an NFPA Class A IDC with an SD500-SDM

Connect the SLC wiring to the module's negative and positive terminals. Place the jumper on the Power Supervision terminals on the right and middle pins to enable Class A supervision.

Each module takes one address on the SLC. Use the DIP switches on the module to set it to the required SLC address. Refer to "Setting the SLC Address for an SD Module" on page 32.

The figure below shows typical wiring for a supervised and power-limited NFPA Class A IDC using an SD500-SDM module.

- Refer to the *Device Compatibility Document* for compatible smoke detectors.
- 24 VDC power must be provided from a UL listed power supply for fire protection use. This power is inherently supervised by the module.
- See "Power Considerations" on page 72 for information on 24 VDC power.

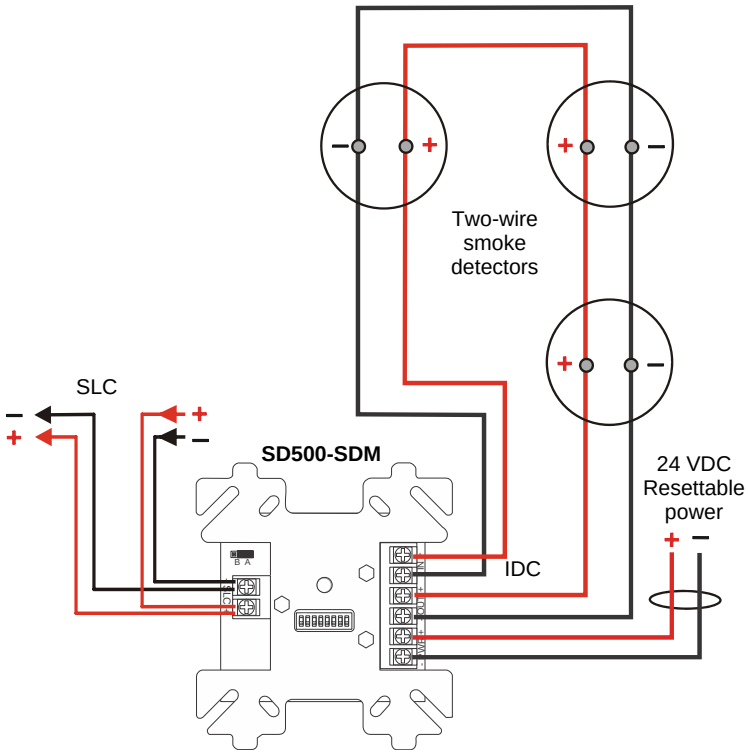


Figure 5.23 Typical Class A IDC Wiring with an SD500-SDM

5.9 IDP-ZONE-6 and SK-ZONE-6 Wiring Diagrams

Following are wiring diagrams that concern NFPA Class B and Class A Initiating Device Circuits (IDCs) using IDP-ZONE-6 and SK-ZONE-6 monitor modules.

5.9.1 Wiring an NFPA Class B IDC with an IDP-ZONE-6 and SK-ZONE-6

Connect the SLC wiring to the module terminals T0 as shown below.

Use the rotary switches on the module to set the base SLC address. Each module takes six addresses on the SLC. The remaining module points are automatically assigned to the next five higher addresses. Refer to “Setting the SLC Address for a Multi-Point IDP/SK Module” on page 32.

DO NOT set the lowest address above 66 (for the IFP-75) or 150 (for the IFP-300/ECS or IFP-2100/ECS) as the other module points will be assigned to nonexistent addresses.

The figure below shows typical wiring for a supervised and power-limited NFPA Class B IDC using a IDP-ZONE-6 and SK-ZONE-6 module.

- Refer to the *Device Compatibility Document* for compatible smoke detectors.
- 24 VDC power must be provided from a UL listed power supply for fire protection use. This power is inherently supervised by the module.
- See “Power Considerations” on page 72 for information on 24 VDC power.

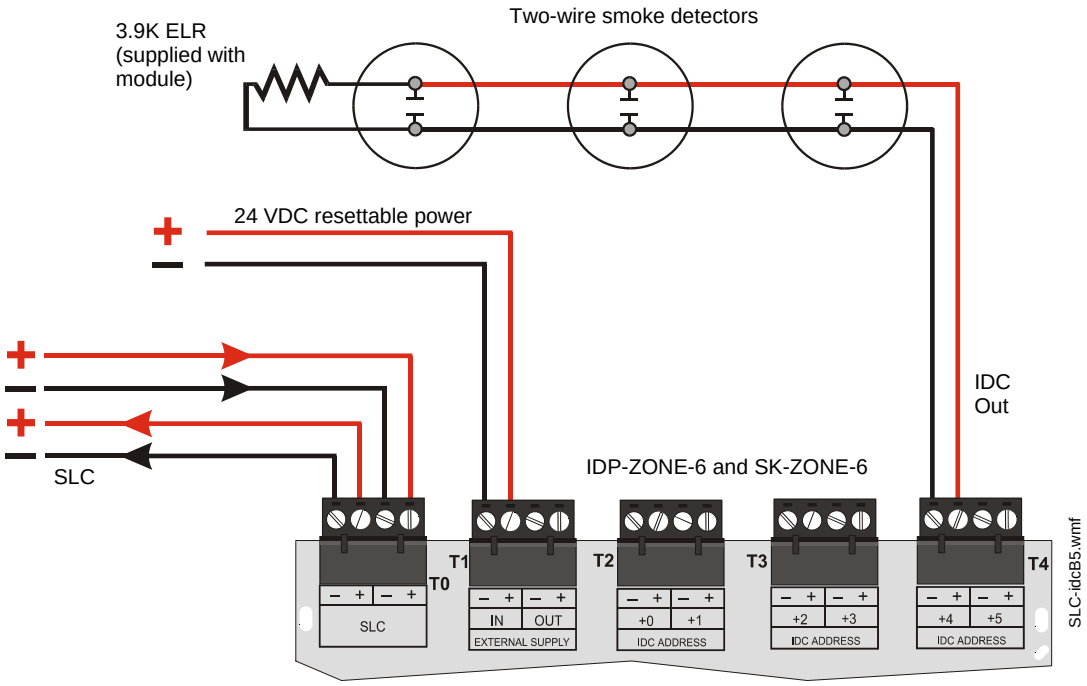


Figure 5.24 Typical Class B IDC Wiring with an IDP-ZONE-6 and SK-ZONE-6

5.9.2 Wiring an NFPA Class A IDC with an IDP-ZONE-6 and SK-ZONE-6

Connect the SLC wiring to the module terminals T0 as shown below.

Use the rotary switches on the module to set it to the SLC addresses. Each module takes three alternating addresses on the SLC. The remaining module points are automatically assigned to the next two higher addresses. (Example: 28, 30 and 32). Refer to “Setting the SLC Address for a Multi-Point IDP/SK Module” on page 32.

DO NOT set the lowest address above 66 (for the IFP-75) or 150 (for the IFP-300/ECS or IFP-2100/ECS) as the other module points will be assigned to nonexistent addresses.

The figure below shows typical wiring for a supervised and power-limited NFPA Class A IDC using a IDP-ZONE-6 and SK-ZONE-6 module.

- Refer to the *Device Compatibility Document* for compatible smoke detectors.
- 24 VDC power must be provided from a UL listed power supply for fire protection use. This power is inherently supervised by the module.
- See “Power Considerations” on page 72 for information on 24 VDC power.

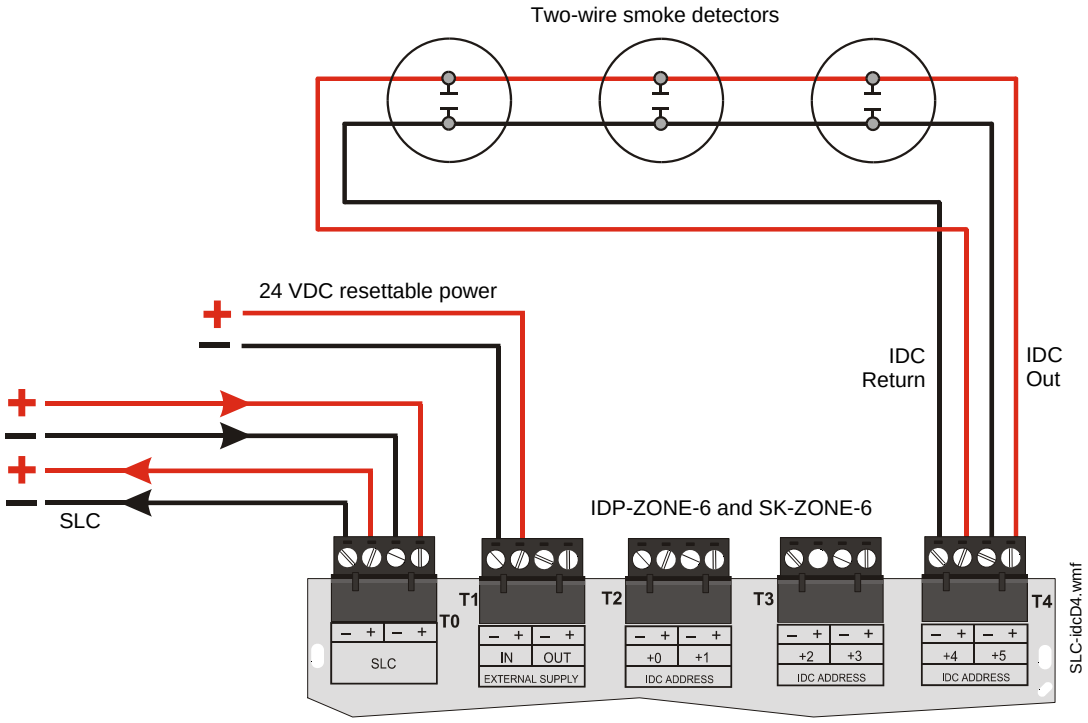


Figure 5.25 Typical Class A IDC Wiring with an IDP-ZONE-6 and SK-ZONE-6

Section 6: Control Modules

When using a Control Module as a Notification Appliance Circuit (NAC), the isolation described in the section titled Section 4, “SLC Circuits with Isolators” which begins on page 20, is required or Riser Conductors must be installed in accordance with the survivability from attack by fire requirements in National Fire Alarm Code, NFPA 72.

6.1 Description

The IDP-CONTROL, IDP-CONTROL-6, SK-CONTROL, SK-CONTROL-6, and SD500-ANM are addressable modules that can be used for monitoring and switching 24 VDC Notification Appliance Circuit (NAC) power for NFPA Class B and NFPA Class A circuits.

Ratings for the relay contacts on the modules are:

Current Rating	Maximum Voltage	Load Description	Application
2 A	25 VAC	Inductive (PF = 0.35)	Non-Coded
3 A	30 VDC	Resistive	Non-Coded
2 A	30 VDC	Resistive	Coded
0.46 A	30 VDC	Inductive (L/R = 20ms)	Non-Coded
0.7 A	70.7 VAC	Inductive (PF = 0.35)	Non-Coded
0.9 A	125 VDC	Resistive	Non-Coded
0.5 A	125 VAC	Inductive (PF = 0.75)	Non-Coded
0.3 A	125 VAC	Inductive (PF = 0.35)	Non-Coded

NOTE: For more information on module specifications, refer to the Installation Instructions provided with these devices.

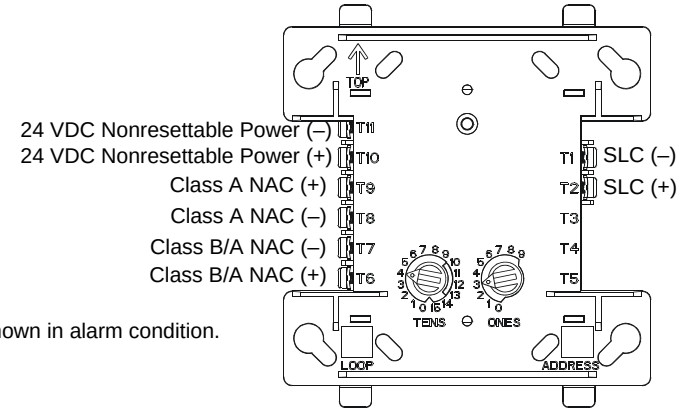
6.2 IDP-CONTROL and SK-CONTROL Installation

6.2.1 Setting an SLC address for IDP-CONTROL and SK-CONTROL Modules

Each module is factory preset with an address of “00”. To set an SLC address refer to “Setting the SLC Address for a Single Point IDP/SK Module” on page 31.

6.2.2 Wiring a Notification Appliance Circuit (NAC) with an IDP-CONTROL and SK-CONTROL

The figure below shows the connections to wire a module for powering a 24 VDC NAC:

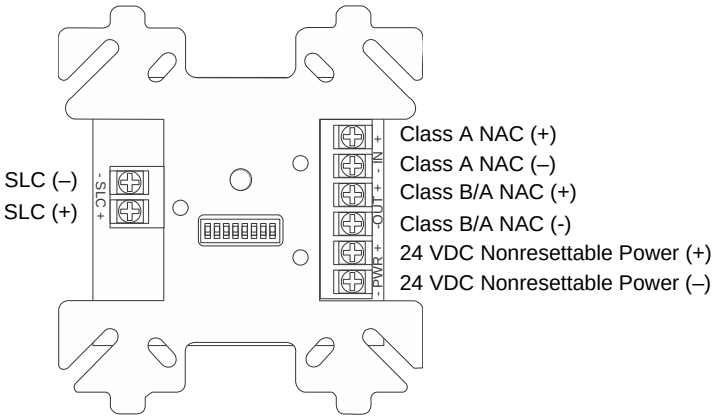


NOTE: Module polarities are shown in alarm condition.

Figure 6.1 IDP-CONTROL and SK-CONTROL Wiring Connections

6.2.3 Wiring a Notification Appliance Circuit (NAC) with an SD500-ANM

The figure below shows the connections to wire a module for powering a 24 VDC NAC:



NOTE: Module polarities are shown in alarm condition.

Figure 6.2 SD500-ANM Wiring Connections

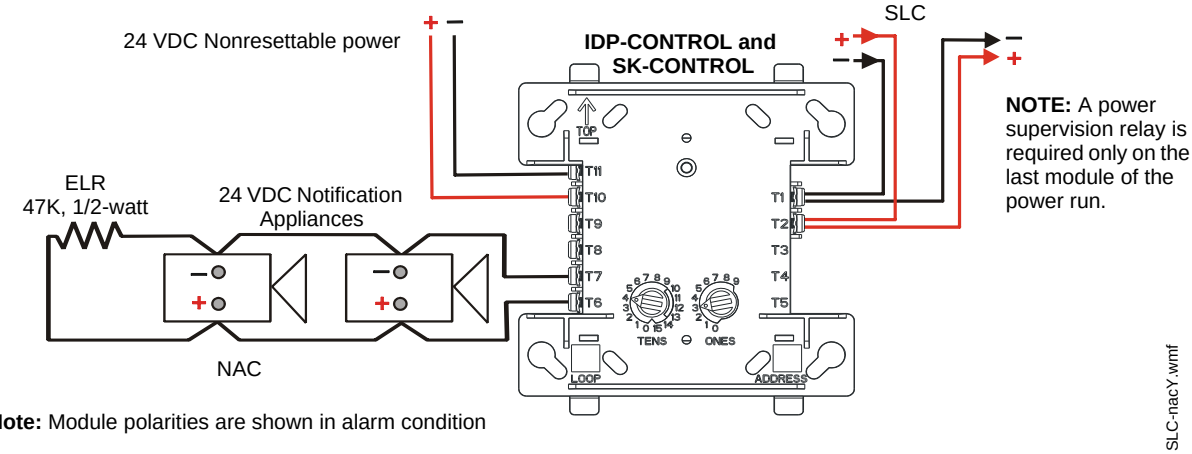
6.3 Wiring IDP-CONTROL and SK-CONTROL Modules

This section contains instructions and diagrams for wiring a Signaling Line Circuit with IDP-CONTROL and SK-CONTROL as a Notification Appliance Circuit (NAC).

6.3.1 Wiring a Class B NAC (Two-Wire) with Addressable Control Modules

A supervised and power-limited NFPA Class B NAC using an IDP-CONTROL and SK-CONTROL module. Polarized alarm notification appliances are shown connected to the module in a two-wire configuration. Refer to the *Device Compatibility Document* for compatible notification appliances and relays.

- See “Power Considerations” on page 72 for information on monitoring 24 VDC power.
- Each module can control 2 amps of resistive load (on electronic devices) or 1 amp of inductive load (on mechanical bells and horns).
- 24 VDC power must be provided from a UL listed power supply for fire protection use.
- A power supervision relay is required only on the last module of the power run.
- Do not T-tap or branch a Class B circuit.
- Terminate the circuit across the last device using an End-of-Line Resistor 47K, 1/2-watt, P/N SSD A2143-00.
- Do not loop wiring under the screw terminals of any notification appliance. To maintain supervision, break the wire run at each device.



Note: Module polarities are shown in alarm condition

Figure 6.3 NFPA Class B Notification Appliance Circuit with IDP-CONTROL and SK-CONTROL

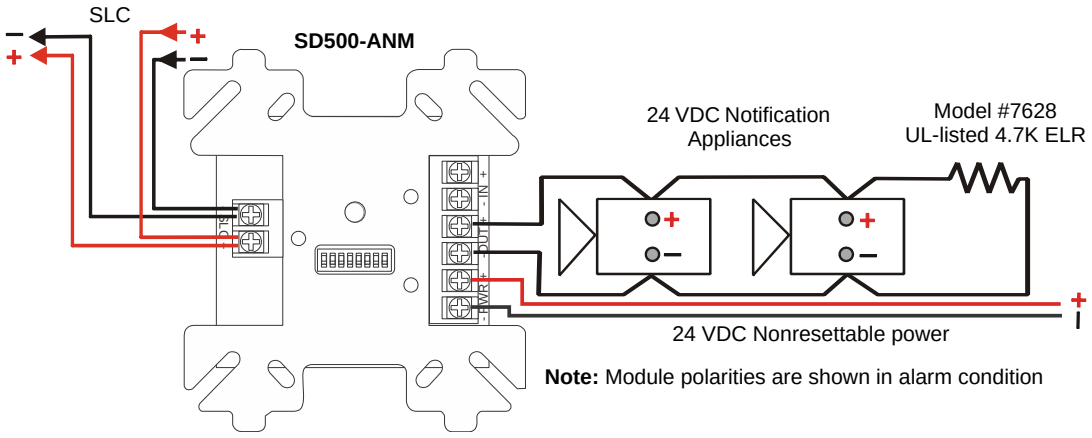


Figure 6.4 NFPA Class B Notification Appliance Circuit with SD500-ANM

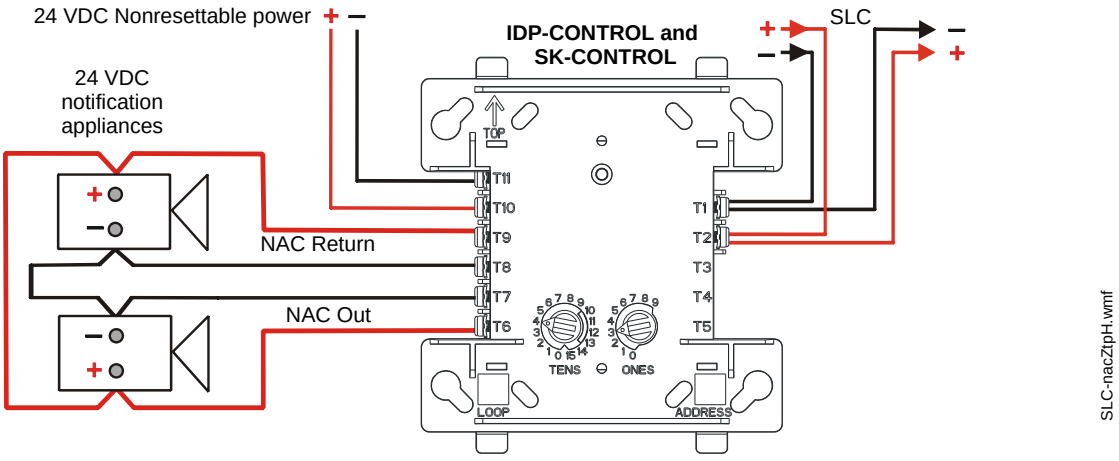
6.3.2 Wiring a Class A NAC (Four-Wire) with Addressable Control Modules

A supervised and power-limited NFPA Class A NAC using a IDP-CONTROL and SK-CONTROL module. Polarized alarm notification appliances are shown connected to the module in a four-wire configuration.

NOTE: Refer to the *Device Compatibility Document* for compatible notification appliances and relays.

- See “Power Considerations” on page 72 for information on monitoring 24 VDC power.
- Each module can control 2 amps of resistive load (on electronic devices) or 1 amp of inductive load (on mechanical bells and horns).
- 24 VDC power must be provided from a UL listed power supply for fire protection use.
- A power supervision relay is required only on the last module of the power run.
- Do not T-tap or branch a Class A circuit.
- Do not loop wiring under the screw terminals of any notification appliance. To maintain supervision, break the wire run at each device.

NOTE: A power supervision relay is required only on the last module of the power.



Note: Module polarities are shown in alarm condition.

Figure 6.5 NFPA Class A Notification Appliance Circuit with IDP-CONTROL and SK-CONTROL

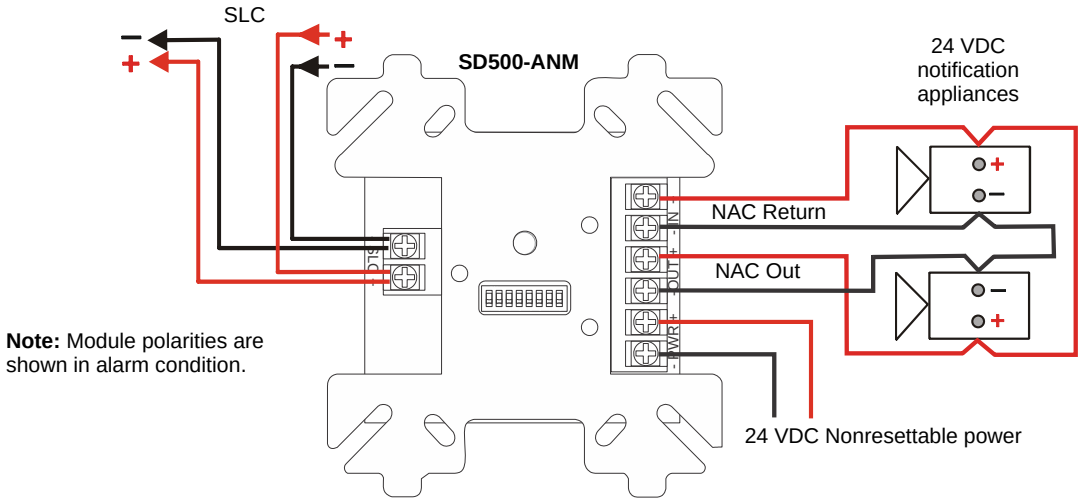


Figure 6.6 NFPA Class A Notification Appliance Circuit with SD500-ANM

6.4 IDP-CONTROL-6 and SK-CONTROL-6 Installation

6.4.1 Cabinet Installation

This type of module is contained in an IDP-ACB cabinet. The IDP-ACB can accommodate up to 2 modules.

See the *Installation Instructions* provided with module for proper installation into cabinet.

6.4.2 Setting an SLC address for an IDP-CONTROL-6 and SK-CONTROL-6 Module

In "Class A" operation each IDP-CONTROL-6 and SK-CONTROL-6module can be set to one of 154 base addresses (01-154). The remaining module points are automatically assigned to the next five higher SLC addresses. For example, if the base address is set to 28, the next five module points will be addressed to 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33.

In "Class A" operation alternate module points are paired together, resulting in a total of three module points. For example, if the base address is set to 28, then 30 and 32 will be automatically assigned to the remaining module points and 29, 31 and 33 are available to be used for other modules on the SLC.

DO NOT set the lowest address above 66 (for the IFP-75) or 150 (for the IFP-300/ECS or IFP-2100/ECS) as the other module points will be assigned to nonexistent addresses.

NOTE: The IFP-75 can support addresses 01 - 75. The IFP-300/ECS and IFP-2100/ECS can support module addresses 01 - 159. The plastic stop located on the Tens switch must be removed to set addresses above 99.

To set an SLC address, use a common screwdriver to adjust the rotary switches on the module to the desired address. See Figure 6.7 on page 50.

NOTE: For use with the IFP-300/ECS and IFP-2100/ECS, remove the stop on the upper rotary switch.

6.4.3 Setting NACs as Class B or Class A

To use this module for Class B operation ascertain that a small shunt is installed on the "A/B SELECT" set of pins. (As shipped).

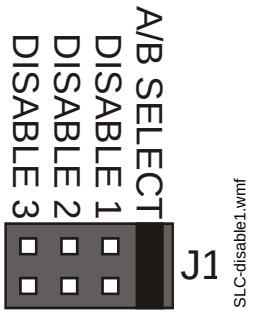
To use this module for Class A operation remove the small shunt from the "A/B SELECT" set of pins. See drawing below and Figure 6.7 on page 50.

6.4.4 Disabling Unused Module Addresses

A shunt is used, in conjunction with a pin block, to disable a maximum of three (3) unused module addresses. If two module addresses are disabled, the lowest four addresses will be functional, while the highest two will be disabled. For example, if the shunt is placed on 'DISABLE 2' and the base address is set to 28, the module addresses will be assigned to 28, 29, 30 and 31.

In Class A operation, placing a small shunt on 'DISABLE 3' will disable all three addresses. Placing it on 'DISABLE 2' will disable two out of three addresses.

To disable addresses, securely place one of the supplied small shunts onto the desired set of pins. See drawing and Figure 6.7 on page 50.



6.4.5 Short Circuit Protection

Protection is disabled for each module address when there is a large shunt installed on the corresponding pins of the pin block (as shipped, all six addresses are disabled).

When enabled, the module will not switch power supply if a short circuit condition exists on a NAC.

To enable "Short Circuit Protection" for an address, remove the large shunt from the corresponding pins of the pin block. See Figure 6.7 on page 50. Place unused shunts on single pin to store on board for future use.

6.4.6 Features Not Supported

The "Synchronization" and "Power Supply Monitoring" features are not supported at this time.

6.4.7 Circuit Board Information

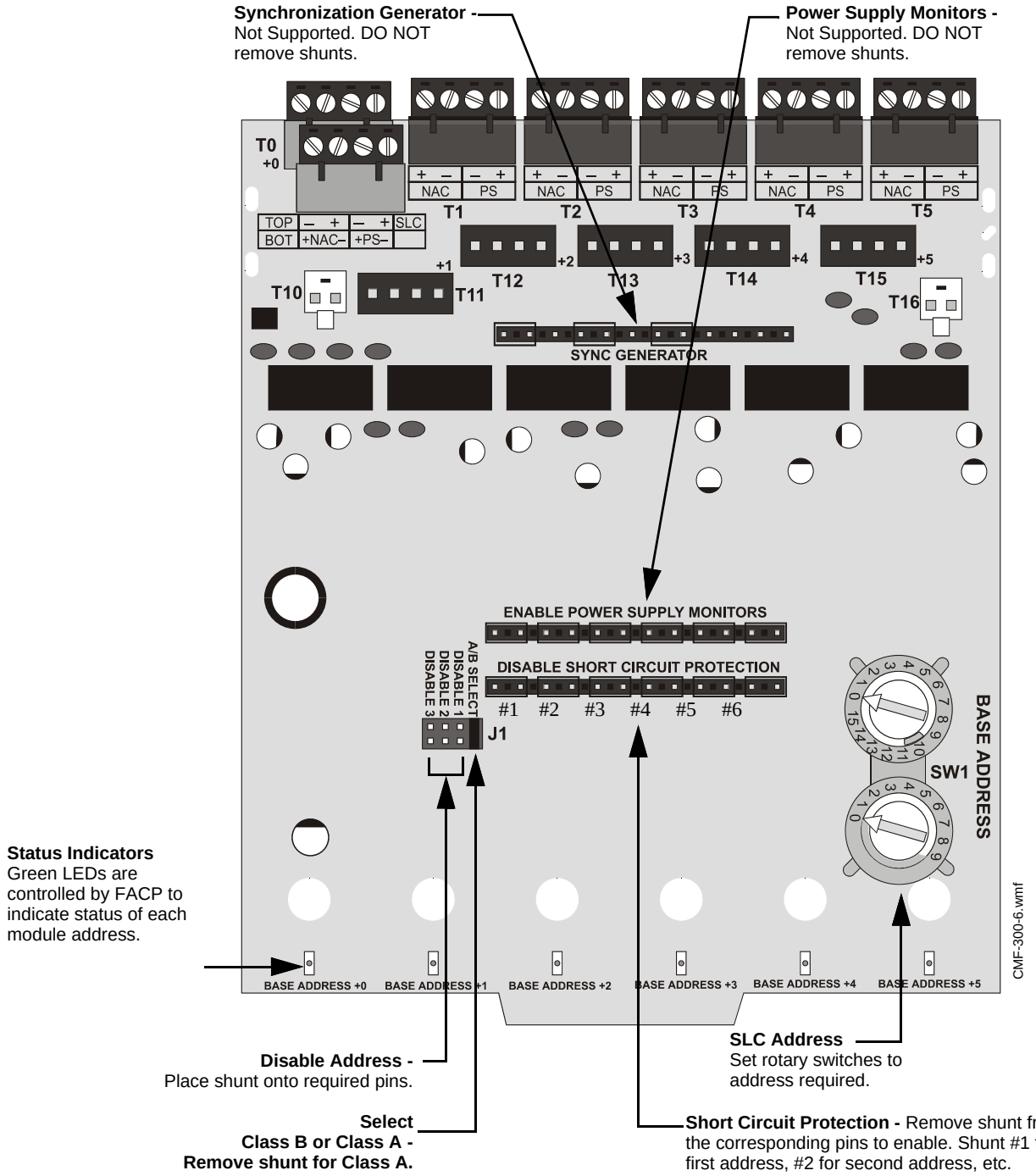


Figure 6.7 IDP-CONTROL-6 and SK-CONTROL-6 Control Module Settings

6.5 Wiring an IDP-CONTROL-6 and SK-CONTROL-6 Module

This section contains basic instructions and diagrams for wiring a Signaling Line Circuit with an IDP-CONTROL-6 and SK-CONTROL-6 as a Notification Appliance Circuit (NAC).

For more detailed information on wiring an IDP-CONTROL-6 and SK-CONTROL-6 Control Module, refer to the Installation Instructions provided with the module. Included in these instructions are wiring diagrams concerning a single power supply being shared by multiple NACs and audio NAC configurations.

6.5.1 Wiring a Class B NAC (Two-Wire)

A supervised and power-limited NFPA Class B NAC with a single power supply dedicated to a single NAC using a IDP-CONTROL-6 and SK-CONTROL-6 module. Polarized alarm notification appliances are shown connected to the module in a two-wire configuration.

NOTE: Refer to the *Device Compatibility Document* for compatible notification appliances and relays.

- See “Power Considerations” on page 72 for information on monitoring 24 VDC power.
- Each module can control 2 amps of resistive load (on electronic devices) or 1 amp of inductive load (on mechanical bells and horns).
- 24 VDC power must be provided from a UL listed power supply for fire protection use.
- A power supervision relay is required only on the last module of the power run.
- Do not T-tap or branch a Class B circuit.
- Terminate the circuit across the last device using an End-of-Line Resistor 47K, 1/2-watt, P/N SSD A2143-00.
- Do not loop wiring under the screw terminals of any notification appliance. To maintain supervision, break the wire run at each device.

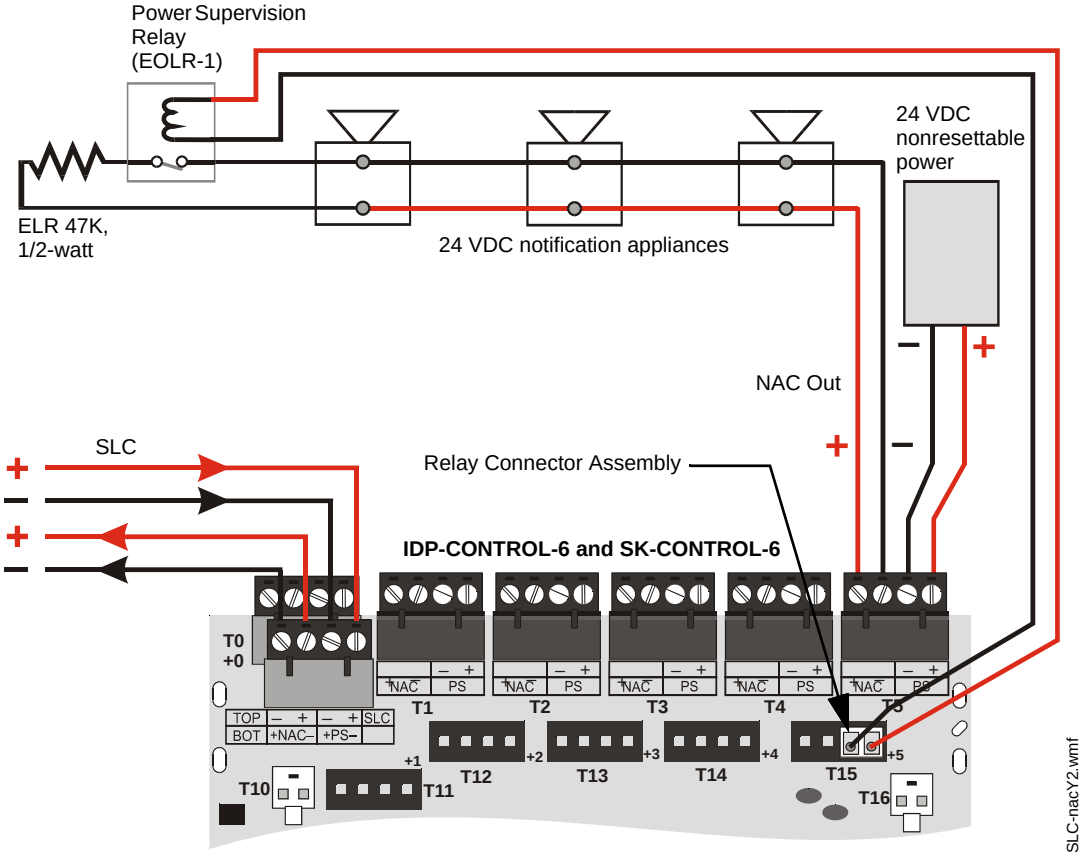


Figure 6.8 NFPA Class B Notification Appliance Circuit

6.5.2 Wiring a Class A NAC (Four-Wire)

A supervised and power-limited NFPA Class A NAC with a single power supply dedicated to a single NAC using a module. Polarized alarm notification appliances are shown connected to the module in a four-wire configuration.

NOTE: Refer to the *Device Compatibility Document* for compatible notification appliances and relays.

- See “Power Considerations” on page 72 for information on monitoring 24 VDC power.
- Each module can control 2 amps of resistive load (on electronic devices) or 1 amp of inductive load (on mechanical bells and horns).
- 24 VDC power must be provided from a UL listed power supply for fire protection use.
- A power supervision relay is required only on the last module of the power run.
- Do not T-tap or branch a Class A circuit.
- Do not loop wiring under the screw terminals of any notification appliance. To maintain supervision, break the wire run at each device.

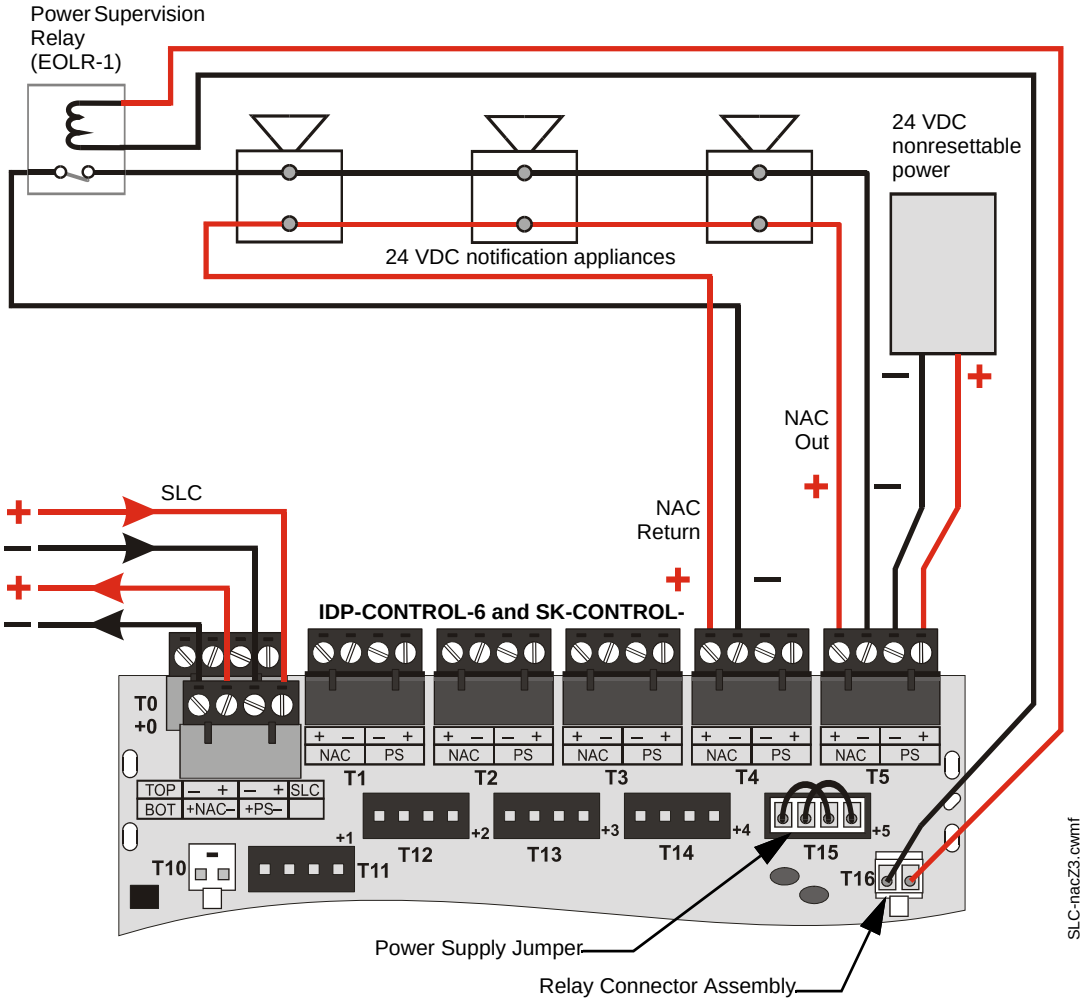


Figure 6.9 NFPA Class A Notification Appliance Circuit

Section 7: Relay Modules

7.1 Description

The IDP-RELAY, IDP-RELAY-6, SK-RELAY, SK-RELAY-6, and SD500-ARM modules are addressable module that provide Form-C relay contacts.

Ratings for the relay contacts on the modules are:

Current Rating	Maximum Voltage	Load Description	Application
2 A	25 VAC	Inductive (PF = 0.35)	Non-Coded
3 A	30 VDC	Resistive	Non-Coded
2 A	30 VDC	Resistive	Coded
0.46 A	30 VDC	Inductive (L/R = 20ms)	Non-Coded
0.7 A	70.7 VAC	Inductive (PF = 0.35)	Non-Coded
0.9 A	125 VDC	Resistive	Non-Coded
0.5 A	125 VAC	Inductive (PF = 0.75)	Non-Coded
0.3 A	125 VAC	Inductive (PF = 0.35)	Non-Coded

Ratings for the relay contacts on the SD500-ARM module are:

Load Description	Maximum Voltage	Current Rating
Resistive	30 VDC	2.0 A
Inductive	30 VDC	1.0 A (0.6pf)
Pilot Duty	30 VDC	0.6 A (0.35pf)
Pilot Duty	120 VAC	0.6 A (0.35pf)

NOTE: For more information on the module specifications refer to the *Installation Instructions* provided with these devices.

7.2 IDP-RELAY, IDP-RELAY-6, SK-RELAY, and SK-RELAY-6 Installation & Wiring

7.2.1 Setting an SLC address for IDP-RELAY and SK-RELAY Modules

Each module is factory preset with an address of “00”. To set an SLC address, refer to “Setting the SLC Address for a Single Point IDP/SK Module” on page 31.

7.2.2 Wiring IDP-RELAY and SK-RELAY Modules (Form-C Relay)

The figure below shows IDP-RELAY and SK-RELAY modules wired to the Control Panel:

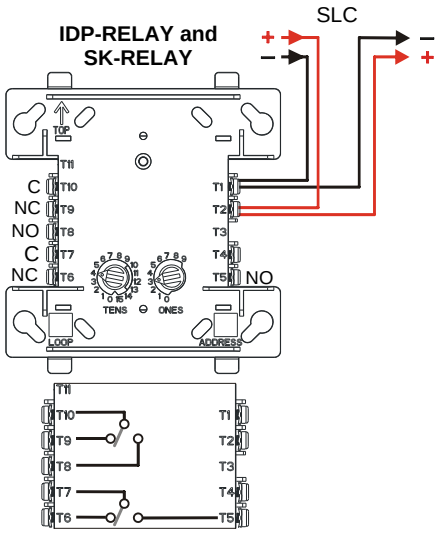


Figure 7.1 IDP-RELAY and SK-RELAY Wiring Connections

7.3 IDP-RELAY-6 and SK-RELAY-6 Circuit Board Information

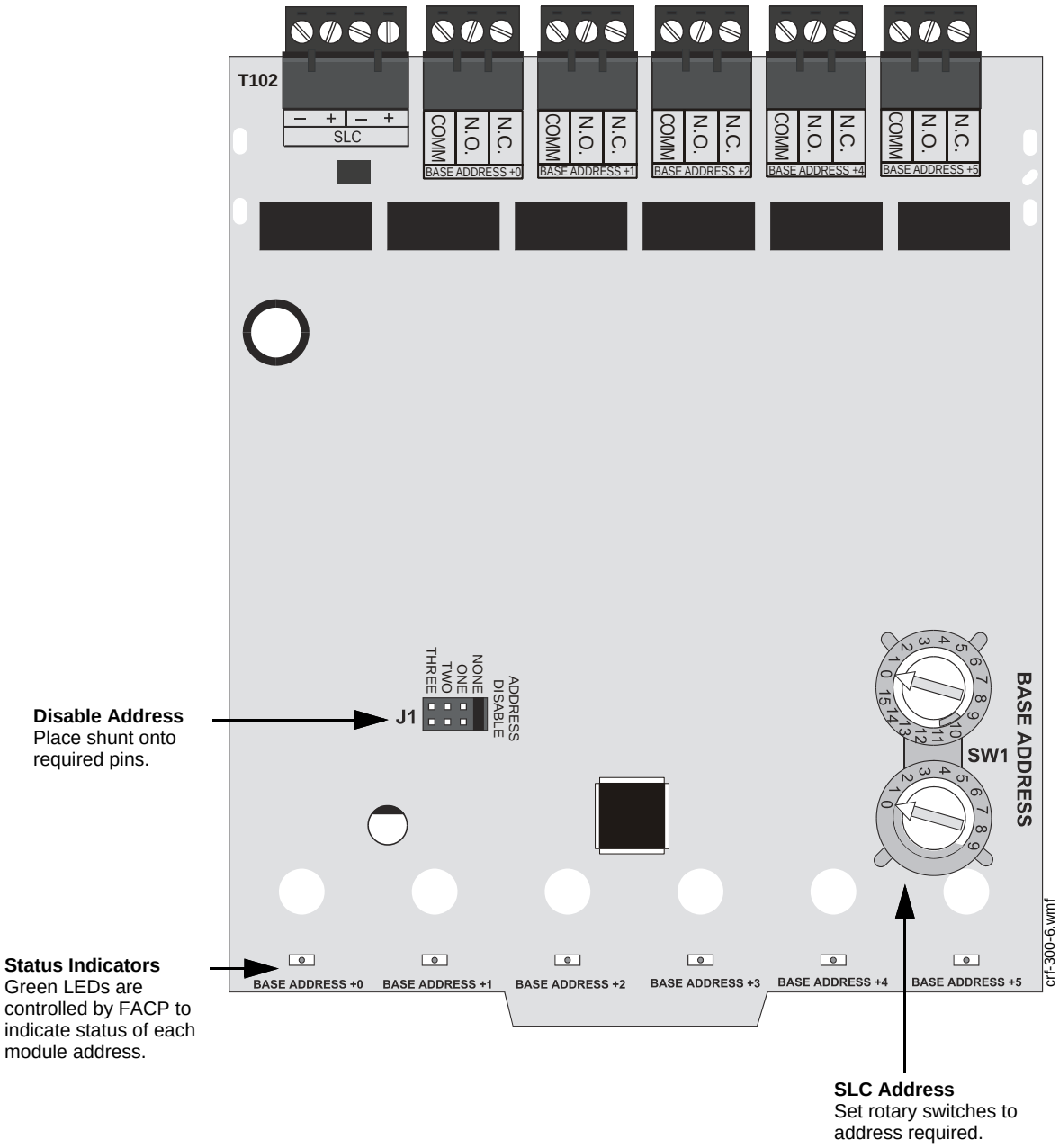


Figure 7.2 IDP-RELAY-6 and SK-RELAY-6 Control Relay Module

7.4 IDP-RELAY-6 and SK-RELAY-6 Installation & Wiring

7.4.1 Cabinet Installation

This type of module is contained in an IDP-ACB cabinet. The IDP-ACB can accommodate up to 2 modules.

See the *Installation Instructions* provided with module for proper installation into cabinet.

7.4.2 Setting an SLC address for a IDP-RELAY-6 and SK-RELAY-6 Module

Each IDP-RELAY-6 and SK-RELAY-6 module can be set to one of 154 base addresses (01-154). The remaining module points are automatically assigned to the next five higher SLC addresses. For example, if the base address is set to 28, the next five module points will be addressed to 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33.

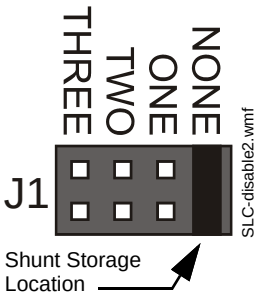
DO NOT set the lowest address above 66 (for the IFP-75) or 150 (for the IFP-300/ECS or IFP-2100/ECS) as the other module points will be assigned to nonexistent addresses.

NOTE: The IFP-75 can support addresses 01 - 75. The IFP-300/ECS and IFP-2100/ECS can support module addresses 01 - 159. The plastic stop located on the Tens switch must be removed to set addresses above 99.

7.4.3 Disabling Unused Module Addresses

A shunt is provided on the circuit board to disable a maximum of three (3) unused module addresses. If two module addresses are disabled, the lowest four addresses will be functional, while the highest two will be disabled. For example, if the shunt is placed on 'TWO' and the base address is set to 28, the module addresses will be assigned to 28, 29, 30 and 31.

To disable addresses, remove the shunt from its storage location and securely place it onto the desired set of pins. See illustration.



7.4.4 Wiring IDP-RELAY-6 and SK-RELAY-6 Modules (Form-C Relay)

The figure below shows IDP-RELAY-6 and SK-RELAY-6 modules wired to the Control Panel.

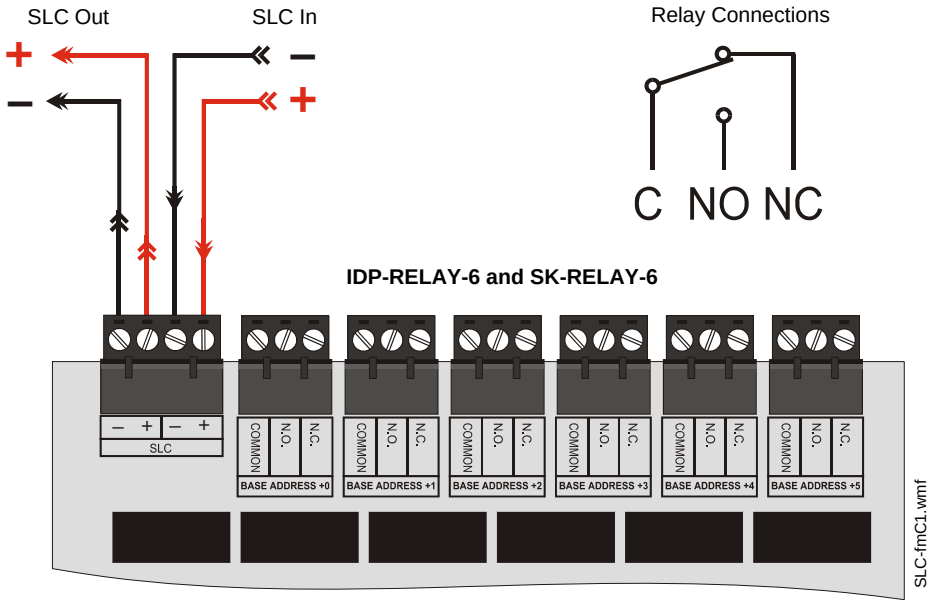


Figure 7.3 IDP-RELAY-6 and SK-RELAY-6 Wiring Connections

7.5 SD500-ARM Wiring

7.5.1 Setting an SLC address on an SD500-ARM

Each module is factory preset with an address of "00". To set an SLC address, refer to "Setting the SLC Address for an SD Module" on page 32.

7.5.2 Wiring an SD500-ARM Module (Form-C Relay)

The figure below shows an SD500-ARM module wired to the control panel:

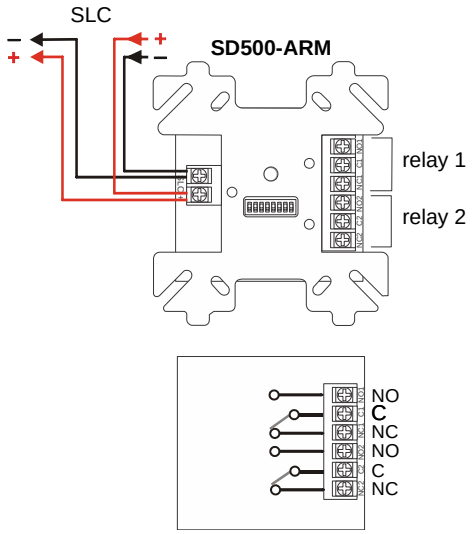


Figure 7.4 SD500-ARM Wiring Connections

Section 8: Multiple Input/Output Modules

8.1 Description

The IDP-RELAYMON-2 and SK-RELAYMON-2 are addressable modules that functions as two individual relay control modules (two isolated sets of Form-C relay contacts) and two Class B monitor modules.

Ratings for the relay contacts on the modules are:

Load Description	Application	Maximum Voltage	Current Rating
Inductive (PF = 0.35)	Non-Coded	25 VAC	2.0 A
Resistive	Non-Coded	30 VDC	3.0 A
Resistive	Coded	30 VDC	2.0 A
Inductive (L/R = 20ms)	Non-Coded	30 VDC	0.46 A
Inductive (PF = 0.35)	Non-Coded	70.7 VAC	0.7 A
Resistive	Non-Coded	125 VDC	0.9 A
Inductive (PF = 0.75)	Non-Coded	125 VAC	0.5 A
Inductive (PF = 0.35)	Non-Coded	125 VAC	0.3 A

NOTE: For more information on the module specifications refer to the *Installation Instructions* provided with these devices.

8.2 IDP-RELAYMON-2 and SK-RELAYMON-2 Installation & Wiring

8.2.1 Setting an SLC address for IDP-RELAYMON-2 and SK-RELAYMON-2 Modules

Each module is factory preset with an address of “00”. To set an SLC address, use a screwdriver to adjust the rotary switches on the module to the desired address. Each module can use up to four (4) addresses. The base address selected via the rotary address switches will be assigned to relay output #1 from 00 to 156. The module will automatically assign the next three addresses as appropriate to monitored input #1, relay output #2, and monitored input #2.

8.2.2 Wiring IDP-RELAYMON-2 and SK-RELAYMON-2 Module (Form-C Relay)

The figure below shows IDP-RELAYMON-2 and SK-RELAYMON-2 modules wired to the control panel.

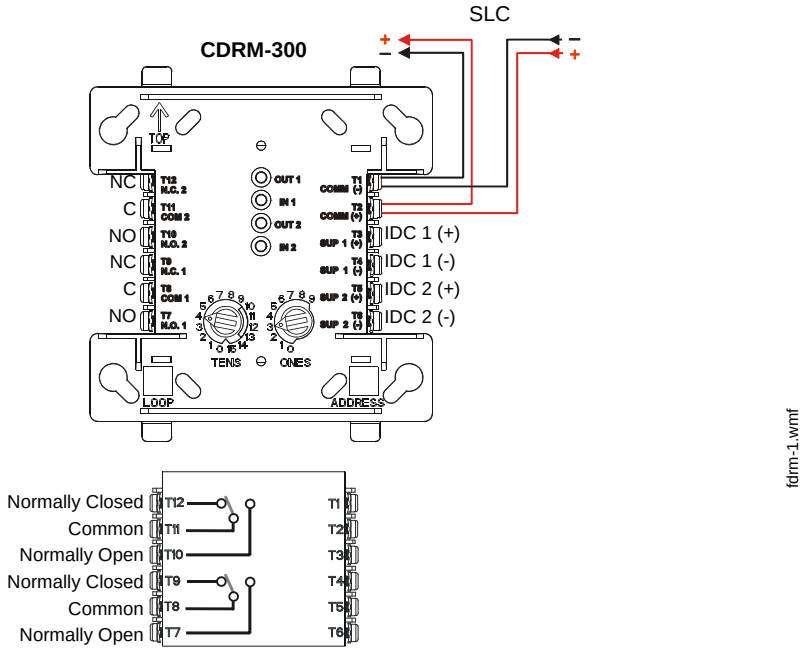


Figure 8.1 IDP-RELAYMON-2 and SK-RELAYMON-2 Wiring Connections

Section 9: Intelligent Detector Bases and Wireless Gateway

9.1 Description

The following bases provide connection between the SLC and these detector heads:

- IDP-ACCLIMATE, IDP-PTIR-W/-IV, SK-ACCLIMATE, and SK-PTIR-W Multi-criteria Photoelectric Smoke Detectors
- IDP-ION and SK-ION Ionization Smoke Detectors
- IDP-HEAT, IDP-HEAT-ROR, IDP-HEAT-HT, IDP-HEAT-W/-IV, IDP-HEAT-ROR-W/-IV, IDP-HEAT-HT-W/-IV, SK-HEAT, SK-HEAT-ROR, SK-HEAT-HT, SK-HEAT-W, SK-HEAT-ROR-W, SK-HEAT-HT-W, SS-HEAT, SS-HEAT-HT, and SS-HEAT-ROR Thermal Detectors
- IDP-PHOTO, IDP-PHOTOR, IDP-PHOTO-T, IDP-PHOTO-W/-IV, IDP-PHOTOR-W/-IV, IDP-PHOTO-T-W/-IV, SK-PHOTO, SK-PHOTOR, SK-PHOTO-T, SK-PHOTO-W, SK-PHOTOR-W, SK-PHOTO-T-W, SS-PHOTO, SS-PHOTO-R, SS-PHOTO-T Photoelectric Smoke Detectors
- IDP-CO-W, IDP-PHOTO-CO-W, IDP-FIRE-CO, IDP-FIRE-CO-W/-IV, SK-CO-W, SK-PHOTO-CO-W, SK-FIRE-CO, SK-FIRE-CO-W, SS-FIRE-CO, SS-PHOTO-CO, and SS-CO Fire and CO Detectors

The **B501(-WHITE/-BL/-IV)**, **B210LP,** and **B300-6(-IV)** bases are standard plug-in detector bases.

The **B501BH, B501BHT, B501BH-2, B501BHT-2, B200S(-WH/-IV), B200S-LF(-WH/-IV), B200SR(-WH/-IV),** and **B200SR-LF(-WH/-IV)** Sounder Detector Bases include a horn that will sound when the sensor's visible LEDs are latched on for approximately 10 seconds.

If the IFP-2100/ECS, IFP-300/ECS, or IFP-75 control panel is set with Alarm Verification ON (enabled), the sounder will activate at the end of the verification cycle, providing an alarm is verified, approximately 10 seconds after the sensor's LEDs are latched on. If Alarm Verification is OFF (disabled), the sounder will activate when the sensor's visible LEDs are latched on for approximately 10 seconds.

The **B224RB(-WH/-IV)** Relay Detector Base includes Form-C latching relay contacts for the control of an auxiliary function. The relay operates 12 seconds (nominally) after activation of the sensor head remote annunciator output.

The **B224BI(-WH/-IV)** Isolator Detector Base prevents an entire communications loop from being disabled when a short circuit occurs.

WIDP-WGI and **WSK-WGI** Wireless Gateway acts as a bridge between a group of wireless fire devices and an SLC loop on the IFP-2100/ECS, IFP-300/ECS, or IFP-75. The gateway can be powered by the SLC loop or by a regulated, external UL-listed, 24VDC power supply. See Section 9.11.

NOTE: When using a Wireless Gateway on the SLC loop, the panel cannot have ANY modules (wired or wireless) in the address range from 140 to 159.

For details about the wireless network and its devices, see the *SWIFT® Smart Wireless Integrated Fire Technology Instruction Manual #LS10036-000FH-E*.

The following SD bases provide connection between the SLC and these SD detector heads. *SD detectors can only be used with SD bases on an SD SLC loop. SD devices cannot be mixed with IDP/SK devices on an SLC loop.*

- SD505-HEAT Thermal Detector
- SD505-PHOTO Photoelectric Smoke Detector

SD505-6AB is a is a standard six inch plug-in detector base.

SD505-6IB Isolator Detector Base prevents an entire communications loop from being disabled when a short circuit occurs.

SD505-6RB Relay Detector Base includes Form-C latching relay contacts for the control of an auxiliary function.

SD505-6SB Sounder Detector Bases include a horn that will sound when its detector is activated.

9.2 Setting the Detector Address

Each IDP/SK intelligent detector is factory preset with an address of “00.” To set an SLC address, use a common screwdriver to adjust the rotary switches on the detector to the desired address (see “Setting the SLC Address for a Single Point IDP/SK Module” on page 31). When finished, mark the address in the place provided on the base and the detector.

There are two methods to setting an address on an SD detector. The SD505-TCHB100 Hand-held programmer can be used to easily assign addresses to each device. Refer to the *SD505-TCHB100 Operating Instructions* #1700-09906 for more information. Alternately, a detector base can be temporarily wired to the FACP for addressing purposes. Follow these steps to set the address on an SD detector using the temporary base connection method.

1. Connect a detector base temporarily to the programming terminals as shown in Figure 7.7. The same base can be used to set the address for each detector.

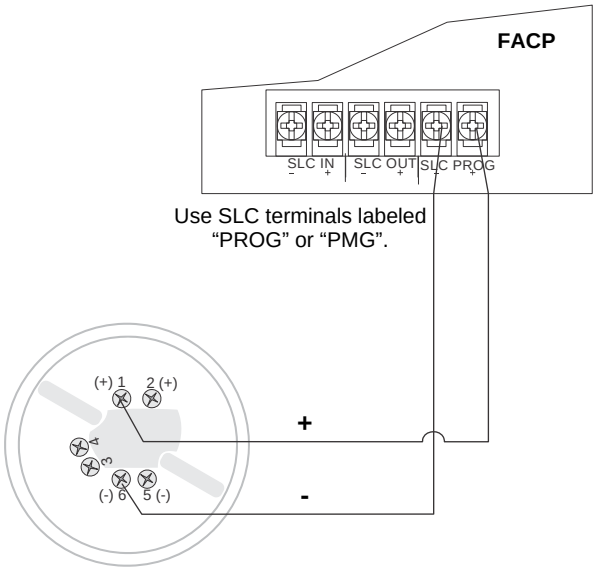


Figure 9.1 Temporary Connection of SD Detector Base to Panel for Detector Addressing

2. Log in to the FACP using valid credentials and access user programming.
3. Select *2* for *Point Functions*.
4. Select *3* to *Set SLC Dev Addr*.
5. Select *Yes* by pressing the UP arrow, then press *ENTER*. (Upon pressing *ENTER*, the panel will report a trouble condition. Use the *SILENCE* key to silence the piezo. The trouble will clear automatically when the panel initializes after detector programming.)
6. When the wait message clears, the following options display:

   1- Read Address. Use this option to read (or check) a single detector’s address.

   2 - Write Address. Use this option to program a single detector’s address.

   3 - Seq. Programming. Use this option to program more than one detector in sequential order.
7. After selecting an address, write the programmed address on the back of the detector.
8. When all desired detectors have been addressed, press the left arrow key and fully exit User Programming. The FACP will initialize and recognize the newly programmed detectors.

9.3 Wiring an IDP/SK Detector Base

Typical wiring of a detector base (**B501 Series** shown) connected to an SLC is shown in the figure below. An optional **RA100Z/RA400Z** Remote LED Annunciator is shown connected to the detector.

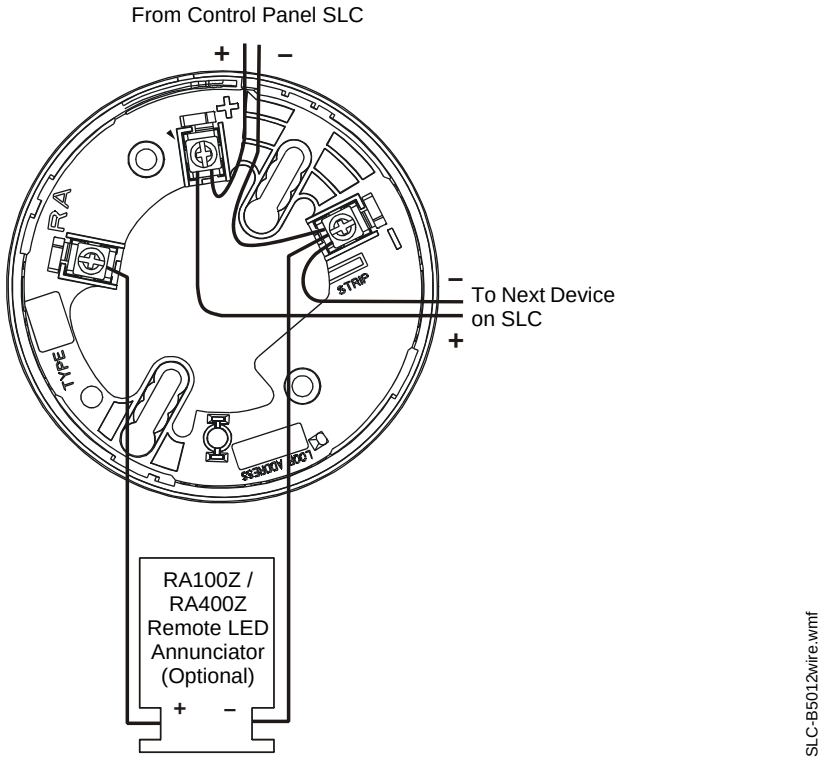


Figure 9.2 Wiring a B300-6, B210LP, or B501 Series Detector Base

9.4 Wiring an SD505-6AB Detector Base

Typical wiring of a detector base connected to an SLC is shown in the figure below.

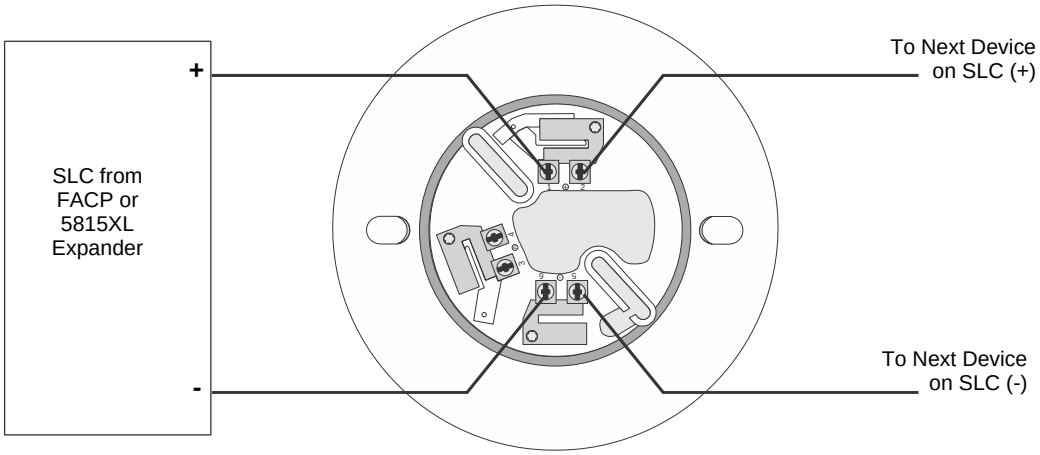


Figure 9.3 Wiring an SD505-6AB Detector Base

9.5 Wiring a B224BI Isolator Base

The **B224BI** Isolator Base will isolate its detector from short circuits that occur on the SLC connected at terminals 2 and 3. It will not isolate its installed detector from short circuits that occur on the SLC connected at terminals 1 and 2. In Class X applications, the loss of a single detector during a short circuit is not acceptable, and an isolator module must be installed as shown in the figure below.

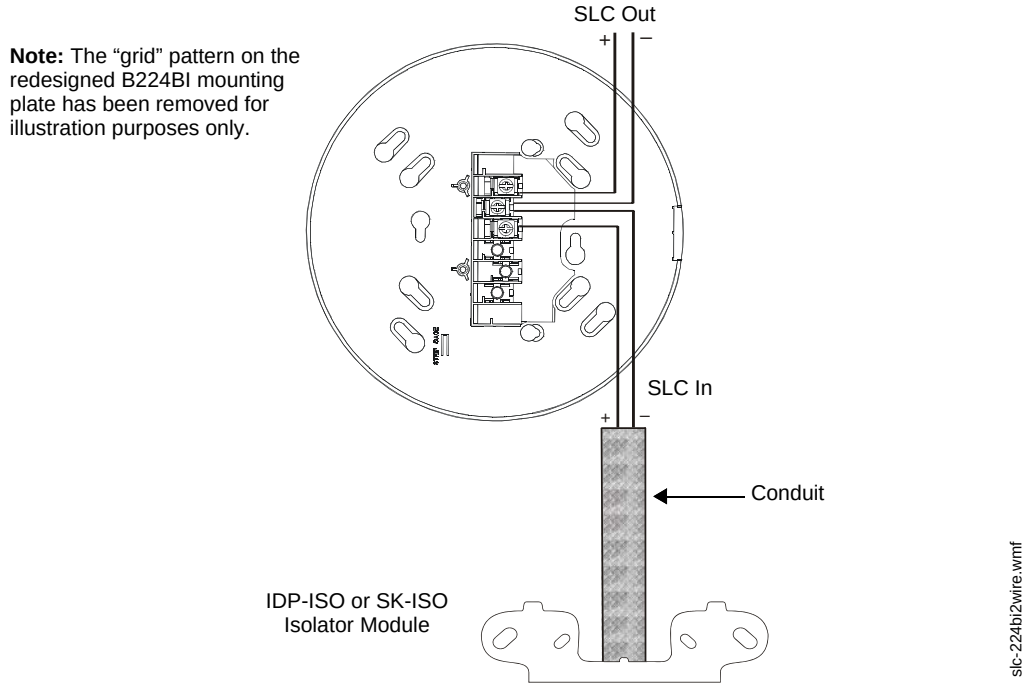


Figure 9.4 Wiring a B224BI Isolator Base Mounting Plate

9.6 Wiring an SD505-6IB Isolator Base

The SD505-6IB is a 6 inch isolator base that fits underneath the 6 inch detector base. No more than 256 isolator devices (SD505-LIM or SD505-6IB) can be used on an SLC loop.

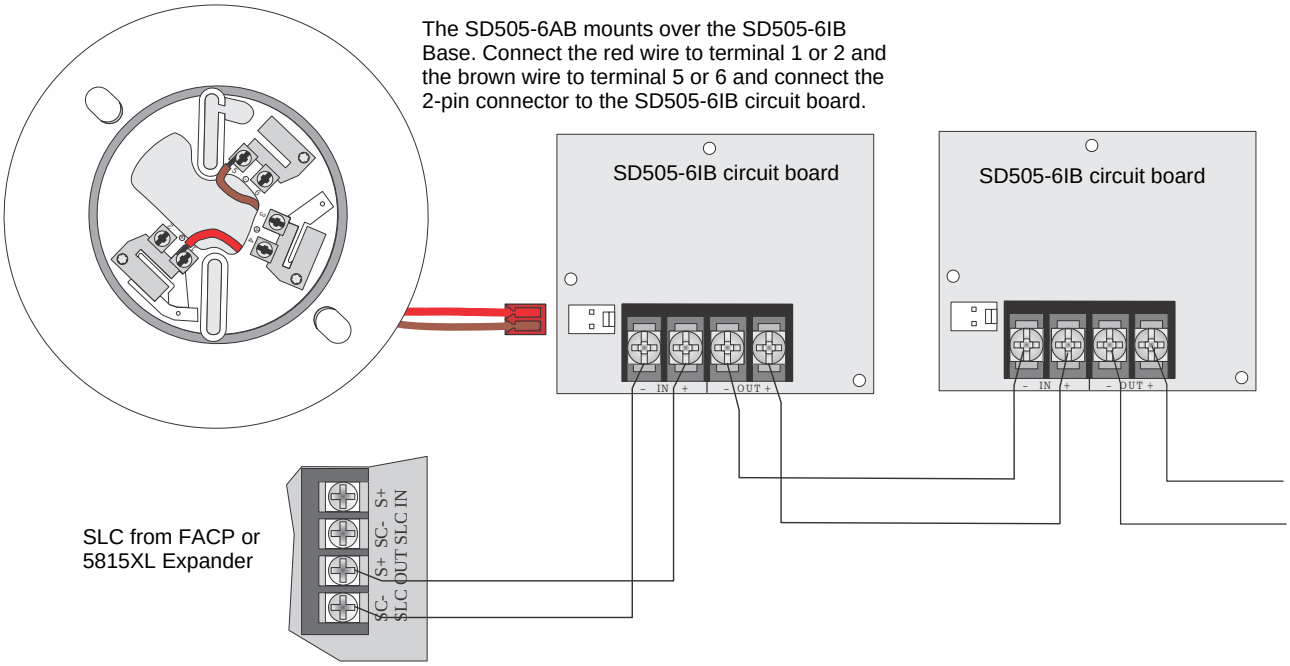


Figure 9.5 Wiring an SD505-6IB Isolator Base

9.7 Wiring a B224RB Relay Base

Figure 9.6 shows typical wiring of a B224RB plug-in relay detector base connected to an SLC.

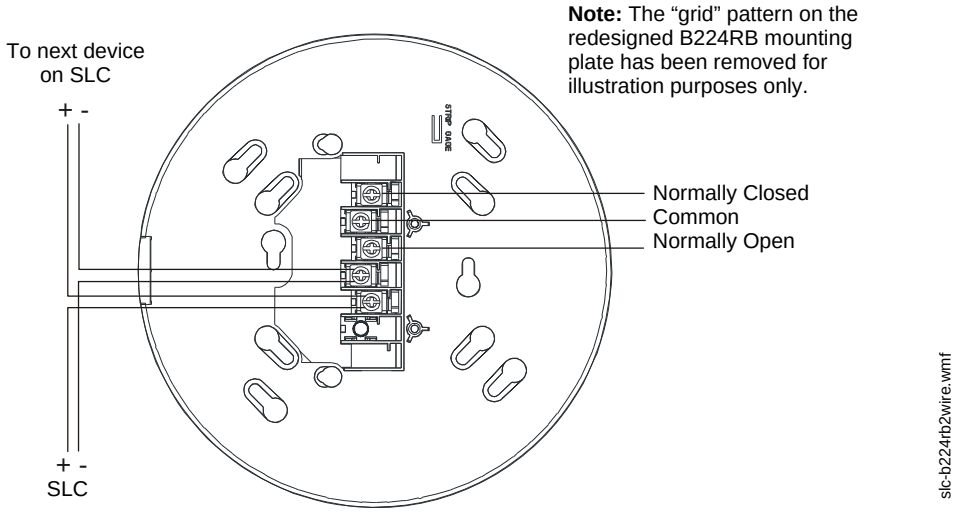


Figure 9.6 Wiring of a B224RB Relay Base Mounting Plate

9.8 Wiring an SD505-6RB Relay Base

The SD505-6RB is a 6 inch relay base that fits underneath the 6 inch detector base. Figure 9.7 shows typical wiring of an **SD505-6RB** relay detector base connected to an SLC

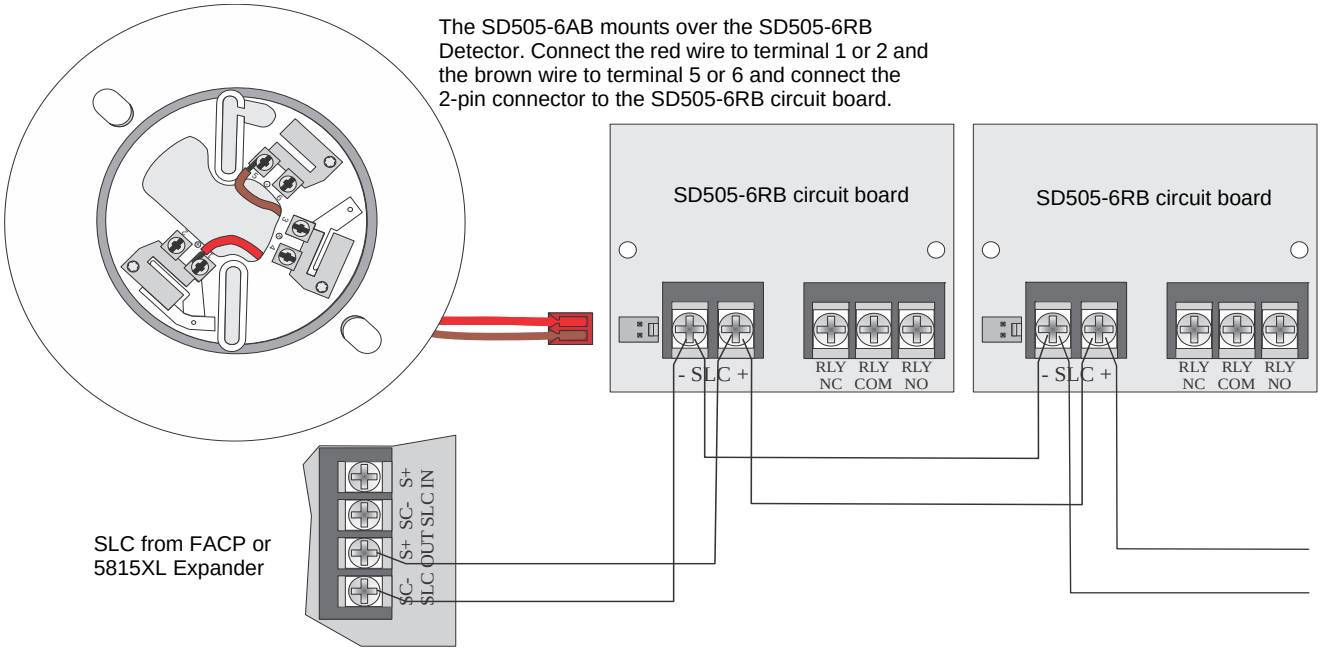


Figure 9.7 Wiring an SD505-6RB Relay Base

9.9 Wiring a B200S, B200S-LF, B200SR, or B200SR-LF Sounder Base

Figure 9.8 shows typical wiring of the **B200S, B200S-LF, B200SR,** or **B200SR-LF** Sounder Base.

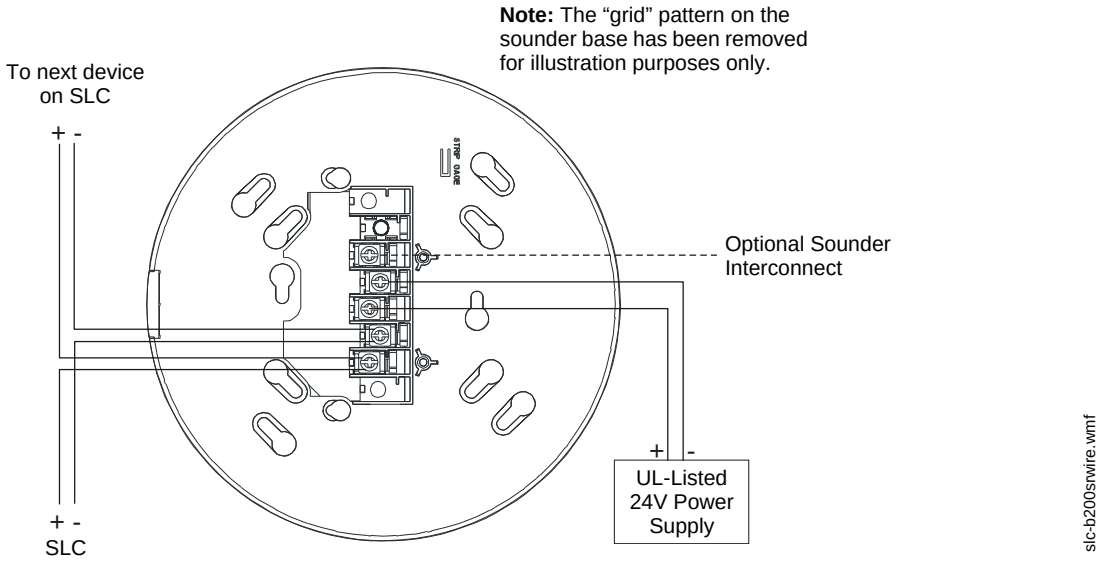


Figure 9.8 Wiring of a B200S, B200S-LF, B200SR, or B200SR-LF Sounder Base

NOTE: For more detailed wiring on the sounder base, refer to the device's installation instructions.

9.10 Wiring an SD505-6SB Sounder Base

The SD505-6SB is a 6 inch sounder base that fits underneath the 6 inch detector base. Figure 9.7 shows typical wiring of an **SD505-6SB** relay detector base connected to an SLC

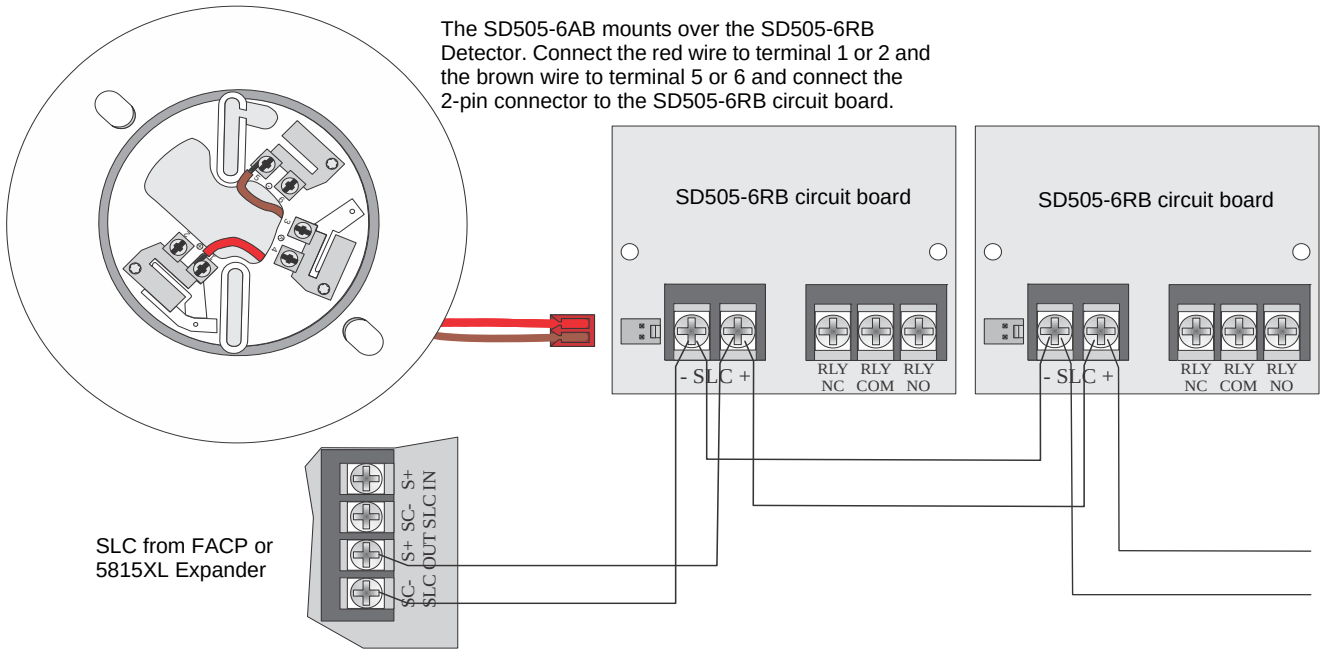


Figure 9.9 Wiring an SD505-6SB Relay Base

9.11 Wiring the WIDP-WGI and WSK-WGI

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

9.11.1 SLC Connections

NOTE: It is recommended to use the same wire gauge if there are multiple connections to the same terminal.

The WIDP-WGI and WSK-WGI Wireless Gateway acts as a bridge between a group of wireless fire devices and a IDP or SK SLC loop on the IDP-2100/ECS, IFP-300/ECS, or IFP-75. It is powered by the SLC loop or by a regulated, external 24VDC UL-listed power supply. Available wireless devices include a photo detector, a photo/heat detector, a fixed-temperature heat detector, a rate-of-rise heat detector, and a monitor module. For details about wireless devices, system setup, and operation, see the *SWIFT® Smart Wireless Integrated Fire Technology Instruction Manual.*

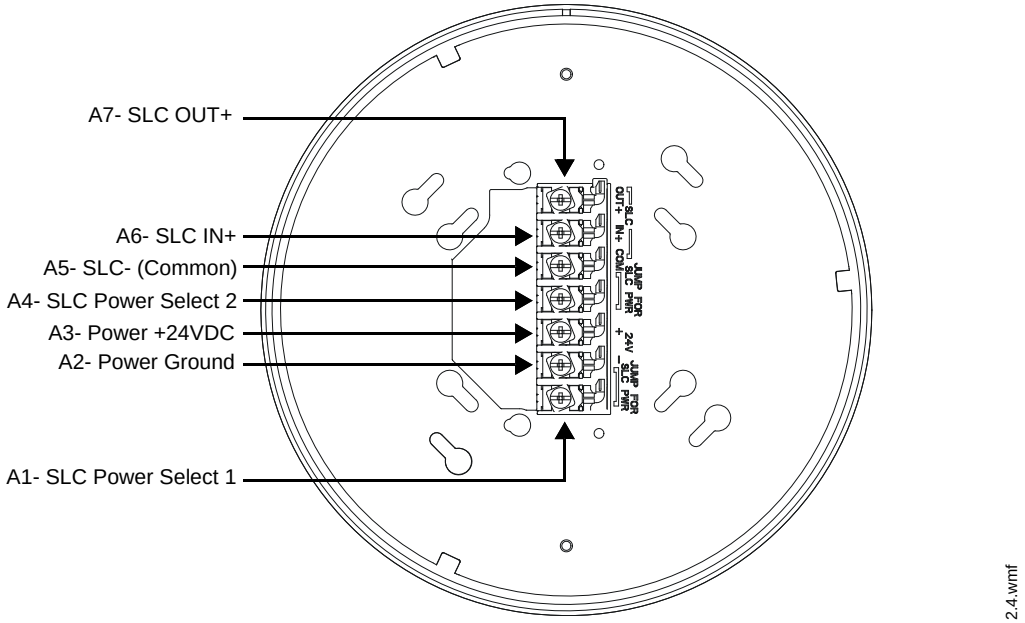


Figure 9.10 WIDP-WGI and WSK-WGI Mounting Plate - Terminal Layout

9.11.2 WIDP-WGI and WSK-WGI Powered by the SLC

The WIDP-WGI and WSK-WGI provides isolation of short circuits on the SLC in Class A installations. SLC connections are power-limited by the panel. An interruption in the SLC that causes a loss of power at the WIDP-WGI and WSK-WGI for more than 100ms may result in a trouble condition and loss of fire protection provided by the wireless devices for approximately 15 minutes. Use of a regulated, external +24VDC power source (not SLC power) is recommended for installations that require fire protection in the presence of short circuits, including Class A applications and applications that use isolator modules. Figure 9.11 shows typical wiring of a Wireless Network Gateway connected to an SLC when power is supplied by the SLC loop

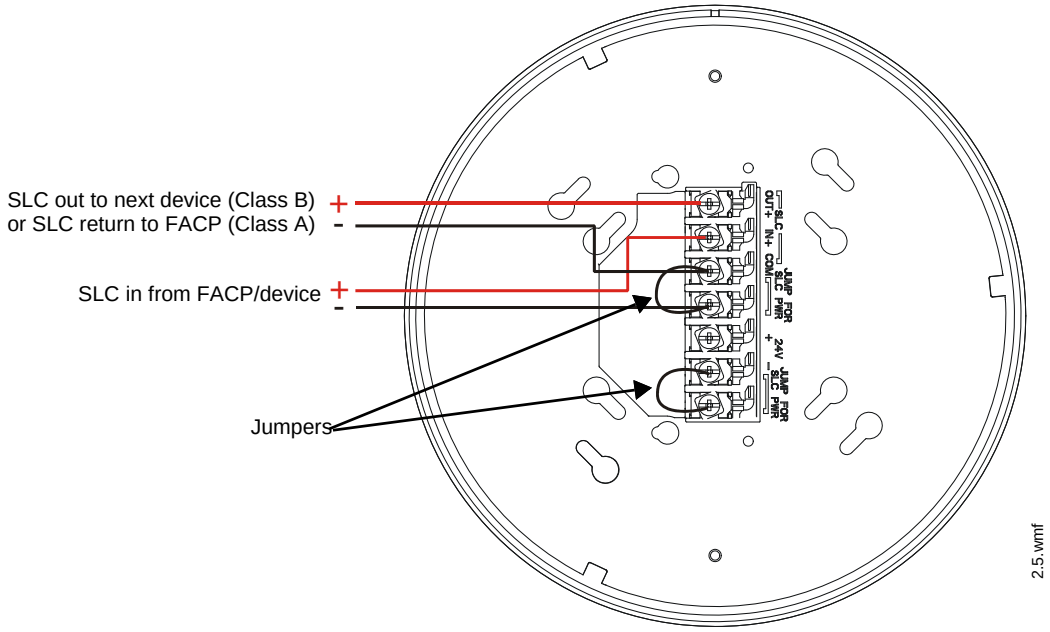


Figure 9.11 WIDP-WGI and WSK-WGI Powered by the SLC

9.11.3 WIDP-WGI and WSK-WGI Powered by a Regulated, External +24VDC Power Source

The WIDP-WGI and WSK-WGI provides isolation of short circuits of the SLC in Class A installations. SLC connections are power-limited by the panel. +24VDC must be power-limited by the source.

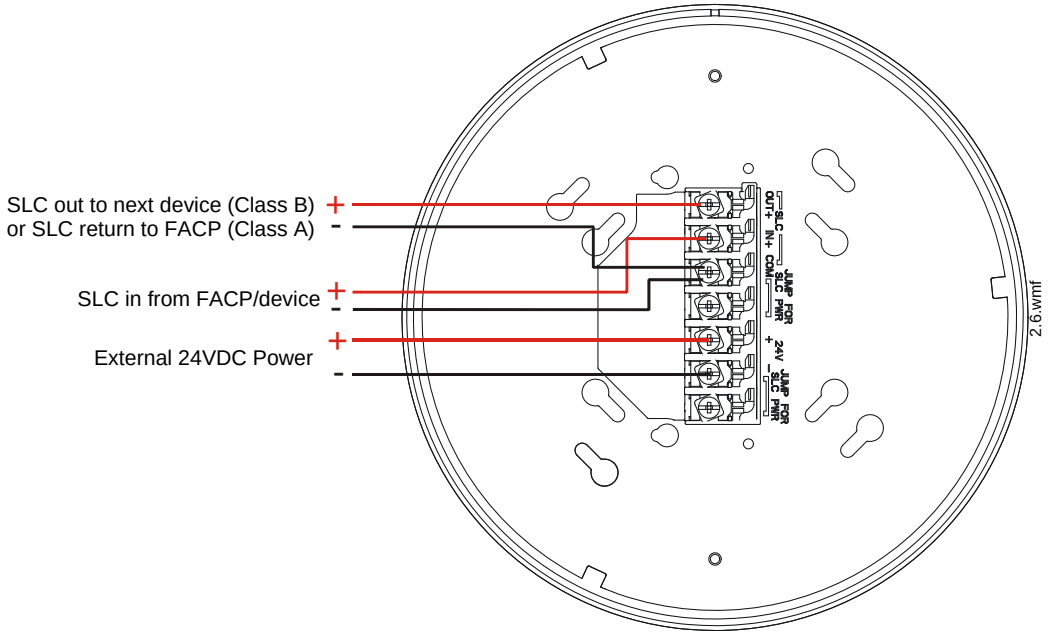


Figure 9.12 WIDP-WGI and WSK-WGI Powered by a Regulated, External Source

Notes

Section 10: Addressable Beam Detectors

10.1 Description

The **IDP-BEAM, IDP-BEAM-T, OSI-RI-FH, SK-BEAM, SK-BEAM-T,** and **OSI-RI-SK** are intelligent, addressable projected beam smoke detectors, designed for protecting open areas with high and sloping ceilings and wide-open areas, where spot type smoke detectors are difficult to install and maintain. The **IDP-BEAM-T and SK-BEAM-T** have an integral sensitivity test feature that consists of a test filter attached to a servomotor inside the detector optics.

NOTE: This section provides basic wiring and addressing information For **critical information** on device installation, operation, and alignment, refer to the *Installation Instructions* provided with these devices.

10.2 Installation and Wiring

10.2.1 Setting an SLC Address for a Beam Detector

Each beam detector is factory preset with an address of "00." To set an SLC address, use a common screwdriver to adjust the address rotary code switches on the detector to the desired address (refer to "Setting the SLC Address for a Single Point IDP/SK Module" on page 31).

10.2.2 Wiring a Beam Detector

Typical wiring of **IDP-BEAM** and **SK-BEAM** beam detectors connected to an SLC is illustrated in the figure below.

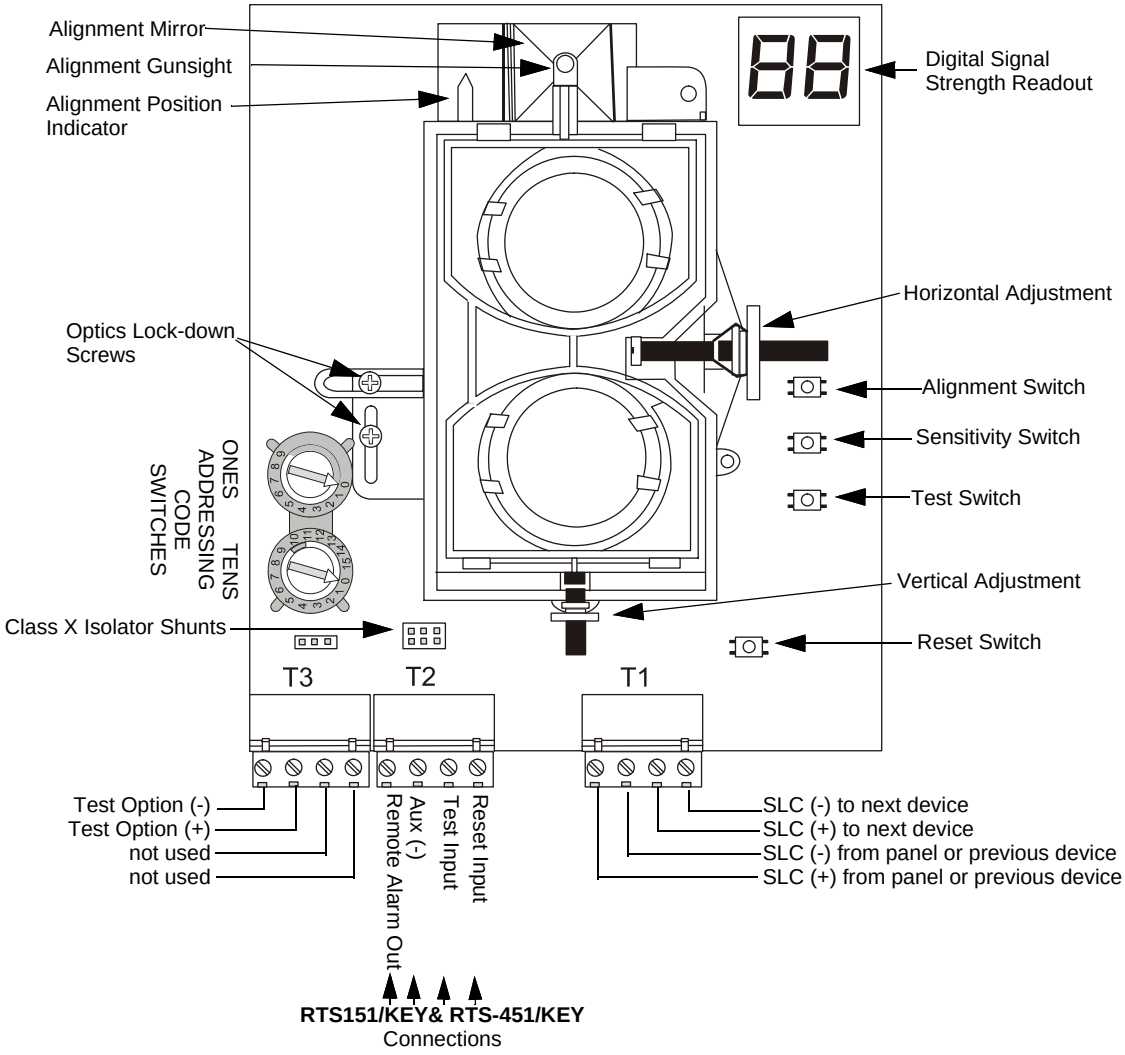


Figure 10.1 IDP-BEAM and SK-BEAM Beam Detector Terminal Block Wiring

Typical wiring of an **OSI-RI-FH** and **OSI-RI-SK** beam detector connected to an SLC is illustrated in the figure below.

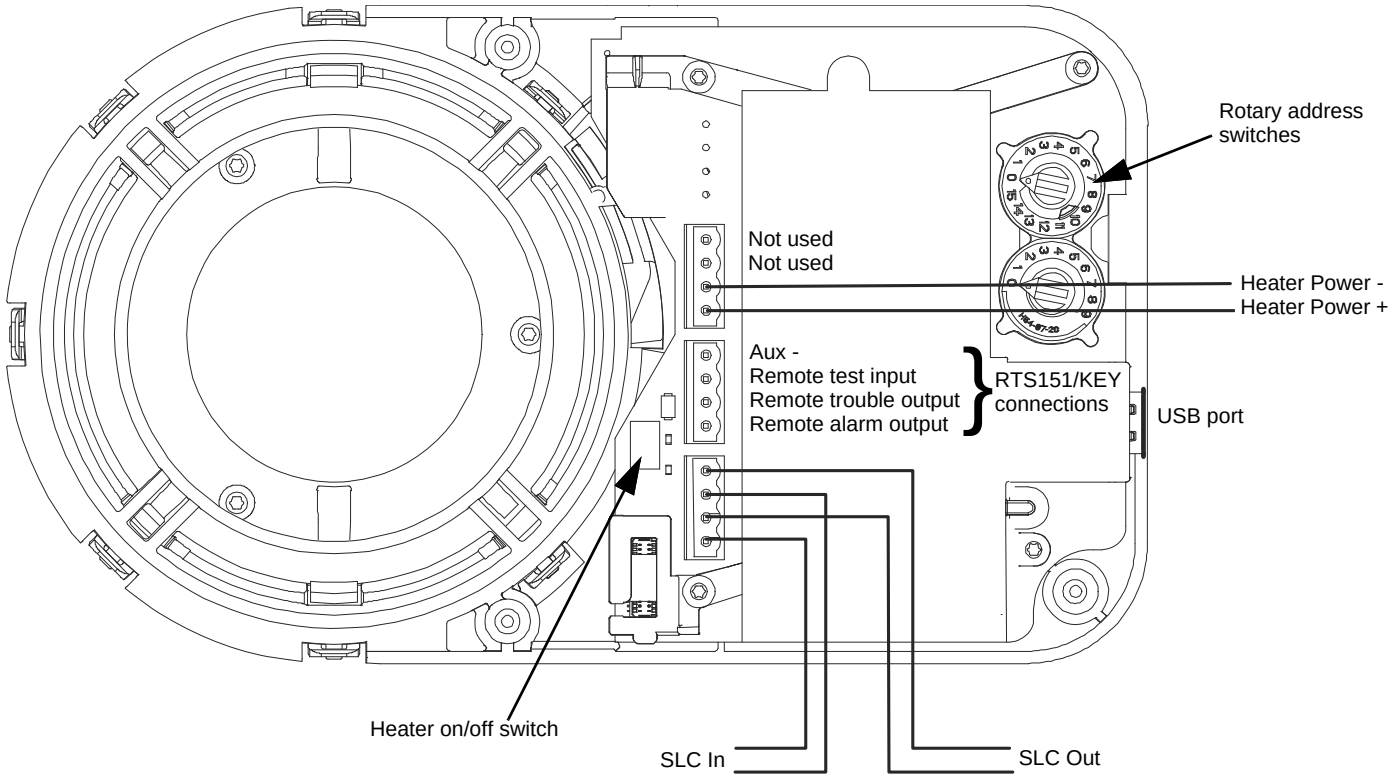


Figure 10.2 OSI-RI-FH and OSI-RI-SK Beam Detector Terminal Block Wiring

Section 11: Addressable Manual Pull Station

11.1 Description

The **IDP-PULL-DA, IDP-PULL-SA, SK-PULL-DA, and SK-PULL-SA** are addressable manual pull stations with a key-lock reset feature.

NOTE: For more information refer to the *Installation Instructions* provided with this device.

11.2 Installation

11.2.1 Setting an SLC address

Each unit is factory preset with an address of "00." To set an SLC address refer to "Setting the SLC Address for a Single Point IDP/SK Module" on page 31 for IDP/SK devices and to "Setting the SLC Address for an SD Module" on page 32 for SD devices.

11.2.2 Wiring an IDP-PULL-DA and SK-PULL-DA Manual Pull Station

Figure 11.1 shows typical wiring for an **IDP-PULL-DA and SK-PULL-DA** Manual Pull Station to an SLC:

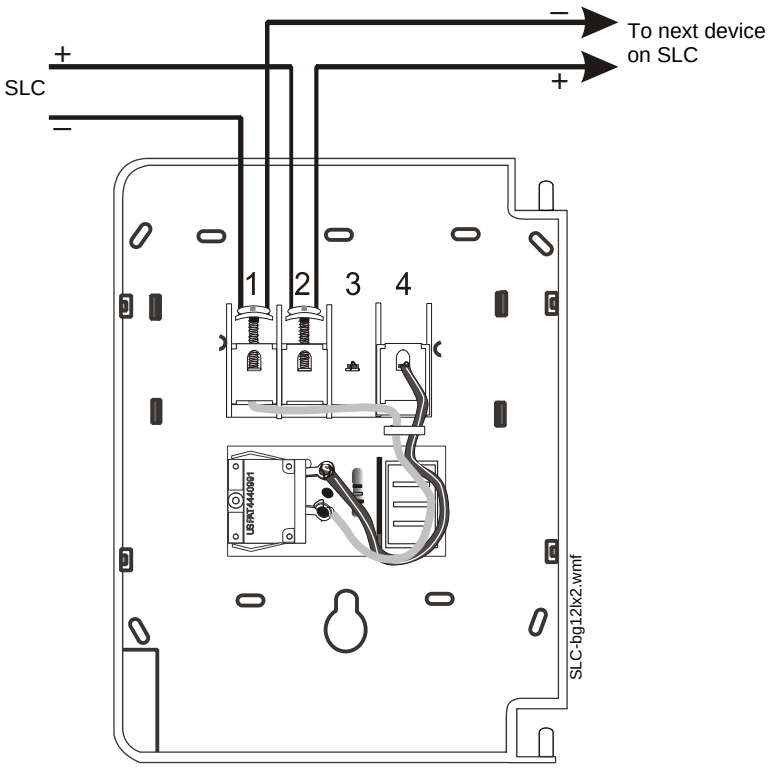


Figure 11.1 Wiring of an IDP-PULL-DA and SK-PULL-DA Pull Station to an SLC

11.2.3 Wiring an IDP-PULL-SA and SK-PULL-SA Manual Pull Station

Figure 11.2 shows typical wiring for an **IDP-PULL-SA** and **SK-PULL-SA** Manual Pull Station to an SLC:

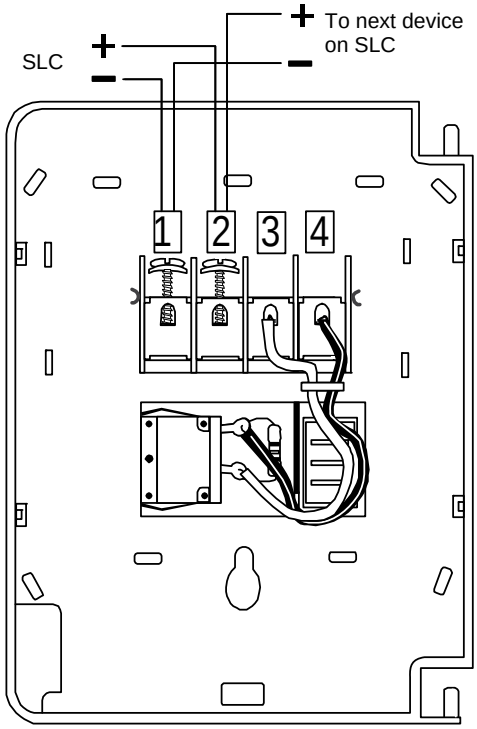


Figure 11.2 Wiring of an IDP-PULL-SA and SK-PULL-SA Pull Station to an SLC

11.2.4 Wiring an SD500-PS/DA Manual Pull Station

Figure 11.2 shows typical wiring for an **SD500-PS/DA** Manual Pull Station to an SLC:

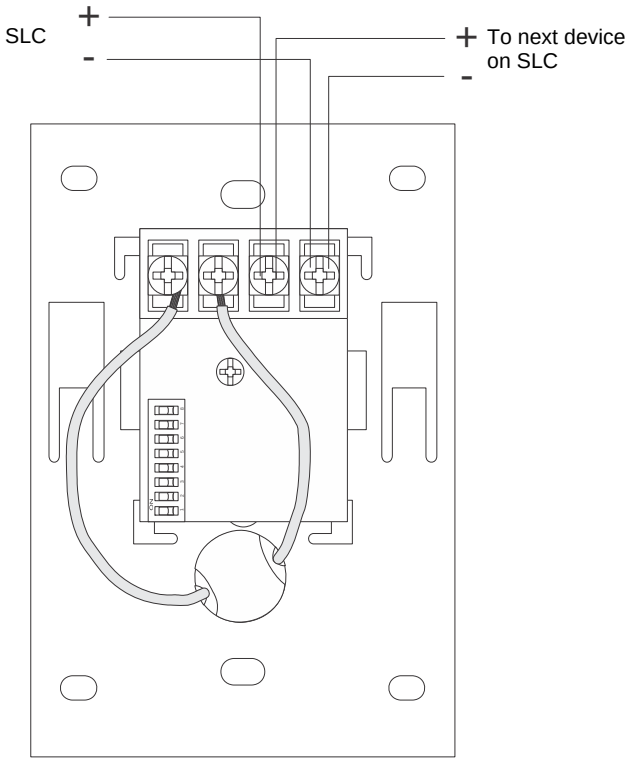


Figure 11.3 Wiring of an SD500-PS/DA Pull Station to an SLC

Appendix A: Power Considerations

A.1 Supplying Power to 24 VDC Detectors and NACs

A.1.1 Resistance and Size

To determine the minimum resistance that can be tolerated in supplying power to 24 VDC 4-wire devices and NACs, use the calculation below. Use this resistance to select the proper gauge wire for the power run from the manufacturer's specifications for the desired wire.

For Four-Wire Detectors:

$$Rmax = \frac{(Vms - Vom)}{(N)(Is) + (Na)(Ia) + (Ir)}$$

For NACs:

$$Rmax = \frac{(Vms - Vom)}{(Nb)(Ib)}$$

Where:

Rmax = maximum resistance of the 24 VDC wires
Vms = minimum supply voltage
Vom = minimum operating voltage of the detector or end-of-line relay, whichever is greater, in volts
N = total number of detectors on the 24 VDC supply circuit
Is = detector current in standby
Na = number of detectors on the 24 VDC power circuit which must function at the same time in alarm
Ia = detector current in alarm
Ir = end-of-line relay current
Nb = number of Notification Appliance Devices
Ib = Notification Appliance current when activated

NOTE: This simplified equation assumes that the devices are at the end of a long wire run.

The minimum supply voltages produced by Farenhyt power supplies are listed below:

FACP	Vms	Power Supply	Vms
IFP-2100ECS	19.4	HPF-PS6	20.3
IFP-2100	19.4	HPF-PS10	20.29
IFP-300ECS	19.2	SK-PS6	20.3
IFP-300	19.2	SK-PS10	20.29
IFP-75	19.9	RPS-1000	18.7

A.2 Supervising 24 VDC Power

Power used to supply 24 VDC detectors, notification appliances (using the IDP-CONTROL or SK-CONTROL), and two wire detectors (using the IDP-ZONE or SK-ZONE) can be supervised with a power supervision relay. This relay, energized by the 24 VDC power itself, is installed at the end of each respective power run and wired in-line with the supervised circuit of any intelligent module.

24 VDC power must be provided from a UL-listed power supply for fire protection use.

When power is removed from the relay, the normally closed contacts open the supervised circuit, generating a trouble condition. Therefore, the relay needs to be installed at the end of the supervised circuit, so it will not disrupt the operating capability of all the devices on that circuit. The relay can be installed in-line with any leg (+ or –) of the supervised NAC circuit, either a Class B or a Class A circuit.

The drawing below illustrates this concept.

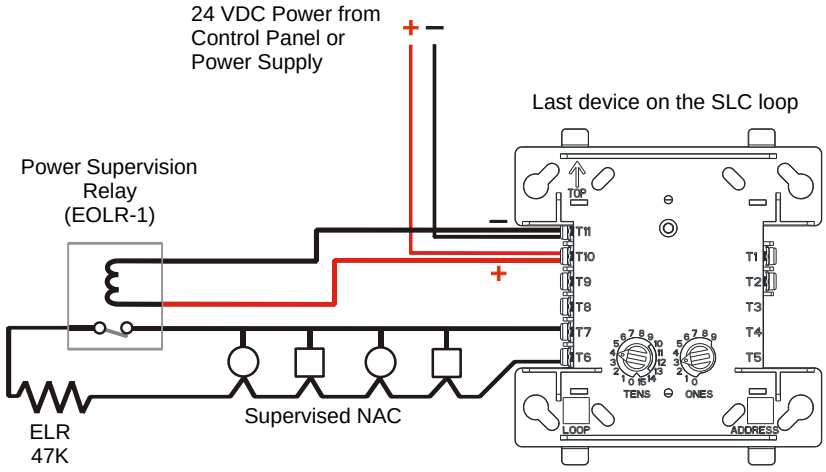


Figure A.1 Supervised 24 VDC Circuit

An alternate method is shown below.

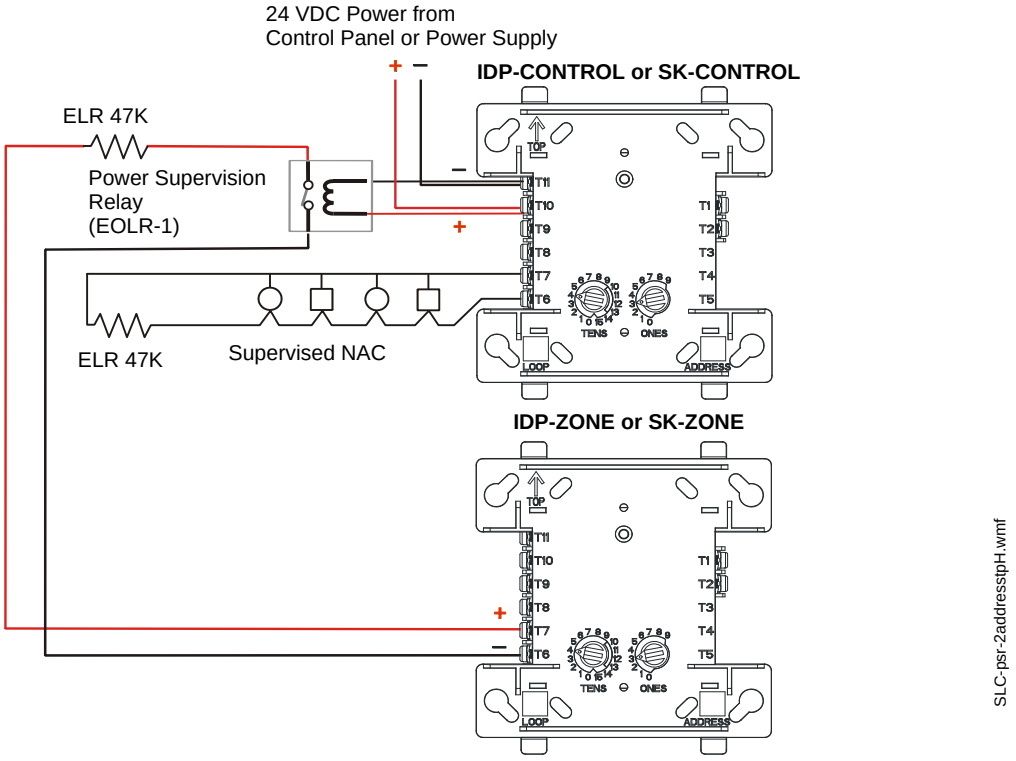
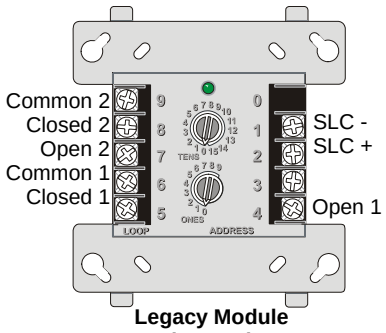


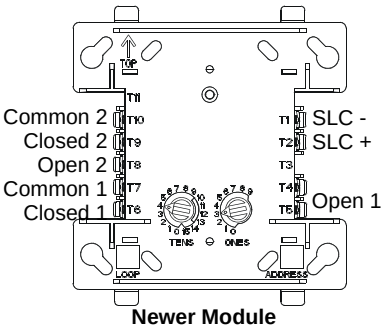
Figure A.2 Alternate: 2-Address Method of Supervising a 24 VDC Circuit

Appendix B: Terminal Conversion Charts for New & Legacy Devices

B.1 IDP-RELAY and SK-RELAY



Legacy Module (V-Type)



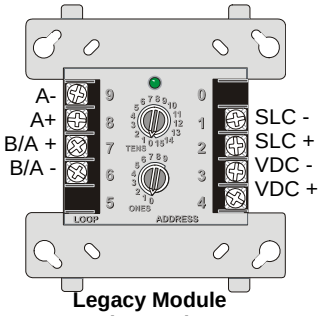
Newer Module (H-Type)

Legacy Module Terminal Number (V-Type)	Terminal Function	Newer Module Terminal Number (H-Type)
1	SLC -	1
2	SLC +	2
3	Unused	3
4	Normally Open (1)	5
5	Normally Closed (1)	6
6	Relay Common (1)	7
7	Normally Open (2)	8
8	Normally Closed (2)	9
9	Relay Common (2)	10
N/A	Unused	4
N/A	Unused	11

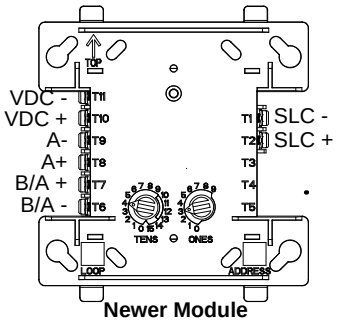
Table B.1 IDP-RELAY and SK-RELAY Terminal Conversions

B.2 IDP-CONTROL, IDP-ZONE, SK-CONTROL, and SK-ZONE

All module polarities are shown in **standby** condition, which reflects the labels on the new modules.



Legacy Module (V-Type)

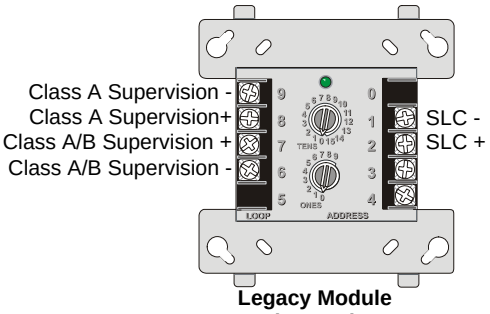


Newer Module (H-Type)

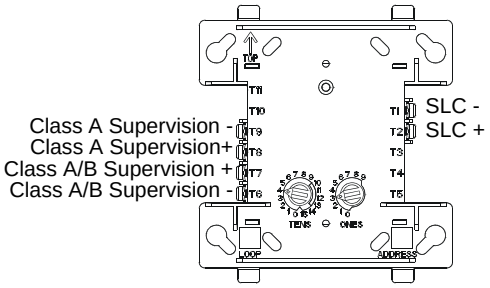
Legacy Module Terminal Number (V-Type)	Terminal Function	Newer Module Terminal Number (H-Type)
1	SLC -	1
2	SLC +	2
3	VDC -	11
4	VDC +	10
5	Unused	5
6	Solenoid B/A -	6
7	Solenoid B/A +	7
8	Solenoid A +	8
9	Solenoid A -	9
N/A	Unused	3
N/A	Unused	4

Table B.2 IDP-CONTROL, IDP-ZONE, SK-CONTROL, and SK-ZONE Terminal Conversions

B.3 IDP-MONITOR and SK-MONITOR



Legacy Module (V-Type)

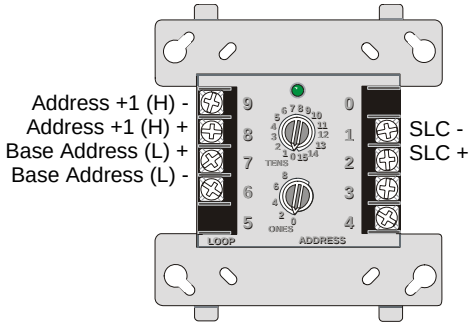


Newer Module (H-Type)

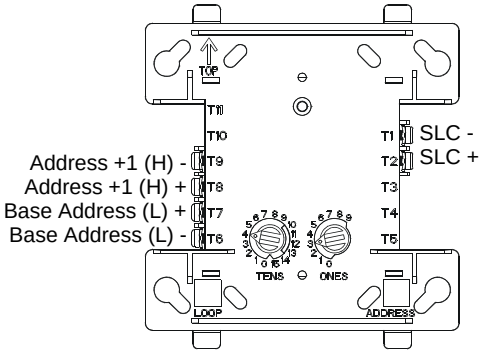
Legacy Module Terminal Number (V-Type)	Terminal Function	Newer Module Terminal Number (H-Type)
1	SLC -	1
2	SLC +	2
3	Unused	3
4	Unused	4
5	Unused	5
6	Class A/B Supervision -	6
7	Class A/B Supervision +	7
8	Class A Supervision +	8
9	Class A Supervision -	9
N/A	Unused	10
N/A	Unused	11

Table B.3 IDP-MONITOR and SK-MONITOR Terminal Conversions

B.4 IDP-MONITOR-2 and SK-MONITOR-2



Legacy Module (V-Type)



Newer Module (H-Type)

Legacy Module Terminal Number (V-Type)	Terminal Function	Newer Module Terminal Number (H-Type)
1	SLC -	1
2	SLC +	2
3	Unused	3
4	Unused	4
5	Unused	5
6	Base Address (L) -	6
7	Base Address (L) +	7
8	Address +1 (H) +	8
9	Address +1 (H) -	9
N/A	Unused	10
N/A	Unused	11

Table B.4 IDP-MONITOR and SK-MONITOR Terminal Conversions

Appendix C: Intelligent Detector Base Layouts for Legacy Devices

C.1 B501 Detector Base

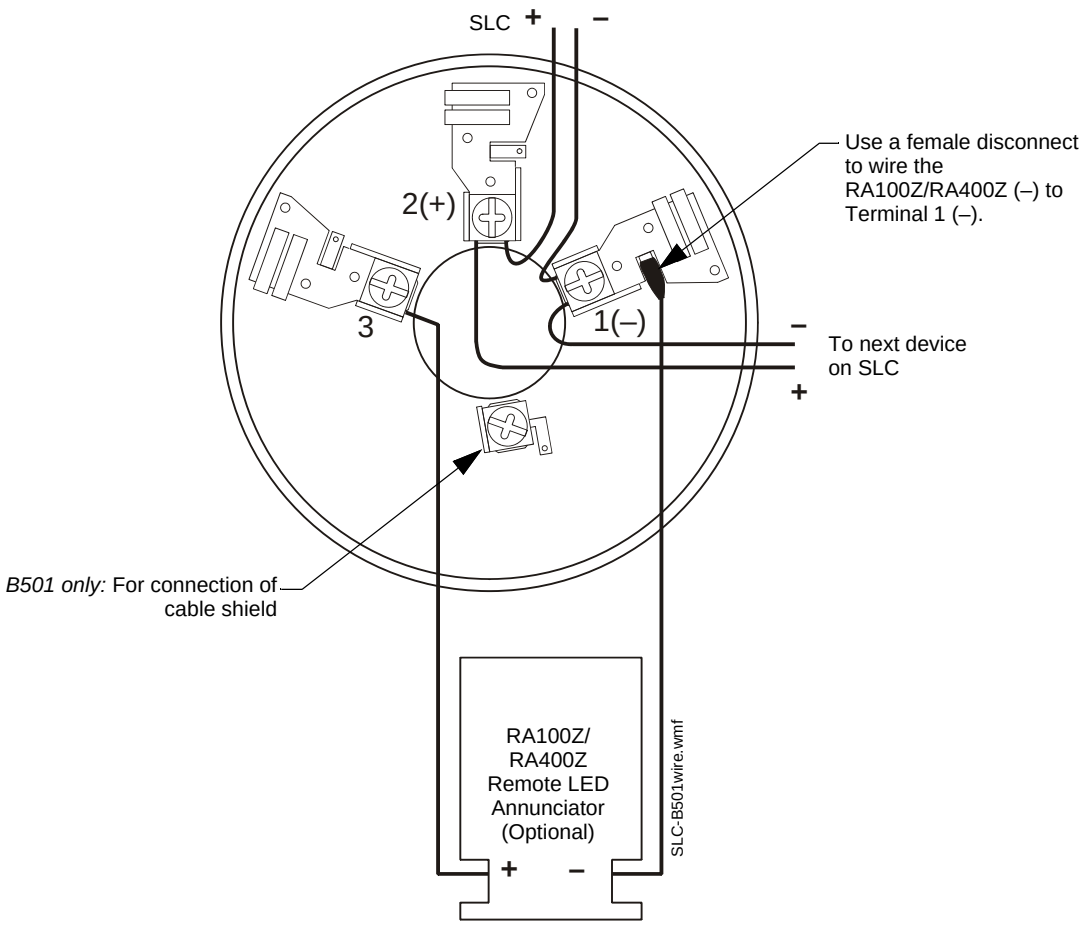


Figure C.1 Wiring the Legacy B501 Detector Base

C.2 B224BI Isolator Base

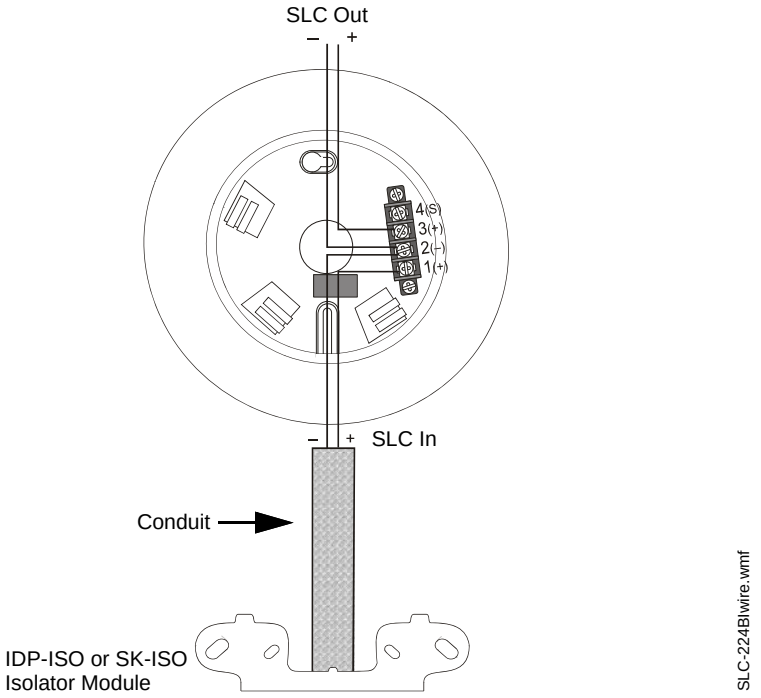


Figure C.2 Wiring the Legacy B224BI Isolator Base

C.3 B224RB Relay Base

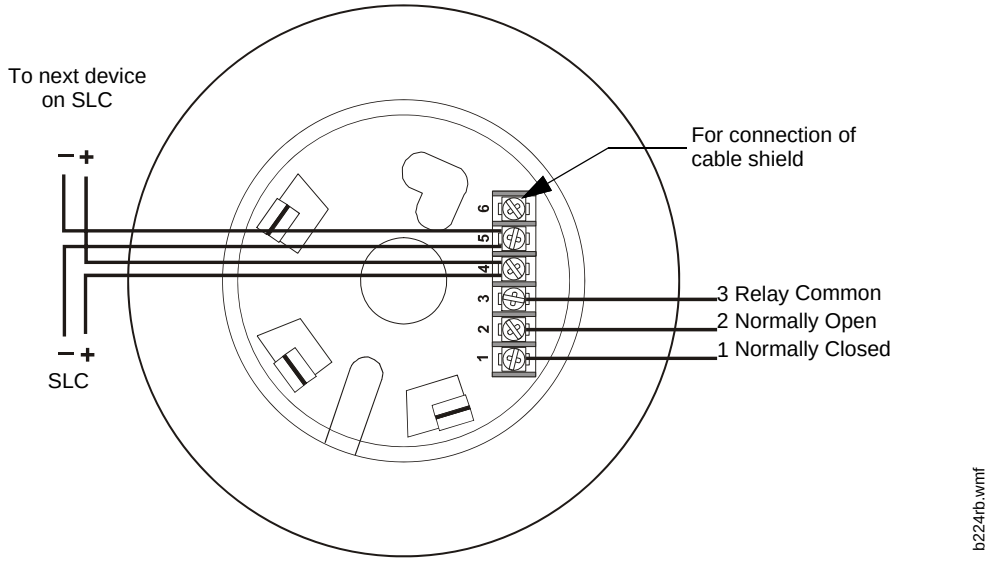


Figure C.3 Wiring the Legacy B224RB Relay Base

C.4 B501BH(-2) and B501BHT(-2) Sounder Bases

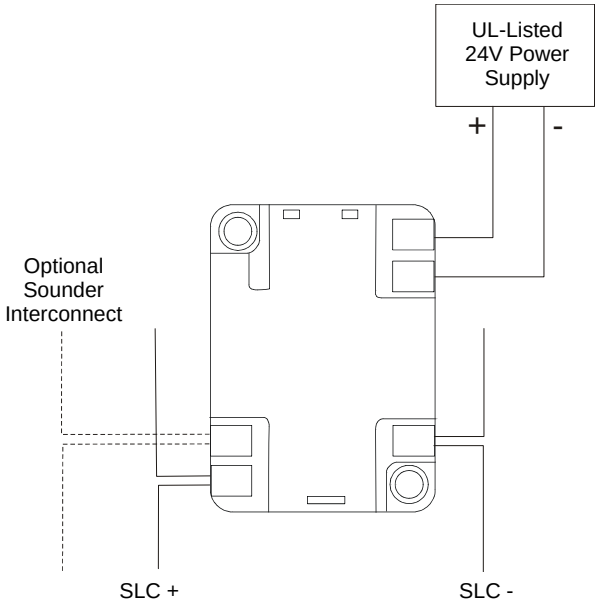


Figure C.4 Wiring the Legacy B501BH(-2) and B501BHT(-2) Sounder Bases

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Manufacturer Warranties and Limitation of Liability

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Honeywell Fire Systems
12 Clintonville Road
Northford, CT 06472-1610
203-484-7161
www.farenhyt.com

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