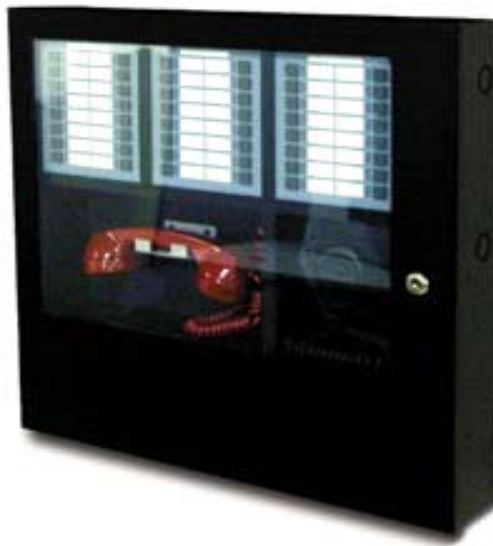




by Honeywell



E3 Series[®] Classic Installation/Operation Manual

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ECN 10-116

Important Limitations

While a fire alarm system may lower insurance rates, it is not a substitute for fire 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 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.

The Manufacturer recommends that smoke and/or heat detectors be located throughout a protected premise 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 are made available at no charge to all installing dealers. These documents can be found at <http://www.systemsensor.co/html/applic.html>. 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, or chimneys 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.
- 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, crippling its ability to report a fire.

Audible warning devices such as bells 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:

- 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 or comprehend the meaning of the signal. It is the property owner's responsibility to conduct fire drills and other training exercise 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 fire alarm 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.

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 radio transmission systems are recommended.

The most common cause of fire alarm malfunction is inadequate maintenance. To keep the entire fire alarm 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 monthly.

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. Reacceptance 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 0-49° C/32-120° 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 15-27° C/60-80° 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.

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.

Survivability

Per the National Fire Alarm Code, NFPA 72, all circuits necessary for the operation of the notification appliances shall be protected until they enter the evacuation signaling zone that they serve. Any of the following methods shall be considered acceptable as meeting these requirements:

- 1) A 2-hour rated cable or cable system
- 2) A 2-hour rated enclosure
- 3) Performance alternatives approved by Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ)

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.

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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 operating 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 présent appareil numérique n'émet pas de bruits radioélectriques dépassant les limites applicables aux appareils numériques de la Classe A prescrites dans le Règlement sur le brouillage radioélectrique édicté par le ministère des Communications du Canada.

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Software Downloads

In order to supply the latest features and functionality in fire alarms 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:

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Section 1: General Description

The E3 Series[®] Classic Emergency Voice Evacuation System is a peer-to-peer, self-regenerating, token ring passing network consisting of two (2) to sixty-four (64) nodes. The System is of a modular design. This design allows a wide range of configurations from three basic assemblies to form an integrated, distributed fire alarm system with bulk audio evacuation and fire command capability. The network communication conveys all of the fire alarm, audio evacuation, voice paging, and fire fighter communications over a single pair of wires or fiber-optic cable. Wire can be run up to 3,000 feet between each node while fiber-optic cable can tolerate up to 8 dB loss between each node. A node can consist of:

- An Intelligent Network Command Center (INCC-C) is comprised of the following:
 - an Intelligent Network Interface-Voice Gateway (INI-VGC) sub-assembly
 - one, (1) Network Graphic Annunciator (NGA) sub-assembly
 - one (1) to sixteen (16), fully programmable Addressable Switch sub-assemblies (ASM-16), or LED Driver sub-assemblies, (ANU-48)
 - a microphone for paging
 - a telephone handset for fire fighter communications

The E3 Series[®] Classic Emergency Voice Evacuation System has been designed and tested to comply with the following:

- NFPA 72- National Fire Alarm Code:
- NFPA 70- National Electrical Code
- NFPA 101- Life Safety Code
- Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)
- UL Standard 864, 9th Edition
- California State Fire Marshall
- New York City-MEA

1.1 E3 Series Classic Equipment

1.1.1 Intelligent Network Command Center (INCC-C)

The Command and Control Center is comprised of one INI-VGE, one or more ASM-16 programmable switch sub-assemblies, ANU-48 remote LED Driver sub-assemblies, or an NGA Network LCD annunciator. Optional assemblies include a system voice paging microphone and fire fighter's handset.



NOTE: An E3 Series Classic Emergency Voice Evacuation System can have multiple command centers. Each command center can occupy one node on the network. These centers can serve as remote command centers duplicating the functions of a main command center or serve as independent command centers for their location.

1.2 E3 Series Classic Sub-Assemblies

1.2.1 Intelligent Network Interface-Voice Gateway, (INI-VGE)

The Intelligent Network Interface-Voice Gateway sub-assembly is available for fiber-optic/copper wire combination. This sub-assembly is the Network interface for the Voice Evacuation Command Center (INCC-C). It accommodates either the INI-VGE-FO unshielded twisted-pair wire or fiber-optic cable. The INI-VGE-UTP is available for unshielded twisted-pair use only. The E3 Series Classic can accommodate up to four (4), INI-VGE sub-assemblies each installed in its own cabinet. Installed in the INCC-C command center, the E3 Series Classic does the following:

- Provides the connection to the system's microphone and the fire fighter's handset.
- Monitors and controls up to six (6), ASM-16, NGA, or ANU-48 sub-assemblies for a total of 256 fully programmable control switches.
- Includes one (1), Style 4 (Class B) signaling line circuit with a capacity of up to sixteen (16), AOM-TELF (fire fighter communication circuit) sub-assemblies.
- Occupies one node on the E3 Series Classic network.
- Provides four (4), voice channels, (4 INI-VGE) each capable of commanding up to twenty (20), AA-100 or AA-120 amplifiers.
- Offers one Style 4 (Class B) signaling line circuit with a capacity of up to sixteen (16), AOM-TELF (fire fighter communication circuits) and thirty-two (32), AOM-2SF (single-channel, speaker circuits). The MMO-6SF six-circuit, single-channel speaker circuits modules are also supported, but each MMO-6SF takes up to six addresses on the SLC.
- Includes one fire fighter communications riser.
- Stores up to sixteen (16), custom digital tones/messages with a combined, total length of three minutes.

1.2.2 Addressable Switch Sub-Assembly (ASM-16)

The ASM-16 is a configurable switch input sub-assembly with sixteen (16), switches and forty-eight (48) status LEDs. Each switch address is fully programmable to serve as:

- A System Control Switch: Reset, Silence, Alarm and Trouble Acknowledge etc.
- A Voice Evacuation Speaker Circuit control switch
- A Fire Fighter Communication Circuit control switch
- An Auxiliary Control Circuit switch
- A status indicating LED, red, green, and yellow

1.2.3 Amplifier-100 Watt (AA-100)

The AA-100 is a 100-watt switching audio output amplifier, with two (2) standard outputs of $25V_{RMS}$ or $70.7 V_{RMS}$. Only one of the two outputs may be used in an installation. It has one (1) fully supervised speaker circuit wired Style Y (Class B) or Style Z (Class A) capable of supplying up to 100 watts of power maximum. The amplifier contains its own power supply, battery transfer control, amplifier supervision and back-up amplifier transfer control.

1.2.4 Amplifier-120 Watt (AA-120)

The AA-120 is a 120-watt switching audio output amplifier, with one standard output of $25 V_{RMS}$. It has one (1) fully supervised speaker circuit wired Style Y (Class B) or Style Z (Class A) capable of supplying up to 120 watts of power maximum.

The amplifier contains its own power supply, battery transfer control, amplifier supervision and back-up amplifier transfer control.

1.2.5 PM-9/PM-9G Power Supply Sub-Assembly- 9 Amperes

The PM-9/PM-9G is a 9 ampere regulated power supply with a battery charger that provides operating power to the INI-VGE Voice Evacuation Command Center. The battery charger can maintain batteries up to 55 A/H (with an external battery cabinet). (Batteries not furnished)

1.2.6 Command Center Enclosure (INCC-E)

This enclosure houses the INI-VGE, Fire Fighter Telephone, Emergency Microphone, an NGA LCD Display, and up to three (3), ASM-16/ANU-48 sub-assemblies.

1.2.7 Command Center Expander Enclosure (INCC-Ex)

This enclosure can be interconnected with other enclosures to provide an added capacity for larger applications. It can accommodate up to six (6), ASM-16 or ANU-48 sub-assemblies.

1.2.8 Amplifier Enclosure (CAB-B3, CAB-D3)

These enclosures house the AA-100 and AA-120 amplifiers. They are available in two (2), (B3), or four (4), (D3) tiers, with one amplifier occupying one tier.

1.2.9 Remote LED Driver Sub-assembly (ANU-48)

This sub-assembly provides output for up to forty-eight (48), remote LEDs. It mounts either in the INCC enclosure or in a remote UL Listed annunciator.

1.2.10 LCD Display Annunciator Sub-Assembly (NGA)

The NGA sub-assembly occupies one node on the network. This sub-assembly mounts in the INCC enclosure and provides an LCD display of system events, together with system status indicating LEDs and the following touch-screen switches:

- Alarm Acknowledge
- Signal Silence
- Trouble Acknowledge
- System Reset

1.3 7100 Fire Alarm Control Panel Equipment

1.3.1 7100 Fire Alarm Control Panel Features

The 7100 Series is shipped unassembled. The shipping carton includes the 7100 Series Installation/Operating Manual, P/N: 9000-0447. The 7100 Series analog, addressable fire alarm control panel provides such standard features as:

- Two (2) Class B, Style 4 Signaling Line Circuits (SLC)
- Two (2) Class B, Style Y Notification Appliance Circuits (NAC)
- Alarm and Trouble Form “C” dry contacts
- Accommodates 99 Gamewell-FCI Approved, UL Listed compatible analog, addressable sensors per SLC (198 total per 7100 System)
- Accommodates 98 Gamewell-FCI Approved, UL Listed compatible addressable monitor and control modules per SLC (196 total per 7100 System)
- 80-character alpha-numeric display with the key switch protected system access functions and the system diagnostic LEDs
- 500 event, non-volatile history log
- Resettable and non-resettable external power outputs rated 1A @ 24 VDC
- Alarm Verification and Positive Alarm Sequence
- Multi-level Alarm Processing
- NAC coding
- Programmable Trouble Reminder
- Integral RS-232 Port
- Power Limited Circuits

In addition, the following list the optional features:

- Class A Optional Module (CAOM) with Disconnect Switches for System NACs and SLCs
- Digital Alarm Communicator Transmitter (DACT) built-in to Model FC7100-2D
- Municipal Circuit Optional Module (MCOM)
- LCD-7100 Remote 80-character alphanumeric display (up to 5 per 7100 FACP)
- LDM-7100 LED Display Driver providing 33 outputs (up to 5 per 7100 FACP)

Each 7100 fire alarm control panel converts into an E3 network node by the addition of an INI-7100 UTP or INI-7100 FO (see Section 1.3.2 or Section 1.3.3).

1.3.2 INI-7100 UTP, Intelligent Network Interface, Unshielded, Twisted-Pair

The E3 Broadband Network interfaces to the 7100 FACP using copper wire network terminations only. It occupies one node on the E3 Series[®] Broadband network.

OR

1.3.3 INI-7100 FO, Intelligent Network Interface, Fiber-Optic

The E3 Broadband Network interfaces to the 7100 FACP using either fiber-optic cable or copper wire network terminations. It occupies one node on the E3 Series Broadband network.

1.4 E3 Series Fire Alarm Control Panel Equipment

The E3 Series Fire Alarm Control Panel includes the following equipment:

- ILI-MB-E3, ILI95-MB-E3 or ANX
- LCD-E3
- PM-9 or PM-9G
- RPT-E3-UTP or RPT-E3-FO

1.4.1 E3 Series Fire Alarm Control Panel Features

- Two (2), Class A, Style 6, 7* or Class B, Style 4 Signaling Line Circuits
- Two (2), Class A, Style Z or Class B, Style Y Notification Appliance Circuits, 2.0 amp each
- Alarm, Trouble and Supervisory dry contacts
- Accommodates 159 Gamewell-FCI Approved, UL Listed compatible analog sensors per signaling line circuit
- Accommodates 159 Gamewell-FCI Approved, UL Listed compatible addressable monitor/control devices per signaling line circuit
- Accommodates 126 Gamewell-FCI Approved, UL Listed compatible sensors/modules (ILI95-E3 Series)
- 80-character alphanumeric LCD display (40 characters user-defined)
- 4100 event history buffer (non-volatile)
- Power-limited
- Resettable/non-resettable 1.0 amp @ 24 VDC power output each
- Alarm verification
- Walk test
- Multi-level alarm processing
- Positive Alarm Sequence (PAS) operation
- NAC coding
- Trouble reminder
- Integral RS-232 port
- ANX network interface communicates between the E3 Series fire alarm control panel and the FocalPoint Graphic Workstation

*Style 7 operation requires System Sensor, M500X Isolator Modules (ILI-MB-E3 or ILI-S-E3) or XP95-LI Line Isolator and XP95-LIB Line Isolator Base (ILI95-MB-E3 or ILI95-S-E3).

Optional Features

- Remote DACT-E3 Digital Alarm Communicator Transmitter
- Remote ANU-48 Remote LED Driver
- Remote ASM-16 Addressable Switch Sub-assembly
- Remote NGA Network Graphic Display
- LCD-7100 Remote LCD Display

1.4.2 Repeater (RPT-E3)

The RPT-E3 sub-assembly provides a remote interface between the ILI-MB-E3/ILI95-MB-E3, ANX and the Broadband Network. It can also be used with the NGA. The unit can be used with fiber-optic cable and/or unshielded twisted-pair wire with Model (RPT-E3-FO). The Model (RPT-E3-UTP) is used with unshielded twisted-pair wire only.

Section 2: Installation

2.1 Installation Requirements

All components of the E3 Series[®] Classic System should be located per the following requirements:

- The INCC-C Command Center must be mounted close-nipped to the PM-9/PM-9G or to a UL Listed fire power supply that supplies it with its 24 VDC operating voltage, such as the Gamewell-FCI E3 Series[®] System or Model 7100 control panel Listed per UL Standard 864, 9th Edition.
- Installations are to be indoors only, protected from rain, water, and rapid changes in temperature that could cause condensation. Equipment must be securely mounted on rigid, permanent walls.
- Temperature shall not exceed the range of 32° - 120° F (0 - 49° C)
- Operating humidity not to exceed with 93% non-condensing at 90° F (32° C)
- There should be adequate space around the installation to allow easy access for operation and servicing.
- All E3 Series assemblies and components are to be located in compliance with the local and the national codes.
- All installation field wiring shall be in compliance to the local and the national codes.

2.2 Unpacking and Inspecting Components

All components of the E3 Series[®] Classic are shipped disassembled. Remove all sub-assemblies and accessories from their shipping carton to access the enclosure. Remove and inspect the enclosure for shipping damage. Inspect all electronic sub-assemblies for damage without removing them from their anti-static protective bags. If any pieces are found damaged, notify the shipping carrier immediately. Report missing components to Gamewell-FCI Customer Service.

2.3 Mounting Sub-Assemblies

For information on the installation of the E3 Series[®] cabinets and sub-assemblies, refer to the *E3 Series[®] Expandable Emergency Evacuation System Installation/Operating Manual (Part Number: 9000-0574)*.

2.4 INCC-E BackBox (Single Back Box Application)

1. Prepare the mounting site by pre-drilling for fasteners as needed using the dimensions shown in Figure 2.4.1. Mounting hardware should be #10 to ¼" in diameter. Fasteners must be anchored into solid materials unless backed by studs or equivalent support.
Mountings to concrete walls should be backed by plywood to insulate the equipment from possible condensation.
2. Position the enclosure so that the keyhole-shaped mounting holes that are located at the top of the enclosure can pass through the fastener heads.
3. Insert the top fasteners halfway and hang the backbox on the fasteners.
4. Insert the two (2) bottom fasteners and tighten all four (4) fasteners to complete the installation.

For additional information on the INCC-E3, refer to the *INCC-E Installation Instructions P/N 9000-0547*.

Figure 2.4.1 illustrates the INCC-E backbox dimensions..

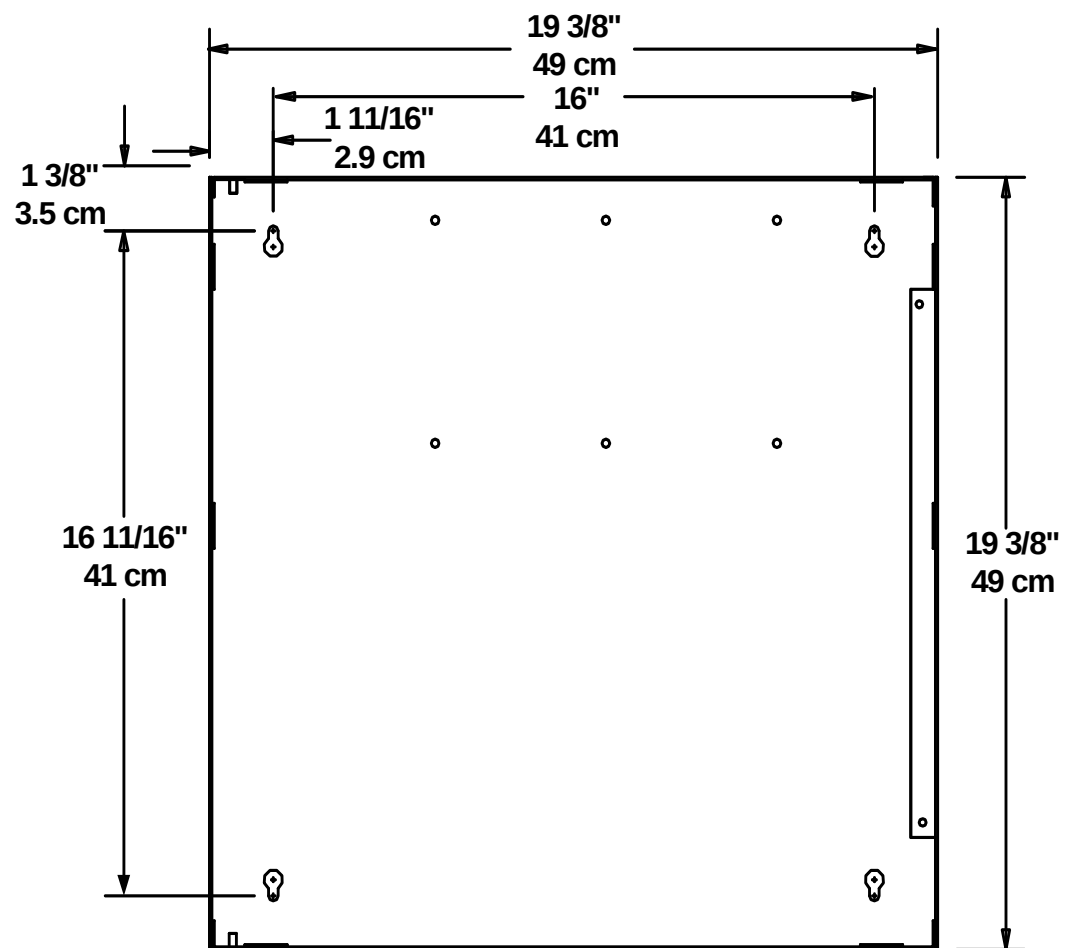
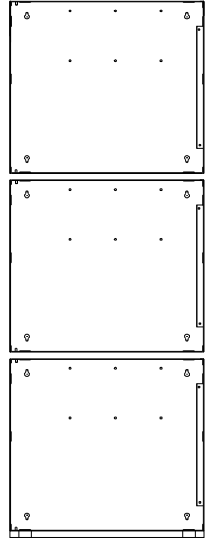


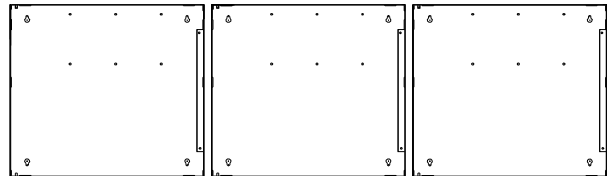
Figure 2.4.1 INCC-E Backbox Dimensions

2.5 INCC-E Back Box (Multiple Back Box Application)

1. When two or more INCC-E enclosures are required, the first backbox is installed per the instructions described in Section 2.3. Additional backboxes require a separation of $\frac{3}{4}$ " between adjacent enclosures to ensure clearance for the doors.
2. Remove the 1" L diameter knockouts from the adjacent boxes prior to mounting to permit wiring from box to box and to peripheral devices in the field. Refer to Figure 2.5.1 and Figure 2.5.2.



VERTICAL MOUNTING

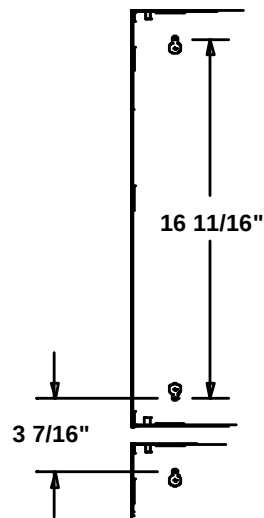


HORIZONTAL MOUNTING

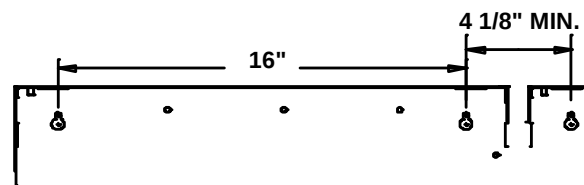
LEAVE $\frac{3}{4}$ " SPACE BETWEEN CABINETS

Use close-nipple or conduit for the interconnection of cabinet wiring.

Figure 2.5.1 INCC-E Backbox Installation



VERTICAL MOUNTING



HORIZONTAL MOUNTING

Figure 2.5.2 INCC-E Backbox Installation

2.6 E3 Series Classic Intelligent Network Command Center Assembly

(INCC) General

The INCC-C Intelligent Network Command Center uses a modular approach. Consequently, the contents of an INCC-C assembly will vary depending on the project's specific requirements. It occupies one (1) node on the E3 Series Classic network without an NGA installed, and occupies two (2) nodes with an NGA installed. The following list the INCC-C assembly options:

- At a minimum, an INCC-C assembly must include one (1), INI-VGE sub-assembly, one (1), ASM-16 switch sub-assembly, one (1), E3 Series Classic backbox, one (1), INCC inner door, and one (1), INCC outer full plexi-glass door.
- The standard INCC inner door provides six (6) bays to accommodate up to six (6), ASM-16 or ANU-48 sub-assemblies or one (1) NGA.
- Each INI-VGE can support up to six (6), ASM-16 or ANU-48 sub-assemblies. The additional sub-assemblies can be mounted in extra E3 Series Classic backboxes. Unused bays can be covered with blank faceplates.
- An optional voice-paging microphone assembly occupies one (1), standard bay in place of an ASM-16.
- An optional fire fighter's telephone handset assembly occupies two (2), standard bays and requires the use of the INCC-T inner door which combines two bays to accommodate the telephone assembly. See Figure 2.6.1.

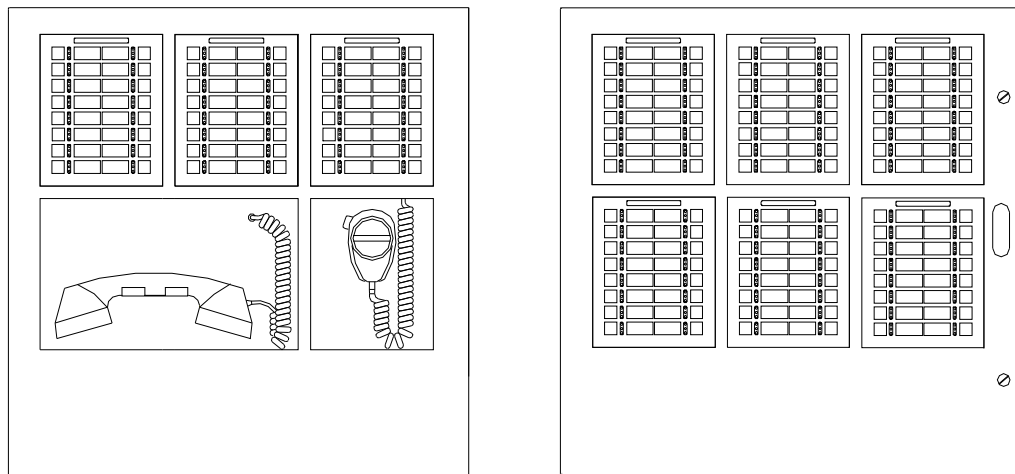


Figure 2.6.1 Typical INCC Command Center

2.6.1 Intelligent Network Interface (INI-VGE Series)



CAUTION: STATIC SENSITIVE EQUIPMENT

THIS SUB-ASSEMBLY IS A STATIC SENSITIVE ELECTRONIC DEVICE. TO MINIMIZE THE POSSIBILITY OF DAMAGE, ALWAYS USE A GROUNDED WRIST STRAP OR MAINTAIN CONTACT WITH GROUND WHILE HANDLING THIS EQUIPMENT.

1. Unpack the INI-VGE sub-assembly from its shipping carton and remove it from its anti-static bag. Locate the six (6), mounting standoffs at the top center of the INCC-E backbox. Use the six (6), screws provided to secure the sub-assembly to the backbox at each corner, top center, and bottom center.
2. Position the sub-assembly so that the component side is facing up. The four (4), ST fiber-optic cables are positioned to the lower left, and the four 4-pin terminal blocks run down the right side of the board.

For additional information on the INI-VGE, refer to the *INI-VG Series Installation Instructions* P/N 9000-0549.

2.6.2 Inner Door (INCC)

For information on the installation of the INCC inner door, refer to the *E3 Series® Expandable Emergency Evacuation Installation/Operating Manual*, P/N 9000-0574 or the *INCC Installation Instructions*, P/N 9000-0546.

2.6.3 Addressable Switch Sub-assembly (ASM-16)



CAUTION: STATIC SENSITIVE EQUIPMENT

THIS SUB-ASSEMBLY IS A STATIC SENSITIVE ELECTRONIC DEVICE. TO MINIMIZE THE POSSIBILITY OF DAMAGE, ALWAYS USE A GROUNDED WRIST STRAP OR MAINTAIN CONTACT WITH GROUND WHILE HANDLING THIS EQUIPMENT.

1. Unpack the ASM-16 sub-assembly from its shipping carton.



NOTE: For new installations, temporarily remove the INCC inner door from the INCC-E backbox and place the sub-assembly face down on a flat surface.

2. It is recommended that the switch label be prepared and inserted between the ASM-16 faceplate overlay and the backplate at this time. Any subsequent alterations to the switch labels will require the ASM-16 to be removed from the inner door assembly to gain access to the label.
3. Place the ASM-16 sub-assembly in position in the desired location in the inner door.
4. Fasten the sub-assembly in place by installing a Kep nut over the mounting studs located at each corner. Do not tighten the nuts until all adjacent assemblies have been set in place.
For additional information on the ASM-16, refer to the *ASM-16 Installation Instructions* P/N 9000-0550.
5. Plug the RS-485 interconnect ribbon cable into the INI-VGE sub-assembly Connector J3. Plug the other end of the ribbon cable into J2 of the first ASM-16.
Continue connecting the RS-485 bus between each additional ASM-16 as needed.
6. Extend the connection of the RS-485 bus as needed to sub-assemblies in adjoining expansion cabinets.



NOTE: For wiring details, see the ASM-16 and ANU-48 Wiring Connections (Table 2.6.4.1 and Figure 2.6.4.1).

For additional information on the ASM-16 wiring connections, refer to the *E3 Series Expandable Emergency Evacuation Installation/Operating Manual* (P/N: 9000-0574).

2.6.4 ASM-16 or ANU-48 Wiring Connections

For the ASM-16, ANU-48, INI-VG Series, ILI-MB-E3/ILI95-MB-E3, LCD-E3 or remote enclosure installations, use the wiring connections in Table 2.6.4.1, and refer to Notes A-F in Figure 2.6.4.1 for the ribbon cable and hardwire locations.

ASM-16 or ANU-48 to ASM-16 or ANU-48 Wiring			
Designation		Description	Designation
From ASM-16 or ANU-48		Ribbon Cable	To ASM-16 or ANU-48
J1		Ribbon Cable	Connect To:
			J1 - LCD-E3
			J1,J2 - ANU-48
			J3 - INI-VGC, INI-VGX, INI-VGE
			J1,J2,J3 - ASM-16
J2		Ribbon Cable	Connect To:
			J1 - LCD-E3
			J1,J2 - ANU-48
			J3 - INI-VGC, INI-VGX, INI-VGE
			J1,J2,J3 - ASM-16
J3		Ribbon Cable	Connect To:
			J1 - LCD-E3
			J1,J2 - ANU-48
			J3 - INI-VGC, INI-VGX, INI-VGE
			J1,J2,J3 - ASM-16
J4		Emulator	Factory Use Only
J5			Factory Use Only
JMP1		Termination	Install Jumper only if the last device is on RS-485 bus.
Note: See Note A in Figure 2.6.4.1 for the ribbon cable connection.			
ASM-16 or ANU-48 to ASM-16 or ANU-48 Wiring			
From ASM-16 or ANU-48			RS-485 COM A from previous device/to next device. Connect To:
TB1-1	COMM A	Single Discrete Wire	TB3-1 ILI-MB-E3/ILI95-MB-E3
			TB6-3 INI-VGC, INI-VGX, INI-VGE
			TB1-3 DACT-E3
			TB1-1 ASM-16, ANU-48
			TB1-5 LCD-E3
			TB1-1 LCD-7100
TB1-2	COMM B	Single Discrete Wire	RS-485 COM B from previous device/to next device. Connect To:
			TB3-2 ILI-MB-E3/ILI95-MB-E3
			TB6-2 INI-VGC, INI-VGX, INI-VGE
			TB1-4 DACT-E3
			TB1-2 ASM-16, ANU-48
			TB1-6 LCD-E3
			TB1-2 LCD-7100
TB1-3	+24V	Single Discrete Wire	Connect To:
			TB1-3 +24V
			TB3-6 ILI-MB-E3/ILI95-MB-E3
			TB6-1 INI-VGC, INI-VGX, INI-VGE
TB1-4	GND	Single Discrete Wire	Connect To:
		Common	TB1-4 GND
			TB3-5 or TB3-7 ILI-MB-E3/ILI95-MB-E3
			TB6-4 INI-VGC, INI-VGX, INI-VGE
Note: See Note B in Figure 2.6.4.1 for the hardwire connection.			

Table 2.6.4.1 ASM-16 or ANU-48 Wiring Connections

INI-VGC, INI-VGX or INI-VGE Wiring					
Designation		Description		Designation	
From INI-VGC, INI-VGX or INI-VGE			To ASM-16 or ANU-48		
J3 RS-485 Local		Ribbon Cable		J1, J2 or J3	
Note: See Note C in Figure 2.6.4.1 for the ribbon cable connection.					
From INI-VGC, INI-VGX or INI-VGE			To ASM-16 or ANU-48		
TB6 RS-485 Remote				ASM-16 or ANU-48 TB-1	
TB6-1	+24V	Single Discrete Wire		TB1-3	+24V
TB6-2	COMM B	Single Discrete Wire		TB1-2	COMM B
TB6-3	COMM A	Single Discrete Wire		TB1-1	COMM A
TB6-4	GND	Single Discrete Wire		TB1-4	GND
Note: See Note D in Figure 2.6.4.1 for the hardwire connection.					
ILI-MB-E3/ILI95-MB-E3 Wiring					
From ILI-MB-E3/ILI95-MB-E3			To ASM-16 or ANU-48		
TB3-1	COMM A	Single Discrete Wire		TB1-1	COMM A
TB3-2	COMM B	Single Discrete Wire		TB1-2	COMM B
TB1-3	+24V	Single Discrete Wire		TB1-3	+24V
TB1-4	GND	Single Discrete Wire		TB1-4	GND
Note: See Note E in Figure 2.6.4.1 for the hardwire connection.					
LCD-E3 Wiring					
From LCD-E3				To ASM-16 or ANU-48	
J1		Ribbon Cable		J1, J2, or J3	
Note: See Note F in Figure 2.6.4.1 for the ribbon cable connection.					
Note2:					
JMP1 - Termination leave out.					
JMP2 - Factory programming leave in.					
JMP3 - Factory programming leave in.					
JMP4 - External Buzzer Connector.					

Table 2.6.4.1 ASM-16 or ANU-48 Wiring Connections (Continued)

2.6.4 ASM-16 or ANU-48 Wiring Connections (Continued)

Figure 2.6.4.1 illustrates the ASM-16 and ANU-48 wiring connections.

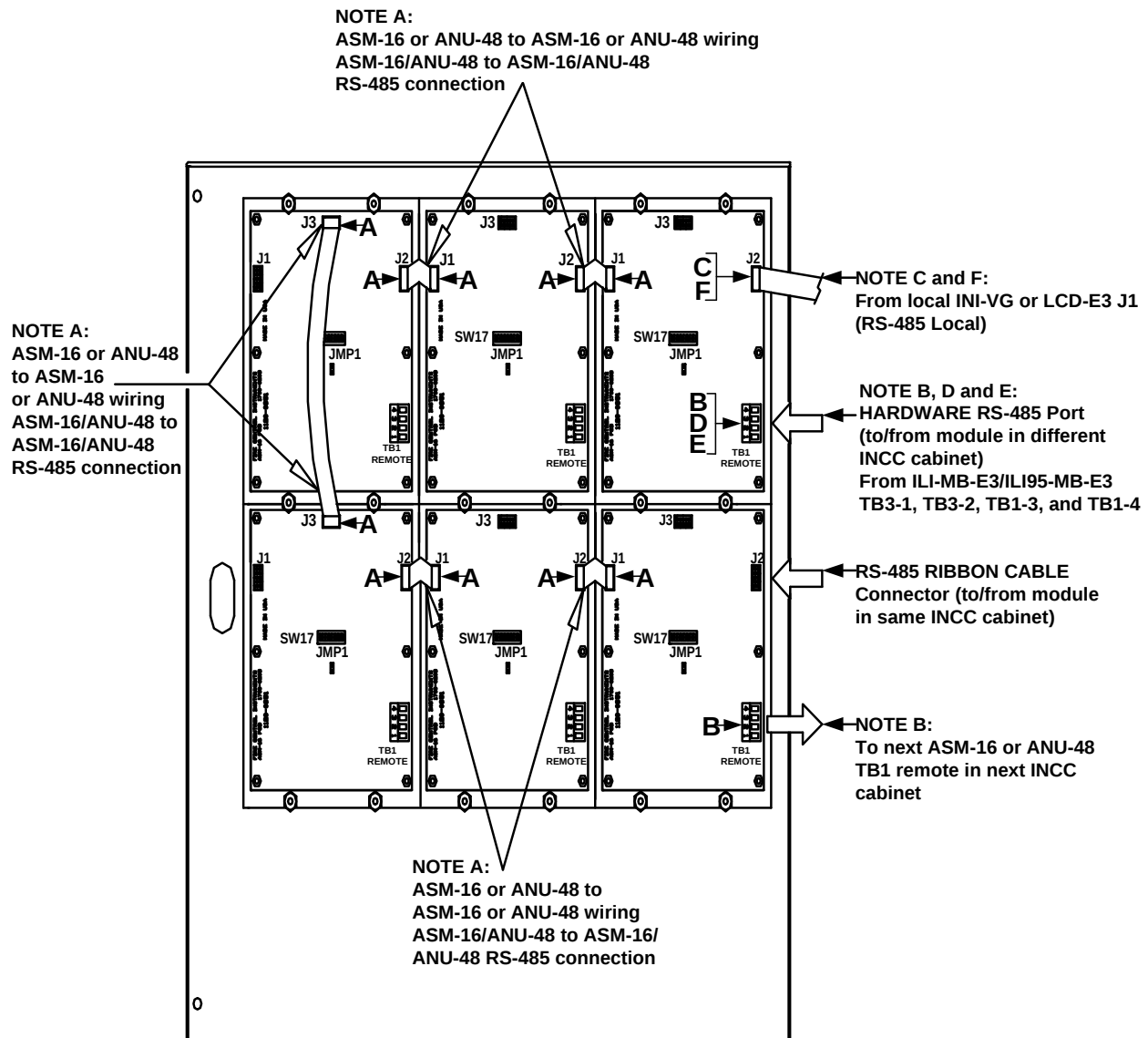


Figure 2.6.4.1 ASM-16 and ANU-48 Wiring Connections

2.6.5 Remote LED Driver Sub-Assembly (ANU-48)



CAUTION: STATIC SENSITIVE EQUIPMENT

THIS SUB-ASSEMBLY IS A STATIC SENSITIVE ELECTRONIC DEVICE. TO MINIMIZE THE POSSIBILITY OF DAMAGE, ALWAYS USE A GROUNDED WRIST STRAP OR MAINTAIN CONTACT WITH GROUND WHILE HANDLING THIS EQUIPMENT.

1. Unpack the ANU-48 sub-assembly from its shipping carton. Remove the unit from its static-shielded bag, observing proper static protection measures.



NOTE: For new installations, temporarily remove the INCC Inner Door from the INCC-E backbox and place it face down on a flat surface.

2. Place the ANU-48 sub-assembly in position in the desired location in the inner door.
3. To fasten the assembly in place, install the nuts (provided with the Hardware Kit) over the mounting studs located at each corner. Do not tighten the nuts until all adjacent assemblies have been set in place.

For additional information on the ANU-48, refer to the *ANU-48 Installation Instructions P/N 9000-0564*.

4. Plug the RS-485 interconnect ribbon cable into the INI-VG Series sub-assembly connector J3. Plug the other end of the ribbon cable into J1 of the first ANU-48.

Install the ribbon cables from J2 of the first ANU-48 board to J1 of the next, and continue.

5. Extend the RS-485 bus as needed to sub-assemblies in adjoining expansion cabinets.

For additional information on the ANU-48 wiring connections, refer to the *E3 Series Expandable Emergency Evacuation Installation/Operating Manual (P/N: 9000-0574)*.

NOTE 1: For wiring details, see the ASM-16 and ANU-48 Wiring Connections (Table 2.6.4.1 and Figure 2.6.4.1).

NOTE 2: The annunciator may be located up to 3,000 feet from the panel and up to three (3), additional annunciators can be connected, configured identically with the first. See Table 2.6.5.1 for resistance limitations for the connecting circuit.

NOTE 3: If more than four (4), ANU-48 modules are installed, an external regulated and power-limited power supply Listed for use with fire protective signaling units is required.

Quantity of ANU-48 Modules	1	2	3	4
Max. resistance of 24 VDC power circuit (ohms) to most distant ANU-48	40	20	14	10

Table 2.6.5.1 Resistance Limitations

2.6.6 Amplifiers (AA-100, AA-120)

The AA-100 and AA-120 amplifiers mount in the cabinets DR-C4B and DR-D4B. Unpack the AA Amplifier from its shipping carton and remove it from its anti-static bag. It mounts directly in the DR cabinet.

2.6.7 Cabinet (s) DR-C4B, DR-D4B

The amplifier cabinets can house three (3) or four (4), AA-100 or AA-120 amplifiers. These amplifiers can be configured as one, two, or three main amplifiers with or without a common shared redundant standby amplifier. They can also be configured as two (2) primary amplifiers, where each primary amplifier has its own standby amplifier.

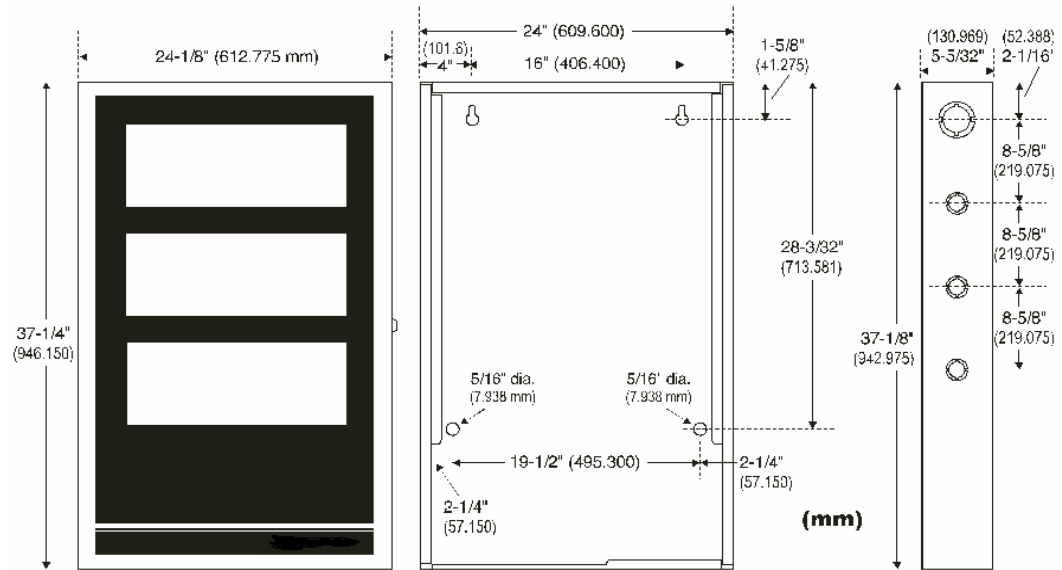


Figure 2.6.7.1 Cabinet DR-C4B

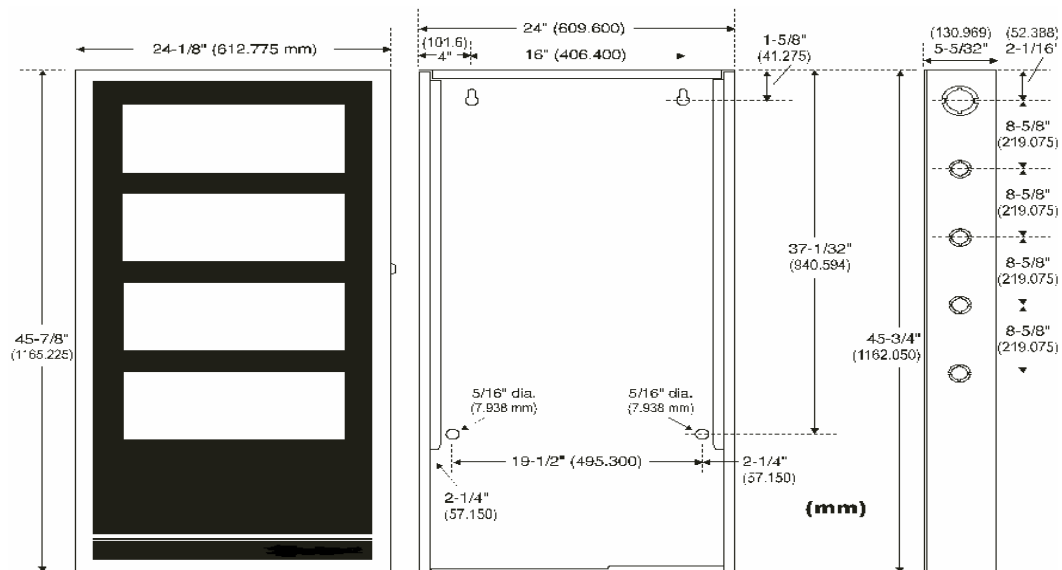


Figure 2.6.7.2 Cabinet DR-D4B

2.6.8 Voice Paging Microphone Assembly (Optional)

1. Unpack the pre-assembled Voice Paging Microphone assembly from its shipping carton.



NOTE: For new installations, temporarily remove the INCC inner door from the INCC-E backbox and place it face down on a flat surface.

2. The Microphone assembly occupies one bay of the inner door. Place the Microphone assembly in position in the desired location in the inner door.
3. To fasten the assembly in place, install a Kep nut (provided in the Hardware Kit) over the mounting studs located at each corner.



NOTE: Do not tighten the nuts until all adjacent assemblies have been set in place.

4. Remove the jumpers that are installed on the INI-VGE J15 header.
5. Connect the six-pin connector of the coiled cord to J15 on the INI-VGE, labeled "Microphone".



NOTE: Be sure to position the connector so that the gray jumper spans the top two pins on the INI-VGE J15 (Pins 6 and 5 counting from the top down). See Figure 2.6.8.1 for details.

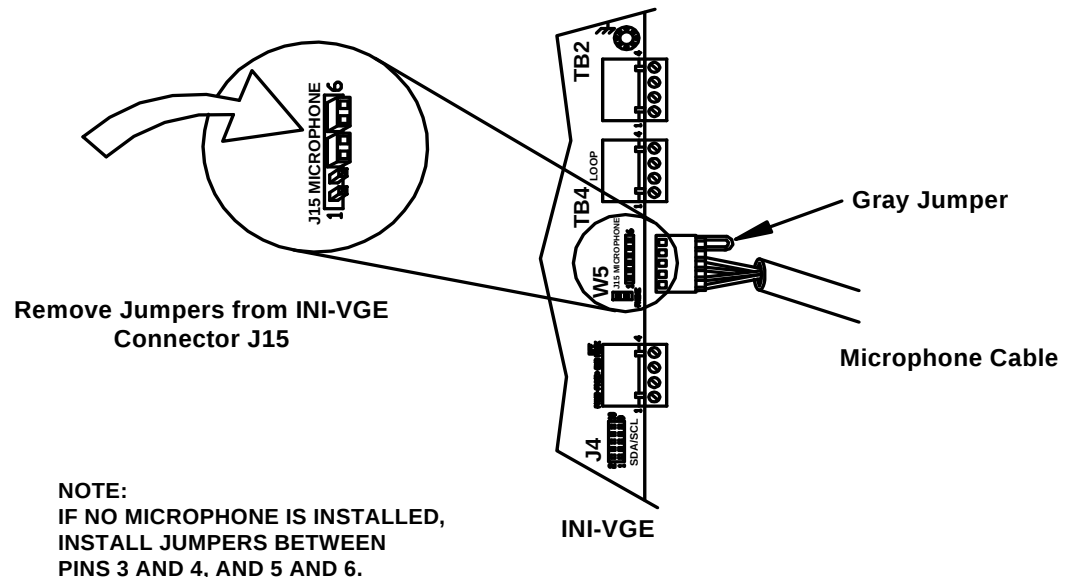


Figure 2.6.8.1 Voice Paging Microphone Assembly

2.6.9 Fire Fighter's Intercom Handset Assembly (Optional)

1. Unpack the handset assembly from its shipping carton.



NOTE: Be sure to use the INCC-T inner door to accommodate the assembly. For new installations, temporarily remove the inner door from the INCC-E backbox and place it face down on a flat surface.

2. The handset assembly occupies two bays of the inner door. Place the handset assembly in position on the inner door.
3. To fasten the assembly in place, install a Kep nut over the mounting studs located at each corner. Do not tighten the nuts until all adjacent assemblies have been set in place.
4. Plug the pre-assembled four-pin terminal block that terminates the phone cable into the INI-VGE TB5.
5. Remove INI-VGE jumper W5 to enable local handset connection. See Figure 2.6.9.1.

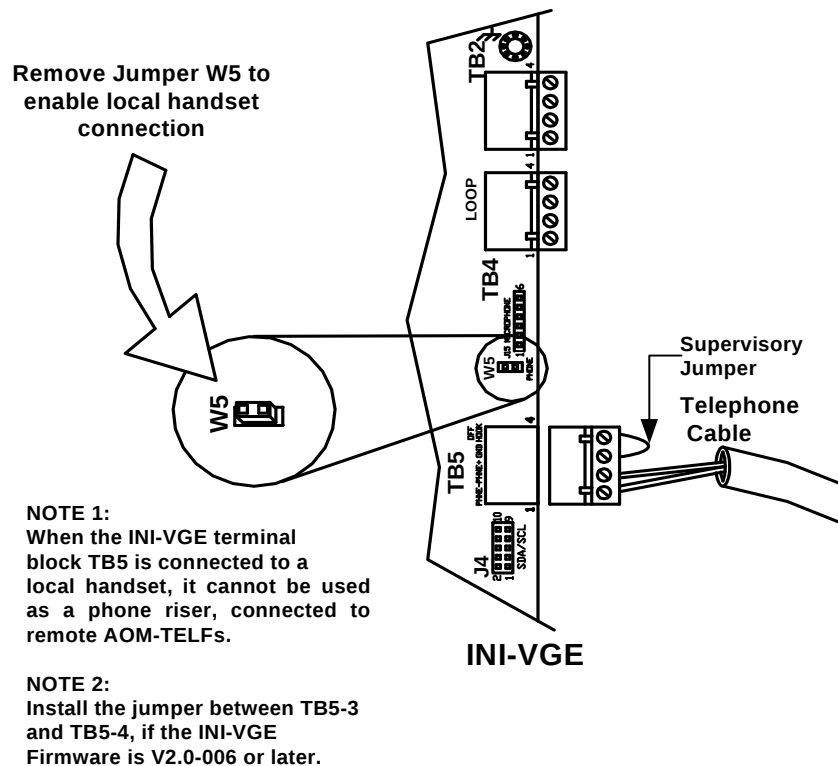


Figure 2.6.9.1 Fire Fighter's Intercom Handset Assembly

2.6.10 NGA LCD Annunciator Sub Assembly



CAUTION: STATIC SENSITIVE EQUIPMENT

THIS SUB-ASSEMBLY IS A STATIC SENSITIVE ELECTRONIC DEVICE. TO MINIMIZE THE POSSIBILITY OF DAMAGE, ALWAYS USE A GROUNDED WRIST STRAP OR MAINTAIN CONTACT WITH GROUND WHILE HANDLING THIS EQUIPMENT.

1. Unpack the NGA sub-assembly from its shipping carton. Remove the unit from its static-shielded bag, observing proper static protection measures. For new installations, temporarily remove the INCC inner door from the INCC-E backbox and place it face down on a flat surface.
2. Place the NGA sub-assembly in position in the upper left opening in the inner door.
3. To fasten the assembly in place, install the nuts (provided with the Hardware Kit) over the mounting studs located at each corner.



NOTE: Do not tighten the nuts until all adjacent assemblies have been set in place.

4. Plug the ARCNET interconnect ribbon cable into the INI-VG Series sub-assembly connector J7.

Alternatively, the NGA may be connected to the network via the RPT-E3.

For additional information, refer to the following documents:

E3 Series Broadband Installation/Operating Manual, P/N 9000-0575

NGA Installation Instructions, P/N 9000-0568..



CAUTION: WIRING RESTRICTION

DO NOT CONNECT TO J3!

5. Plug the other end of the ribbon cable into J4 of the NGA.

Section 3: Wiring

3.1 Power Connections

Connection of the power supply to the 120 @ 60 Hz or 240 VAC @ 50/60 Hz power source must be made in compliance with the National Electrical Code, NFPA 70, Article 760, the applicable NFPA Standards, and according to the requirements of the Authority Having Jurisdiction. Such requirements include:

- Connections must be made to a dedicated branch circuit.
- Connections must be mechanically protected.
- All means of disconnecting the circuit must be clearly marked:
"FIRE ALARM CIRCUIT CONTROL".
- Connections must be accessible only to authorized personnel.

**WARNING: EARTH GROUND REQUIREMENT**

USE A COLD WATER PIPE OR A GROUND-DRIVEN ROD TO ENSURE PROPER BONDING. PANEL NEUTRAL OR CONDUIT GROUND ARE NOT ACCEPTABLE. USE 14 AWG MIN. WIRE.

3.2 Intelligent Network Interface, Voice Gateway (INI-VGE)

The INI-VGE is the network interface sub-assembly for the INCC-C, E3 Series® Classic Voice Command Center.

In the INCC enclosure, the INI-VGE sub-assembly connects to the E3 Series Classic System microphone and fire fighter telephone handset, and supervises and controls up to six (6), ANU-48 or ASM-16 sub-assemblies. Figure 3.2.1 shows all the available connections on the INI-VGE and their functions.

The INI-VGE Series also has one (1), Signaling Line Circuit (SLC) wired Style 4 (Class "B") only. This SLC supports up to sixteen (16), AOM-TELF fire fighter intercom circuits and up to thirty-two (32), AOM-2SF (single-channel, speaker circuits). The MMO-6SF six-circuit single-channel, speaker circuits modules are also supported, but each MMO-6SF takes up six addresses on the SLC. Optionally, one (1), NGA, up to six (6), ASM-16/ANU-48 modules may be used with the INI-VGX.

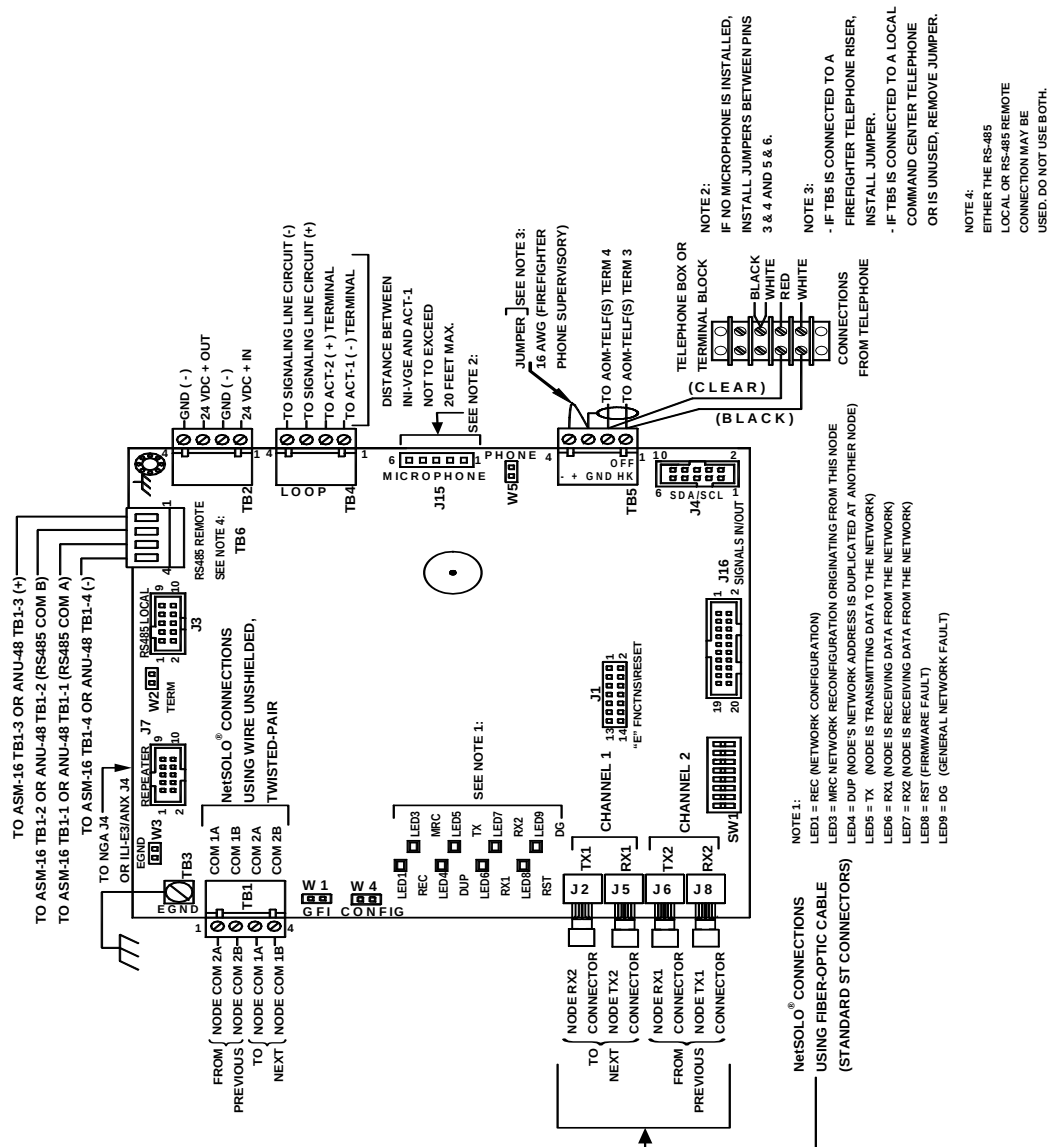


Figure 3.2.1 Typical Connections to the INI-VGE

Connect a ground wire from the INI-VGE TB3 Terminal 1.

The INI-VGE has only one (1), signaling line circuit (SLC) wired Style 4 (Class "B"). This SLC supports up to sixteen (16), AOM-TELF Fire Fighter intercom circuits and up to thirty-two (32), AOM-2SF single-channel speaker circuits.

** Connection must be in the same room, close-nippled or in a rigid conduit not over 20 feet long.

3.2 Intelligent Network Interface, Voice Gateway (INI-VGE) (Continued)

Table 3.2.1 lists the E3 Series Classic INI-VGE Power Consumption Calculation Chart.

Qty	Sub-Assembly	Description	Supv. Current	Alarm Current	Total Supv. Current	Total Alarm Current
	INI-VGE	Intelligent Network Voice Gateway-Command Center	0.150 A	0.150 A		
	ASM-16	Addressable Switch Sub-assembly	0.011 A (See Note 2)	0.011 A (See Note 2)		
	ANU-48	Remote LED Driver	0.011 A (See Note 1)	0.011 A (See Note 1)		
	Microphone	Paging Microphone	0.001 A	0.001 A		
	Telephone	Fire Fighter's Telephone Handset	0.020 A	0.020 A		
	AOM-TELF	Addressable Output Module-Telephone	0.002 A	0.0065 A		
	AOM-2SF	Addressable Output Module	0.0003 A	0.0003 A		
	MMO-6SF	Addressable Output Module				
	NGA	Network Graphic Annunciator				
				Total:		
NOTES:						
The total supervisory and alarm currents determined above must be added to the standby battery calculations for the power supply providing the operating voltage to the INCC-C. Typically this is a PM-9/PM-9G or UL Listed for fire Power Supply.						
NOTE 1: Add 0.003 A for each LED that is programmed to be lit for trouble or supervisory off-normal conditions.						
NOTE 2: Add 0.003 A for each LED that is programmed to be lit for alarm conditions.						

Table 3.2.1 E3 Series Classic INI-VGE Power Consumption Calculation Chart

3.2 Intelligent Network Interface, Voice Gateway (INI-VGE) (Continued)

Table 3.2.2 lists the E3 Series Classic INI-VGE Series field wiring connections.

Terminal Block 1- E3 Series Classic Network connection- using unshielded, twisted-pair	
TB1-1	COM 1A connection
TB1-2	COM 1B connection
TB1-3	COM 2A connection
TB1-4	COM 2B connection
Terminal Block 2- External Power Connection (INI-VGE)	
TB2-1	24 VDC (+) power input from external power supply or PM-9/PM-9G TB4-5
TB2-2	GND (-) power input from external power supply or PM-9/PM-9G TB4-2
TB2-3	24 VDC (+) Power Out terminal-wiring terminal only, not a source of power
TB2-4	GND Power Out terminal-wiring terminal only, not a source of power
TB3-1	Earth Ground
Terminal Block 4- Power Amplifier and Signaling Line Circuit Connections (See Notes 1, 2 and 3)	
TB4-1	Local Speaker (INCC, INX or INX CAB-B only) or Connect to ACT-1 (-) Terminal (INI-VGE only)
TB4-2	Local Speaker (INCC, INX or INX CAB-B only) or Connect to ACT-2 (+) Terminal (INI-VGE Only)
TB4-3	Signaling Line Circuit (+), Style 4, Class "B"
TB4-4	Signaling Line Circuit (-), Style 4, Class "B"
Terminal Block 5- Fire Fighter Handset or Fire Fighter Phone riser connection (INI-VGE)	
TB5-1	Fire Fighter Phone (-): Plugs into local Fire Fighter Handset- INI-VGC Phone riser field wire connection to AOM-TELF Term 3 - INI-VGX and INI-VGE
TB5-2	Fire Fighter Phone (+): Plugs into local Fire Fighter Handset- INI-VGC Phone riser field wire connection to AOM-TELF Term 4 - INI-VGX and INI-VGE
TB5-3	Telephone Plug Supervisory Loop (Connects to TB5-4). Connect only if INI-VGE Firmware is V2.0-006 or later.
TB5-4	Telephone Plug Supervisory Loop (Connects to TB5-3). Connect only if INI-VGE Firmware is V2.0-006 or later.
Terminal Block 6- RS485 Remote Communication Connection to ASM-16 or ANU-48 in Separate Cabinet	
TB6-1	+ 24 VDC Supply - connects to remote ASM-16 or ANU-48 TB1-3
TB6-2	RS-485 COM B - connects to remote ASM-16 or ANU-48 TB1-2
TB6-3	RS-485 COM A - connects to remote ASM-16 or ANU-48 TB1-1
TB6-4	System Common (-) connects to remote ASM-16 or ANU-48 TB1-4
NOTE 1: INI-VGC Signaling Line Circuit supports AOM-TEL and AOM-TELF Telephone Modules.	
NOTE 2: INI-VGX Signaling Line Circuit supports AOM-TEL and AOM-TELF Telephone Modules and AOM-2S, AOM-2SF, MMO-6S, MMO-6SF Speaker Circuit Control Modules.	
NOTE 3: INI-VGE Signaling Line Circuit supports AOM-TEL, AOM-2SF, and MMO-6SF Control Modules.	

Table 3.2.2 E3 Series Classic INI-VGE Field Wiring Connections

3.2 Intelligent Network Interface, Voice Gateway (INI-VGE) (Continued)

Table 3.2.3 lists the E3 Series Classic INI-VGE jumpers and cable connections. Table 3.2.4 lists the E3 Series Classic INI-VGE indicating and diagnostic LEDs.

Designation	Description	Comments
J1	"E" FNCTNS/RESET	Factory use
J2	Fiber-Optic ST Channel 1 TX1	Connects to next node RX2 ST connector
J3	RS-485 Local	Connects to 1st Local ASM-16/ANU-48 Connector J2
J4	SDA/SCL	Connects to PM-9/PM-9G Connector J1-INX or INX CAB-B
J5	Fiber-Optic ST Channel 1 RX1	Connects to next node TX2 ST connector
J6	Fiber-Optic ST Channel 2 TX2	Connects from previous node RX1 connector
J7	Repeater	Network Backplane. Connect to J4 on NGA sub-assembly (optional) or J4 on ILI-E3 Series or ANX (optional). For optimum network communication, run this cable underneath PM-9/PM-9G.
J8	Fiber-Optic ST Channel 2 RX2	Connects from previous node TX1 connector
J15	Microphone	Connectors to microphone cable If no microphone is installed, jumpers must be installed between pins 3 and 4, and 5 and 6.
J16	Signals In/Out	Connects to the 1st AM-50 Series amplifier connector J1 INX or INX CAB-B only
W1	GFI	IN for ground fault indication Install the jumper to supervise for ground faults on the network wiring between this INI-VGE and any other nodes that are directly connected to this INI-VGE.
W2	Termination	Install the jumper to supervise for ground faults on the network wiring between this INI-VGE and any other nodes that are directly connected to this INI-VGE.
W3	EGND	IN to enable earth ground reference circuit Jumper should only be installed if the INI-VG is powered by a power supply that does NOT supervise for ground faults.
W4	Config	Factory Use. Do not install.
W5	Handset Enable	OUT to enable Local Fire Fighter Handset connection IN to enable Phone Riser connection to AOM-TELFs
***NOTE: Connections must be in the same room, close-nipped or in rigid conduit, not to exceed 20 feet.		

Table 3.2.3 E3 Series Classic INI-VGE Jumpers & Cable Connections

Designation	Description	Comments
LED 1-	REC	A network reconfiguration is in progress.
LED 3-	MRC	This node is attempting to perform a network reconfiguration.
LED 4-	DUP	Duplicate or invalid network address.
LED 5-	TX	The sub-assembly is transmitting network data.
LED 6-	RX1	This sub-assembly is receiving network data on Channel 1.
LED 7-	RX2	The sub-assembly is receiving network data on Channel 2.
LED 8-	RST	Firmware fault.
LED 9-	DG	GENERAL NETWORK FAULT

Table 3.2.4 E3 Series Classic INI-VGE Indicating and Diagnostic LEDs

3.2.1 INI-VGE Power Connections

The INI-VGE-FO or INI-VGE-UTP serving as the network interface and control unit of an INCC-C Command Center connects to its operating power via Terminal Block TB2. Figure 3.2.1.1 illustrates the INI-VGE power connections.

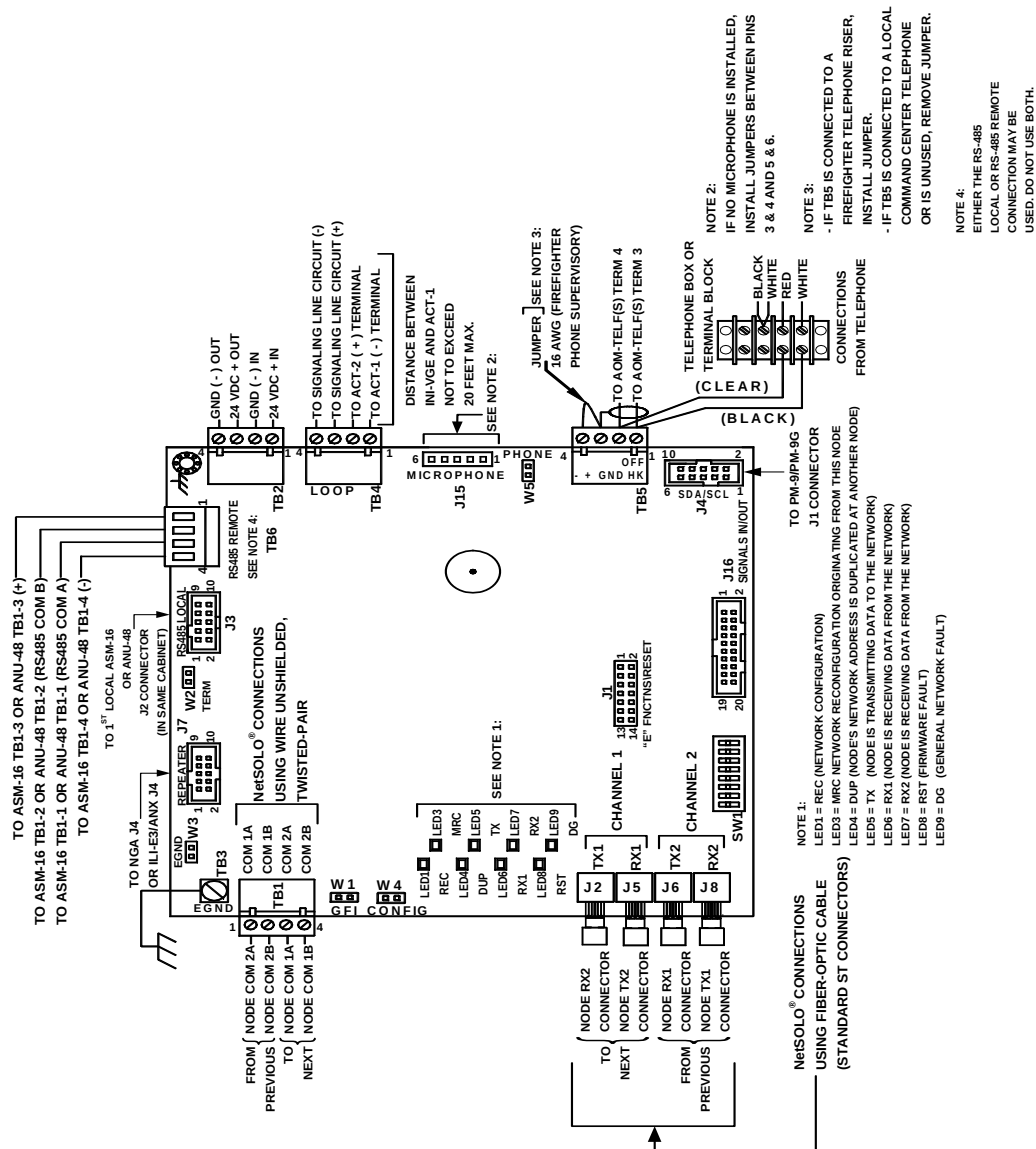


Figure 3.2.1.1 INI-VGE Power Connection

Description	Comments
TB2-1	+24 VDC IN - from power supply
TB2-2	Common (-) IN - from power supply
TB2-3	+24 VDC OUT
TB2-4	Common (-) OUT

Table 3.2.1.1 INI-VGE Series Power Connections

3.2.2 E3 Series Classic Network Connections

The INI-VGE can be connected to the E3 Series Classic using an unshielded, twisted-pair of wires, fiber-optic cable, or a combination of the two. Figure 3.2.2.1 illustrates the INI-VGE connections.



NOTE: Connectors J2, J5, J6 and J8 are omitted on the INI-VGE-UTP.

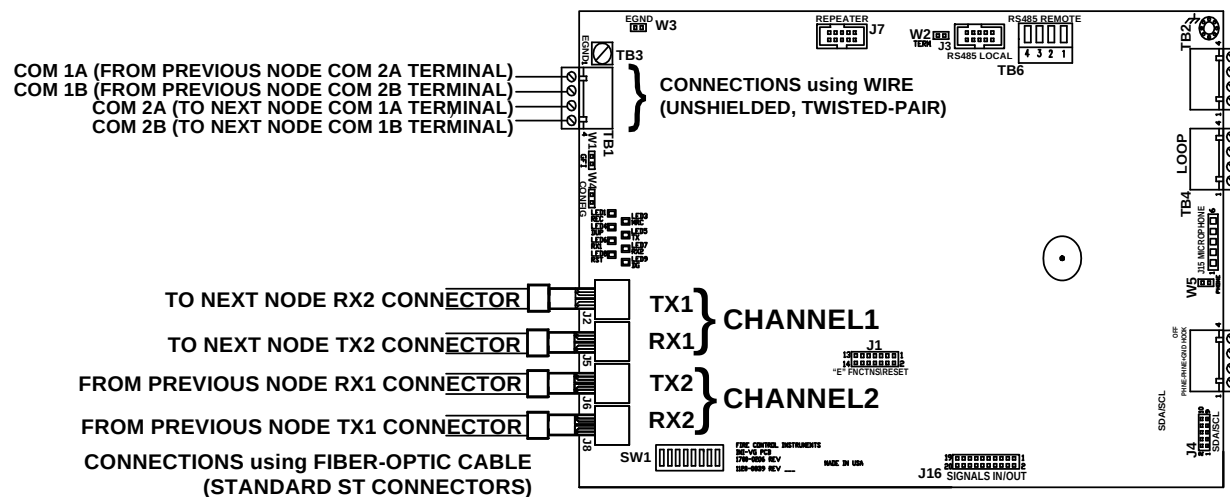


Figure 3.2.2.1 INI-VGE Connections

NOTE: Connectors J2, J5, J6 and J8 are omitted on the INI-VGE-UTP.

3.2.2 E3 Series Classic Network Connections (Continued)

Designation	Description	Comments
TB1-1	COM 1A	To next node's TB1-3 (COM 2A)
TB1-2	COM 1B	To next node's TB1-4 (COM 2B)
TB1-3	COM 2A	From previous node's TB1-1 (COM 1A)
TB1-4	COM 2B	From previous node's TB1-2 (COM 1B)

Table 3.2.2.1 E3 Series Classic Network Wire Terminations

Description	Comments
ST Connector J2 Channel 1 TX1	To next node's ST Connector J8 (RX2)
ST Connector J5 Channel 1 RX1	To next node's ST Connector J6 (TX2)
ST Connector J6 Channel 2 TX2	From previous node's ST Connector J5 (RX1)
ST Connector J8 Channel 2 RX2	From previous node's ST Connector J2 (TX1)
Fiber-optic cable: up to 200 microns (optimized for 62.5/ 125 microns) Up to 8 dB loss max. between nodes.	

**Table 3.2.2.2 E3 Series Classic Network Fiber-Optic Cable Connections
(INI-VGE Only)**



WARNING: FIBER OPTIC CABLE RESTRICTION

THE USE OF FIBER-OPTIC CABLE IS NOT PERMITTED IN NEW YORK CITY.

3.2.2 E3 Series® Classic Network Connections (Continued)

Figure 3.2.2.1 illustrates multiple network connections.

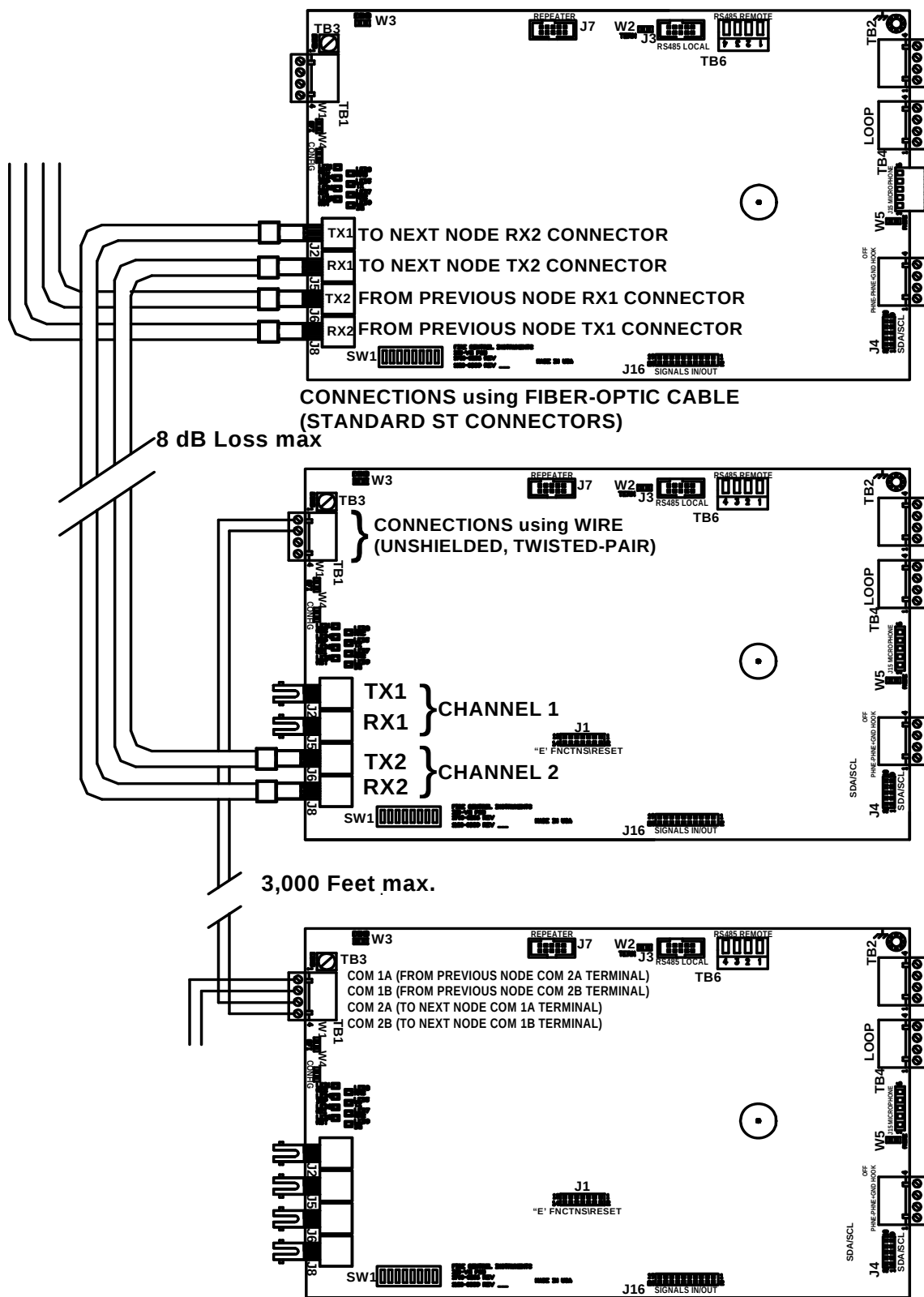


Figure 3.2.2.1 Multiple Network Connections

3.2.3 INI-VGE Signaling Line Circuit

This sub-assembly provides one (1), Style 4 (Class B) Signaling Line Circuit (SLC). Up to sixteen (16), AOM-TELF Fire Fighter Intercom circuits and up to thirty-two (32), AOM-2SF Single-Channel speaker circuits can be connected to this SLC. MMO-6SF six-circuit single-channel, speaker circuits modules are also supported, but each MMO-6SF takes up six addresses on the SLC.

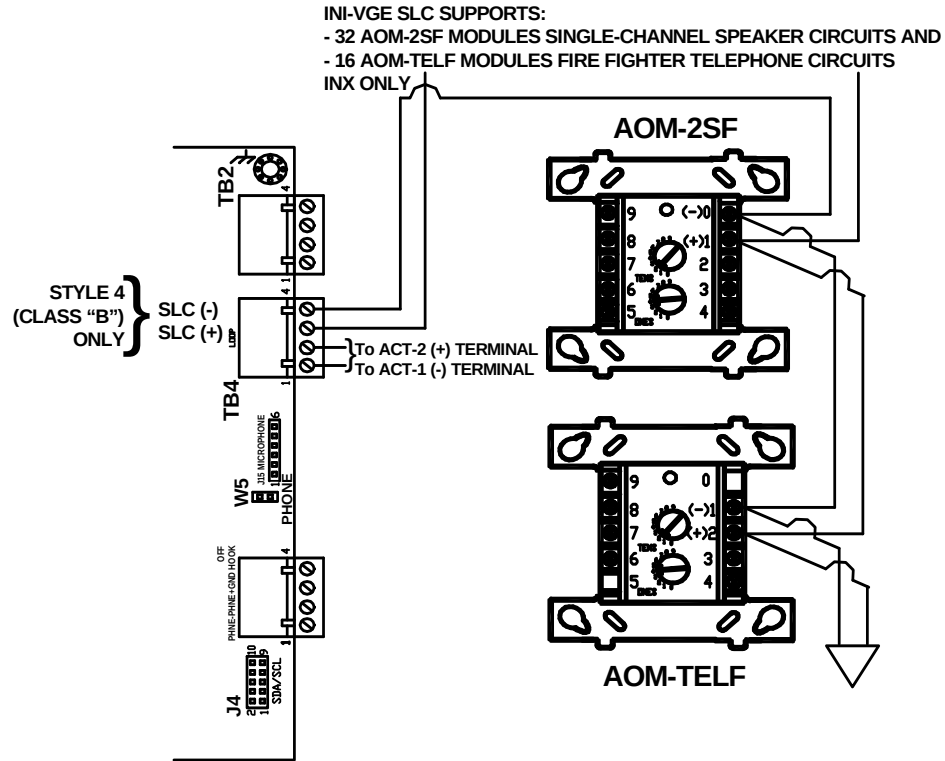


Figure 3.2.3.1 INI-VGE Signaling Line Circuit Connections

INI-VGE Signaling Line Circuit Specifications:

- 24 VDC nominal, power-limited and supervised
- 40 ohms max. wire resistance
- 0.5 μ F max. circuit capacitance
- 0.070 amp max. current

Use twisted unshielded wire, 18 AWG min.

3.2.4 INI-VGE Fire Fighter Intercom Riser Connections

This sub-assembly provides a phone riser circuit on Terminal Block TB5, Terminals 3 and 4 that connects to the AOM-TELF/AOM-2SF Fire Fighter Phone circuit Terminals 3 and 4. Up to sixteen (16), AOM-TELF/AOM-2SF can be connected to each INI-VGE phone riser.

The INI-VGE uses Terminal Block TB5 Terminals 1 and 2 to connect to the main Fire Fighter handset located in the INCC cabinet.

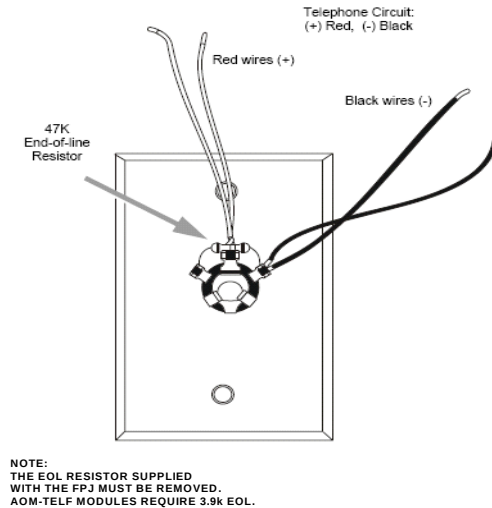


Figure 3.2.4.1 FPJ Series Firefighter's Phone Jack Wiring Connections

IMPORTANT:

Refer to Gamewell-FCI Publication 9000-0405, Figure 2-33, for wiring details.

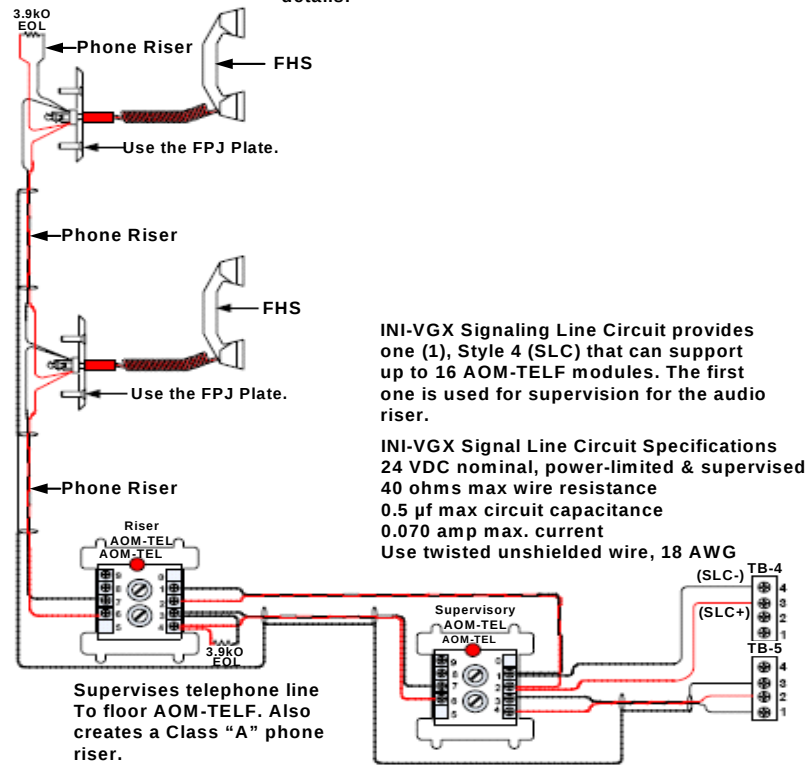


Figure 3.2.4.2 INI-VGE Intercom Riser Connections

3.2.5 INI-VGE Connections to Remote ASM-16 Sub-Assemblies

An INI-VGE installed in an INCC-C Command Center assembly can support up to sixteen (16), ASM-16 programmable switch sub-assemblies. The INCC-C cabinet has space for up to six (6), ASM-16 sub-assemblies (there are three (3) spaces available, if a microphone and fire fighter handset are included). INI-VGE TB6 provides a hardwire connection between the INI-VGE and any ASM-16 mounted in a different cabinet.

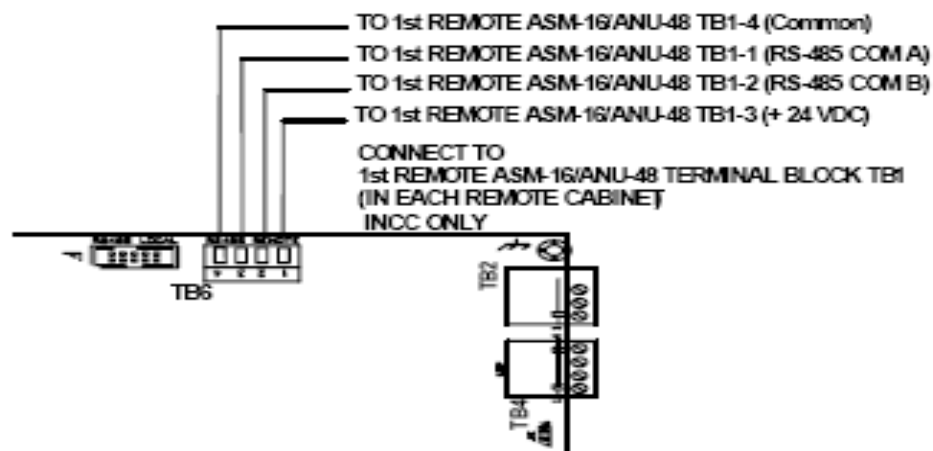
If the ASM-16 sub-assemblies are mounted in the same cabinet as the INI-VGE, connect the ASM-16 sub-assemblies directly by a ribbon cable (see Section 2.6.4).



NOTE: For wiring details, see the ASM-16 and ANU-48 Wiring Connections (Table 2.6.4.1 and Figure 2.6.4.1).

Designation	Description	Comments
TB6-1	(+ 24 VDC)	1st Remote ASM-16 TB1-3
TB6-2	(RS-485 COM B)	1st Remote ASM-16 TB1-2
TB6-3	(RS-485 COM A)	1st Remote ASM-16 TB1-1
TB6-4	(Common)	1st Remote ASM-16 TB1-4

Table 3.2.5.1 INI-VGE to Remote ASM-16s



NOTE:
EITHER THE RS-485 LOCAL OR
RS-485 REMOTE CONNECTION
MAY BE USED. DO NOT USE BOTH.

Figure 3.2.5.1 INI-VGE Connections to the Remote ASM-16 Sub-Assemblies

3.2.6 INI-VGE Earth Ground Connection

Connect INI-VGE TB3 to earth ground for full protection against transient voltages, power surges and to conform to the National Electrical Code, NFPA 70, Article 760.



WARNING: EARTH GROUND REQUIREMENT

USE A COLD WATER PIPE OR A GROUND-DRIVEN ROD TO ENSURE PROPER BONDING. PANEL NEUTRAL OR CONDUIT GROUND ARE NOT ACCEPTABLE. USE 14 AWG MIN. WIRE.

3.2.7 INI-VGE Programming Address Switch Settings

Use INI-VGE DIP Switch SW-1 to set the address that the sub-assembly will occupy on the E3 Series Classic network. Do not duplicate addresses with other sub-assemblies on the network.

For the fastest communication between nodes, set the addresses in consecutive order.

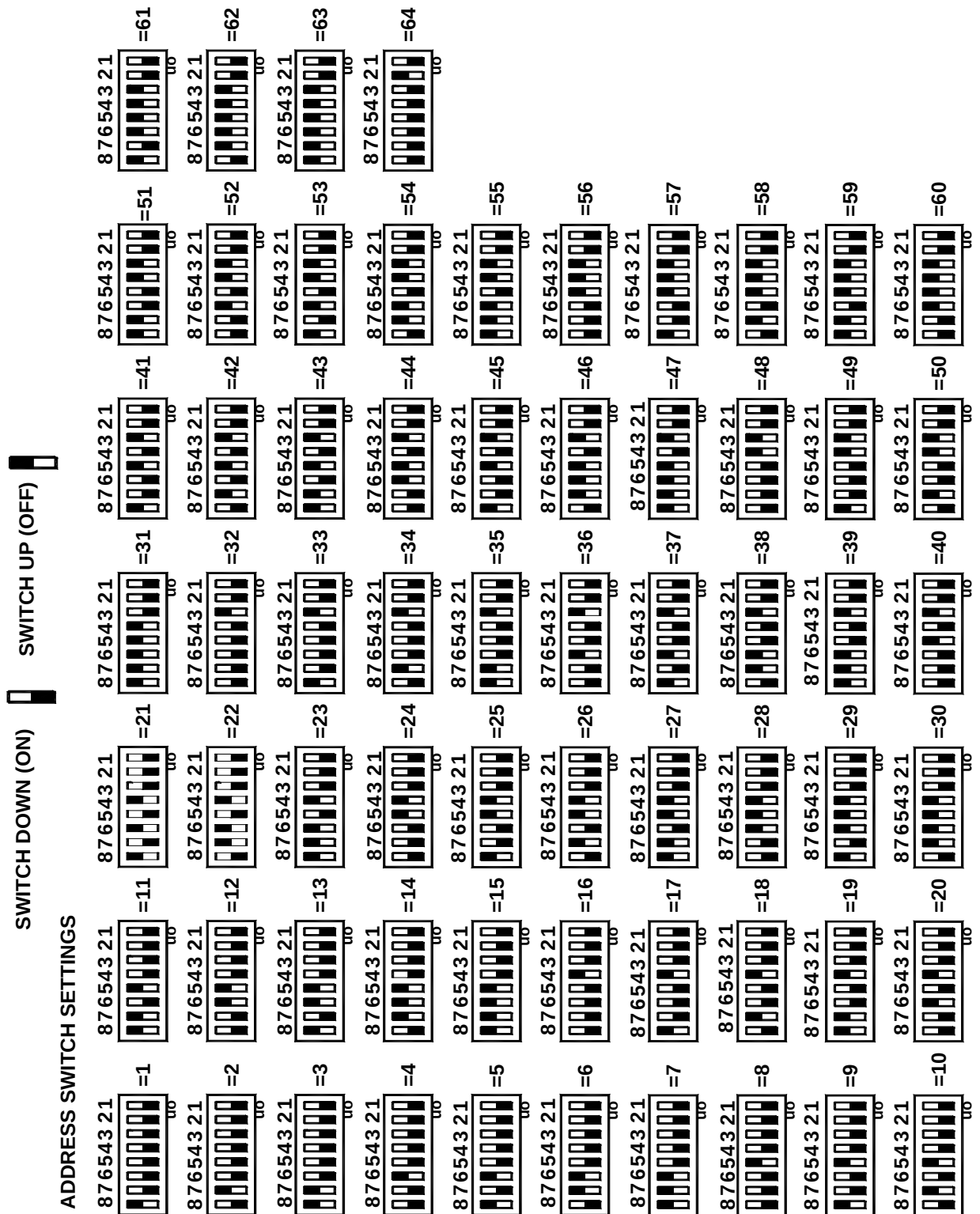


Figure 3.2.7.1 INI-VGE Address Switch Settings

3.3 AA-100 and AA-120 Power Amplifiers

Figure 3.3.1 illustrates the AA-100 and AA-120 Power amplifiers.

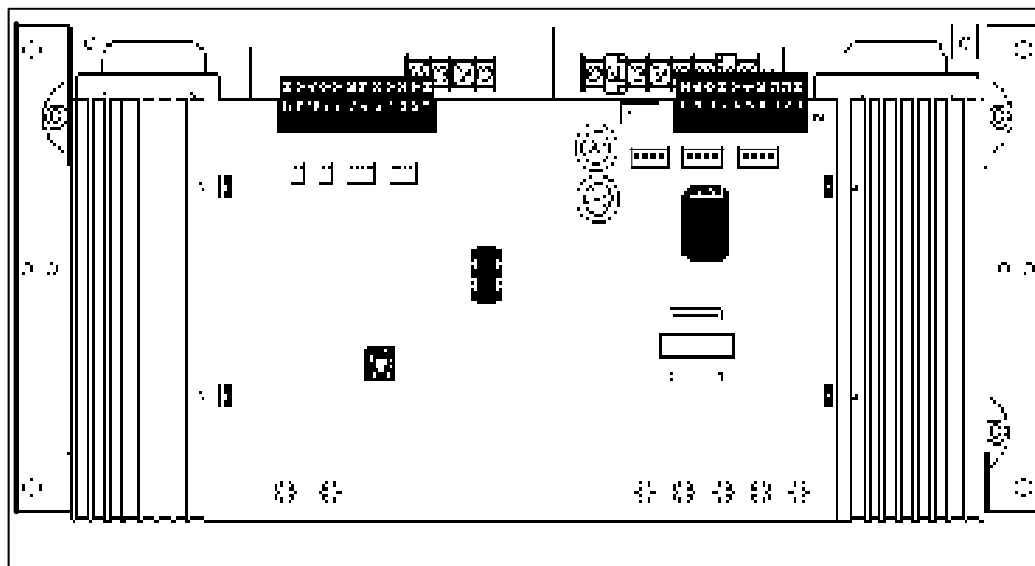


Figure 3.3.1 AA-100 and AA-120 Power Amplifiers

A) AA-100 Audio Amplifier

The AA-100 audio amplifier provides up to 100 watts of power. Two outputs are provided, dual output provides $70.7V_{RMS}$. The combined power taken from these outputs must not exceed 100 watts total. A four-wire high level output/return circuit must be employed. Cut R-100 to enable output wiring supervision in the AA-100. Use only the $70.7V_{RMS}$ output which must be supervised.

B) AA-120 Audio Amplifier

The AA-120 audio amplifier provides up to 120 watts of power. Use only the $25V_{RMS}$ output. The power taken from this output must not exceed a total of 120 watts. A four-wire high-level output/return circuit must be employed when output wiring supervision is required. Cut R- 100 to enable output wiring supervision in the AA-120.

C) Trouble Contacts

Trouble contacts on the amplifiers close to report problems with audio input wiring, brown out, batteries, output wiring, or the amplifier itself. Trouble contact wiring must not leave the cabinet, and is monitored via an AMM series input monitoring module.

D) Backup Amplifiers

Only an AA-120 may be used as a backup amplifier for one or more AA-100 and AA-120 amplifiers. In the event of an amplifier failure, the backup amplifier switching is automatic. When one backup amplifier is serving multiple primary amplifiers, only one primary amplifier failure will be supported. Individual LEDs signal each source of trouble to aid in troubleshooting. The supervision of the backup amplifier output is done through the four-wire return circuit on the backup amplifier. The high-level backup input on the AA-100 or AA-120 must be $25 V_{RMS}$ only. Use output wiring supervision whenever the high-level audio amplifier output leaves the cabinet.

E) Cabinet Mounting

The AA-100 and AA-120 mount directly in the DR series cabinets, one amplifier per tier. The primary (AC) and secondary (24V battery) power source connections must be made to each amplifier. Some external listed means of charging the batteries (such as a DRBC-1 charger) must be used.

3.3.1 Primary/Secondary Power Requirements for the AA-100/AA-120 Audio Amplifiers

Primary power required for the AA-100, and AA-120 amplifiers are 120VAC. Secondary power (24 VDC battery) connections must be made at the designated terminals shown in Figure 3.3.2.1. Secondary power may be obtained from any source of 24 VDC that is Listed for fire alarm signaling and it has sufficient alarm and standby capacity (etc.). Use Table 3.3.1.1 to calculate the amplifier secondary (battery) power requirements.

Qty	Sub-assembly	Description	Supv. Current	Alarm Current	Total Supv. Current	Total Alarm Current
	AA-100	AA-100 Primary amplifier	0.050 A	7.3 A		
	AA-120	AA-120 Primary amplifier	0.050 A	7.3 A		
	AA-120	AA-120 Back up amplifier	0.050 A	0.30 A		
		Additional current consuming devices				
		powered from the power supply				
		TOTALS:				
A	Total supervisory current					
B	Enter number of standby hours required		24			
C	Multiply Line A by hours in Line B					
D	Total alarm current					
E	Enter alarm sounding period in hours ** (0.25 hr)					
F	Multiply Line D by Line E					
G	Add Line C & Line F					
H	Multiply Line G by 1.2 to arrive at total ampere/hours required***					
NOTES:						
NOTE 1: For Emergency Voice/Alarm Communication service, the system shall be capable of operating for 24 hours under a maximum normal load and then operating during an alarm condition for a period of 2 hours. Fifteen (15) minutes of evacuation alarm operation at maximum alarm load shall be considered the equivalent of 2 hours of alarm operation.						
NOTE 2: Maximum alarm current from 55AH batteries must not exceed 20A. Use the next size battery with capacity greater than required. Maximum alarm current from 31 AH batteries must not exceed 9A. The system batteries must be replaced as a set.						

Table 3.3.1.1 AA-100/AA-120 Amplifier Standby Battery - Calculation Chart

3.3.1.1 ACT-1 Audio Coupling Transformer

Overview

The ACT-1 Audio Coupling Transformer couples a low-level audio to the audio amplifiers. The unit can be used to couple a low-level audio signal up to eight (8), devices. Multiple ACT-1s are required for amplifiers on multiple channels. It provides electrical isolation for equipment powered by separate power supplies with ground fault detection enabled. In addition, the ACT-1 provides common mode noise rejection (CMNR), greatly reducing crosstalk from the SLCs.

Applications

You can install the transformer in any application that uses AA-100, or AA-120 audio amplifiers, subject to the following restrictions:

- The amplifiers must mount remotely from the source of the low-level audio devices, such as the INI-VGE.
- The power supplies in the main control panel cabinet and the remote cabinets do not share the same common.
- Ground fault is enabled on each power supply.

In larger systems, capacitance becomes a critical factor in creating sporadic and difficult-to-find ground faults along a single common connection. In these systems—as in systems that expand—use an ACT-1 if possible.

Isolating Power Supplies

Isolated power supplies, each with respective ground fault detection circuits enabled, are often used to aid the quick location of ground faults in the large systems. This task is more difficult if the entire system (main and all remote devices) share the same common and the power supply in the main control panel cabinet provides ground fault detection.

For example, use a system consisting of a remote annunciator powered from a local supply within the same cabinet, but connected through an RS-485 circuit to the main control panel. A common connection occurs (although a poor one) along the RS-485 interface. Therefore, the power supplies in this system are not adequately isolated and problems will occur (such as intermittent reports of a ground fault when each power supply's ground fault detection signal interacts with the signal from the other power supply). In this case, the earth fault detection of the remote power supply must be disabled and a good common connection must be made between the two systems. Although an ACT-1 is not required for amplifiers mounted in this remote cabinet, the installation of an ACT-1 can reduce CMN from the SLC.

3.3.1.2 ACT-1 Audio Coupling Transformer Installation

To connect an ACT-1 to an AA-100 or AA-120 amplifier, follow these steps and refer to Figure 3.3.1.2.1:

1. Connect the ACT-1 to the first amplifier in the chain by inserting P1 pins of the ACT-1 into Terminal Block P3 of the amplifier as shown in Figure 3.3.1.2.1. Tighten the screws securely.
2. Using the supplied cable, connect the EARTH terminal on each ACT-1 to P8 on the AA-100/AA-120.
3. Connect the low-level AUDIO IN circuit to the Terminal Block TB1 on the ACT-1.



NOTE: To obtain the highest sound quality, observe polarity of audio signal when connecting speakers.

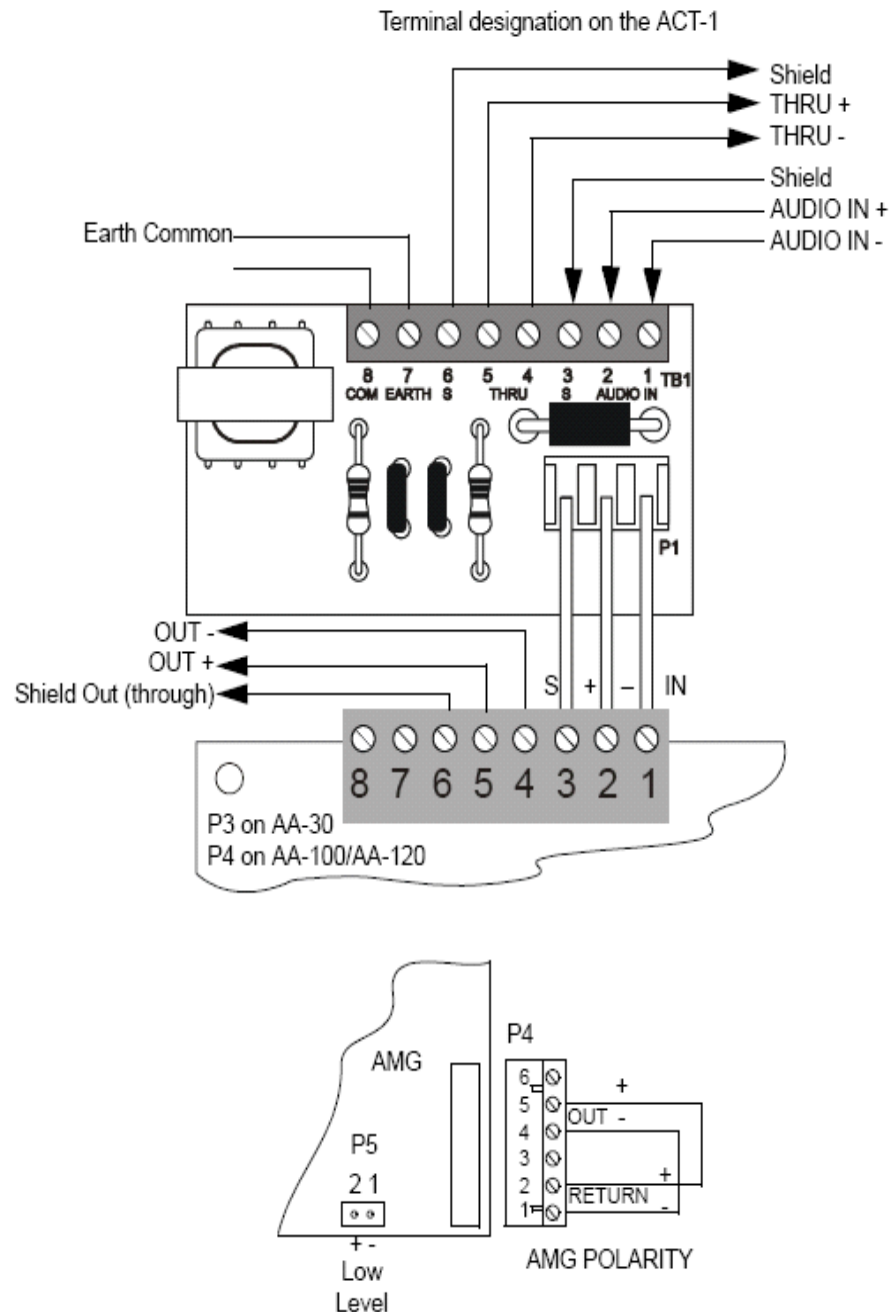


Figure 3.3.1.2.1 ACT-1 Connections

3.3.1.3 ACT-1 Wiring Amplifiers

Figure 3.3.1.3.1 illustrates the wiring amplifiers.

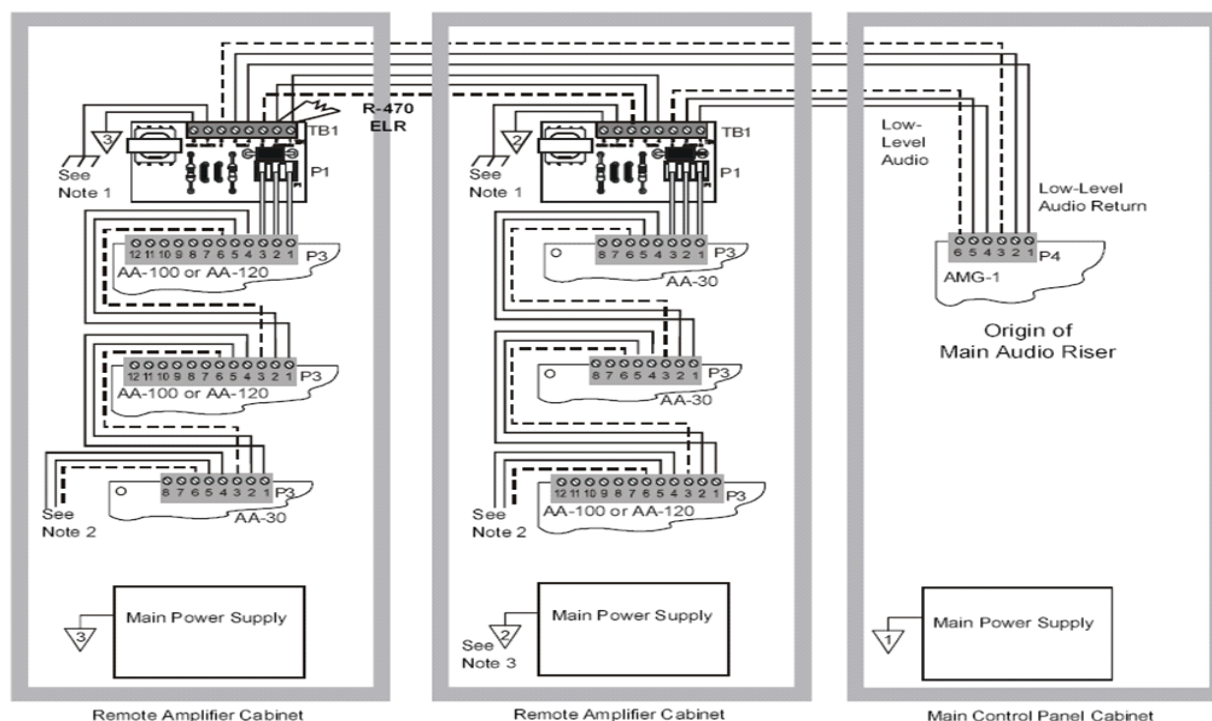


Figure 3.3.1.3.1 ACT-1 Wiring Diagram



NOTE 1: Using the grounding wire supplied, connect the “EARTH” ground terminal of each ACT-1 to terminal P8-10 on the AA-100 or AA-120. The “COMM” terminal is intended for shielding of the ACT-1 output. Connect to the common of the local power supply.



CAUTION: WIRING RESTRICTIONS

DO NOT AT ANY POINT CONNECT THE SHIELD(S) FROM THE INPUT OF THE ACT-1 TO THE COMMON OF THE LOCAL POWER SUPPLY.



NOTE 2: Up to (8) audio amplifiers may be connected to the output of a single ACT-1 using the low-level audio plug (P1, pins 1, 2, and 3).



NOTE 3: The output of the ACT-1 supports a maximum wire length of 200 feet (61 m). 18 to 12 AWG (0.75 to 3.25 mm²).

3.3.2 Amplifier Connections

Figure 3.3.2.1 illustrates the amplifier connections for the upper and the lower boards.

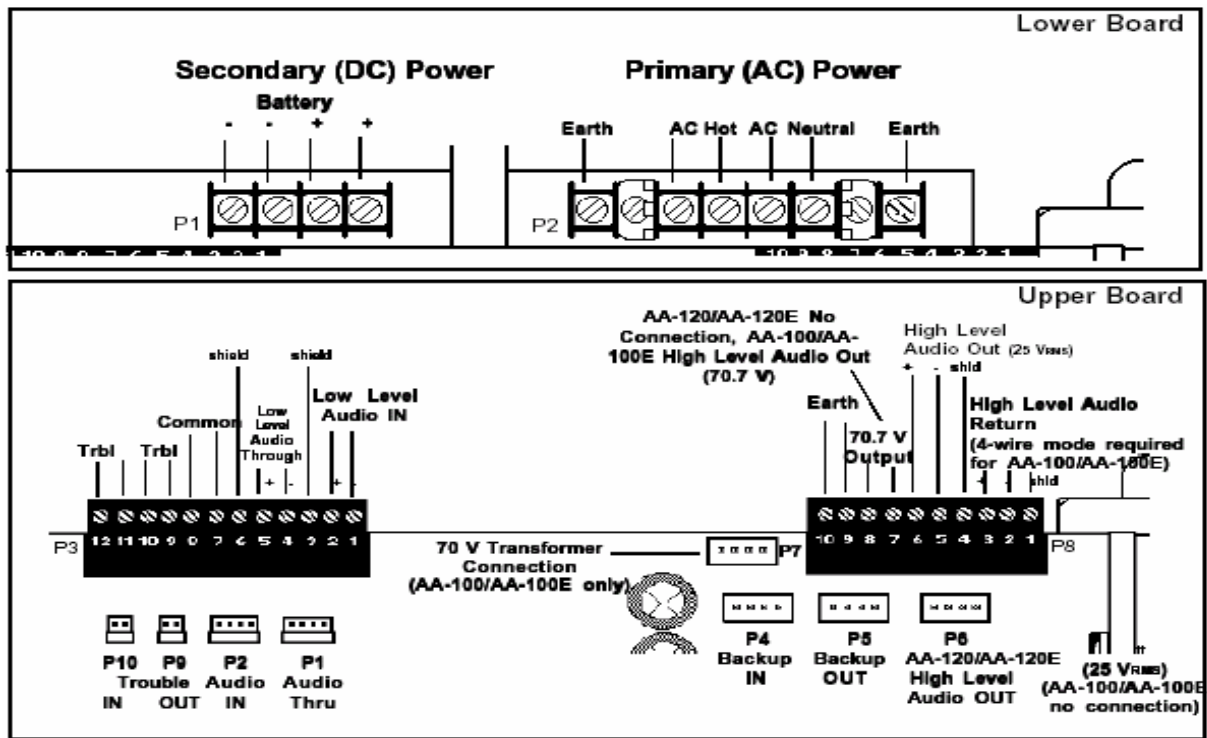


Figure 3.3.2.1 Amplifier Connections - Upper and Lower Boards

NOTE 1: The low-level input and high-level output "P" connectors are primarily for in-cabinet applications where the wiring to or from the amplifier remains in the same cabinet. For "multiple-cabinet" applications, hardwire the systems using terminal blocks P3 and P8. When more than one cabinet is required, cabinets must be mounted adjacent to each other and all interconnecting wiring must be installed in conduit.

NOTE 2: Cut resistor R100 to enable high-level audio output wiring supervision. Output supervision is always required in the AA-100. This option is only required in the AA-120 when the output wiring leaves the cabinet.

NOTE 3: If the amplifier is used in a stand-alone mode (no connection to an INI-VGE), where the backup tone generator is used, R107 must be cut to prevent the amplifier from generating a trouble condition. The amplifier will indicate trouble within 90 seconds. See Figure 3.3.2.2.

3.3.2 Amplifier Connections (Continued)

Figure 3.3.2.2 illustrates the stand alone operation.

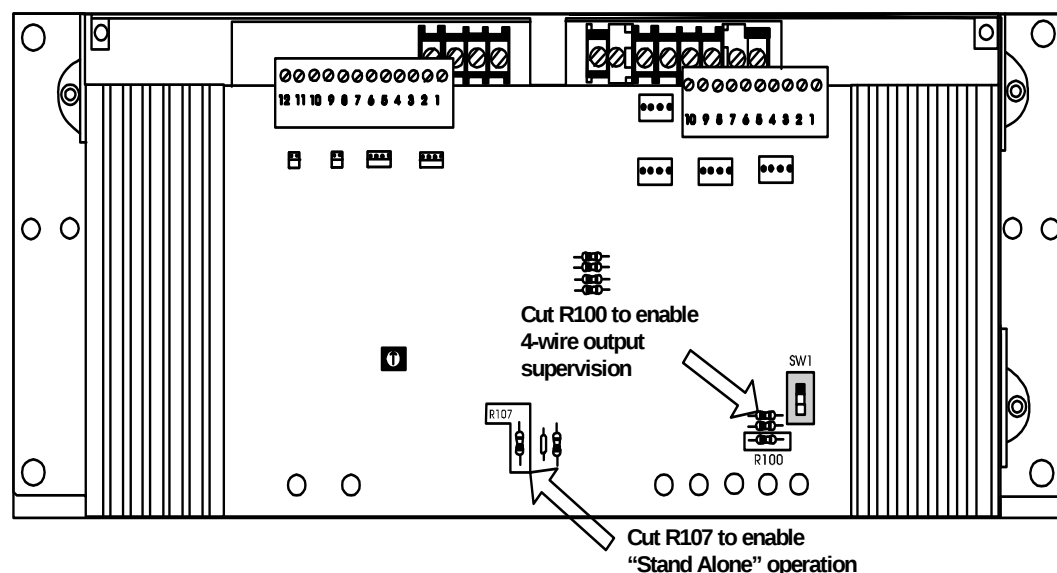


Figure 3.3.2.2 “Stand Alone” Operation

3.3.3 Adjusting Audio Gain Level

A multi-position rotary switch allows the installer to adjust the gain of the audio output signal to compensate for audio line losses. After correct adjustment, the audio amplifier will produce its maximum rated output power.

To adjust:

After the complete installation of all amplifiers and associated circuitry, with the low level audio input to the amplifier set for normal standby, use a small slotted screwdriver to position the rotary switch until the NORMAL LEVEL LED is lit and the INCORRECT LEVEL LED is off. At this point, the audio gain is properly adjusted.



NOTE: Ensure that a 470-ohm impedance matching resistor has been installed on the last amplifier (P3 Terminals 1 and 2). Failure to do so will result in calibration difficulty.

3.3.3. Adjusting Audio Gain Level (Continued)

Figure 3.3.3.1 illustrates the audio gain switch.

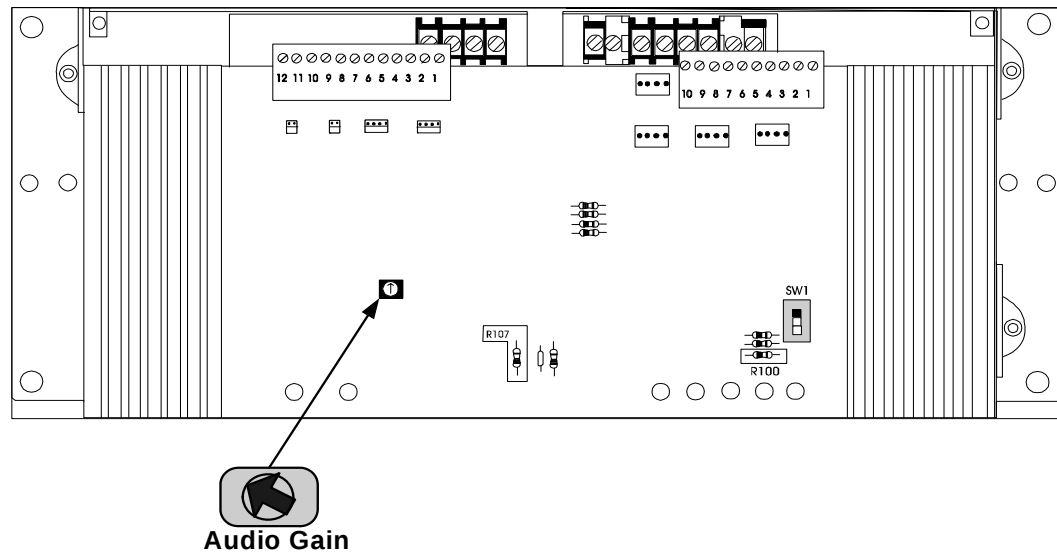


Figure 3.3.3.1 Audio Gain Switch

3.3.4 LEDs

Figure 3.3.4.1 includes a description of the LEDs.

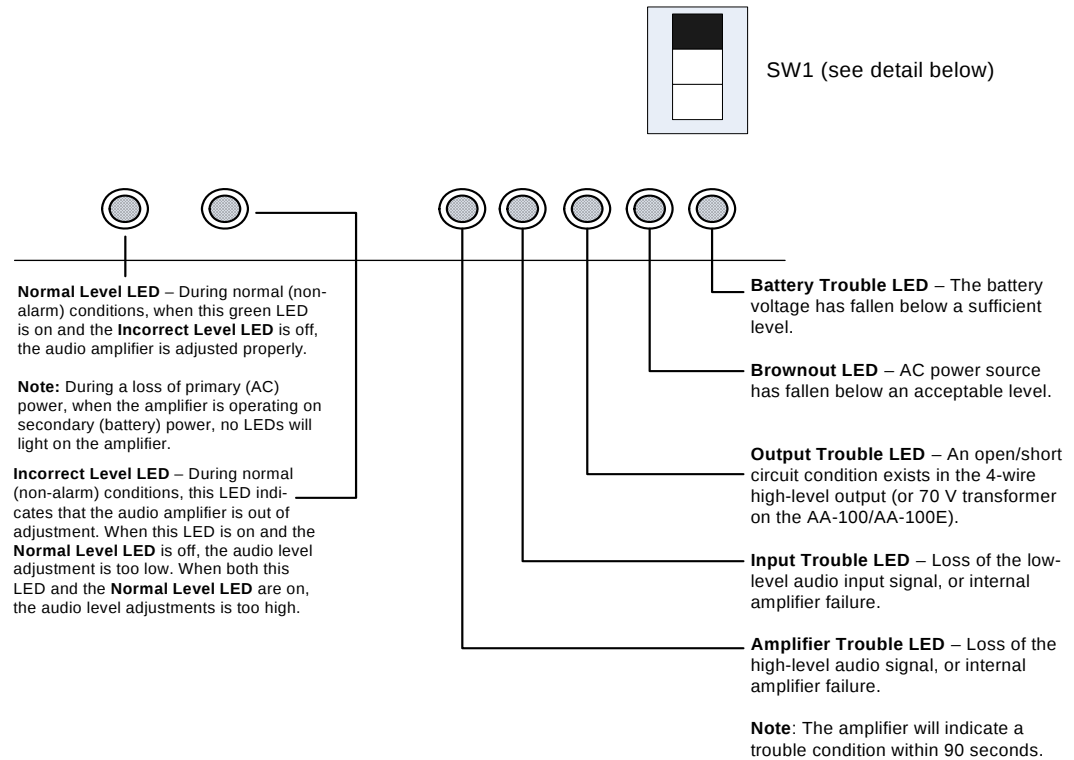


Figure 3.3.4.1 LEDs

3.3.5 Selecting the Default Backup Tone

Use SW1, located in the lower right corner of the amplifier circuit board, to select Hi/Lo or Slow Whoop as the default backup tone. The backup tone will start automatically if the low-level audio input to the amplifier is lost or when the amplifier has been configured for stand-alone operation. Figure 3.3.5.1 illustrates the SW1 backup tone stand-alone tone switch.

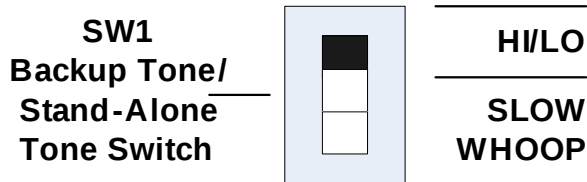


Figure 3.3.5.1 SW1 Backup Tone Stand-Alone Tone Switch

3.3.6 Backup Amplifier

An AA-120 amplifier can be used to backup one or more amplifiers. In the event of an amplifier failure, backup amplifier switching is automatic. Figure 3.3.6.1 illustrates the backup amplifier switching.

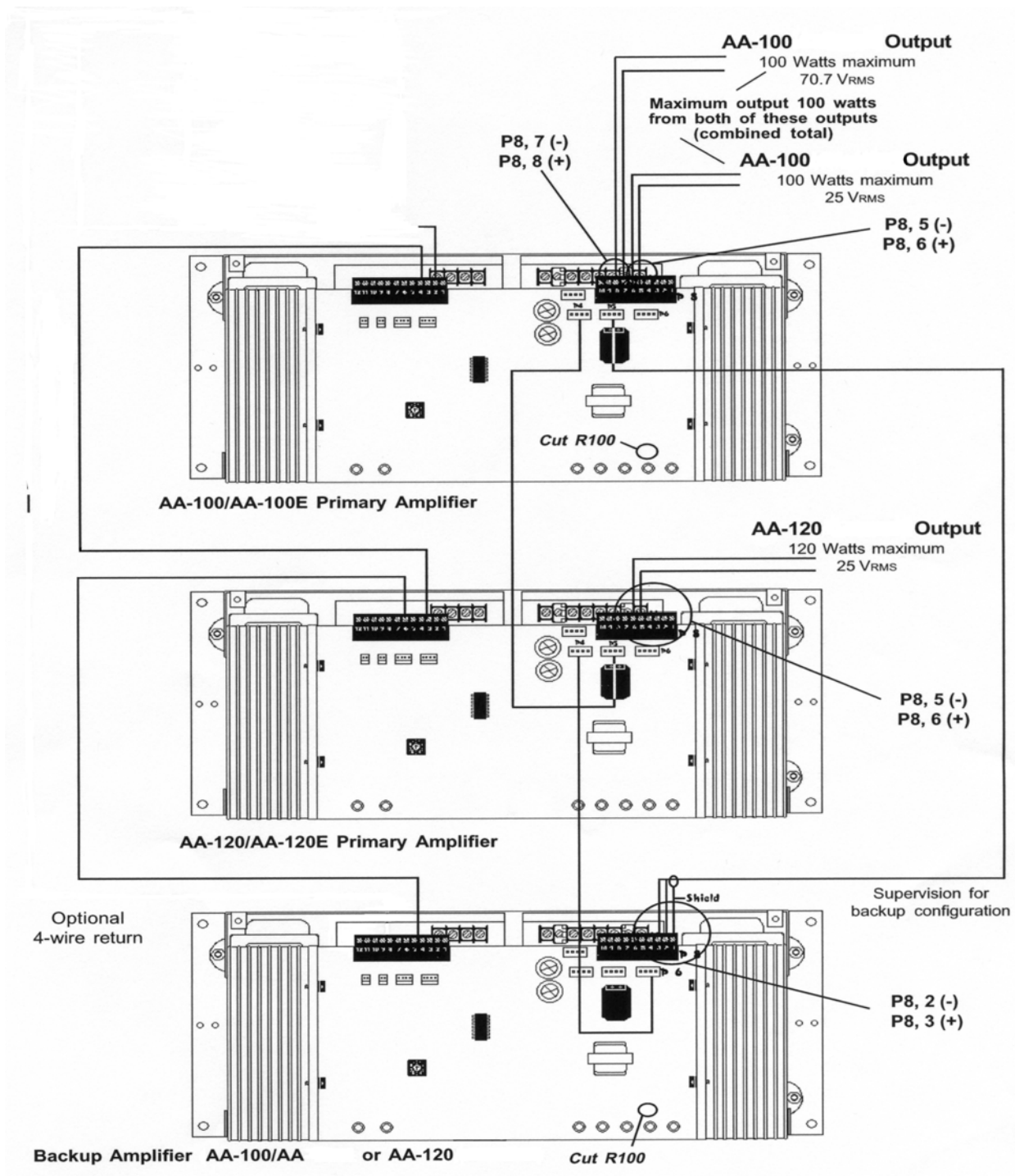


Figure 3.3.6.1 Backup Amplifier

3.4 Speaker Circuit Connections

3.4.1 Speaker Switching

The amplified signal from each audio amplifier must be connected to a control module, which will switch the signal to a speaker circuit when necessary. Figure 3.4.1.1 through Figure 3.4.1.4 illustrate the wiring configurations for the AA-100, and AA-120 audio amplifiers.

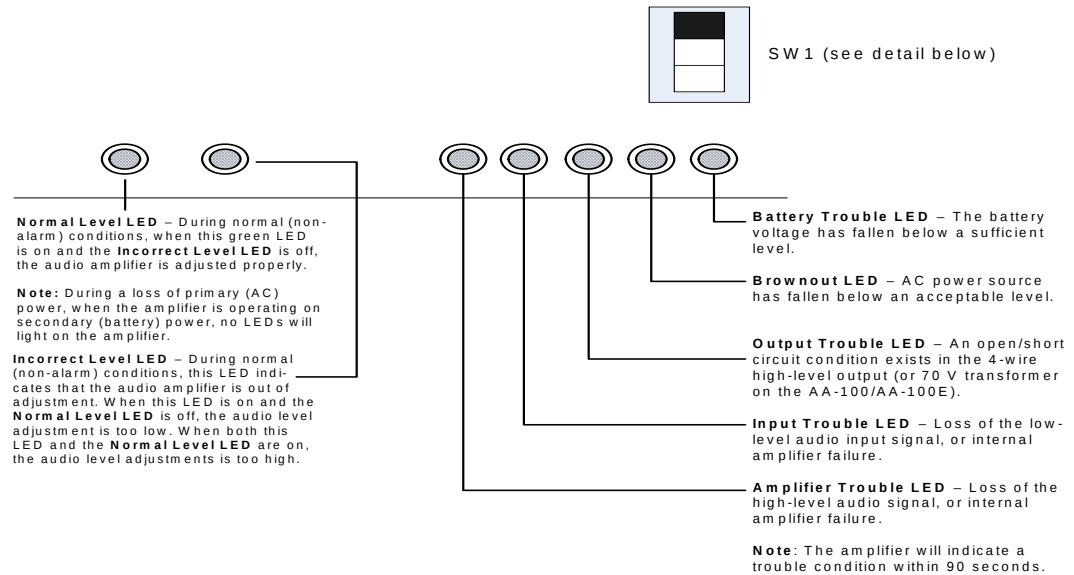


Figure 3.4.1.1 Speaker Switching Configuration for the AA-100 (Class B) with AOM-2SF (Style Y)

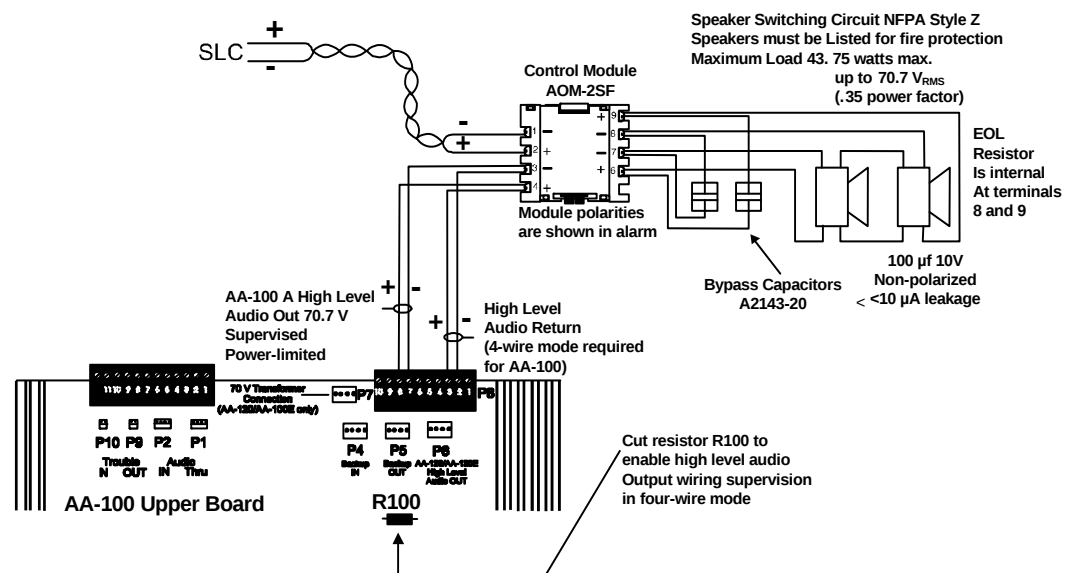


Figure 3.4.1.2 Speaker Switching Configuration for the AA-100 (Class B) with AOM-2SF (Style Z)

3.4.1 Speaker Switching (Continued)

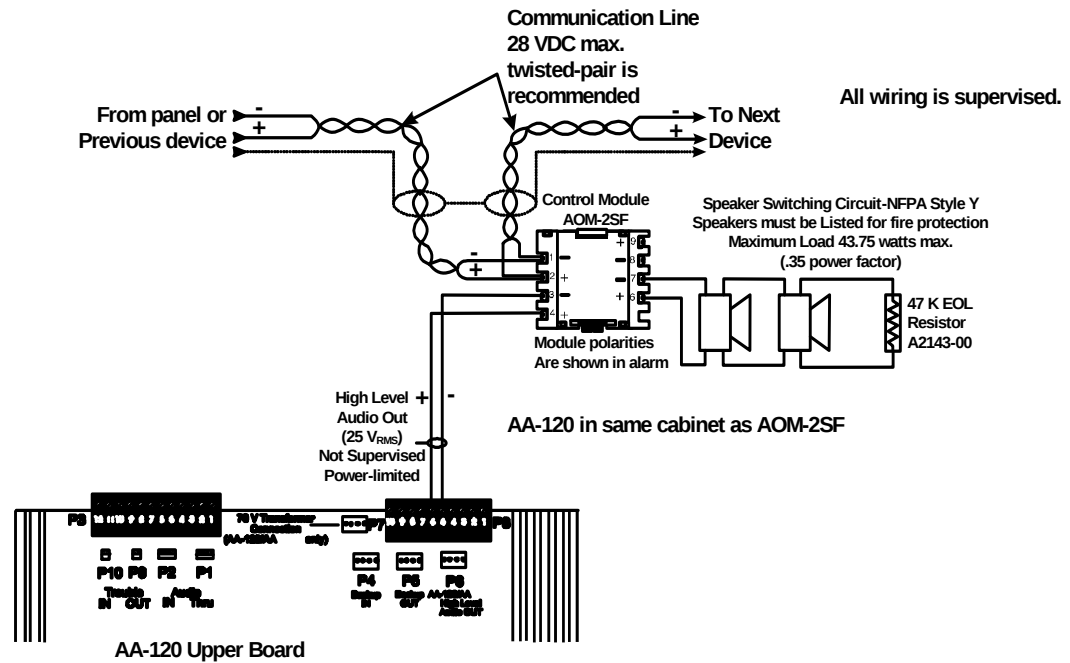


Figure 3.4.1.3 Speaker Switching Configuration for the AA-120 (Class B) with AOM-2SF (Style Y)

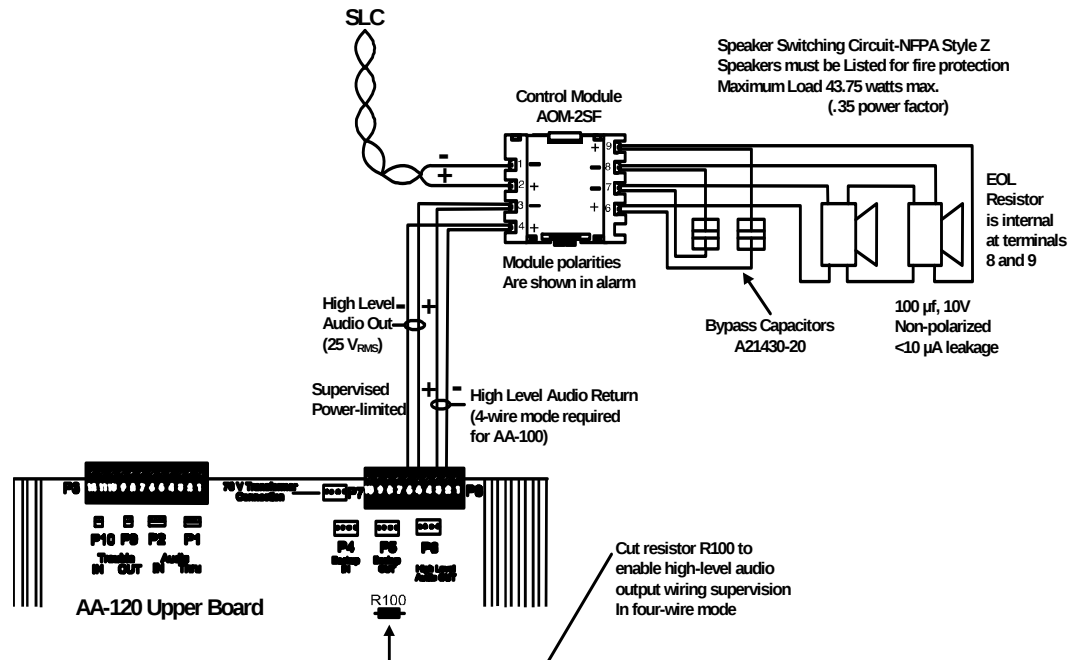


Figure 3.4.1.4 Speaker Switching Configuration for the AA-120 (Class B) with AOM-2SF (Style Z)

3.4.2 Speaker Wire

Use twisted, SHIELDED pair, 18 AWG. minimum. Make sure the shield is run continuously through the speaker circuits with no segments of the shield left floating. Do not tie the shield to conduit or junction boxes in the field. Terminate the drain wire back at the panel's location to system negative. Style Z circuits do not require an end-of-line resistor. This is included on the AA amplifier.



NOTE: Strobe notification appliances should be connected to the notification appliance circuits of the associated 7100 control or SNAC supplementary panel.

Table 3.4.2.1 can be used as a guide to determine the wire requirements for each speaker circuit.

Circuit Length in Feet (Meters)								
Watts	10 ft. (3 m)	25 ft. (7.6 m)	50 ft. (15.25 m)	100 ft. (30.5 m)	250 ft. (76 m)	500 ft. (152.5 m)	1000 ft. (305 m)	
100	18	18	18	16	14	10	N/A	AWG
120	18	18	18	18	16	14	10	AWG
N/A = Not Allowed			NOTE: Use, twisted, SHIELDED wire					

Table 3.4.2.1 AA Series Amplifiers Speaker Circuit Wiring Requirements

3.5 Dual-Channel Classic

The Dual-Channel Classic is a dual-channel configuration used in the bulk audio voice evacuation systems, such as the NetSOLO® and E3 Series® Classic Systems. This alternate design uses one AOM-2RF module and one AOM-2SF module. The AOM-2RF module provides the dual-channel for audio, and the AOM-2SF module provides the broadcast channel for zone paging/alarm tone. Figure 3.5.1 illustrates the dual-channel bulk audio configuration.



NOTE: For additional installation information, refer to the *AOM-2SF Installation Instructions, P/N I56-3550-001* and the *AOM-2RF Installation Instructions, P/N I56-3551-002*.

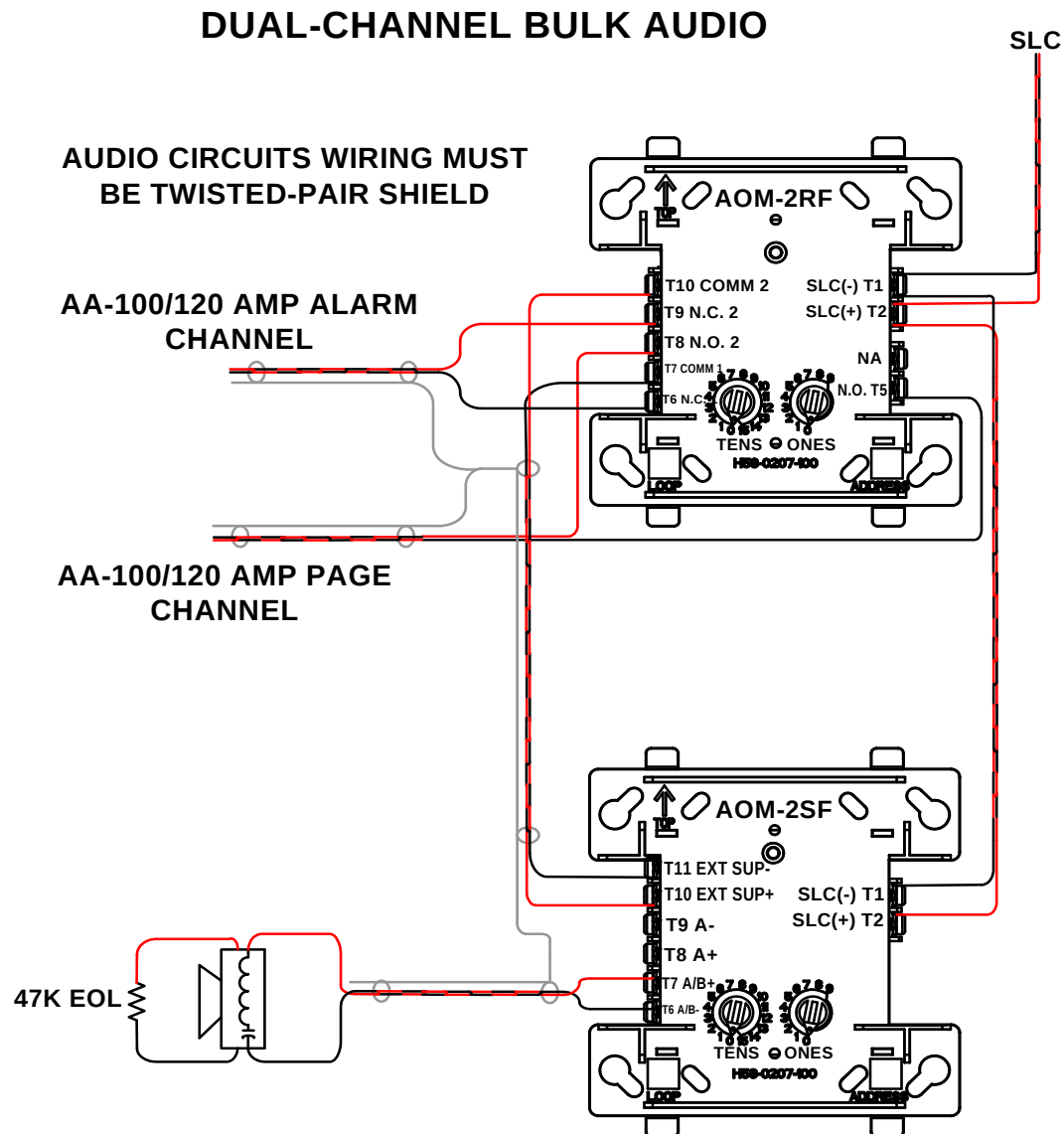


Figure 3.5.1 Dual-Channel Bulk Audio Configuration

Section 4: Transient Overvoltage Protection

4.1 Routing Of Power-Limited Field Wiring Circuits

UL Standard 864, (Control Units for Fire Protective Signaling Systems), requires that a minimum of ¼ inch separation be maintained between power-limited circuits and non power-limited circuits. The control unit is designed so the required separation between these circuits (power-limited vs. non power-limited) is maintained at the field wiring terminals.

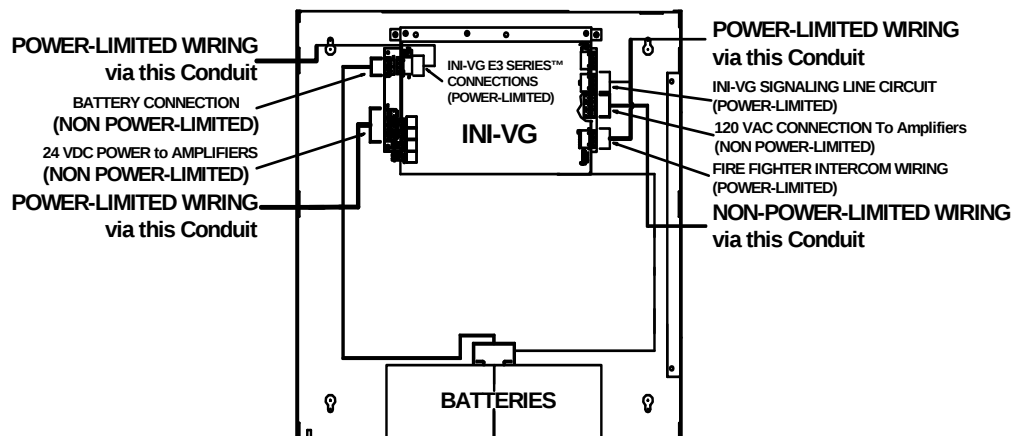
In order to fully comply with the intent of these requirements, however, the minimum ¼ inch separation must also be maintained between the field wiring conductors of power-limited circuits and non power-limited circuits. This may be accomplished by routing the field wiring as shown in Figure 4.1.1.

Unless otherwise indicated on the unit, all field wiring circuits are power-limited except:

- AC power circuit
- Standby battery circuit
- Power supply output
- Municipal box (auxiliary) circuit



NOTE: Route all field wiring to maintain a minimum of 1/4 inch separation between power-limited and non power-limited circuit types. Additional conduit connections may be made in the respective power-limited and non power-limited areas of the enclosure if needed to maintain this required minimum separation.



Power-limited and non power-limited circuit wiring must remain separated in the cabinet. All power-limited circuit wiring must remain at least 0.25" away from any non power-limited wiring. All power-limited and non power-limited wiring must enter and exit the cabinet through different knockouts and/or conduits. Power-limited wire must be type FPL, FPLR or FPLP according to Article 760 of the National Electrical Code.

Figure 4.1.1 Power-Limited

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