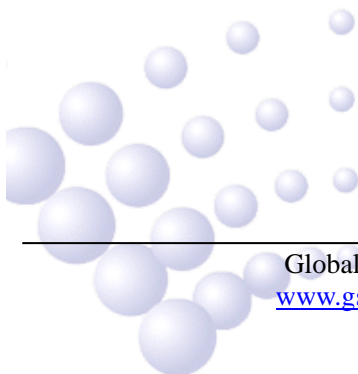


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1 Introduction

This control panel is a zone fire control panel developed with a SCM. It can monitor 4 zones, and each zone can be connected with up to 15 conventional fire detectors. It has 2 output points to control audible warning devices, such as sounder-beacons, alarm bells etc. This panel is self-contained with internal standby power supply and space provision for two sealed lead-acid batteries. Its functions are microprocessor controlled, including test and isolate functions, day and night mode operation. It has the functions of normal indication, fault indication, alarm indication and warning of short circuit and open circuit. The panel is easy to install and operate. By a key-switch, it can enable the control function; by a key-switch and an internal switch, it can enable the programming function.

2 Technical Specifications

2.1 Operating Voltage

DC24V \pm 15% or AC220V \pm 15% 50Hz/60Hz

2.2 Standby Batteries

Configure the battery capacity according to the user's requirement. Calculate as 4.8. The fully loaded capacity is 7AH (operating for 24 hours in the normal standby state).

2.3 Parameters of Detection Zones

Output voltage: DC20—28V

Standby current: 2.4mA (when connecting with 15 conventional fire detectors)

Alarming fire resistor: 150 Ω —1.5K Ω (470 Ω in normal state)

End resistor: 4.7K Ω or AEOL

2.4 Parameters of Output Loops

Sounder output:

Output voltage: 20—28V DC

Output current: 1A

Terminal resistor: 4K7

Auxiliary power supply output: 0.5A DC20V—DC28V

2.5 Physical Dimensions

380mm \times 320mm \times 95mm

3 Structure

3.1 Appearance

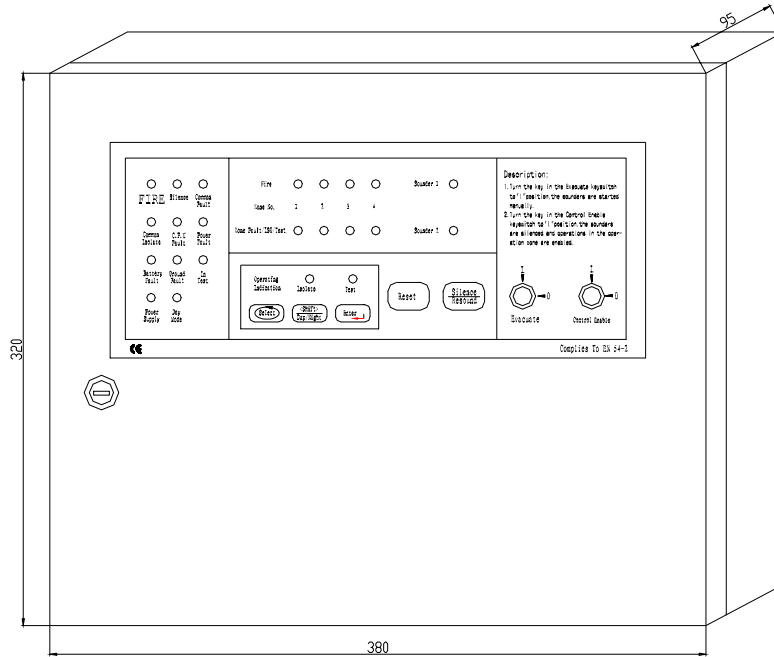


Fig. 3.1

3.2 Internal Structure

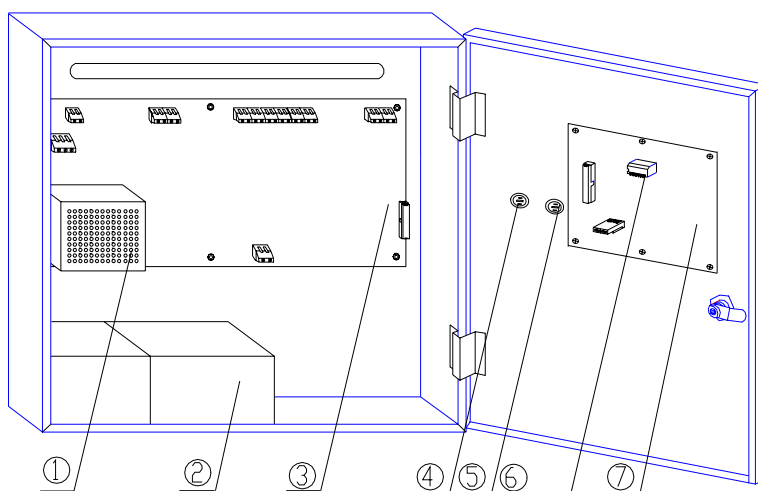


Fig.3.2.1

Description:

- ① PSU
- ② Batteries

- ③ Control board
- ④ **Control Enable** lock
- ⑤ **Evacuate** lock

- ⑥ DIP switch (See Fig.3.2.2)
- ⑦ Display board

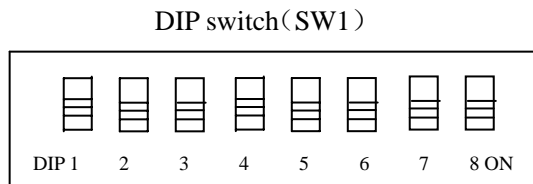


Fig. 3.2.2

3.3 Connecting Terminals

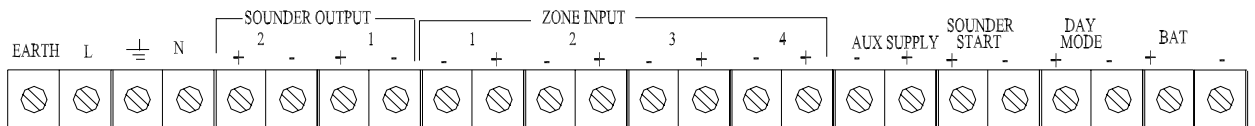


Fig. 3.3

EARTH: Earth terminal, connecting to enclosure

AUX SUPPLY (+, -): Auxiliary power terminal

ZONE INPUT (1~4): Zone input terminals

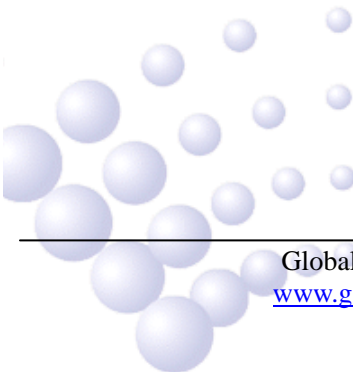
BAT (+, -): Battery terminals

AC 230V (N, L): AC power terminals

SOUNDER OUTPUT (1~2): Sounder output terminals

SOUNDER START (+, -): Sounder startup terminals

DAY MODE (+, -): terminals for setting DAY mode



3.4 Instruction of Operating Panel

3.4.1 Instruction of common state indicators

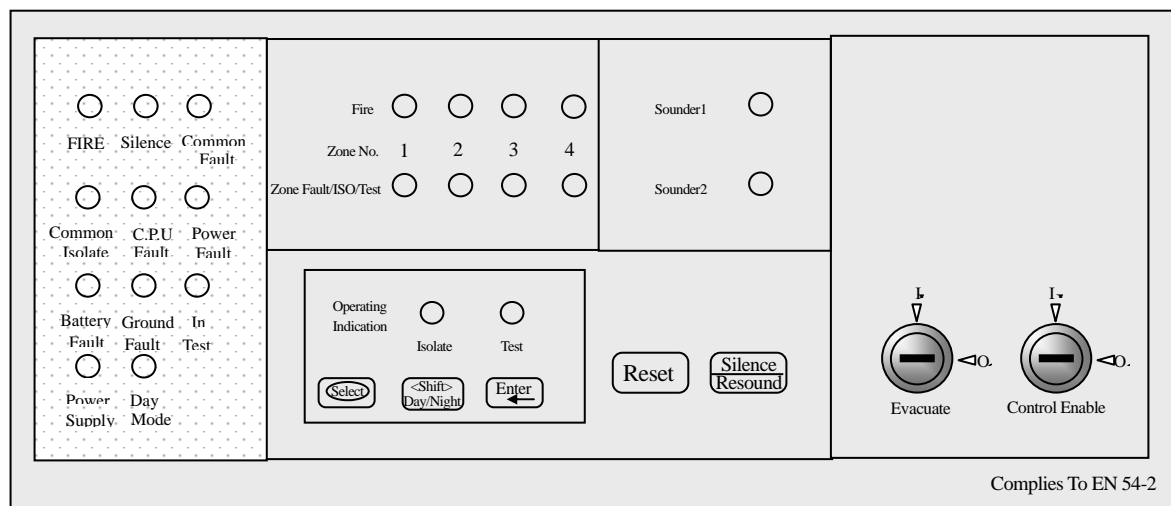


Fig.3.4.1

FIRE— Red common fire indicator. This indicator is illuminated steadily when an alarm condition is detected and remains ON until the fire is cleared.

Silence—Yellow common silencing indicator. This indicator is illuminated when the internal buzzer or external sounders are in silenced condition.

Common Fault—Yellow common indicator. This indicator flashes when there is any fault and is illuminated after pressing the **Silence** pushbutton.

Common Isolate—Yellow common isolate indicator. This indicator is illuminated when one or more zones are isolated.

C.P.U. Fault —Yellow indicator. This indicator flashes when the CPU is in fault condition. It is illuminated when the memory verifies errors.

Power Fault—Yellow indicator. This indicator is illuminated in the event of failure on the main power supply.

Battery Fault—Yellow indicator. This indicator is illuminated in the event of failure on the batteries.

Ground Fault—Yellow indicator. This indicator is illuminated when there is an earth fault.

In Test—Yellow indicator. This indicator is illuminated when one or more detection zones are in test condition.

Day Mode—Yellow indicator. This indicator is illuminated when the panel is operating in accordance with the requirements of the DAY time operation.

Power Supply—Green indicator. This indicator is illuminated when the power supply operates normally.

3.4.2 Zone state indicators

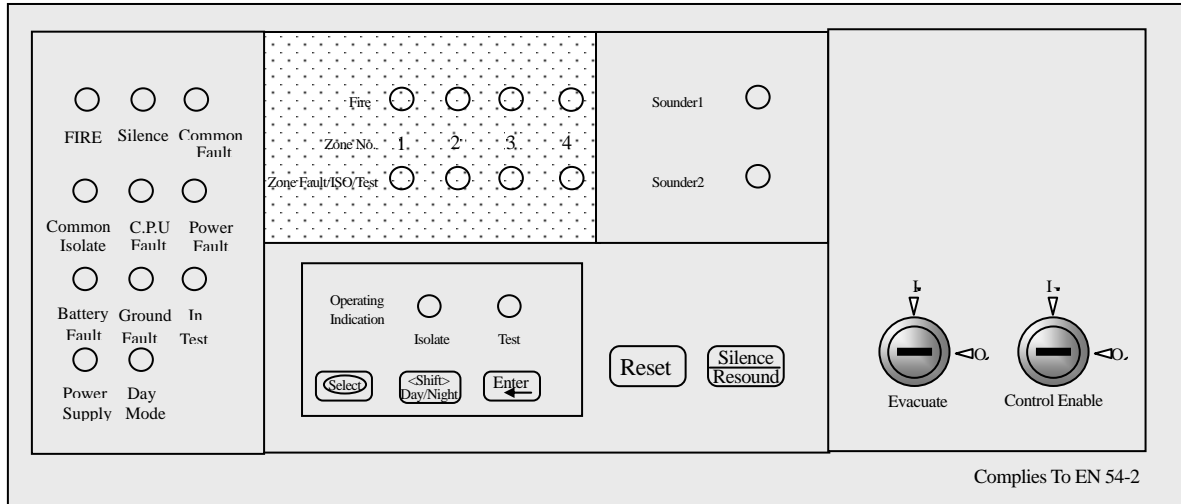


Fig.3.4.2

Fire— Red indicator per zone. This indicator flashes when the relevant zone is in alarm condition. It is illuminated after pressing the **Silence** pushbutton.

Zone Fault/ISO/Test—Yellow indicator per zone. This indicator flashes when the relevant zone is in fault or test condition. It is illuminated when the relevant zone is isolated.

Operation state indicators and pushbuttons

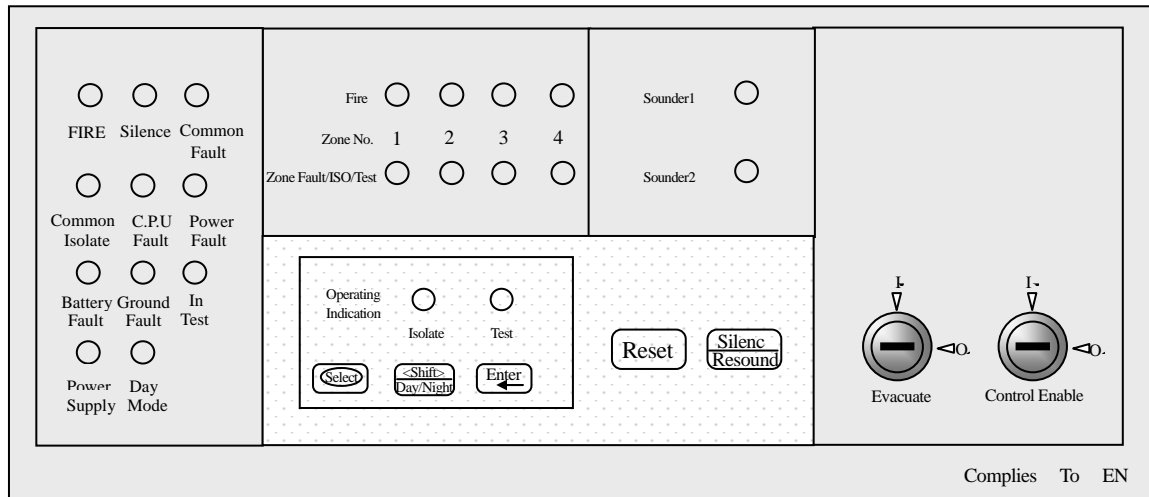


Fig.3.4.3

Isolate indicator—Green indicator. This indicator is illuminated when setting isolate mode.

Test indicator— Green indicator. This indicator is illuminated when setting test mode.

Select pushbutton—Press this pushbutton to make the panel enter in programming state and selecting operation.

Shift pushbutton—Press this pushbutton to change states.

Enter pushbutton—Press this pushbutton to confirm.

Reset Pushbutton —Press this pushbutton to cancel or reset the operations.

Silence Pushbutton –Press this pushbutton to change the silenced state of the internal buzzer.

3.4.3 Output status indicators

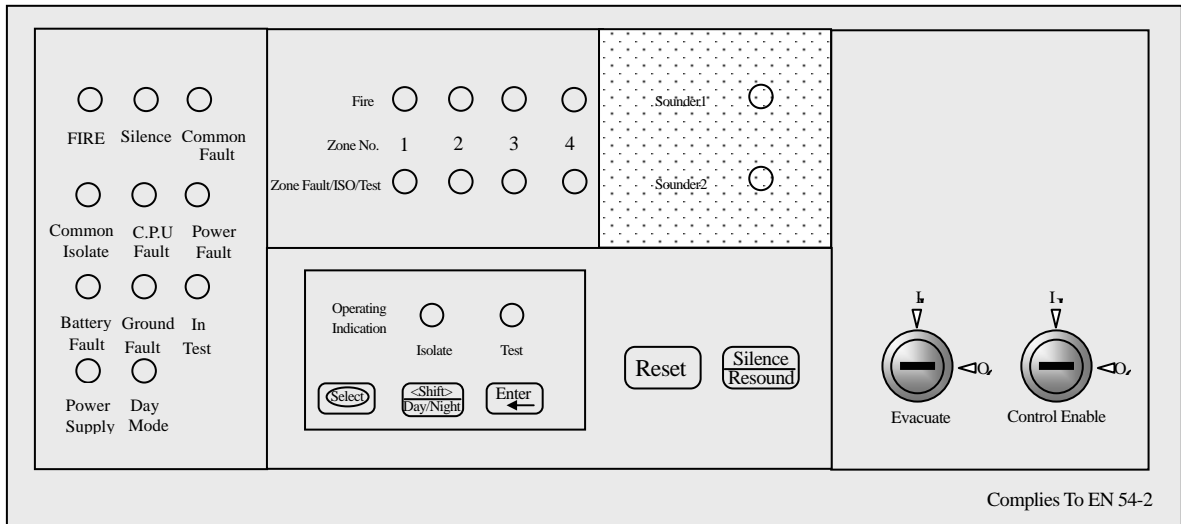


Fig.3.4.4

Sounder 1 —Yellow indicator. This indicator is illuminated when sounder circuit 1 is activated. It flashes when sounder circuit 1 is in fault condition.

Sounder 2 —Yellow indicator. This indicator is illuminated when sounder circuit 2 is activated. It flashes when sounder circuit 2 is in fault condition.

3.5 Instruction of Operating States

3.5.1 Normal state

The panel is in Normal (NIGHT) mode only when the Power Supply indicator is illuminated; it is in DAY mode only when the Power Supply and Day Mode indicators are illuminated.

There is no sound output of the buzzer to notify this state.

3.5.2 Fault state

3.5.2.1 When any fault occurs, the **Common Fault** indicator flashes while it is illuminated after pressing the **Silence** pushbutton.

Zone fault: The **Zone Fault/ISO/Test** indicator flashes when the relevant zone is in fault condition.

Output circuit fault: The output indicator flashes when the relevant output circuit is in fault condition.

Main power fault, battery fault and grounding fault: The relevant indicators are illuminated.

Day fault: The **Day Mode** indicator flashes.

CPU and memory verification fault: The C.P.U indicator is illuminated denoting a failure of the

memory verification, while flashes denoting a failure of the CPU.

3.5.2.2 The buzzer sounds at 0.5s ON and 4.5s OFF.

3.5.3 Isolate state

3.5.3.1 The **Common Isolate** is illuminated steadily when one or more zones are isolated.

Zone isolate: The **Zone Fault/ISO/Test** indicator is illuminated steadily the relevant zone is in isolate condition.

Isolate of alarm output or fault output: The **Alarm Output** indicator or **Fault Output** indicator flashes.

3.5.3.2 The buzzer sounds at 0.5s ON and 9.5s OFF.

3.5.4 Fire state

3.5.4.1 The **FIRE** indicator is illuminated, the **Fire** indicator flashes when the relevant zone is in alarm condition while it is illuminated after pressing the **Silence** pushbutton. The **In Test** indicator is extinguished.

3.5.4.2 The buzzer sounds at 0.25s ON and 0.25s OFF.

3.5.5 Output state

The output indicator is illuminated when there is an output in the relevant output circuit.

3.5.6 Test state

3.5.6.1 The **In Test** indicator is illuminated and the **Zone Fault/ISO/Test** flashes when the relevant zone is in test state. The buzzer sounds at 0.5s ON and 9.5s OFF when the detector in the tested zone is not activated.

3.5.6.2 When the detector in the tested zone is activated, the In Test indicator is illuminated, while the sound and light display on the panel are the same as in the fire state.

3.5.7 Internal buzzer instruction

The fault state, isolate state and alarm state can exist simultaneously. The internal buzzer sounds according to the priorities. The priorities from the highest to lowest are as follows: Alarm 0 (highest), fault 1, isolate and test 2, normal 3 (lowest). In the condition of alarming or starting sounders, the buzzer sounds at 0.25s ON and 0.25s OFF. In the condition of silencing sounders, the buzzer sounds at 0.5s ON and 9.5s OFF.

3.5.8 Description

3.5.8.1. If an operation is enabled in the low operation level, it is still enabled in the high operation level.

3.5.8.2. In the keyboard operating condition, if the operation level changes or no pushbutton has been pressed after 4 minutes, all the keyboard operations are canceled automatically and the system returns to normal monitoring state.

3.5.8.3. The delay output condition of a zone

3.5.8.3.1 This zone is configured for a delay output mode by programming.

3.5.8.3.2 The panel is in Day mode.

3.5.8.3.3 There is no fire alarm in other zones.

3.5.8.3.4 If this zone is in delay condition while other zone(s) is (are) in alarm condition, this

zone will override the delay condition and sends out an output.

3.5.8.4. Dispose the fault of the memory. When the memory is in fault condition, all the programming contents should be configured again.

3.5.8.5. In this manual, ☀ denotes constant illumination state; ✨ denotes flashing state; ○ denotes extinguishing state.

3.6 Instruction of System Setup

3.6.1 Setting operation levels

3.6.1.1. There are two keyswitches on the panel. See Fig.3.6.1.1. If you insert the key into **Control Enable** keyswitch and turn it to **O** position, the panel is enabled at the operation level 1 and the external sounders are in the non-silenceable condition. In testing condition, the sounders have outputs.

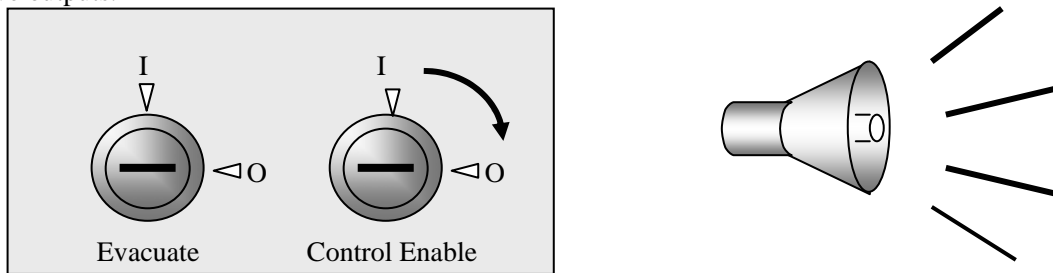


Fig.3.6.1.1

3.6.1.2. Turn the key in the **Control Enable** keyswitch to **I** position (see Fig.3.6.1.2), the panel is enabled at the operation level 2. If the sounders are started by the program automatically, turning the Control Enable keyswitch from **O** to **I** position will silence the sounders. In testing condition, the sounders have no outputs.

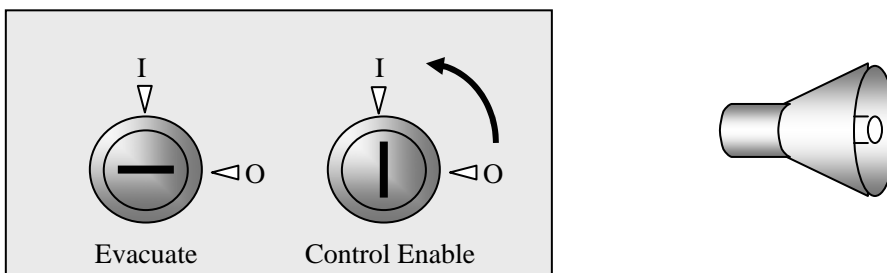


Fig.3.6.1.2

3.6.1.3. When the panel's cover is opened, the panel is enabled at the operation level 3.

3.6.2 Sounders and transfer volt-free option

3.6.2.1. Two sounders can be configured to provide an active output contact, a normally open output contact and a normally closed output contact.

3.6.2.1.1. Case 1: Configure sounder 1 as an active output contact, plug the fuse F2, link the fifth and sixth, the second and third pins of jumper X1 with a short circuit link respectively. Refer to

Fig.3.6.2 for the component position.

3.6.2.1.2. Case 2: Configure sounder 1 as a normally open contact, remove the fuse F2, link the first and second, the fourth and fifth pins of jumper X1 with a short circuit link respectively. Refer to Fig.3.6.2 for the component position.

3.6.2.1.3. Case 3: Configure sounder 1 as a normally closed contact, remove the fuse F2, link the first and second, the third and fourth pins of jumper X1 with a short circuit link respectively. Refer to Fig.3.6.2 for the component position.

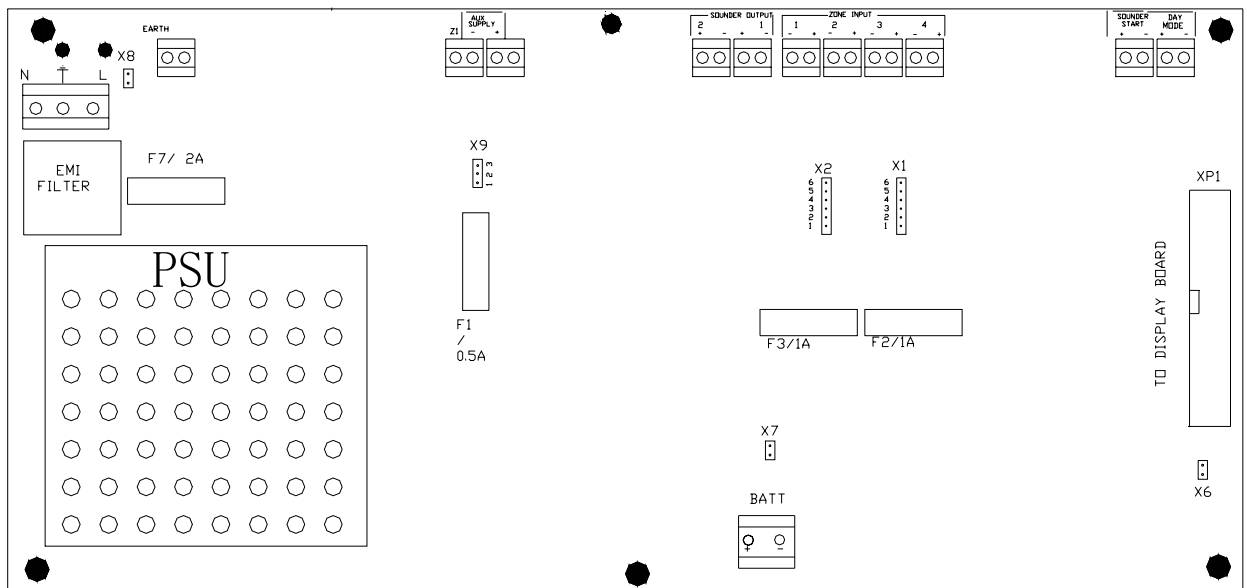


Fig. 3.6.2

3.6.2.2 Table 1 gives the details mentioned above.

Table 1

Output	For Normally Closed		For Normally Open		For Active Output	
	Remove Fuse Number	Fit Jumper Links	Remove Fuse Number	Fit Jumper Links	Remove Fuse Number	Fit Jumper Links
Sounder 1	F2	X1/ 3&4,1&2	F2	X1/ 5&4,1&2		X1/ 5&6,2&3
Sounder 2	F3	X2/ 3&4,1&2	F3	X2/ 5&4,1&2		X2/ 5&6,2&3

4 Use and Operation Instruction

4.1 Basic Operation

4.1.1 Operation of silencing fault and fire alarm

4.1.1.1 To silence fault and fire alarm is not limited by operation levels.

4.1.1.2 In the fault condition, press the **Silence** pushbutton, the internal buzzer will be muted and the **Silence** indicator will be illuminated. Press the **Silence** pushbutton again, the internal buzzer will Resound and the **Silence** indicator goes out.

4.1.1.3 In the alarm condition, press the **Silence** pushbutton to confirm the fire signal at first. If

the fire information is confirmed in a zone, the **Fire** indicator will be illuminated instead of flashing. After all the fire information is confirmed, pressing the **Silence** pushbutton will change the silencing state of the panel.

4.1.2 Day/Night mode instruction

4.1.2.1 The Day/Night mode can be changed by two ways.

4.1.2.2. Shorting out the **Day** mode input terminals will force the panel into **Night** mode.

4.1.2.3. At operation level 2, pressing the **Shift** pushbutton for 1 second will change the Day/Night mode. When Day mode is selected, the **Day Mode** indicator will be illuminated.

4.1.2.4. After 18 hours constantly being in **Day** mode, the panel will switch into **Night** mode automatically, entering in the common fault condition with the **Day Mode** indicator flashing. At the operation level 2, pressing the **Reset** pushbutton will clear the fault.

4.1.3 Operation of self-testing and clearing fire

4.1.3.1 Self-testing and clearing fire are enabled at the operation level 2.

4.1.3.2 Pressing the **Reset** pushbutton for 1 second will clear the alarm in an alarm condition, and check the sound and indicators, clear fault and testing state in other conditions.

4.1.4 Control the external sounders

4.1.4.1. See Fig.4.1.4.1. Turn the key in the **Evacuate** keyswitch to **I** position, the external two sounders will be started.

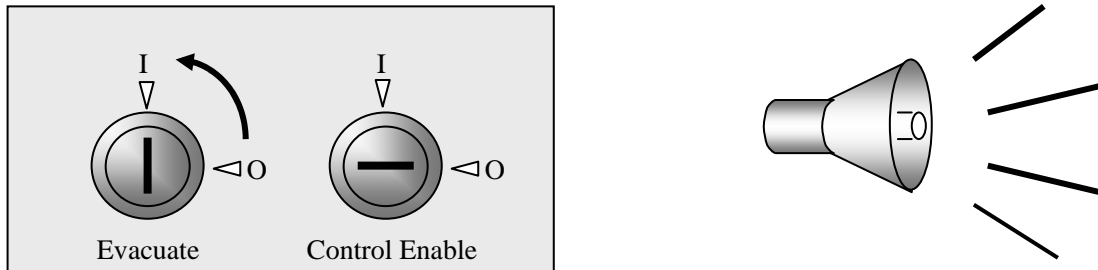


Fig. 4.1.4 .1

4.1.4.2. See Fig.4.1.4.2. Turn the key in the **Evacuate** keyswitch to **O** position, the external two sounders will be returned to previous status.

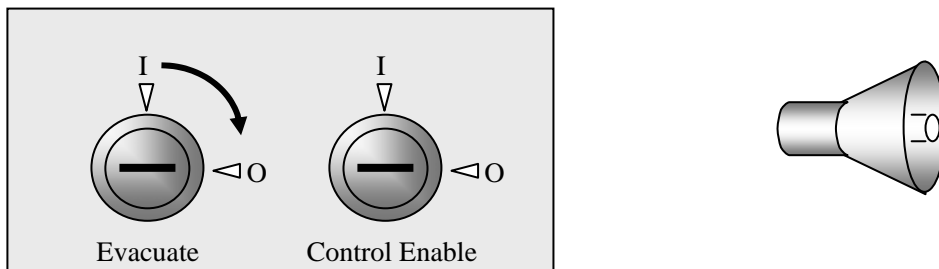


Fig.4.1.4 .2

4.2 Set Isolate

4.2.1. Isolate setting is enabled to the 4 detection zones.

4.2.2. Turn the key in the **Control Enable** keyswitch to **I** position and press the **Select** pushbutton for 1 second, the **Isolate** indicator flashes. Press the **Enter** pushbutton, the **Isolate** indicator is illuminated and the panel enters in the isolate setting state. See Fig.4.2a to Fig.4.2d.

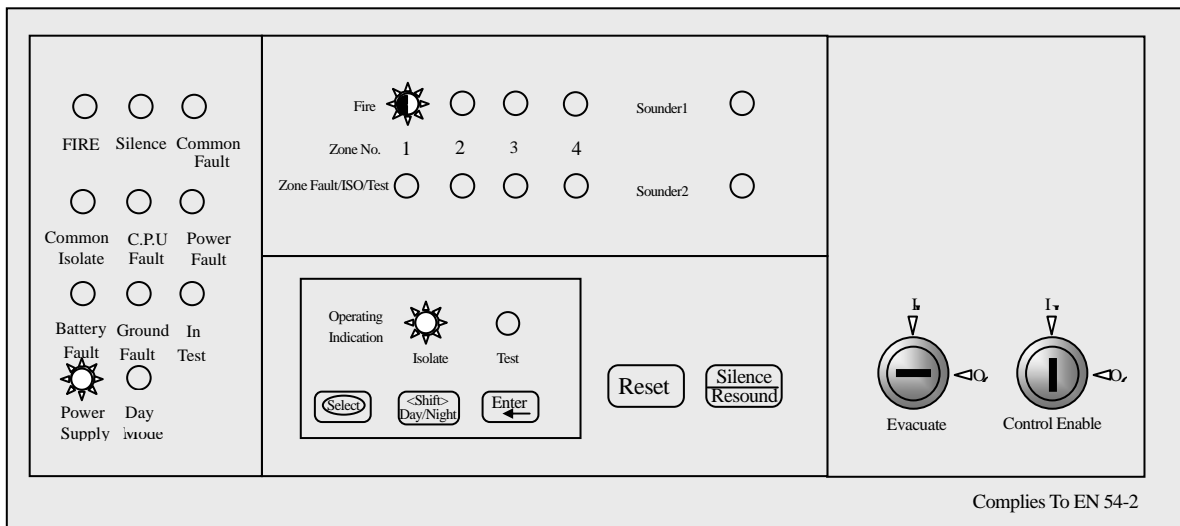
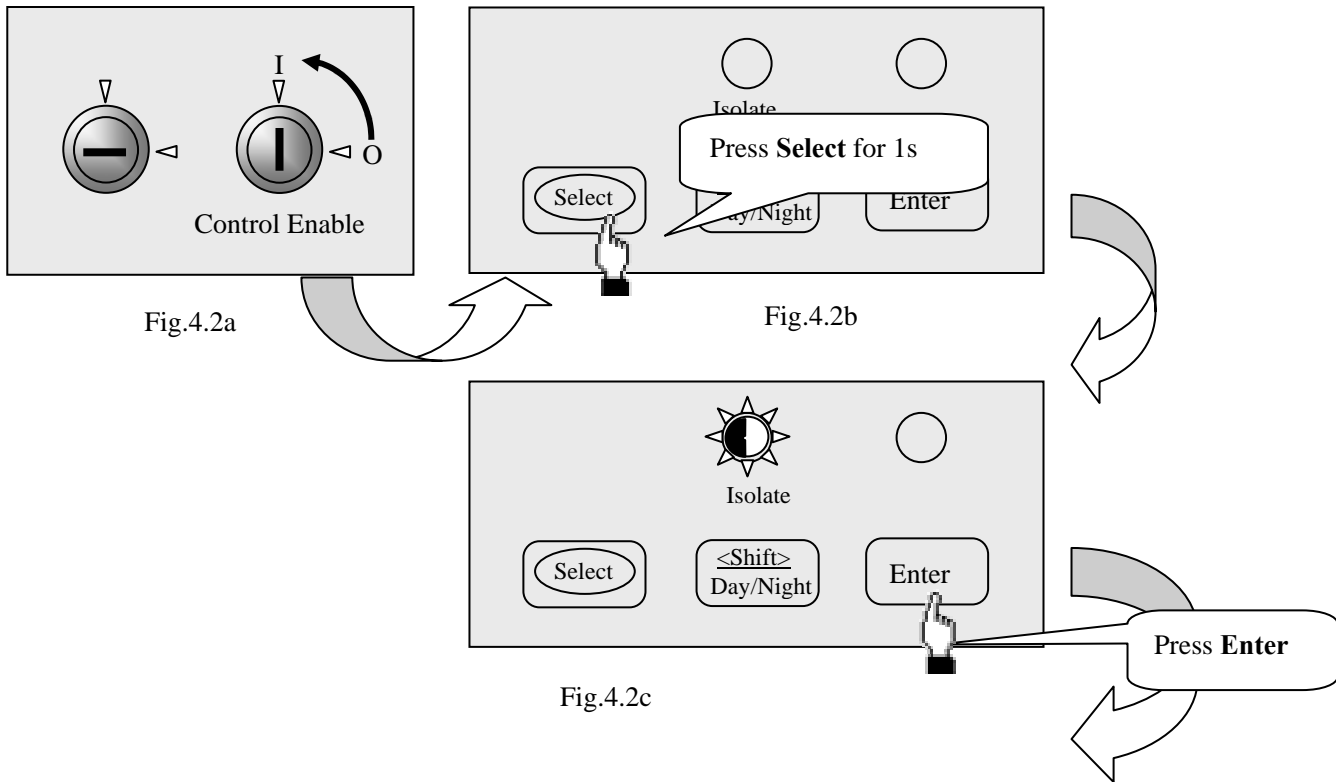


Fig.4.2d

4.2.3. Press the **Select** pushbutton to select a zone. Then press the **Shift** pushbutton to change the isolate state of the selected zone. The **Zone Fault /ISO/Test** indicator in the selected zone is

illuminated to indicate the isolating state and the **Fire** indicator in the corresponding zone flashes to indicate the selecting state. E.g., the following operation is to select and set isolate state of zone 4. See Fig.4.2e and Fig.4.2f.

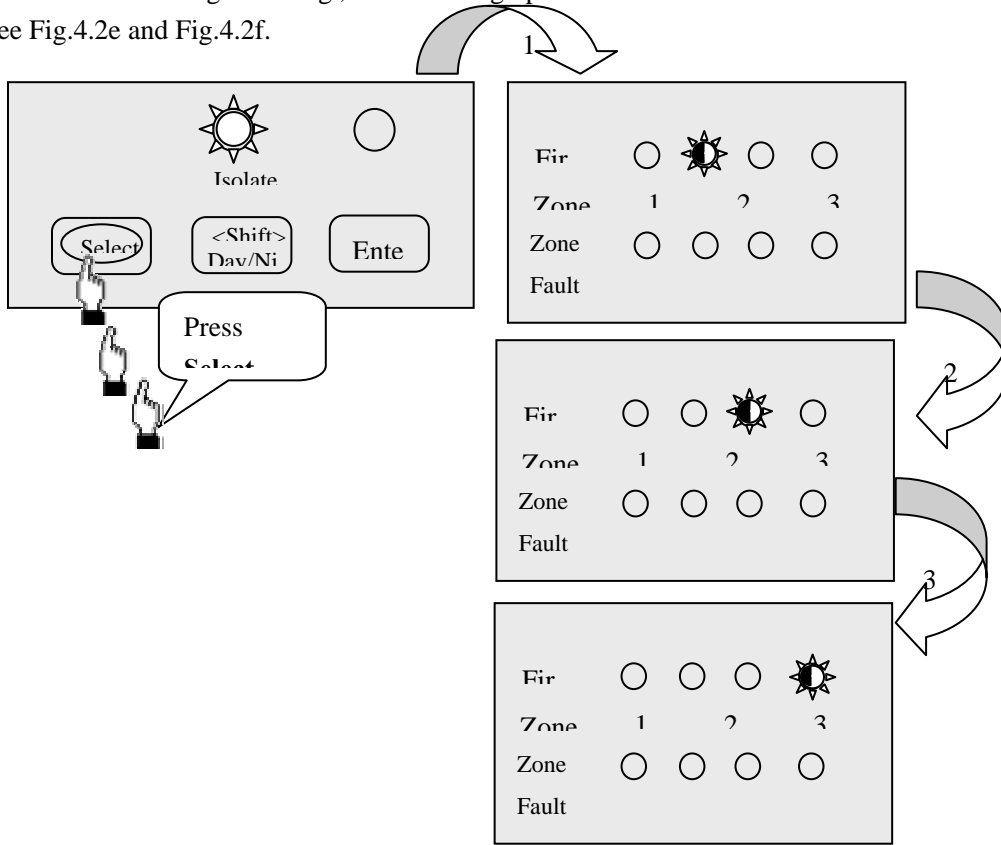


Fig.4.2e

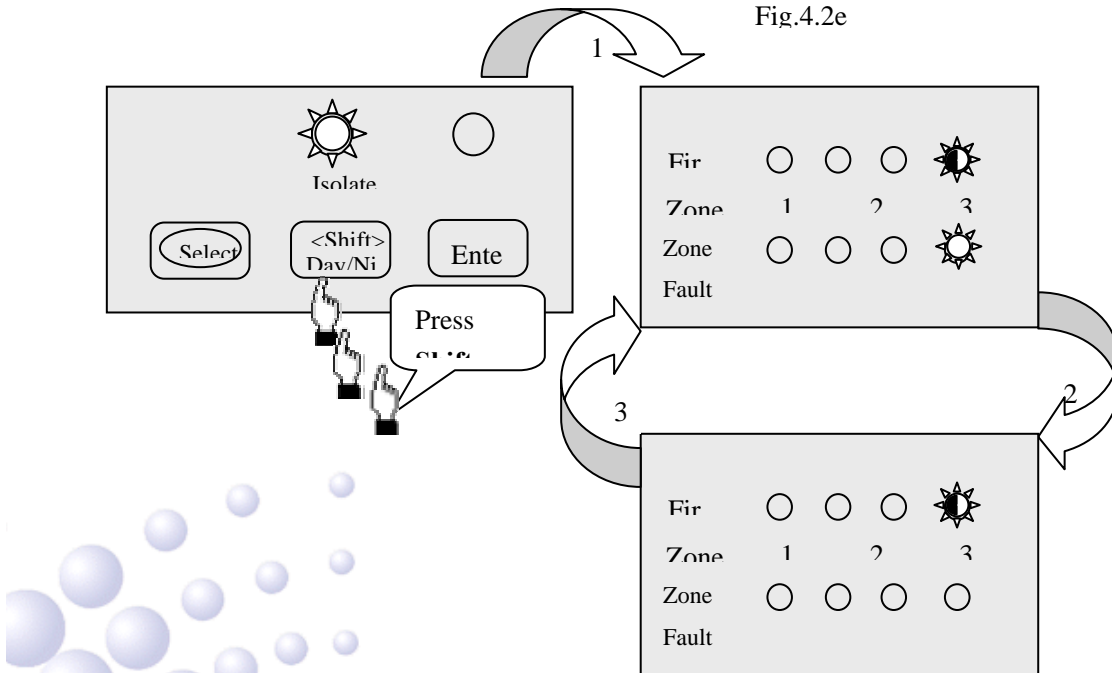


Fig.4.

4.2.4. Press the **Enter** pushbutton to exit with saving the setting result. See Fig.4.2g.

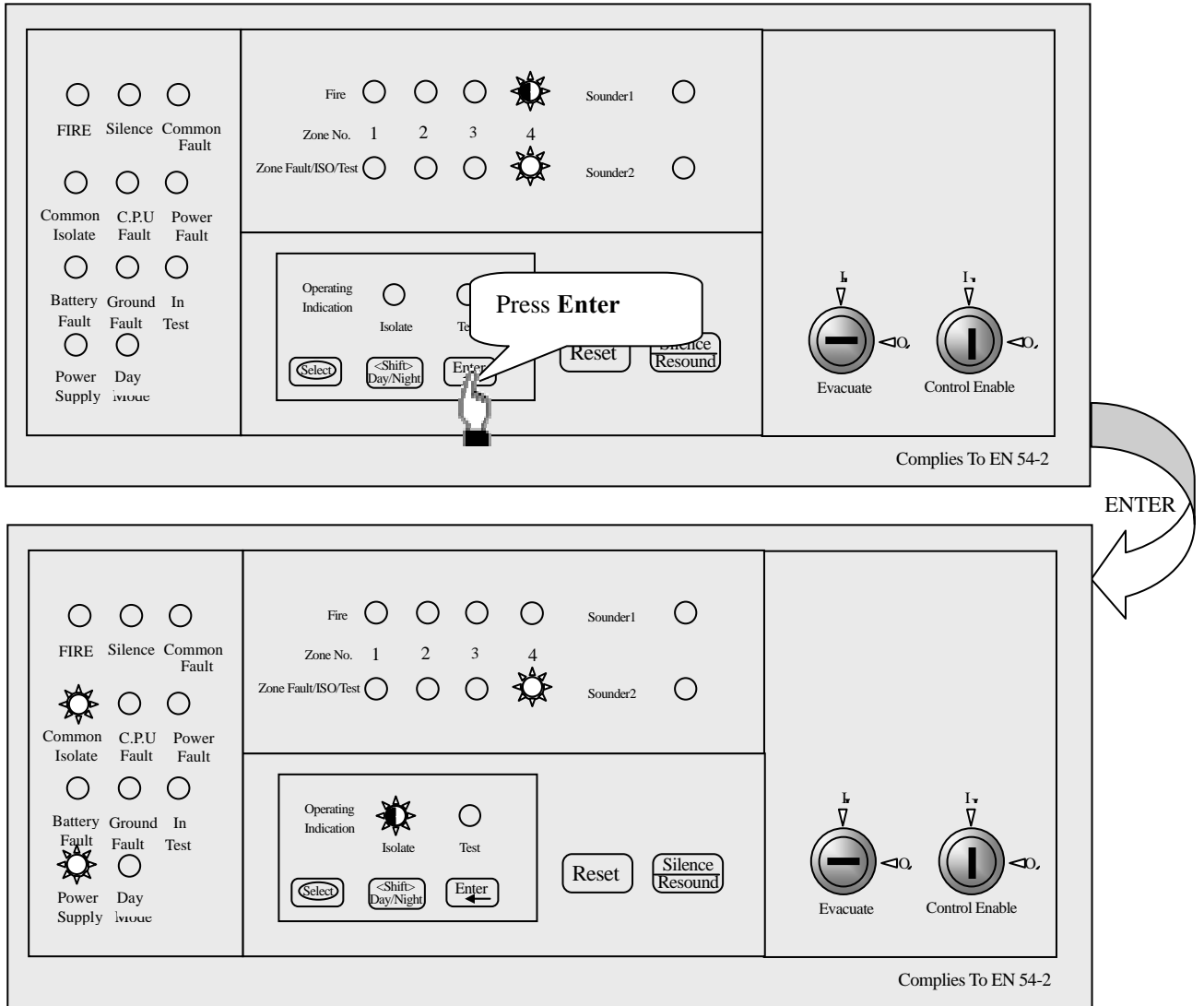
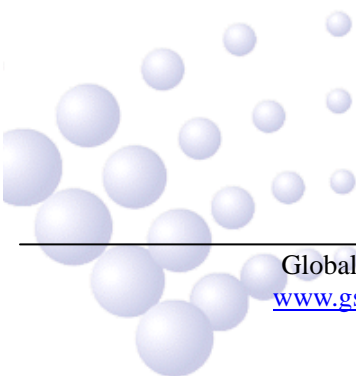


Fig. 4.2g



4.2.5 Press the **Reset** pushbutton to exit without saving the setting result. See Fig.4.2h.

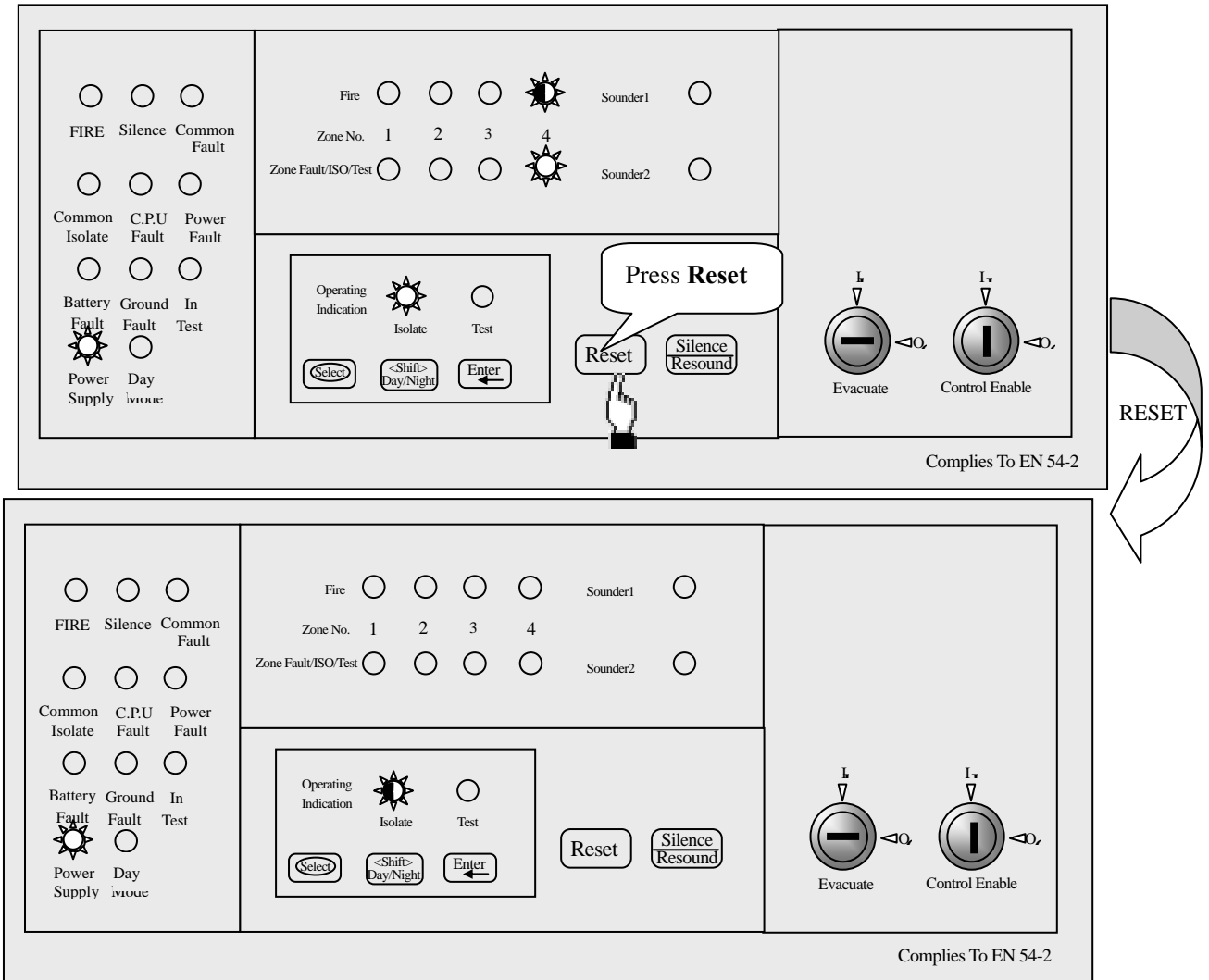


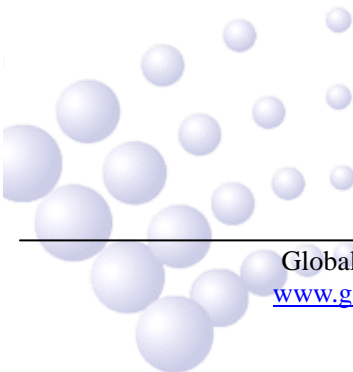
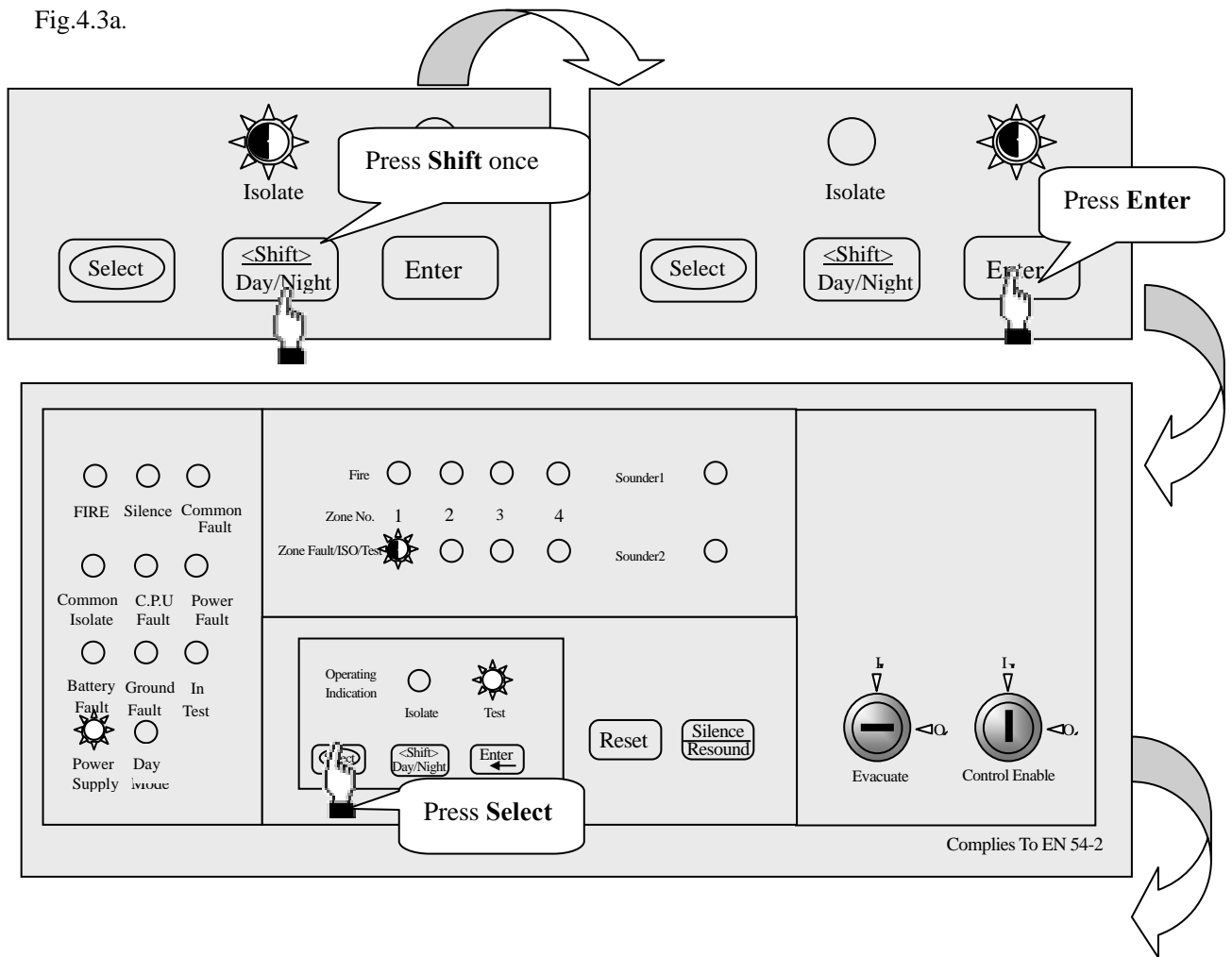
Fig.4.2h

4.3 Set Zone Test

Operate at the operation level 2.

4.3.1 Press the **Select** pushbutton for 1 second, the **Isolate** indicator flashes. See Fig.4.2a to Fig.4.2c.

4.3.2 Press the **Shift** pushbutton once, the **Test** indicator flashes. Then press the **Enter** pushbutton, the **Test** indicator is illuminated and the panel enters in zone test setting state. See Fig.4.3a.



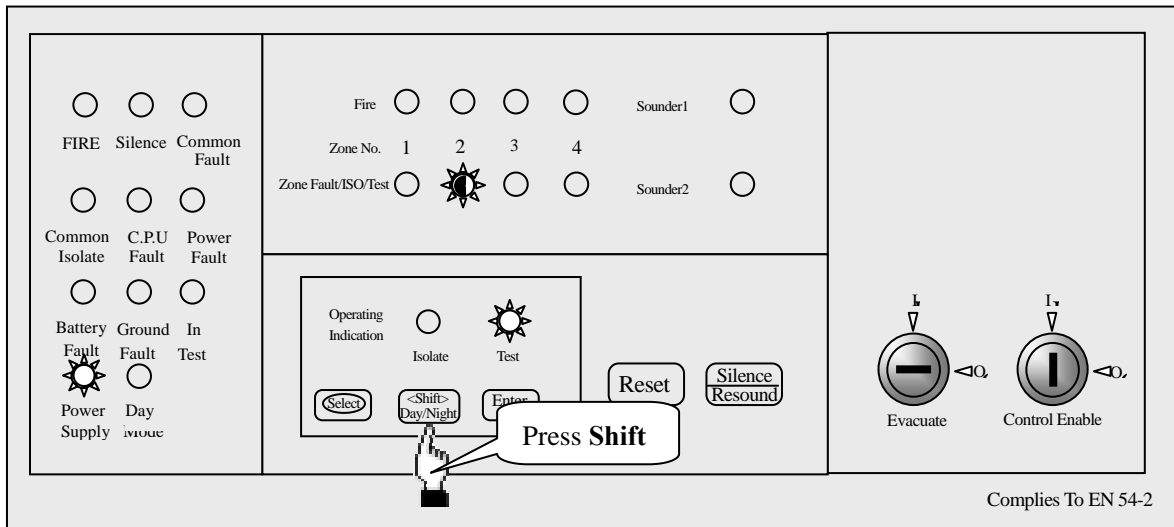


Fig.4.3b

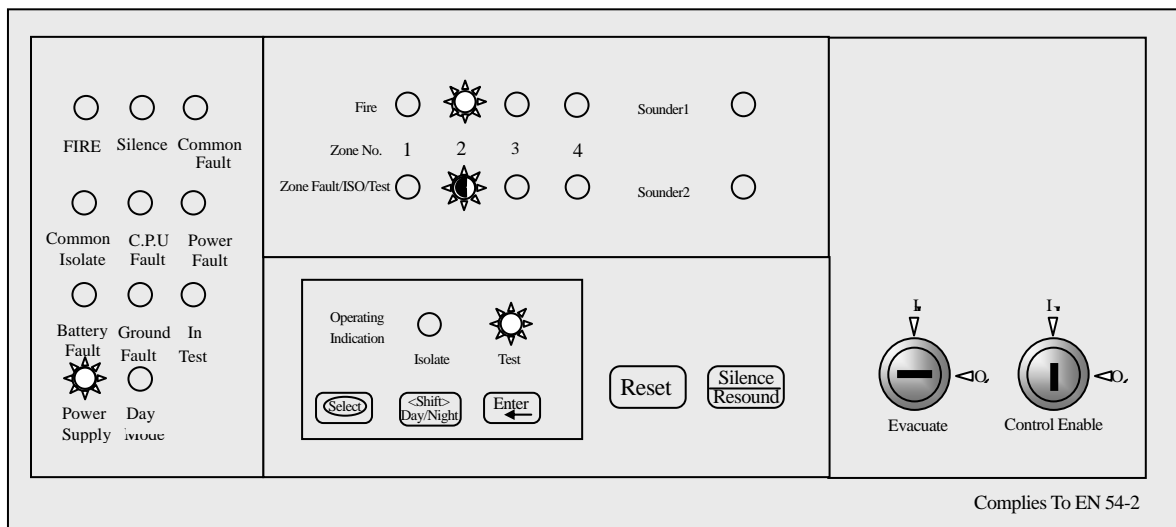


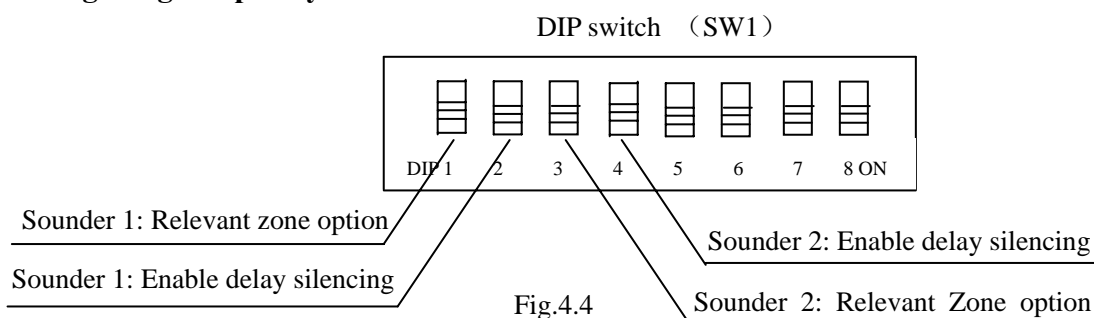
Fig.4.3c

4.3.3 Press the **Select** pushbutton to select a zone being tested (e.g. select zone 2 in Fig.4.3b and Fig.4.3c). Press the **Shift** pushbutton, the testing state of the selected zone will be changed and indicated by the **Fire** indicator of the corresponding zone, which is extinguished in the normal state and illuminated steadily when testing. The **Zone Fault/ISO/Test** indicator of the corresponding zone flashes when this zone is selected, indicating the selection state. The operations of confirming and canceling are the same with isolate setting.



4.3.4

4.4 Configuring Output System



4.4.1 Configuring sounder 1

4.4.1.1 Configure sounder 1 through the DIP switch 1 and 2.

4.4.1.1.1 Move the switch SW1.1 to the ON position, indicating sounder 1 has an output when any detection zone detects fire.

4.4.1.1.2 Move the switch SW1.1 to the OFF position, indicating sounder 1 has an output only when detection zone 1 detects fire.

4.4.1.1.3 Move the switch SW1.2 to the ON position, indicating sounder 1 when activated gives an output instantly and is non-silenceable.

4.4.1.1.4 Move the switch SW1.2 to the OFF position, indicating sounder 1 when activated gives an output with delay and is silenceable. The delay time is 1 minute.

4.4.2 Configuring sounder 2

4.4.2.1 Configure sounder 2 through the DIP switch 3 and 4.

4.4.2.1.1 Move the switch SW1.3 to the ON position, indicating sounder 2 has an output when any detection zone detects fire.

4.4.2.1.2 Move the switch SW1.3 to the OFF position, indicating sounder 2 has an output only when detection zone 2 detects fire.

4.4.2.1.3 Move the switch SW1.4 to the ON position, indicating sounder 2 when activated gives an output instantly and is non-silenceable.

4.4.2.1.4 Move the switch SW1.4 to the OFF position, indicating sounder 2 when activated gives an output with delay and is silenceable. The delay time is 1 minute.

4.5 Link Setting for Auxiliary Output and Earth Fault Monitoring

4.5.1. Link jumper X8 (see Fig.3.6.2 for the component position)—Earth fault monitoring is enabled with link in place and disabled with the link removed.

4.5.2. Link X9 (see Fig.3.6.2 for the component position)—If link the first and second pins, the output is permanent. While link the second and third pins, the output is interrupted for 3 seconds when the fire alarm is being cleared.

4.6 Connection Method of Detectors, Manual Call Points and Output Loop

- 4.6.1 Terminals of the panel accept one 0.5 to 2.5mm² stranded or solid conductor.
- 4.6.2 To comply with EMC requirements, it is necessary to ensure that screened cables are used throughout. When installing, the cable screen is to be clamped inside the cable gland, which must be fitted to the metal of the back box to ensure a 360⁰ bond.
- 4.6.3 Each zone circuit can connect with 15 detectors and unlimited number of manual call points. There are two methods of connection.
 - 4.6.3.1 Method 1: In a zone circuit, connect all the manual call points before the detectors and a 4.7K resistor to the last device of the zone circuit. This arrangement is shown as Fig.4.6.3.1.

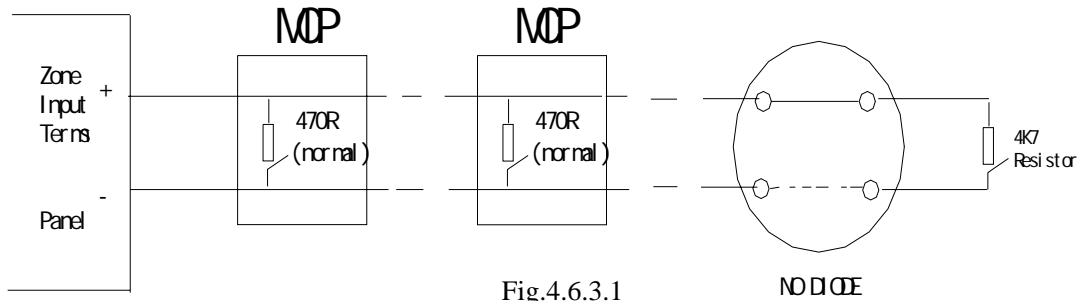


Fig.4.6.3.1

- 4.6.3.2 Method 2: In a zone circuit, connect the manual call points anywhere, connect an Active End of Line (AEOL) to the last device of this zone circuit and a diodes in all detector bases. This arrangement is shown as Fig.4.6.3.2.

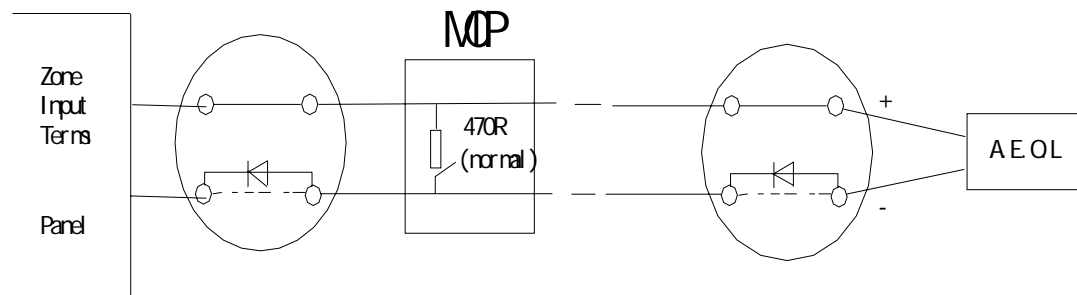
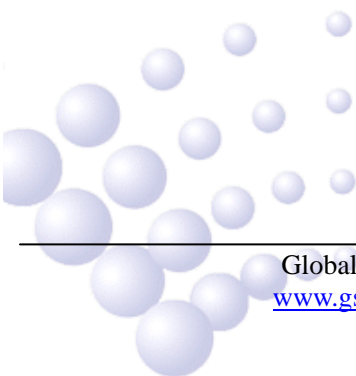


Fig.4.6.3.2

- 4.6.4 Output zone circuit connection: All the external sounders or remote devices should be polarized and be connected into the zone circuit terminals according to the polar shown in Fig.4.7. A 4.7K resistor should be connected to the last device of the zone circuit.



4.7 Typical Wiring Schematic

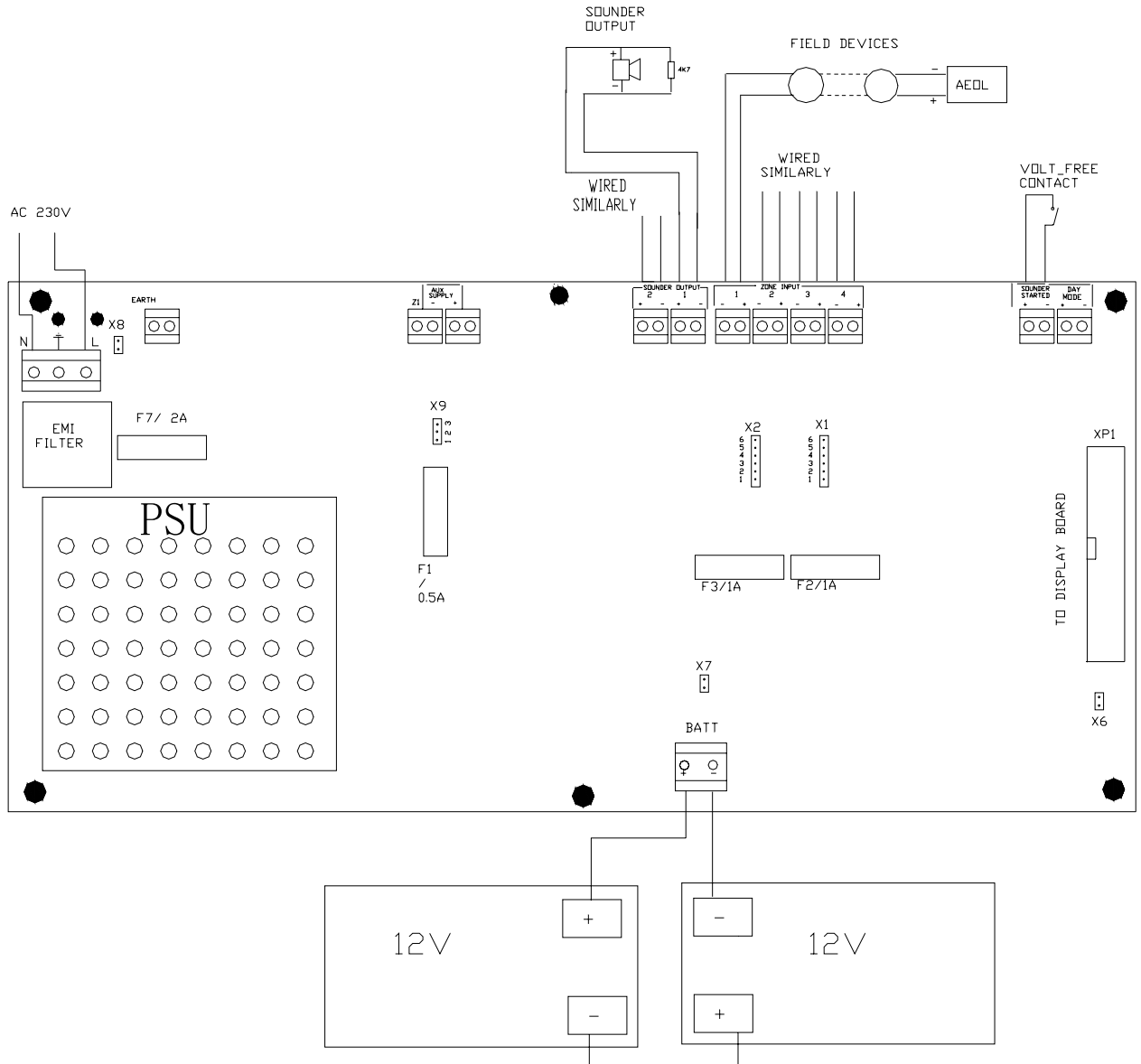


Fig.4.7

SOUNDER OUTPUT: Sounder output

WIRED SIMILARLY: Wiring similarly

FIELD DEVICES: Detectors

ZONE INPUT (1~4): Zone input

AEOL: Active End of Line

VOLT-FREE CONTACT: Active contact

EMI FILTER: Filter

PSU: Power supply unit

TO DISPLAY BOARD: Connect to display board

BATT: Standby battery terminal

4.8 Battery Calculation

4.8.1. Battery voltage: 24V

4.8.2. General Data

Table 2

PSU size	Maximum current of output circuits	Internal Battery Size
2.0A	1A	7AH

Standby Load (I1)

Table 3

Standby Load in Amps(A)	Number	Current	Total
Basic 4 zone panel with all detectors fitted	1	0.13	0.13
Auxiliary equipment			

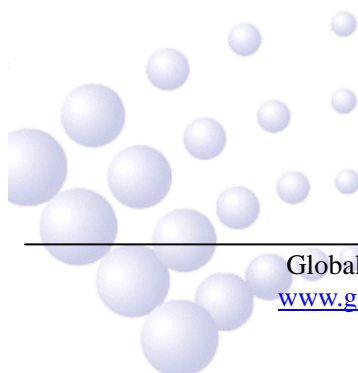
Total Alarm Load (I2)

Table 4

Standby Load in Amps(A)	Number	Current	Total
4 zones in alarm		0.50	0.50
Sounder outputs			
Auxiliary equipment output			

If C denotes minimum capacity of the batteries, T denotes standby time in hours, I1 is the total current of the panel in normal standby state, I2 is the total current in alarm state, the battery capacity can be calculated as follow:

$$C=1.25[(I1 \times T)+I2] \text{ Ah}$$



5 Problem Maintenance and Disposal

Table 5

Indication	Possible Cause	Action
No indicators indicating on the panel after starting the panel	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There is +24V output and no +5V output. 2. There is no +24V output and no +5V output. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check the integrated circuit N7-3M03 and its peripheral circuit. 2. Check whether the fuse F7 on the control board has been blown; check the relay K7 on the control board and its peripheral circuit.
Not indicating power fault and battery fault	The integrated circuit N6 on the control board is damaged.	Remove the damaged IC and replace a good one and check its peripheral circuit.
Misjudging the conditions of detection zone and output circuit checking state	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. False alarming fire of more than one detection zones 2. False warning fault of more than one detection zones 3. False warning fault of more than one output circuits 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Measure whether the voltage of the test point VREF_H on the control board is normal. Calculate this voltage according to the +24V power voltage (practical measurement) and the resistors R67 and R60. Generally, when the power voltage is 27V, the point voltage is 3.65V. 2. Measure whether the voltage of the test point VREF_L on the control board is normal. Calculate this voltage according to the +24V power voltage (practical measurement) and the resistors R68 and R61. Generally, when the power voltage is 27V, the point voltage is 1.0V. Measure whether the voltage of the test point VREF_S on the control board is normal. Calculate this voltage according to the +24V power voltage (practical measurement) and the resistors R58 and R6. Generally, when the power voltage is 27V, the point voltage is 24.7V. 3. Measure whether the voltage of the test point VREF_H on the control board is normal. Configure the jumpers of X1 and X2 and insert the fuses of F2 and F3 as intended.
Unable to save the configuring result	The integrated circuit D9 (24LC02) on the Display board is damaged.	Remove the damaged IC and replace a good one.

Manual lock or some pushbutton disabled	The integrated circuit D1 (89C58) on the display board is not well connected with the socket.	Plug D1 (89C58) in the socket well.
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Appendix—AEOL P-9907 Operating Instruction

1. Technical Characteristics

1.1 Technical Specifications

Operating voltage: DC24⁺⁴₋₉ V

Nominal voltage: DC24V

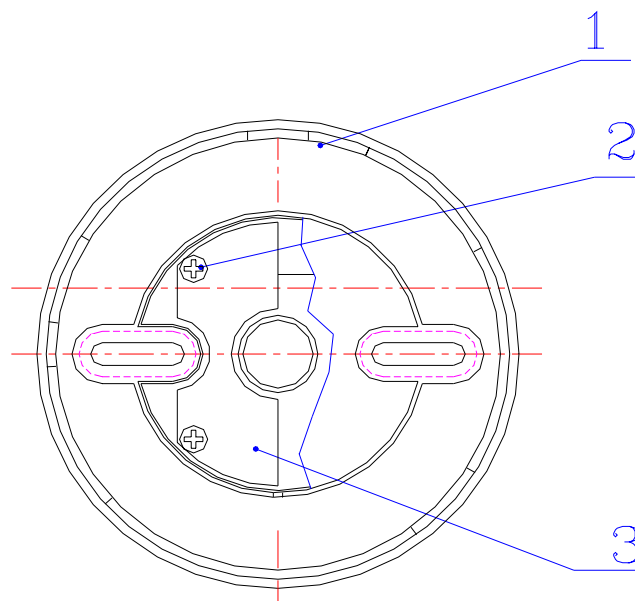
Equivalent resistor: 4.7k Ω

1.2 Operating Environment

Temperature: -10°C—+50°C

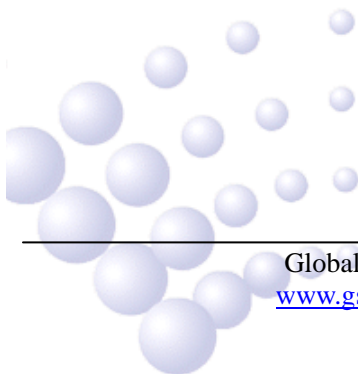
Relative humidity: <95% (40°C±2°C)

2. Structure Features



- 1: Enclosure
- 2: Fixing bolt
- 3: Circuit board

Fig.1 Bottom view



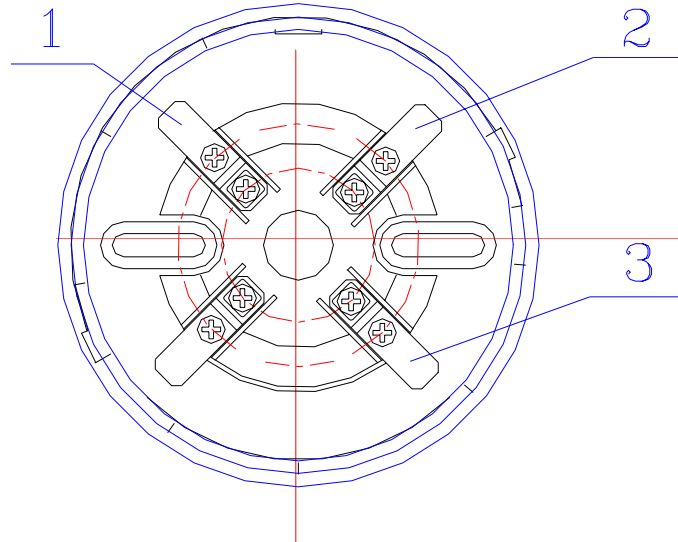


Fig.2 Top view (without top cover)

Connecting terminal 1: VD+
 Connecting terminal 2: VD-
 Connecting terminal 3: -
 VD+, VD-: connecting to a diode
 VD+, -: connecting to zone loop

3. Installation and Wiring

3.1 Zone Wiring

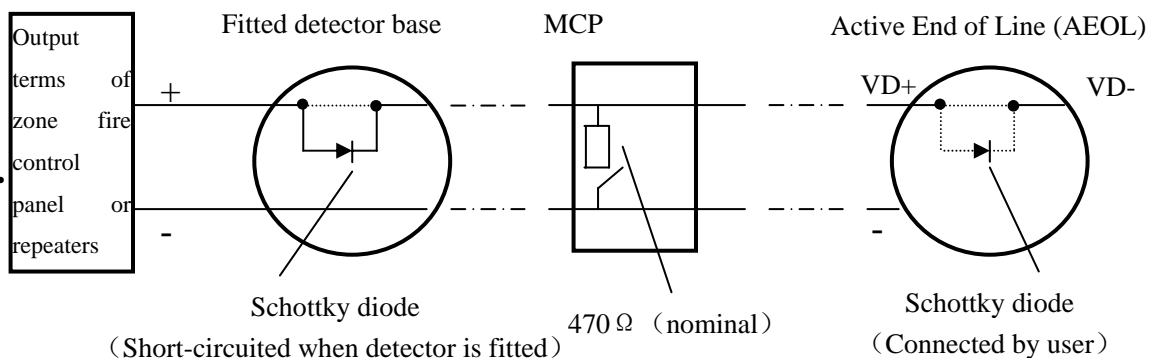
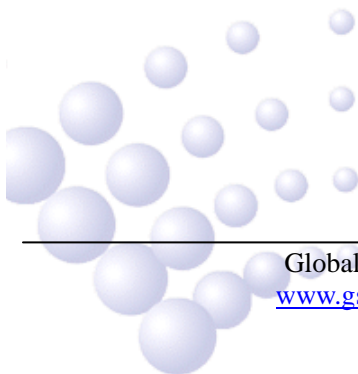


Fig.3 Wiring sketch

3.2 Installation and Connection

The installation method of an Active End of Line is the same as the detector base, and the AEOL can be used as a base with a conventional detector fitted. By this method, connect the positive poles of both zone loop and a diode to the 'VD+' terminal, connect the negative pole of the diode to 'VD-' terminal, and the negative pole of zone loop to the '-' terminal.

Note: Diodes shouldn't be connected if there is no detector fitted on the AEOL. In this condition, connect the positive pole of the zone loop to the 'VD-' terminal and the negative pole to the '-' terminal.



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