PS 128 F

Battery Powered Outdoor Fire Alarm Siren

Technical Description

Dimensions:	295x200x100
Weight:	3.0 kg
Enclosure protection class:	IP 34
Supply voltage:	20 to 28 V
Rechargeable battery (1 pc):	12 V / 7 Ah
Minimun (loaded) battery voltage:	10.8 V
Bulb ratings:	12 V / 18 W
Quiescent current draw:	4 mA
Maximum battery charging current:	100 mA
Average loudspeaker current draw:	1.2 A
Maximum current draw:	2.4 A
Emitted sound:	115 DB
Emitted frequency range:	900 to 2400 Hz
Maximum siren time:	Arbitrary

- 24 V DC.
  For battery charging and opmode One

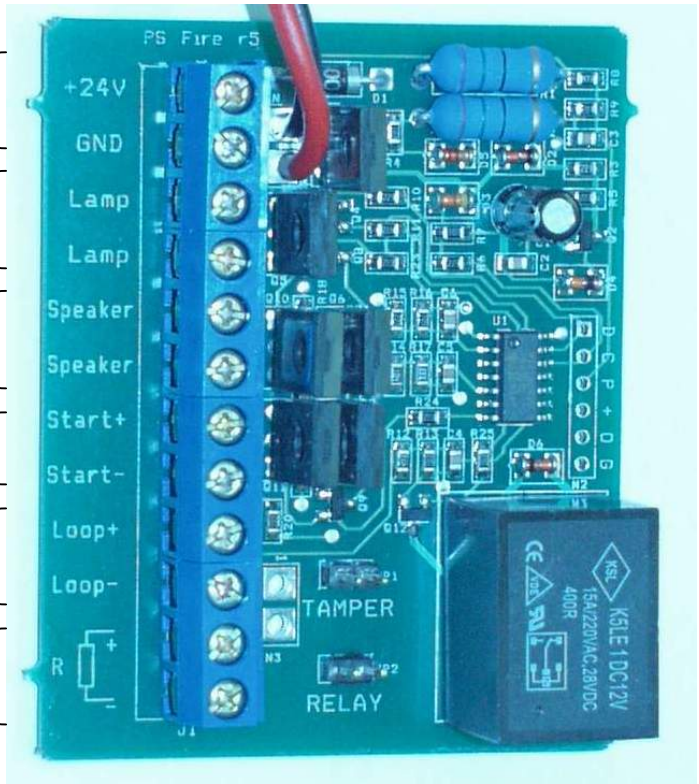
- Siren bulb connection, at-factory wired

- Siren loudspeaker connection,
  at-factory wired

- Connecting control voltage of 0/24 V,
  for opmode Two

- Connecting the supervised audible alarm
  output, for opmode Three.

- End of line resistor for supervised audible
  alarm output, for opmode Three.



Start-up:

Step One Connect the rechargeable battery = If the system is okay, 2 long dull tones will sound (a sparkling low tone indicates faulty battery)

Step Two Connect power supply = If the system is okay, 3 short dull tones will be heard.

Trouble alarms during operation:

- 4 continuously deepening tone + 4 flashes = faulty battery
- 4 continuously deepening tone + no flash = faulty bulb
- No tone + 4 flashes = faulty loudspeaker

(The system performs an automatic self-test every 24 hours, and the trouble indications will be issued as a result of such test).

Operating mode 1

Operating mode One is an opportunity requiring only a single conductor-pair wiring, but providing, as a result, a lower security.
In such case, connect 24 V power supply to battery charger only, with an adherence to proper polarity. This voltage of 24 V has to be broken by means of a relay in case of a fire alarm, and it the siren will set off, powered by the rechargeable battery installed therein.

- Advantage: Single conductor-pair wiring required
- Disadvantage: When the battery has become low in the meantime, it may happen that the siren will not sound at all.

Operating mode 2

For operating mode Two, as compared to the previous one, a wiring meeting higher security can be provided.
In such case, connect the control voltage of +24 V applied in case of a fire alarm, to "Start+", irrespective of the supply voltage used to charge the 24 V battery wired mandatorily, by using an additional conductor-pair from the fire alarm control panel.
When +24 V is applied to "Start+", the siren will alarm.

- Advantage: It will alarm even when the battery is faulty
- Disadvantage: As compared to opmode One, it requires an addition conductor-pair (Wiring with 2 conductor-pairs, that is, 4 wires)

Operating mode 3

This operating mode makes use of the supervised audible alarm output options offered by more intelligent fire alarm control panels.
With the mandatory 24 V power supply to battery charger, the Loop+/- inputs shall be used. Connect the supervised audible alarm output of the control panel here, whereas connect the end-of-line resistor offered for or supplied with the control panel to mark R.
Should a battery, loudspeaker or lamp failure occur, the device will bypass the end-of-line resistor from the loop several times for a period of a couple of secs each time, thereby causing a "Supervised audible alarm output trouble" indication to appear in the control panel.
In such case, it is recommended for the installer coming to the site to check first the loop status, because - if it is okay - it is clear that the source of malfunction must be in a siren part.

- Advantage: Permanent self-test, which is indicated to to the supervised audible alarm output, through the end-of-loop resistor
- Disadvantage: Wiring using 2 conductor-pairs

Jumpers

- Tamper: A tamper switch can be connected to the soldering point. This jumper allows for the selection of its active/inactive state.
  Closed = off (inactive)
- Relay: It allows for disabling the relay used to break the EOL resistor.
  Closed = Off (Inactive)