



SCSS-700VS

VIP-Series

Voice Integration Panel

Installation/Operation Manual

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Installation Procedure

Installation Precautions - Adherence to the following will aid in problem-free installation with long-term reliability: **WARNING** - Several different sources of power can be connected to the fire alarm control panel. Disconnect all sources of power before servicing. Control unit and associated equipment may be damaged by removing and/or inserting cards, modules, or interconnecting cables while the unit is energized. Do not attempt to install, service, or operate this unit until manuals are read and understood. **CAUTION** - System Re-acceptance Test after Software Changes: To ensure proper system operation, this product must be tested in accordance with NFPA 72 after any programming operation or change in site-specific software. Re-acceptance testing is required after any change, addition or deletion of system components, or after any modification, repair or adjustment to system hardware or wiring. All components, circuits, system operations, or software functions known to be affected by a change must be 100% tested. In addition, to ensure that other operations are not inadvertently affected, at least 10% of initiating devices that are not directly affected by the change, up to a maximum of 50 devices, must also be tested and proper system operation verified. This system meets NFPA requirements for operation within the range of 0°C-49°C (32°F-120°F) or humidity within the range of 10%-93% at 30°C (86°F) noncondensing. 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. **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. Fire alarm control panels contain 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.

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.

While installing a fire alarm system may make lower insurance rates possible, 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 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. **Any fire alarm system** may fail for a variety of reasons: Smoke detectors may not sense fire where smoke cannot reach the detectors such as in chimneys, in walls, or 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. Furthermore, all types of smoke detectors, including ionization and photoelectric types, have sensing limitations. No type of smoke detector can sense every kind of fire caused by carelessness and safety hazards like smoking in bed, violent explosions, escaping gas, improper storage of flammable materials, overloaded electrical circuits, children playing with matches, or arson.

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. **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. **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. **Equipment used in the system** may not be technically compatible with the control. 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. **The most common cause** of fire alarm malfunctions, however, is inadequate maintenance. All devices and system wiring should be tested and maintained by professional fire alarm installers following written procedures supplied with each device. System inspection and testing should be scheduled monthly or as required by National and/or local fire codes. Adequate written records of all inspections should be kept.

Content

Section 1

Overview 1-1

- 1.1 Optional Accessories 1-1
- 1.2 Features 1-2
- 1.3 About This Manual 1-3
 - 1.3.1 Terms Used in this Manual 1-3

Section 2

Agency Listings, Approvals, and Requirements 2-1

- 2.1 Federal Communications Commission (FCC) 2-1
- 2.2 Underwriters Laboratories (UL) 2-2
 - 2.2.1 Requirements for All Installations 2-2
 - 2.2.2 Requirements for Central Station Fire Alarm Systems 2-2
 - 2.2.3 Requirements for Local Protected Fire Alarm Systems 2-2
 - 2.2.4 Requirements for Remote Station Protected Fire Alarm Systems - Digital Alarm Communicator Transmitter (DACT) 2-2

Section 3

Installation 3-1

- 3.1 Environmental Specifications 3-1
- 3.2 Wiring Specifications 3-1
- 3.3 SBUS Specifications 3-3
- 3.4 Mounting the Cabinet 3-3
 - 3.4.1 Preventing Water Damage 3-3
 - 3.4.2 Surface Mounting 3-4
 - 3.4.3 Recessed Mounting 3-5
 - 3.4.3.1 Cabinet Door and Dead Front Removal 3-6
- 3.5 Connecting AC Power and Batteries 3-7
- 3.6 The VIP-VCM 3-8
 - 3.6.1 VIP-VCM Board Layout 3-8
 - 3.6.2 Connecting the VIP-VCM to the SBUS 3-9
 - 3.6.3 Installing the Microphone 3-10
 - 3.6.4 To Remove the VIP-VCM 3-11
- 3.7 Installing the VIP-SW16 Switch Expander 3-13
- 3.8 Installing the VIP-50 3-15
 - 3.8.1 VIP-50 Board Layout 3-15
 - 3.8.2 Mounting the VIP-50 3-16
 - 3.8.3 Wiring Specifications 3-17
 - 3.8.4 Speaker Wiring 3-18
 - 3.8.4.1 Wiring Lengths 3-18
 - 3.8.4.2 Class B (Style Y) 3-19
 - 3.8.4.3 Class A (Style Z) 3-19

3.8.5	VBUS Wiring	3-20
3.8.6	SBUS Wiring	3-21
3.8.7	Connecting AC Power	3-22
3.8.8	Backup Battery for VIP-50	3-24
3.8.9	Calculating Current Draw and Standby Battery	3-25
3.9	Installing the VIP-125	3-26
3.9.1	VIP-125 Board Layout	3-26
3.9.2	Mounting the VIP-125	3-27
3.9.3	Wiring Specifications	3-28
3.9.4	Speaker Wiring	3-29
3.9.4.1	Wiring Lengths	3-29
3.9.4.2	Class B (Style Y)	3-31
3.9.4.3	Class A (Style Z)	3-32
3.9.5	VBUS Wiring	3-33
3.9.6	SBUS Wiring	3-34
3.9.7	Connecting AC Power	3-36
3.9.8	Backup Battery for VIP-125	3-37
3.9.9	Calculating Current Draw and Standby Battery	3-38
3.10	Installing the VIP-CE4	3-39
3.11	Installing the SCSS-700RM	3-41
3.11.1	SCSS-700RM Board Layout	3-41
3.11.2	Wiring the SCSS-700RM	3-43
3.11.3	Installing the Microphone	3-45
3.11.4	To Remove the SCSS-700RM	3-46
3.12	Addressing SBUS Devices	3-48

Section 4

Voice Operation Overview

4.1	Typical Voice Applications	4-1
4.2	Recording Custom Messages	4-3
4.2.1	Input User Message 3 From the Aux Audio Input	4-4
4.2.2	Input Message 3 Using Microphone	4-5
4.2.3	Erasing User Message 3	4-5
4.2.4	Using 7780 Software	4-5

Manufacturer Warranties and Limitation of Liability

Section 1

Overview

The Voice Integration Packages are a combination of the addressable fire alarm control panel and voice integration control all in one package. This manual contains information on how to install and operate the following Voice Integration Packages:

Model Number		Consists of These Part Numbers
VIP-Series	SCSS-700VS	SCSS-700
		VIP-VCM (Voice control module)

1.1 Optional Accessories

This manual also contains information on how to install the following compatible accessories with the VIP series equipment:

Model Number	Description
VIP-SW16	Adds 16 additional switches to the VIP-VCM or SCSS-700RM to manually select various voice output groups for emergency announcements from the on-board microphone.
VIP-50	50 watt amplifier with 4 separate audio circuits.
VIP-125/VIP-125HV*	125 watt amplifier with 4 separate audio circuits.
VIP-CE4	Provides four additional audio circuits for each VIP-50.
SCSS-700RM	A supervised remote microphone

*All references to VIP-125 within this manual are applicable to VIP-125HV.

1.2 Features

VIP-Series

- The VIP-VCM has a built-in Digital Message Repeater.
- Single enclosure for system control components.
- SBUS addressable amplifier. The system can support a combination of up to eight VIP-50s/VIP-125s (50/125 watt amplifiers) for a maximum of 1000 watts per system.
- On-board supervised microphone.
- SCSS-700 system can support up to two SCSS-700RM supervised remote microphones.
- Up to 64 mappable speaker circuits using a combination of VIP-50/VIP-125 and VIP-CE4s.
- Supports 25 Vrms or 70.7 Vrms speaker circuits using VIP-50s.

1.3 About This Manual

This manual is intended to be a complete reference for all installation and operation tasks. Please let us know if the manual does not meet your needs in any way. We value your feedback!

1.3.1 Terms Used in this Manual

The following terminology is used with the VIP system:

Term	Description
FACP	Fire Alarm Control Panel
SLC	Signaling Line Circuit
DMR	Digital Message Repeater
VBUS	The VBUS is an analog voice bus that carries the recorded voice messages from the VIP-VCM to the VIP-50s/VIP-125s, or the voice messages generated from a system microphone to the VIP-50s/VIP-125s.
Module	The term module is used for all hardware devices except for SLC addressable devices and notification appliances.
Input Point	An addressable sensing device, such as a smoke or heat detector or a contact monitor device.
Input Zone	A protected area made up of input points.
Output Point (or Output Circuit)	A notification point or circuit for notification appliances. Relay circuits and auxiliary power circuits are also considered output points. The output group can be specifically defined as an output group to be used for voice evacuation circuits.
Audio Circuits	Output circuits of the VIP-50, VIP-125 or VIP-CE4.
Group (or "Output Group")	A group of output points. Operating characteristics are common to all output points in the group.
Output (or "Cadence") Pattern	The pattern that the output will use, for example, Constant, March Code, ANSI 3.41. Applies to zones and special system events.
Mapping	Mapping is the process of specifying which outputs are activated when certain events occur in the system.

Limitations of Fire Alarm Systems

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 Guide for the Proper Use of System Smoke Detectors, which is made available at no charge to all installing dealers. A study by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (an agency of the United States government) indicated that smoke detectors may not go off or give early warning in as many as 35% of all fires. While fire alarm systems are designed to provide 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. For example:

- 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.

In general, smoke detectors on one level of a structure cannot be expected to sense fires developing on another level.

- 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 photoelectric 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 are subject to false alarms and nuisance alarms and may have been disconnected by users. For example, a smoke detector located in or near a kitchen may go into nuisance alarm during normal operation of kitchen appliances. In addition, dusty or steamy environments may cause a smoke detector to falsely alarm. If the location of a smoke detector causes an abundance of false alarms or nuisance alarms, do not disconnect the smoke detector; call a professional to analyze the situation and recommend a solution.
- Smoke detectors cannot be expected to provide adequate warning of fires caused by arson, children playing with matches (especially within bedrooms), smoking in bed, violent explosions (caused by escaping gas, improper storage of flammable materials, etc.).

- Heat detectors do not sense particles of combustion and are designed to alarm only when heat on their sensors increases at a predetermined rate or reaches a predetermined level. Heat detectors are designed to protect property, not life.
- Warning devices (including horns, sirens, and bells) may not alert people or wake up sleepers who are located on the other side of closed or partially open doors. A warning device that activates on a different floor or level of a dwelling or structure is less likely to awaken or alert people. Even persons who are awake may not notice the warning if the alarm is muffled by noise from a stereo, radio, air conditioner or other appliance, or by passing traffic. Audible warning devices may not alert the hearing-impaired (strobes or other devices should be provided to warn these people). Any warning device may fail to alert people with a disability, deep sleepers, people who have recently used alcohol or drugs, or people on medication or sleeping pills.

Please note that:

- i) Strobes can, under certain circumstances, cause seizures in people with conditions such as epilepsy.
 - ii) 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 exercises to make people aware of fire alarm signals and instruct on the proper reaction to alarm signals.
 - iii) In rare instances, the sounding of a warning device can cause temporary or permanent hearing loss.
- Telephone lines needed to transmit alarm signals from a premises to a central station may be out of service or temporarily out of service. For added protection against telephone line failure, backup radio transmission systems are recommended.
 - System components, though designed to last many years, can fail at any time. As a precautionary measure, it is recommended that smoke detectors be checked, maintained, and replaced per manufacturer's recommendations.
 - System components will not work without electrical power. If system batteries are not serviced or replaced regularly, they may not provide battery backup when AC power fails.
 - Environments with high air velocity or that are dusty or dirty require more frequent maintenance.

In general, fire alarm systems and devices will not work without power and will not function properly unless they are maintained and tested regularly.

While installing a fire alarm system may make the owner eligible for a lower insurance rate, an alarm system is not a substitute for insurance. Property owners should continue to act prudently in protecting the premises and the people in their premises and should properly insure life and property and buy sufficient amounts of liability insurance to meet their needs.

Requirements and recommendations for proper use of fire alarm systems including smoke detectors and other fire alarm devices:

Early fire detection is best achieved by the installation and maintenance of fire detection equipment in all rooms and areas of the house or building in accordance with the requirements and recommendations of the current edition of the National Fire Protection Association Standard 72, *National Fire Alarm Code* (NFPA 72), the manufacturer's recommendations, State and local codes and the recommendations contained in Guide for the Proper Use of System Smoke Detectors, which is made available at no charge to all installing dealers. For specific requirements, check with the local Authority Having Jurisdiction (ex. Fire Chief) for fire protection systems.

Requirements and Recommendations include:

- Smoke Detectors shall be installed in sleeping rooms in new construction and it is recommended that they shall also be installed in sleeping rooms in existing construction.
- It is recommended that more than one smoke detector shall be installed in a hallway if it is more than 30 feet long.
- It is recommended that there shall never be less than two smoke detectors per apartment or residence.
- It is recommended that smoke detectors be located in any room where an alarm control is located, or in any room where alarm control connections to an AC source or phone lines are made. If detectors are not so located, a fire within the room could prevent the control from reporting a fire.
- All fire alarm systems require notification devices, including sirens, bells, horns, and/or strobes. In residential applications, each automatic alarm initiating device when activated shall cause the operation of an alarm notification device that shall be clearly audible in all bedrooms over ambient or background noise levels (at least 15dB above noise) with all intervening doors closed.
- It is recommended that a smoke detector with an integral sounder (smoke alarm) be located in every bedroom and an additional notification device be located on each level of a residence.
- To keep your 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 Chapter 14 of NFPA 72, 2010 Edition shall be followed. A maintenance agreement should be arranged through the local manufacturer's representative. Maintenance should be performed annually by authorized personnel only.

The most common cause of an alarm system not functioning when a fire occurs is inadequate maintenance. As such, the alarm system should be tested weekly to make sure all sensors and transmitters are working properly.

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

Section 2

Agency Listings, Approvals, and Requirements

2.1 Federal Communications Commission (FCC)

1. The following information must be provided to the telephone company before the FACP can be connected to the phone lines:

A	Manufacturer:	Honeywell International Inc
B	Model Number:	SCSS-700
C	FCC registration number:	AC6 USA-34758-AL-E and AC6USA-23901-AL-E
	Ringer equivalence:	0.8B
D	Type of jack:	RJ31X
E	Facility Interface Codes:	Loop Start: 02LS2
F	Service Order Code:	9.0F

2. This device may not be directly connected to coin telephone or party line services.
3. This device cannot be adjusted or repaired in the field. In case of trouble with the device, notify the installing company.
4. If the FACP causes harm to the telephone network, the telephone company will notify the user in advance that temporary discontinuance of service may be required. If advance notice is not practical, the telephone company will notify the user as soon as possible. Users have the right to file complaints, if necessary, with the Federal Communications Commission.
5. The telephone company may make changes in its facilities, equipment, operations, or procedures that could affect the operation of the equipment. If this happens, the telephone company will provide advance notice to allow you to make the necessary modifications to maintain uninterrupted service.

Warning

This device has been verified to comply with FCC Rules Part 15. Operation is subject to the following conditions: (1) This device may not cause radio interference, and (2) This device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

2.2 Underwriters Laboratories (UL)

2.2.1 Requirements for All Installations

General requirements are described in this section. When installing an individual device, refer to the specific section of the manual for additional requirements. The following subsections list specific requirements for each type of installation (for example, Central Station Fire Alarm systems, Local Protected Fire Alarm systems, and so on).

1. All field wiring must be installed in accordance with NFPA 70 National Electric Code.
2. Use the addressable smoke detectors specified in FACP installation manual.
3. Use UL listed notification appliances compatible with the FACP from those specified in the *Appendix* at the back of this manual.
4. UL installations using Class B wiring for the speaker circuit require the use of a Model 7630 EOL resistor assembly.
5. A full system checkout must be performed any time the panel is programmed.

2.2.2 Requirements for Central Station Fire Alarm Systems

1. Use both phone lines. Enable phone line monitors for both lines.
2. You must program a phone number and a test time so that the FACP sends an automatic daily test to the central station.
3. Do not use the ground start option.
4. The AC Loss Hours option must be set from 1-3 hours.
5. The Attempts to Report option must be set for 5.

2.2.3 Requirements for Local Protected Fire Alarm Systems

At least one UL listed supervised notification appliance must be used.

2.2.4 Requirements for Remote Station Protected Fire Alarm Systems - Digital Alarm Communicator Transmitter (DACT)

1. Do not exceed the current load restrictions shown in FACP installation manual.
2. The AC Loss Hours option must be set from 1-3 hours.

The VIP-Series Control is UL listed as a voice evacuation unit for use in NFPA 72 systems. If the VIP-Series Control and its accessories are to be used as part of a UL installation, carefully read the UL requirements in this section. For more information on NFPA 72 standards, refer to the *NFPA National Fire Alarm Code*.

Section 3

Installation

This section of the manual is intended to help you plan your tasks to complete the installation. Please read this section thoroughly, especially if you are installing a VIP-Series control for the first time.

3.1 Environmental Specifications

It is important to protect the control panel from water. To prevent water damage, the following conditions should be AVOIDED when installing the units:

- Mount in indoor, dry environments only
- Do not mount directly on exterior walls, especially masonry walls (condensation)
- Do not mount directly on exterior walls below grade (condensation)
- Protect from plumbing leaks
- Protect from splash caused by sprinkler system inspection ports
- Do not mount in areas with humidity-generating equipment (such as dryers, production machinery)

When selecting a location to mount the control panel, the unit should be mounted where it will NOT be exposed to temperatures outside the range of 0°C-49°C (32°F-120°F) or humidity outside the range of 10%-93% at 30°C (86°F) noncondensing.

3.2 Wiring Specifications

Induced noise (transfer of electrical energy from one wire to another) can interfere with telephone communication or cause false alarms. To avoid induced noise, follow these guidelines:

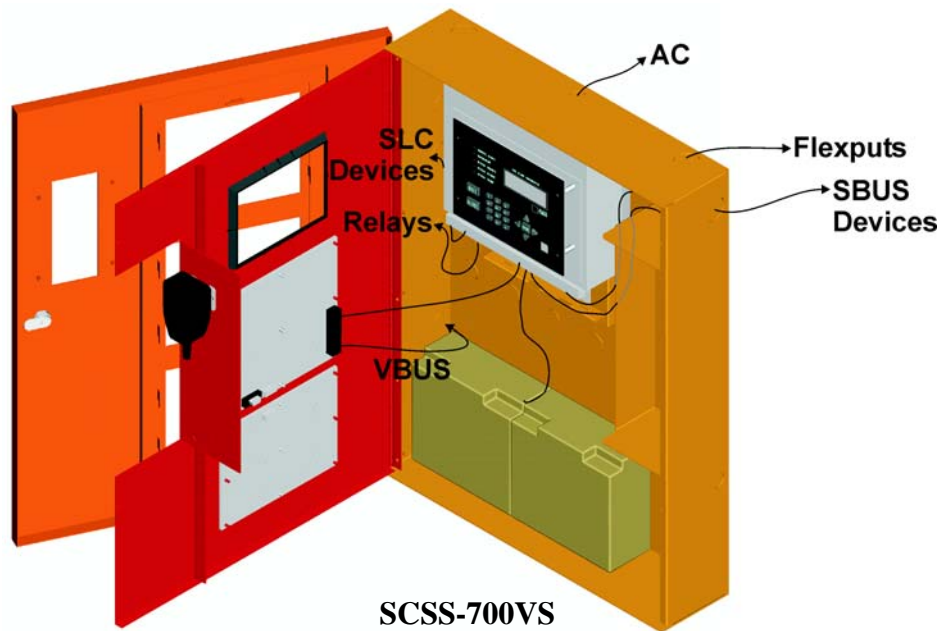
- Isolate input wiring from high current output and power wiring. Do not pull one multi-conductor cable for the entire panel. Instead, separate the wiring as follows:

High voltage	AC power Terminals
SLC loops	
Audio input/output	Phone line circuits
Notification circuits	
SBUS	
Relay circuits	

- Do not pull wires from different groups through the same conduit. If you must run them together, do so for as short a distance as possible or use shielded cable. Connect the shield to earth ground at the panel. You must route high and low voltages separately.

- Route the wiring around the inside perimeter of the cabinet. It should not cross the circuit board where it could induce noise into the sensitive microelectronics or pick up unwanted RF noise from the high speed circuits. See Figure 3-1 for an example.

High frequency noise, such as that produced by the inductive reactance of a speaker or bell, can also be reduced by running the wire through ferrite shield beads or by wrapping it around a ferrite toroid.



Note: All circuits are power limited except the battery and AC cabling. Maintain 1/4 inch spacing between high and low voltage circuits and between power-limited and non-power limited circuits.

Figure 3-1 Wire Routing Examples

3.3 SBUS Specifications

Refer to Section 4 of the FACP's installation manual for SBUS wiring details.

VIP-Series Model Number	FACP Installation Manual
SCSS-700VS	53722

3.4 Mounting the Cabinet

This section provides instructions on how to install the VIP series cabinet for surface or recessed mounting. Refer to Section 3.1 when choosing a mounting location.

3.4.1 Preventing Water Damage

Water damage to the fire system can be caused by moisture entering the cabinet through the conduits. Conduits that are installed to enter the top of the cabinet are most likely to cause water problems. Installers should take reasonable precautions to prevent water from entering the cabinet. Water damage is not covered under warranty.

3.4.2 Surface Mounting

The cabinet can be mounted on the wall surface by using the mounting holes in the back of the cabinet (see Figure 3-2).

1. Insert two screws level with each other, 14" apart for the top cabinet key shaped holes. See Figure 3-2.
2. Hang the cabinet onto the two screws. Tighten the screws down.
3. Insert two screws into the two bottom mounting holes and tighten them snug to the cabinet.

If you need to remove the cabinet door and the dead front panel, see Section 3.4.3.1 for instructions.

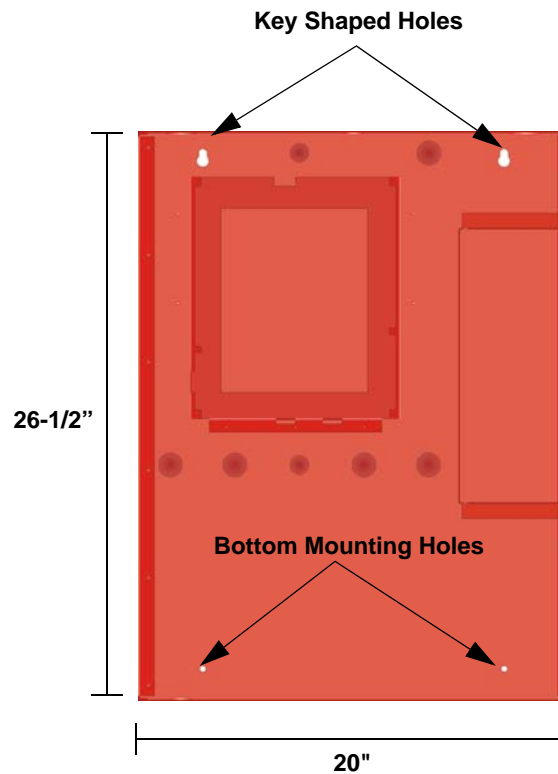


Figure 3-2 Cabinet Mounting Holes

3.4.3 Recessed Mounting

This section describes how to recess mount the cabinet into a wall. To recess mount the cabinet you will need to have the optional trim ring P/N VIP-TR (ordered separately).

Follow these steps to recess mount the cabinet:

1. Remove the cabinet door and the dead front panel. See Section 3.4.3.1.
2. Cut a recess hole 20-1/4" W x 26-3/4" H (51.44 cm W x 67.95 cm H). There should be 1.5" to 1.75" of cabinet extruding from the wall, this should be measured from either the top edge or bottom edge to the exterior side of the sheet rock. (See Figure 3-3).

Important!

Do not insert the cabinet deeper than recommend above. If the cabinet is mounted too deep you will not be able to re-attach the door assembly.

3. Mount the cabinet to wall studs by inserting a screw through the cabinet's side mounting holes into the wall stud.

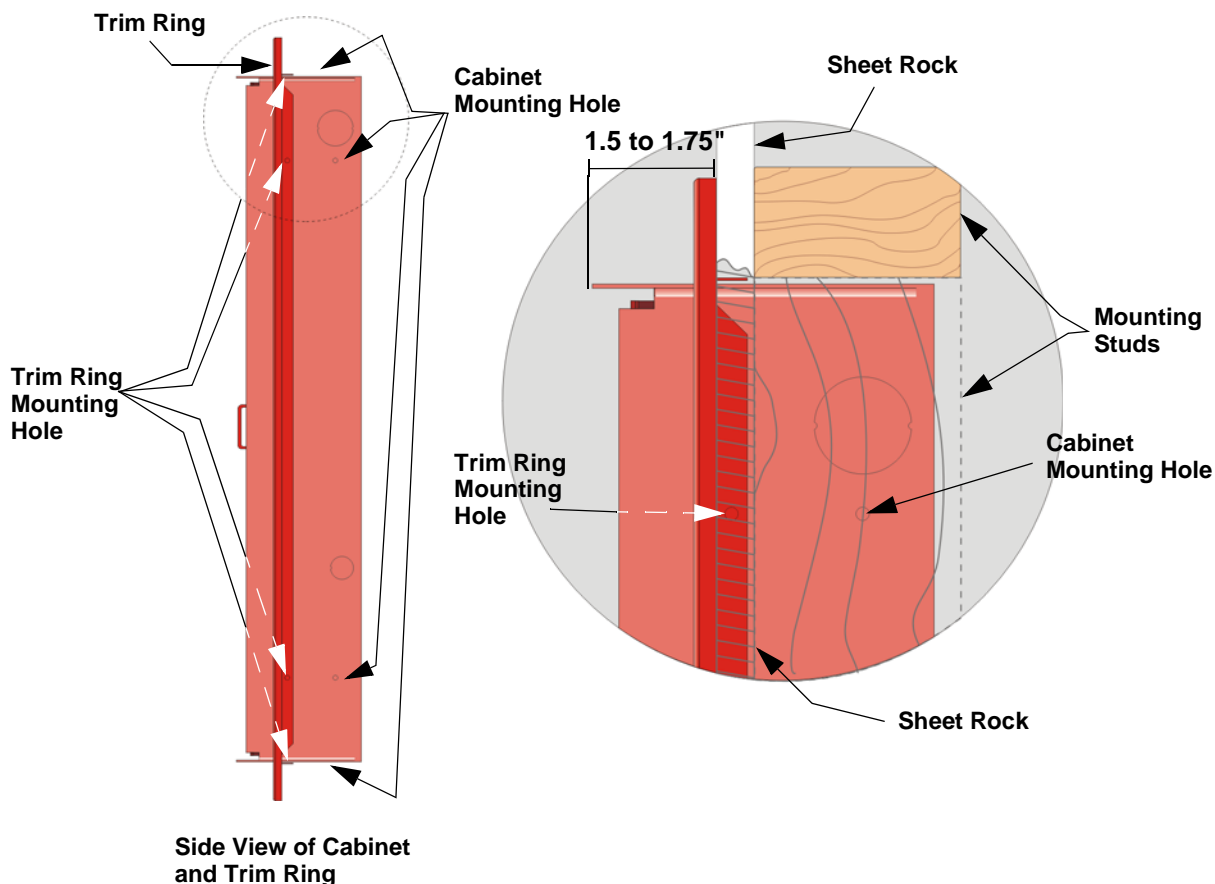


Figure 3-3 Detail of Flush Mounting with Trim Ring

4. Place the trim ring around the cabinet. See Figure 3-4.

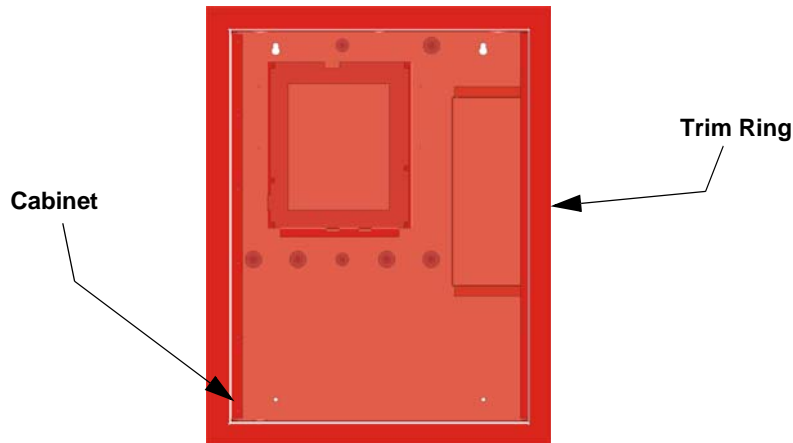


Figure 3-4 Trim Ring Around cabinet

5. Secure the trim ring to the cabinet using the self-tapping sheet metal screws from the inside of the cabinet into the trim ring.
6. Re-attach the cabinet door assembly.

3.4.3.1 Cabinet Door and Dead Front Removal

While installing the cabinet it may be necessary to remove the cabinet door and the dead front panel. This section provides instructions on how to remove the door and dead front panel.

1. Disconnect the SBUS connection between the VIP-VCM and the FACP. See Section 3.6.2.
2. Disconnect VBUS wiring from VIP-VCM. See Section 3.8.5.
3. Using a Phillips head screw driver, remove the six screws that hold the dead front panel in place. See Figure 3-5.

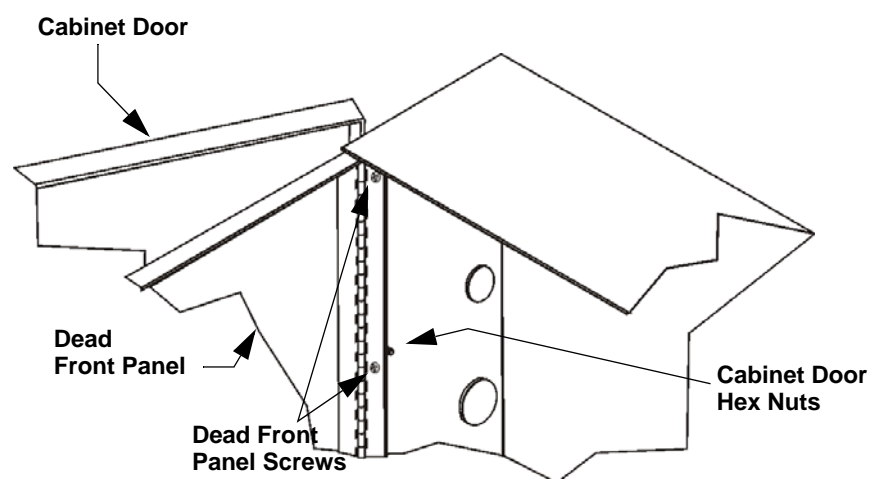


Figure 3-5 Cabinet Door and Dead Front Panel Removal

4. Using a 1/4" hex drive, remove the six hex nuts that hold the cabinet door in place. See Figure 3-5.

Re-Attaching the Cabinet Door

To re-attach the cabinet door reverse the procedure in section 3.4.3.1.

3.5 Connecting AC Power and Batteries

Refer to the FACP's installation manual for proper AC power connections.

VIP-Series Model Number	FACP Installation Manual
SCSS-700VS	53722

3.6 The VIP-VCM

This section provides information on how to install or remove the VIP-VCM to the control cabinet and how to make the proper wiring connections.

3.6.1 VIP-VCM Board Layout

The following is a description of the VIP-VCM voice control module components.

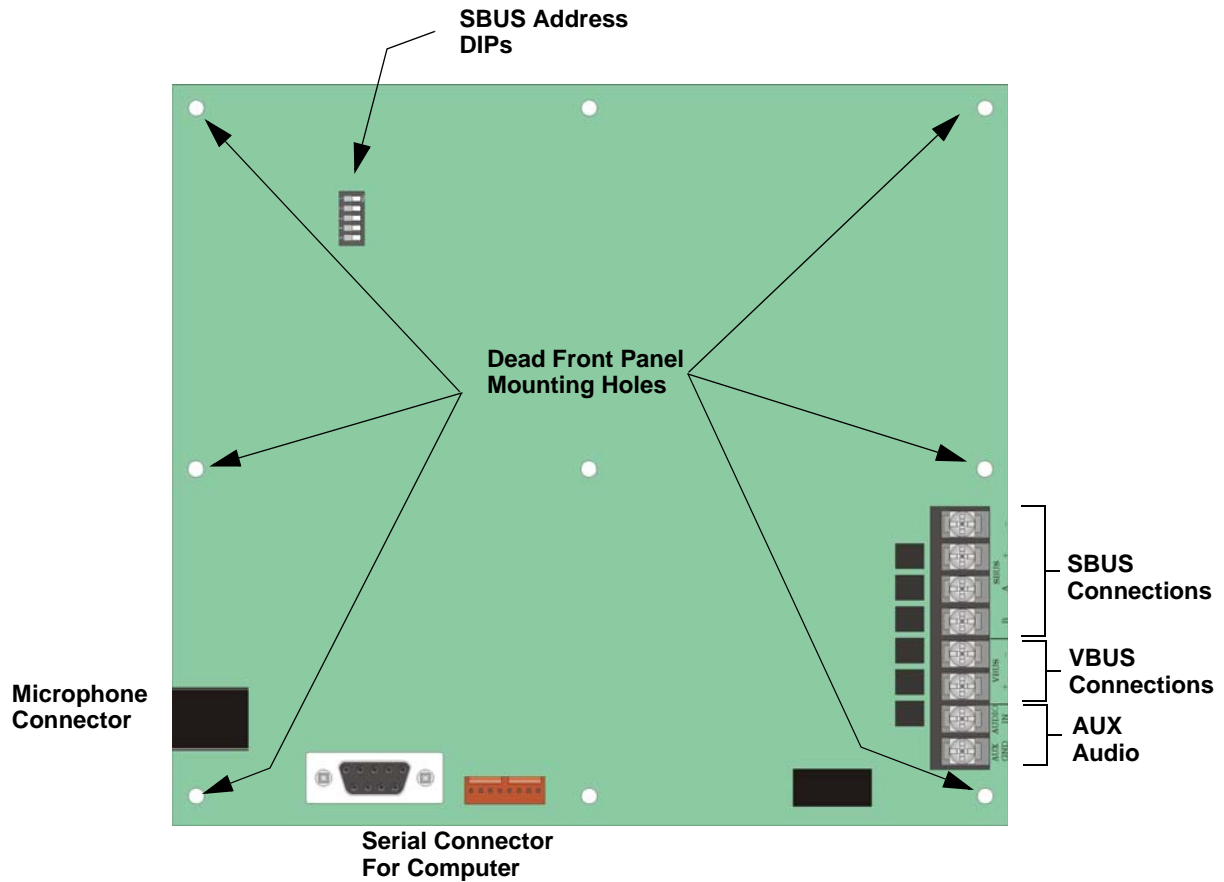


Figure 3-6 Back View of VIP-VCM

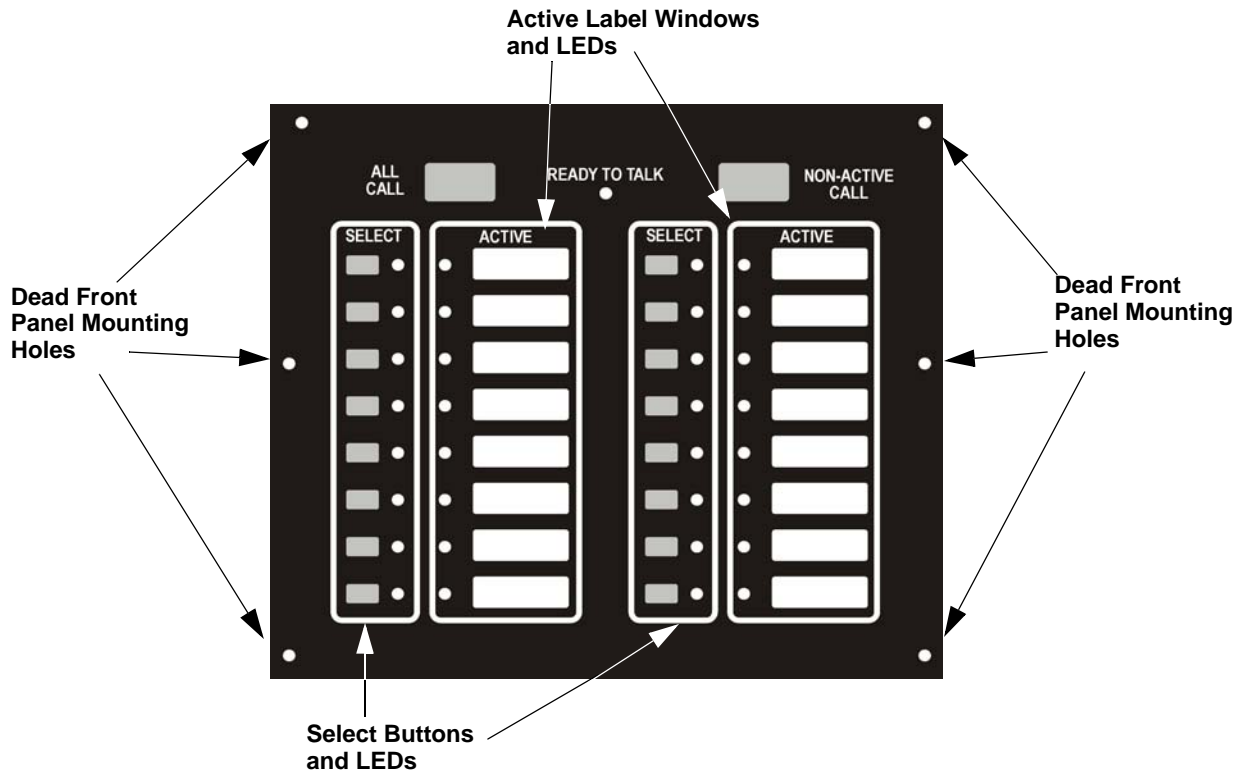


Figure 3-7 Front View VIP-VCM

3.6.2 Connecting the VIP-VCM to the SBUS

Refer to Figure 3-8 to properly connect the VIP-VCM to the FACPs SBUS.

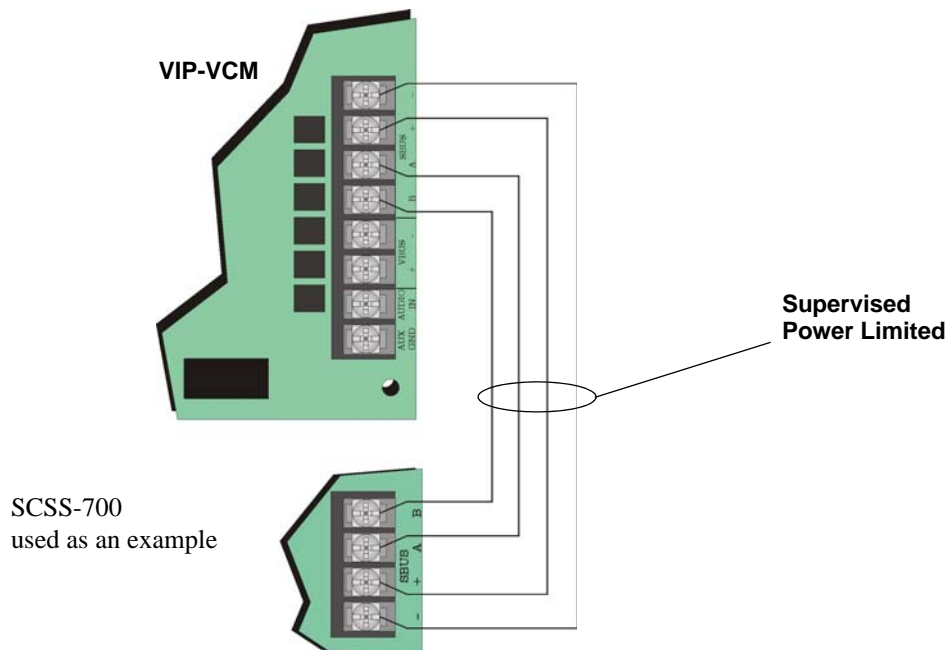


Figure 3-8 SBUS Connections

See Section 3.12 to set SBUS addressing.

3.6.3 Installing the Microphone

To install the microphone follow these steps:

1. Clip the microphone into the microphone clip. See Figure 3-9.

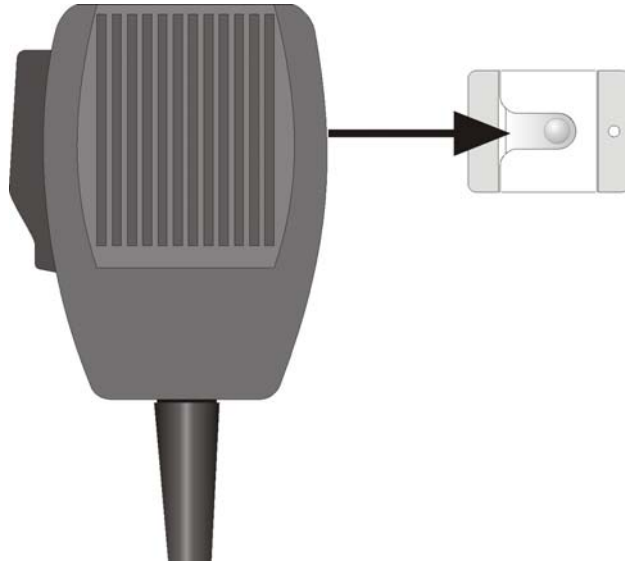


Figure 3-9 Sliding Microphone into Microphone Clip

2. Insert Microphone cord through hole at the bottom of the dead front panel. See Figure 3-10.

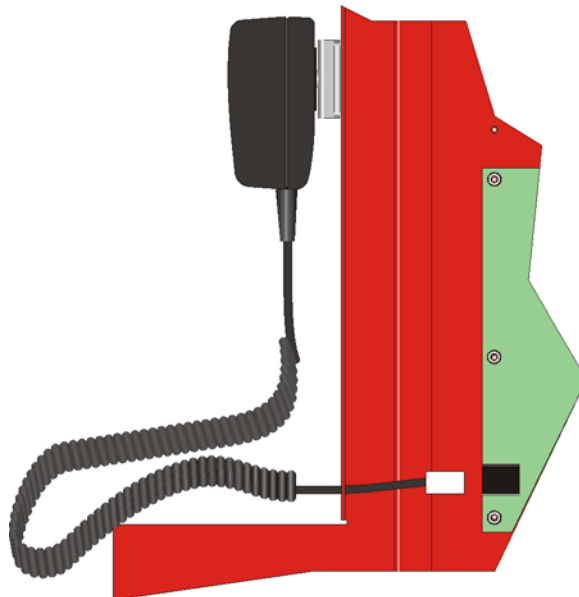


Figure 3-10 Microphone Cord Inserted Through Dead Front Panel Hole

3. Attach strain relief clip to microphone cord. The strain relief clip should have about 2-3/4" of microphone cord through it. See Figure 3-11.

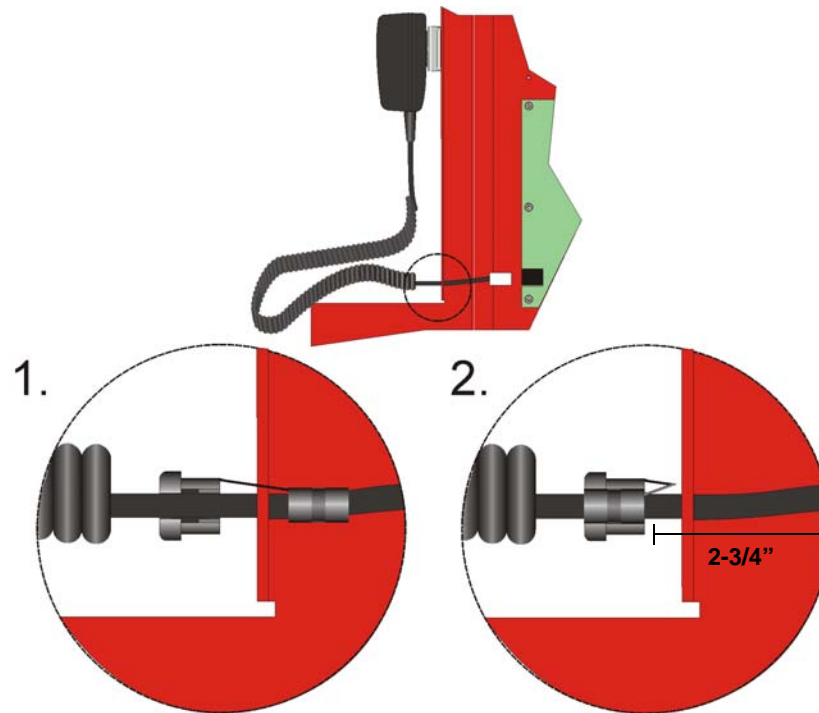


Figure 3-11 Installing Strain Relief Clip

4. Push the strain into the hole in the dead front panel.

3.6.4 To Remove the VIP-VCM

To remove the VIP-VCM follow these steps:

1. Remove AC power and disconnect batteries from the main control panel.
2. Disconnect the SBUS connections from the SBUS terminals on the VIP-VCM. See Figure 3-8.
3. Disconnect any devices connected to the VBUS. See Figure 3-6.

4. Unplug the Microphone from the microphone connector. See Figure 3-12.

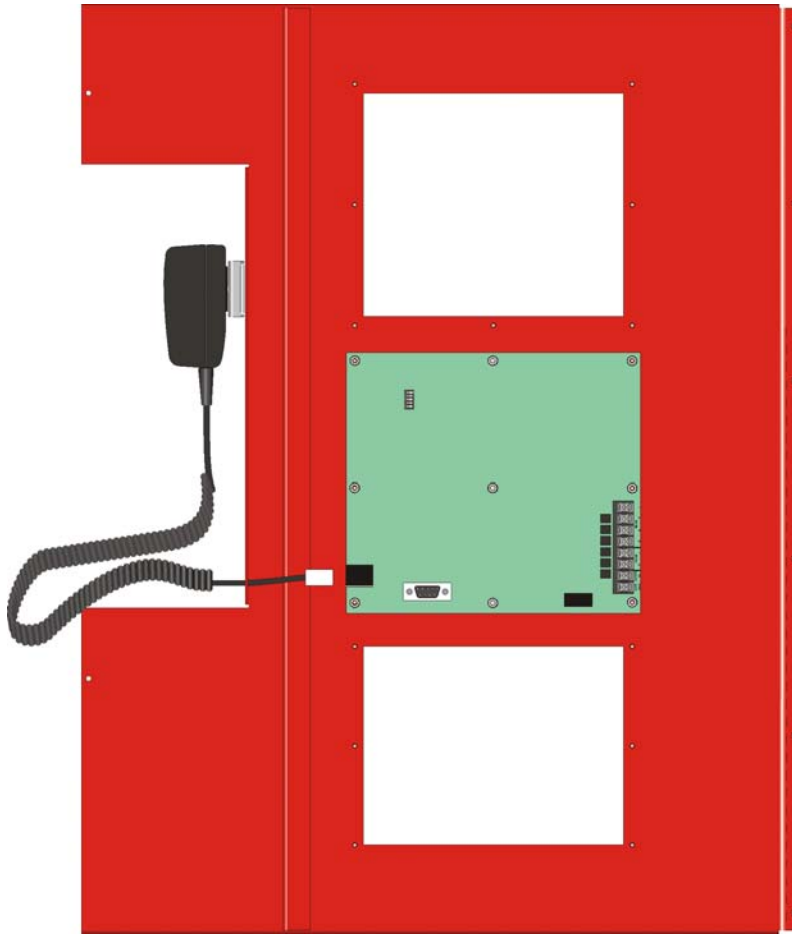


Figure 3-12 Back View of Dead Front Panel

5. Remove the six 1/4 hex nuts that hold the VIP-VCM in place.
6. Lift the VIP-VCM off of the dead front panel.

3.7 Installing the VIP-SW16 Switch Expander

The VIP-SW16 adds 16 switches to the VIP-Series controls for a total of 32 (with the VIP-VCM).

This section provides instruction on how to properly install the VIP-SW16.

Follow these steps to install the VIP-SW16:

1. Open cabinet door and dead front panel.
2. Remove AC power from the main control panel.
3. Disconnect the backup batteries.
4. Install the VIP-SW16 on the six mounting studs located on the inside of the dead front panel. See Figure 3-13.

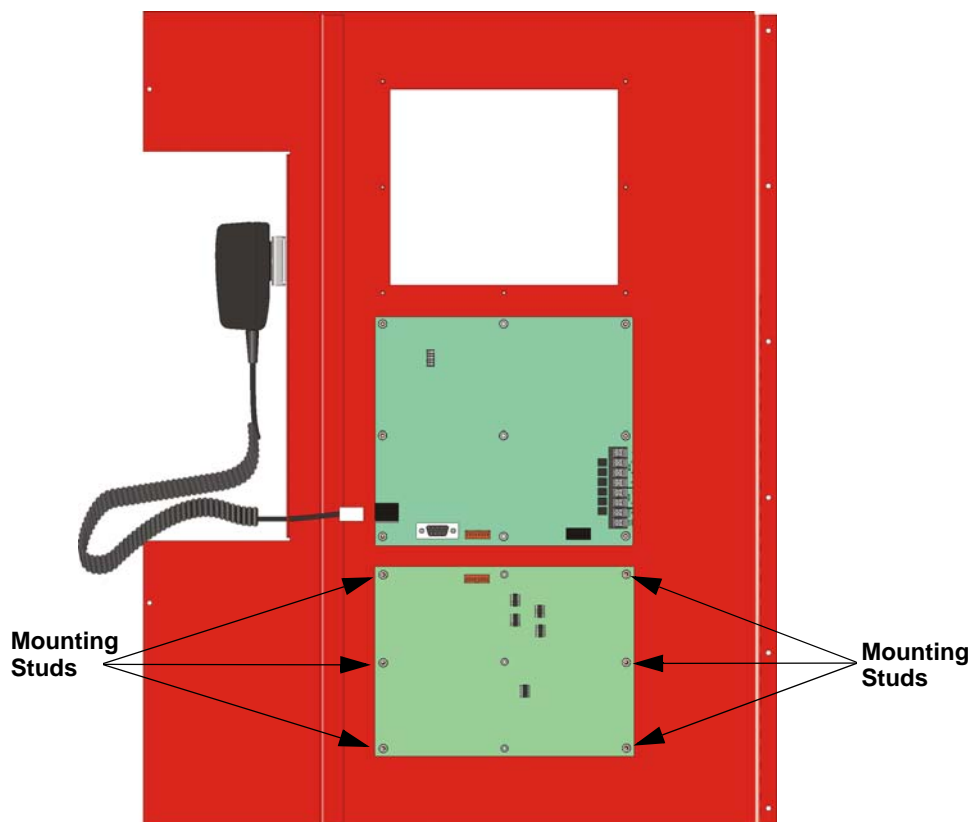


Figure 3-13 Mounting Location for the VIP-SW16

5. Secure the switch expander to the dead front panel using the supplied six 1/4" hex nuts.

6. Connect one end of the wiring harness (P/N 130398 supplied) to the VIP-VCM and the other end to the VIP-SW16 as shown in Figure 3-14.

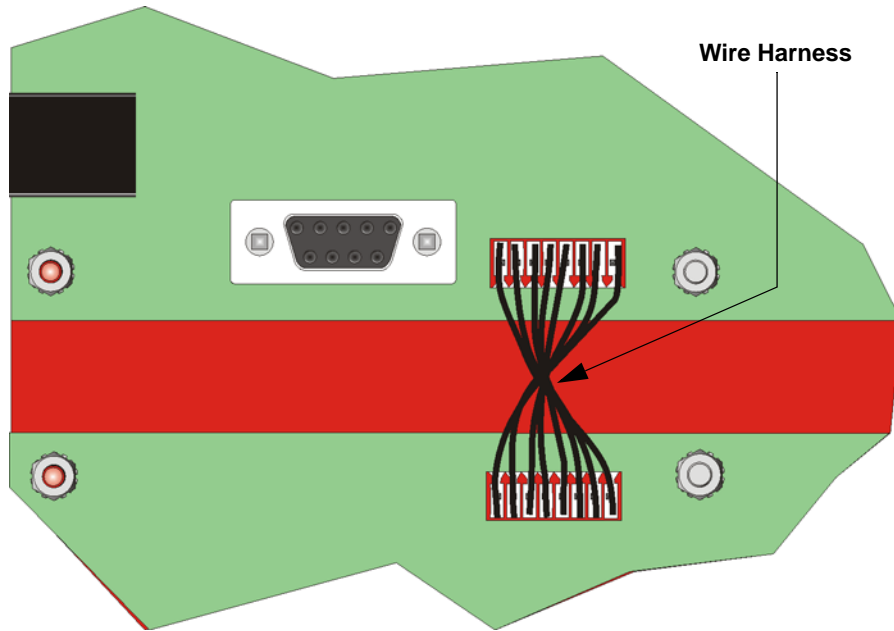


Figure 3-14 Wire Harness Connection

7. Restore AC power.
8. Reconnect backup batteries.

3.8 Installing the VIP-50

This section provides information on how to install the VIP-50 for use with the VIP-Series products.

3.8.1 VIP-50 Board Layout

Figure 3-15 shows the location of terminals, DIPs, and Expander connection, used in the installation of the VIP-50.

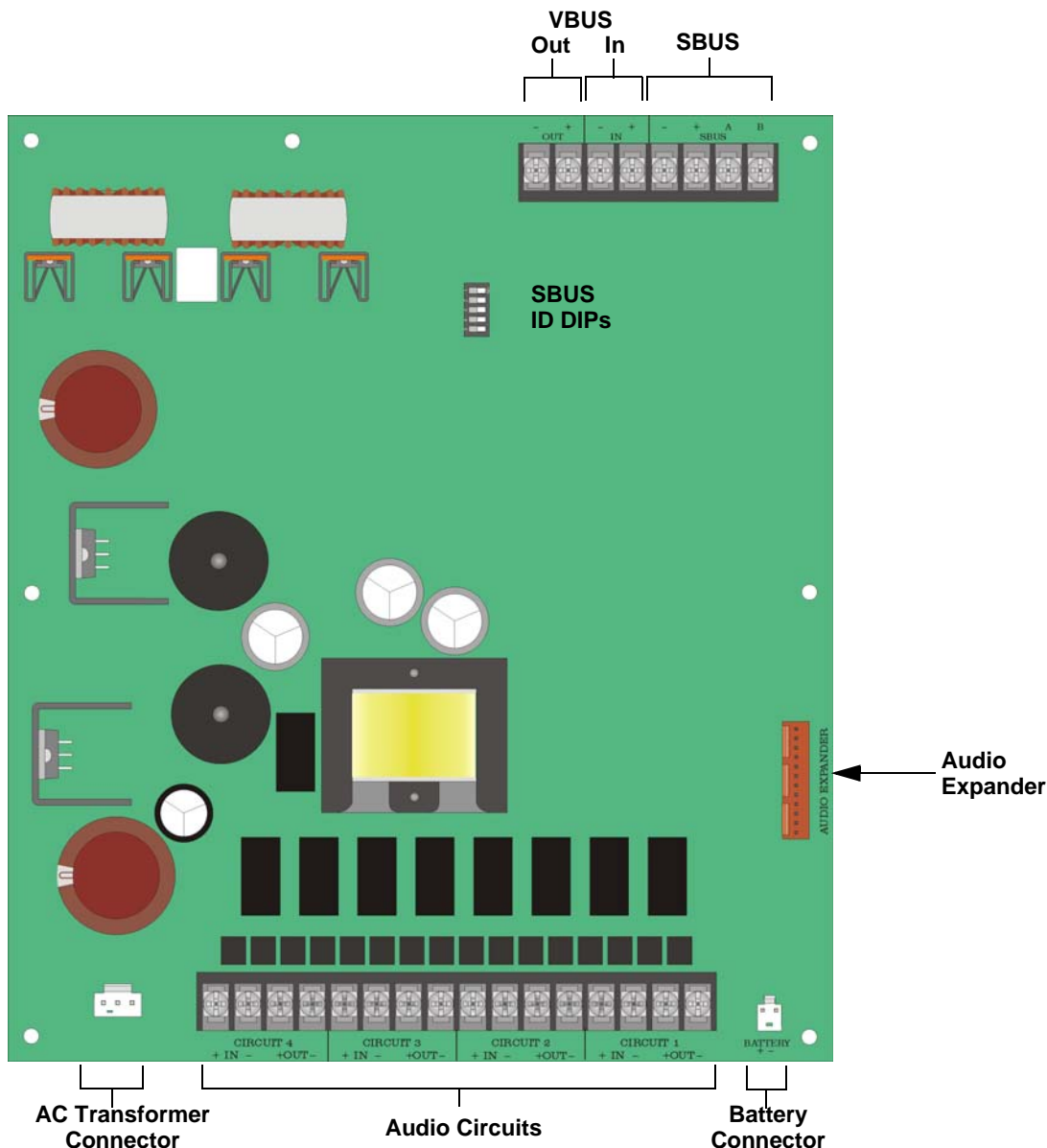


Figure 3-15 Components Layout of VIP-50

3.8.2 Mounting the VIP-50

The VIP-50 is equipped with a separate enclosure. Refer to Section 3.1 when selecting a mounting location for the VIP-50.

The panel should be accessible to main drop wiring runs. It should be mounted as close to the center of the building as possible and located within a secured area, but should be accessible for testing and service.

Mount the control panel cabinet so it is firmly secured to the wall surface. When mounting on concrete, especially when moisture is expected, attach a piece of 3/4-inch plywood to the concrete surface and then attach the cabinet to the plywood. Also mount any other modules to the plywood.

The cabinet can be surface or flush-mounted. If you will be flush-mounting the cabinet, the hole for the enclosure should be 14.5" W x 24.75" H x 3-7/16" D (36.8cm W x 62.9cm H x 8.73cm D). Do not flush-mount in a wall designated as a fire break. The Outside dimensions of the cabinet are 16" W x 26-1/4" H x 4-1/8" D (40.64cm W x 66.68cm H x 10.48cm D).

Follow these steps to properly mount the cabinet.

1. On the mounting surface install two screws level with each other 11" apart.

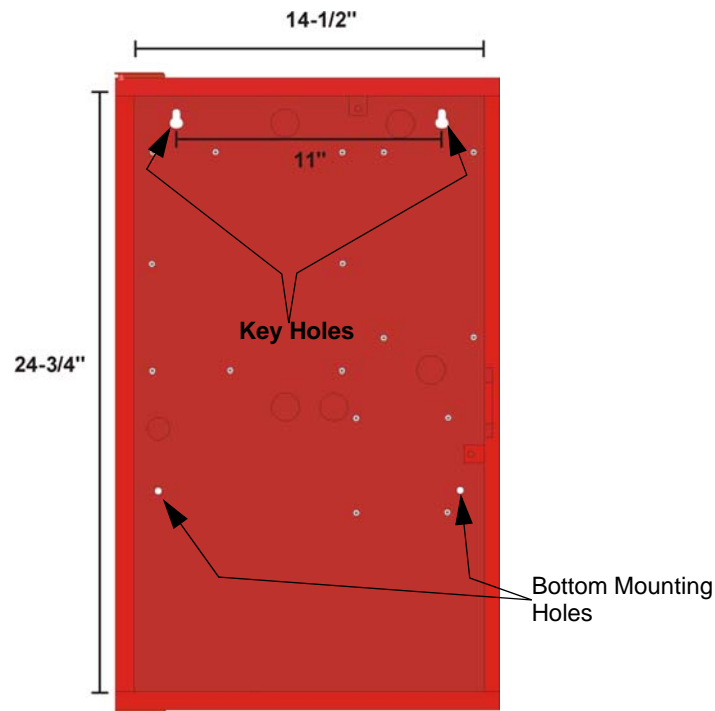


Figure 3-16 Cabinet Flush Mount Dimensions and Mounting Hole Locations

2. Install the cabinet onto the two mounting screws and tighten the screws.
3. Insert two screws into the two bottom mounting holes.

3.8.3 Wiring Specifications

All wiring and devices installed in the system must meet the standards described in National Electrical Code (NFPA 70), NFPA Standard 72, and Life Safety Code (NFPA 101).

To avoid induced noise (transfer of electrical energy from one wire to another), keep input wiring isolated from high-current output and power wiring. Avoid pulling one multiconductor cable for the entire panel. Instead, separate the wiring as follows:

1/4" spacing must be maintained between each of these circuit types; as well as between power limited and non power-limited circuits.	Input/Output Type	Wiring
	Non Power-Limited:	AC power, Standby batteries
	Power-Limited:	Notification devices, Relays
	Audio:	Speaker

DO NOT pull wires from different groups through the same conduit.

For the same reasons, wiring within the cabinet should be routed around the perimeter of the cabinet. It should not cross the printed circuit board where it could induce noise into the sensitive microelectronics or pick up unwanted RF noise from the high speed circuits.

High frequency noise, such as that produced by the inductive reactance of a speaker or bell, can also be reduced by running the wire through ferrite beads or by wrapping it around a ferrite toroid core. Figure 3-17 provides an example.

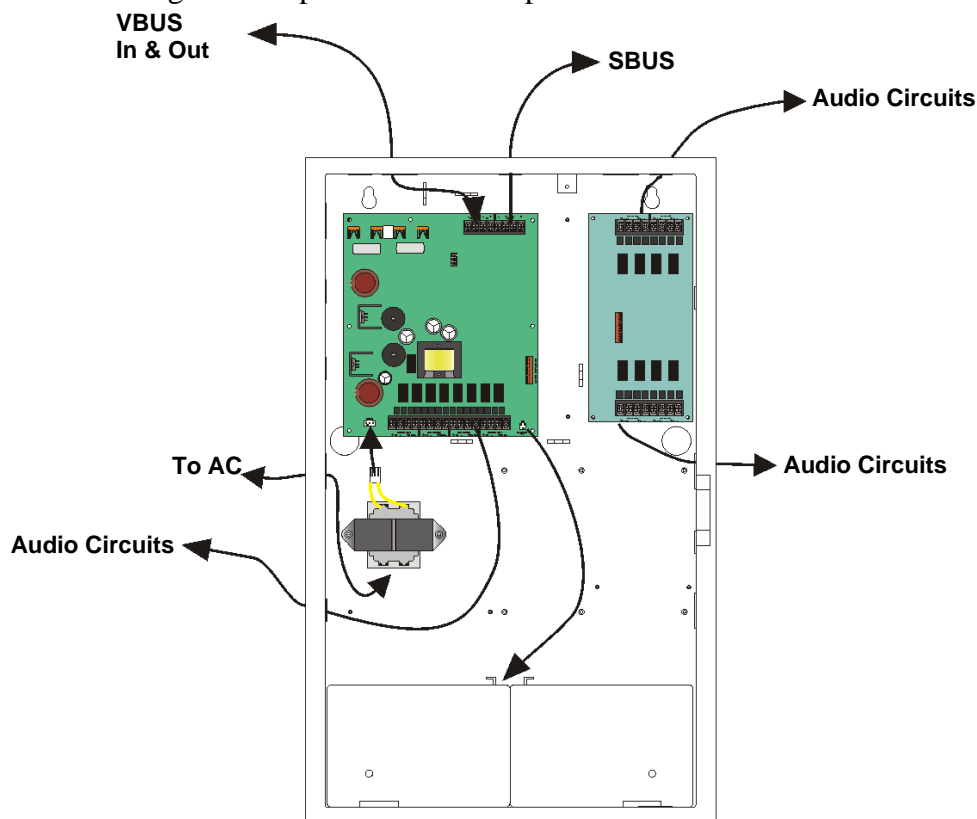


Figure 3-17 Wire Routing Example for VIP-50

3.8.4 Speaker Wiring

Each VIP-50 supplies four NACs (Notification Appliance Circuit) for speaker connections. The speaker circuit can be supervised and wired Class B (Style Y) or Class A (Style Z). The speaker circuit is capable of 50 watts of power at 25 Vrms or 70.7 Vrms.

3.8.4.1 Wiring Lengths

Table 3-1 Wire Lengths

Number Of Speakers		Total Load		Wire Distance in Feet			
@1/2 W	@1 W	Vrms	Watts	18 AWG	16 AWG	14 AWG	12 AWG
10	5	25Vrms	5W	3900	6200	9860	15680
		70Vrms		25000	39700	63200	100520
20	10	25Vrms	10W	2125	3380	5375	8540
		70Vrms		15200	24150	38400	61100
30	15	25Vrms	15W	1460	2320	3690	5870
		70Vrms		11000	17500	27800	44200
40	20	25Vrms	20W	1100	1750	2780	4420
		70Vrms		8500	13510	21500	34175
52	26	25Vrms	26W	760	1200	1920	3050
		70Vrms		6100	9700	15400	24520
80	40	25Vrms	40W	550	875	1390	2200
		70Vrms		4100	6500	10360	16480
100	50	25Vrms	50W	450	715	1130	1800
		70Vrms		3500	5560	8850	14070

Note: The above table assumes a uniform distribution of the speakers, and that a max of 20% voltage drop on the last speaker is allowed.

3.8.4.2 Class B (Style Y)

Figure 3-18 illustrates how to wire speakers to the control panel using Class B (Style Y) supervision.

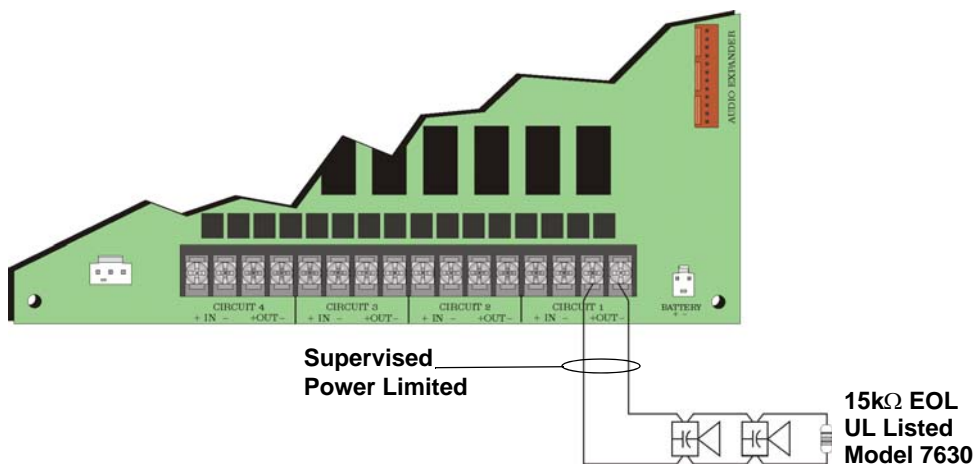


Figure 3-18 Class B (Style Y) Speaker Configuration

3.8.4.3 Class A (Style Z)

Figure 3-19 illustrates how to wire speakers to the control panel using Class A (Style Z) wiring.

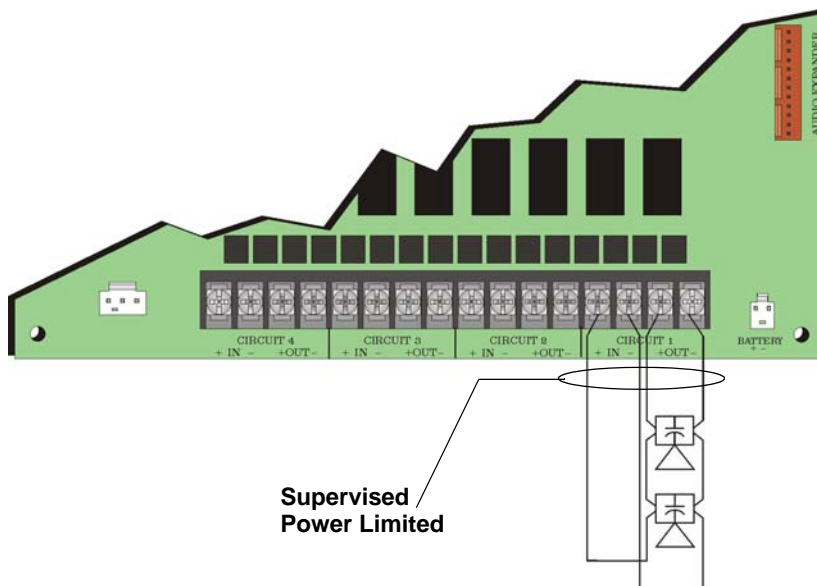


Figure 3-19 Class A (Style Z) Speaker Configuration

3.8.5 VBUS Wiring

The VBUS is an analog voice bus that carries the recorded voice messages from the VIP-
VCM to the VIP-50s, or the voice messages generated from a system microphone to the VIP-
50s. The maximum resistance on the VBUS is 20Ω .

Connect the VBUS from the VIP-VCM to the VIP-50s as shown in Figure 3-20.

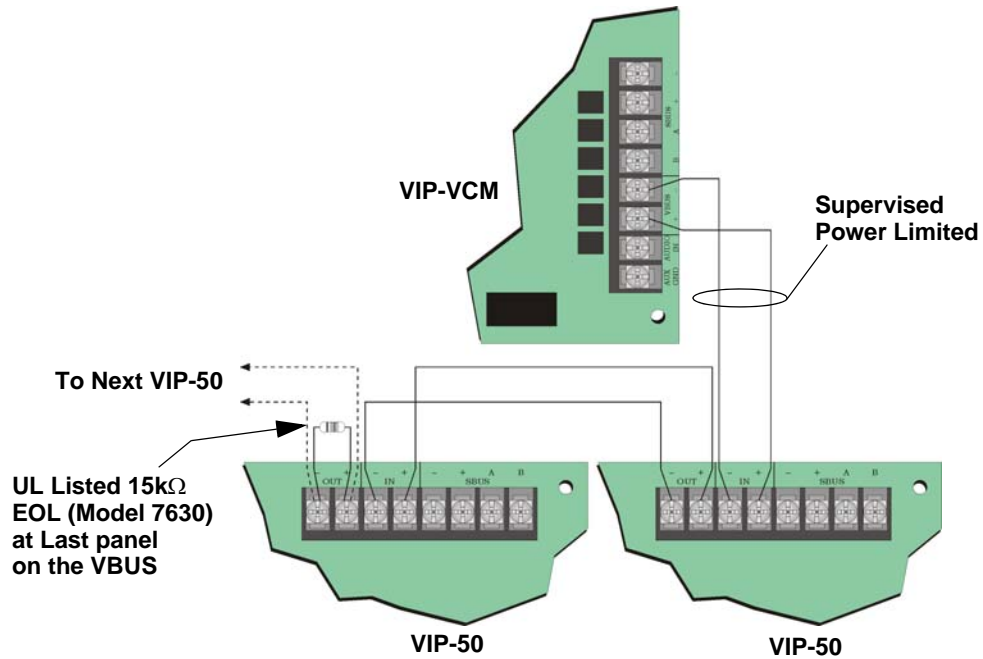


Figure 3-20 VBUS Wiring

3.8.6 SBUS Wiring

This section contains information on how to connect VIP-50s (up to 8) onto the main control SBUS. Refer to Section 3.3 for SBUS specifications. Wire the SBUS as shown in Figure 3-21 or Figure 3-22.

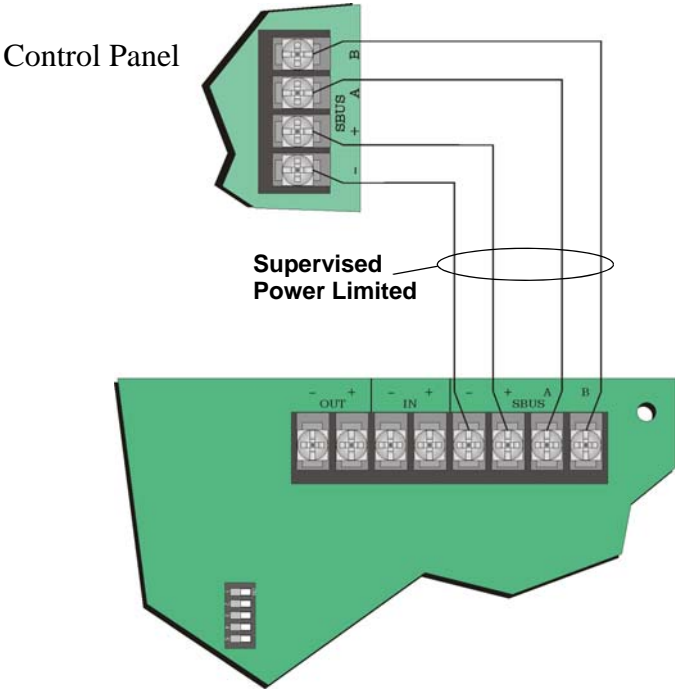


Figure 3-21 SBUS Connections of the VIP-50

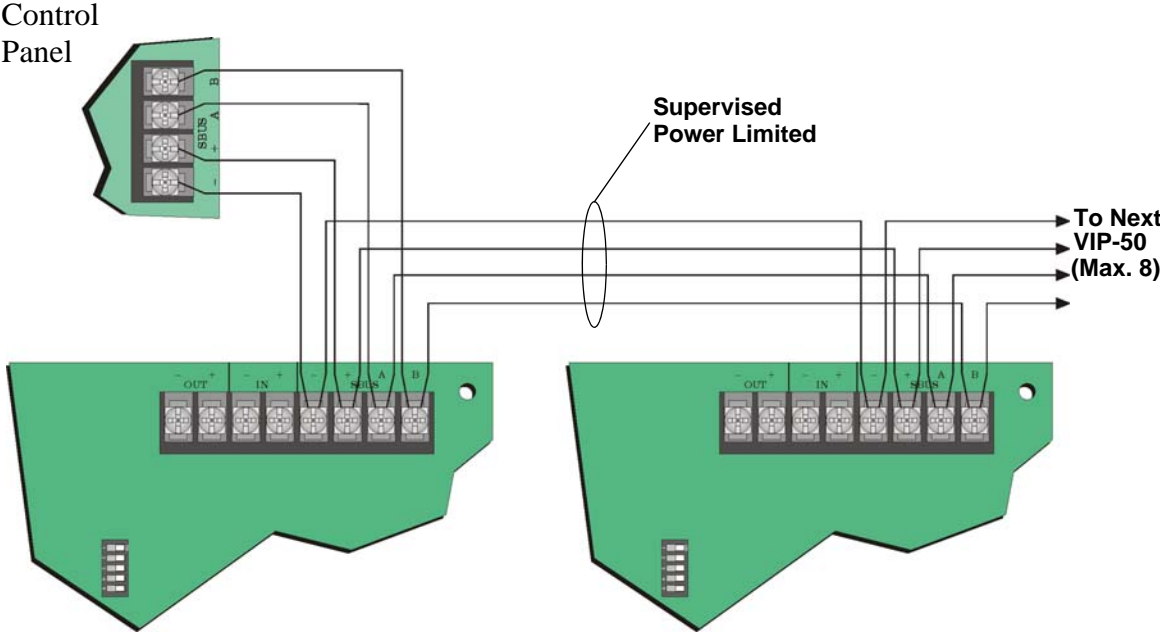


Figure 3-22 Connecting Multiple VIP-50s to the SBUS

See Section 3.12 for information on setting SBUS addresses.

3.8.7 Connecting AC Power

The AC inputs are rated as 120 VAC, 60 Hz (transformer P/N 115061) or 230 VAC, 50 Hz (transformer P/N 115031).

To install the AC transformer into the VIP-50 cabinet follow these steps:

1. Open the cabinet door.
2. To access cabinet interior, open dead-front panel by removing the upper screw and the mid-door retaining screw.
3. Mount the transformer onto the threaded cabinet transformer mounting studs using the supplied locking hex nuts as shown in Figure 3-23.

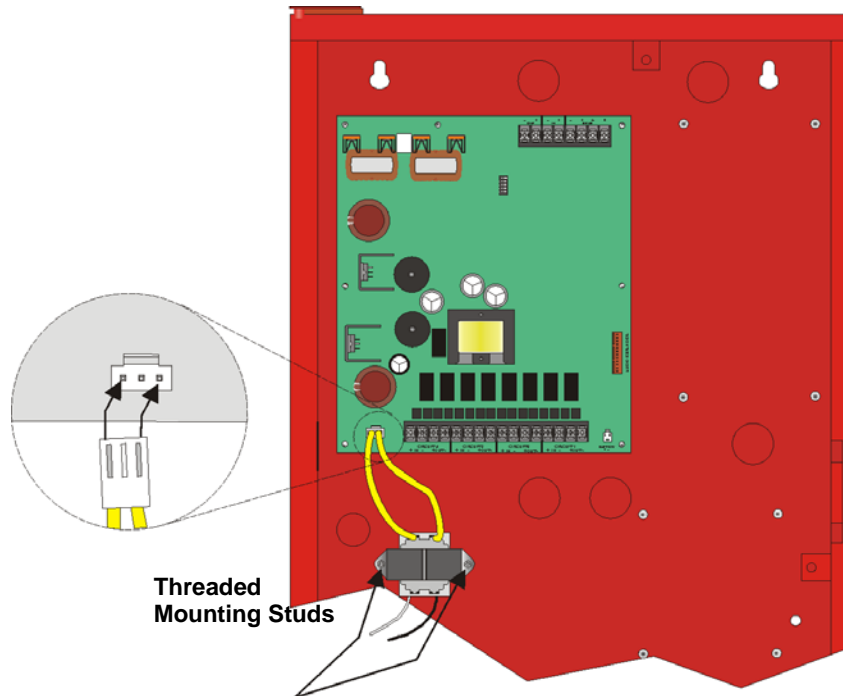


Figure 3-23 Transformer Mounting

4. Connect AC to the Transformer as Shown in Figure 3-24.

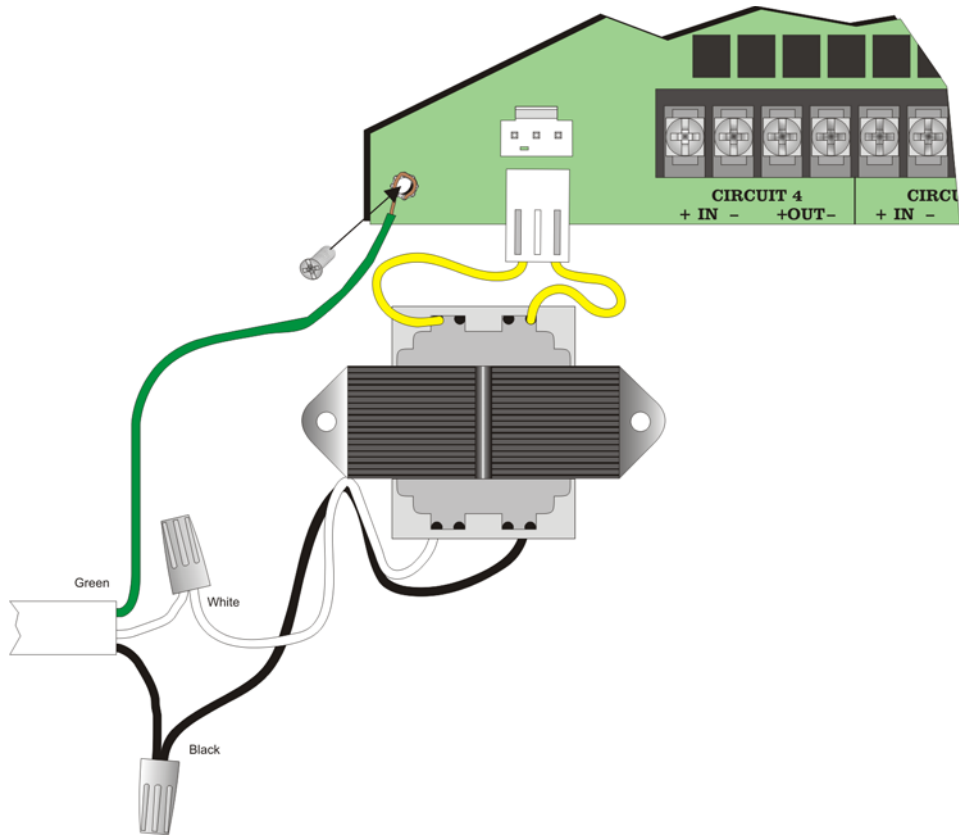


Figure 3-24 AC Connections

5. Plug the transformer output to the AC connector on the control panel as shown in Figure 3-24.

3.8.8 Backup Battery for VIP-50

The following steps explain how to connect the batteries (refer to Figure 3-25):

1. Connect the black wire of the battery harness to the (-) side of the battery #2.
2. Connect the jumper wire provided form the positive (+) side of battery #2 to the negative side of battery #1.
3. Connect the red wire from the battery harness to the positive (+) side of battery #1.

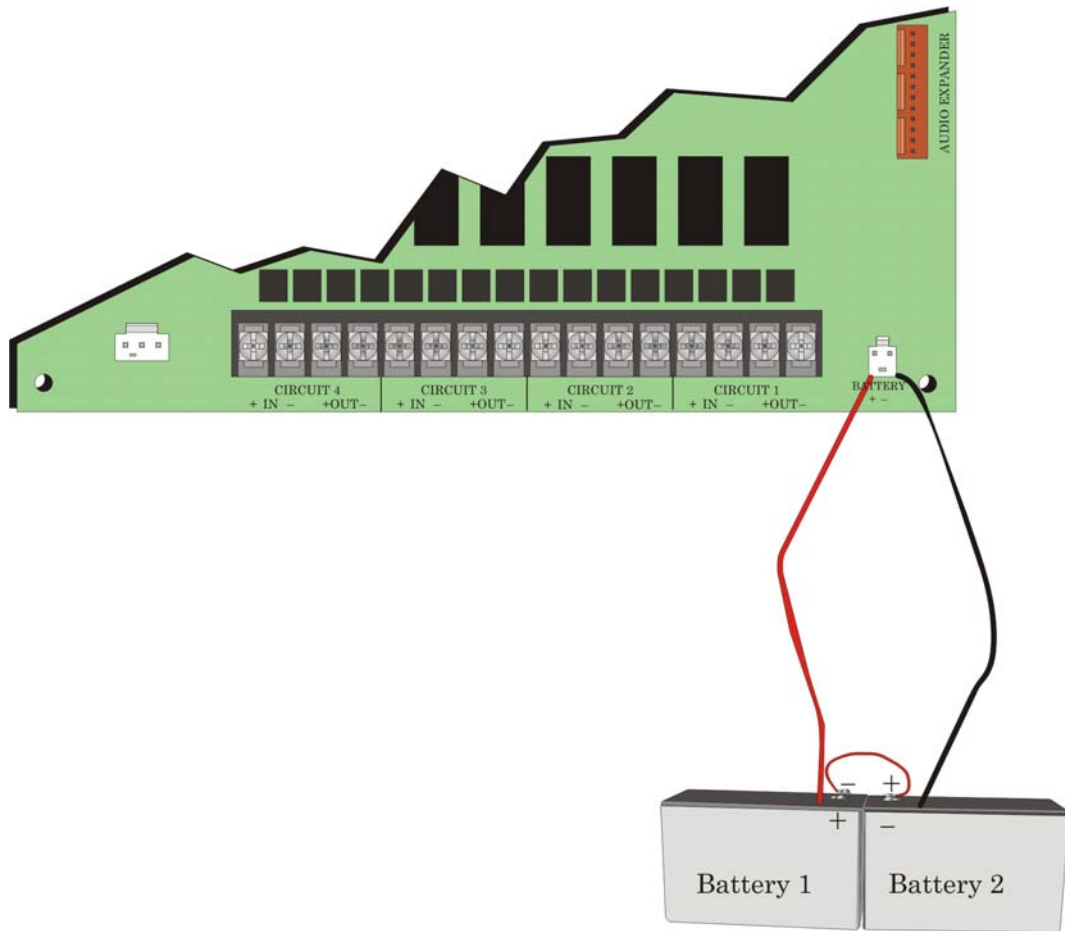


Figure 3-25 Battery Connections to the VIP-50

3.8.9 Calculating Current Draw and Standby Battery

This section helps you determine the current draw and standby battery needs for your installation (18 Ampere Hours max. will fit in cabinet). Complete the remaining instructions in Table 3-2.

Batteries larger than 18 AH will not fit in the main control cabinet, and must be housed in the RBB Accessory Battery Cabinet. Maximum of 33 Ampere Hours per system.

Table 3-2. Current Draw Calculations

Device	No. of Devices	Current Per Device	Standby Current	Alarm Current
VIP-50	1	Standby: 75 mA	75 mA	
		Alarm: 700 mA		700 mA
VIP-CE4	0 or 1	Standby: 20 mA		
		Alarm (All Channels): 180 mA		mA
Current Subtotals:			mA	mA
Notification Devices	Refer to device manual for number of devices and current ratings.			
Current Subtotals:			mA	mA
C	Total current rating of all devices in system (Line B) X .001		A	A
D	Number of standby hours (24 or 60 for NFPA 72)		H	
E	Multiply line C (standby current) and D:		Total standby AH	AH
F	Alarm sounding period in hours (For example, 5 minutes = .0833 hours):			H
G	Multiply line C (alarm current) and F:		Total alarm AH	AH
H	Add lines E and G (AH = Ampere Hours):		Total AH required	AH

3.9 Installing the VIP-125

This section provides information on how to install the VIP-125 for use with VIP-series products.

3.9.1 VIP-125 Board Layout

Figure 3-26 shows the location of terminals, DIPs, and Expander connection, used in the installation of the VIP-125

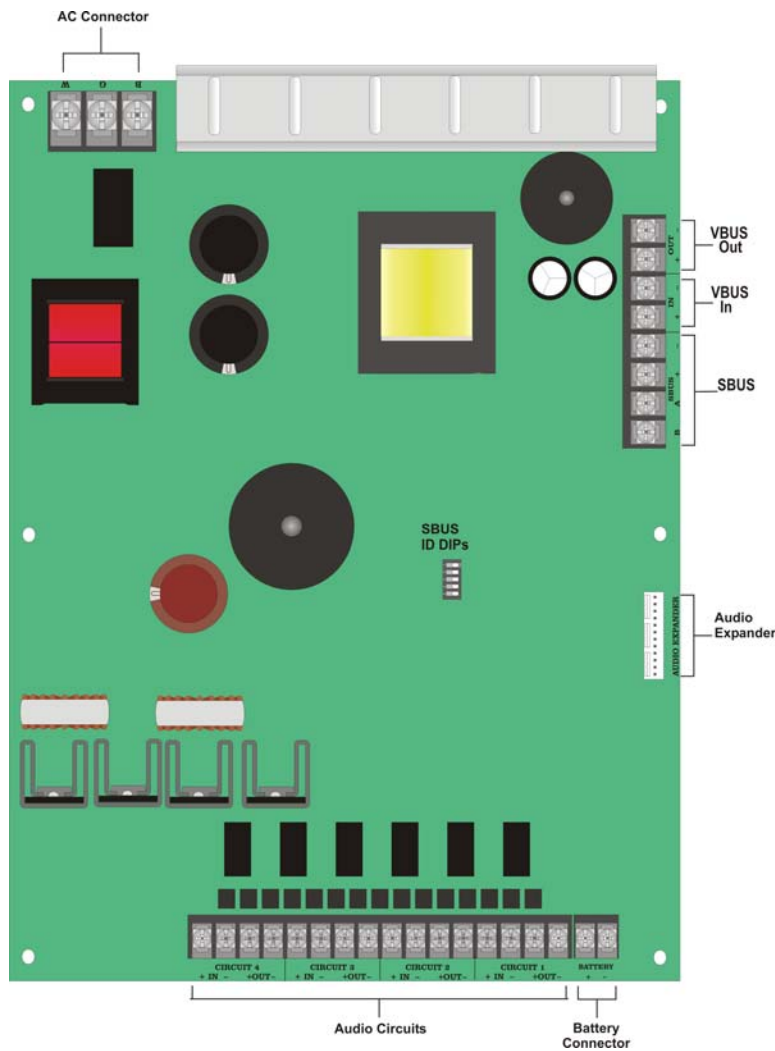


Figure 3-26 Components Layout of VIP-125

3.9.2 Mounting the VIP-125

The VIP-125 is equipped with a separate enclosure. Refer to Section 3.1 when selecting a mounting location for the VIP-125.

The panel should be accessible to main drop wiring runs. It should be mounted as close to the center of the building as possible and located within a secured area, but should be accessible for testing and service.

Mount the control panel cabinet so it is firmly secured to the wall surface. When mounting on concrete, especially when moisture is expected, attach a piece of 3/4-inch plywood to the concrete surface and then attach the cabinet to the plywood. Also mount any other modules to the plywood.

The cabinet can be surface or flush-mounted. If you will be flush-mounting the cabinet, the hole for the enclosure should be 14.5" W x 24.75" H x 3-7/16" D (36.8cm W x 62.9cm H x 8.73cm D). Do not flush-mount in a wall designated as a fire break. The Outside dimensions of the cabinet are 16" W x 26-1/4" H x 4-1/8" D (40.64cm W x 66.68cm H x 10.48cm D).

Follow these steps to properly mount the cabinet.

1. On the mounting surface install two screws level with each other 11" apart

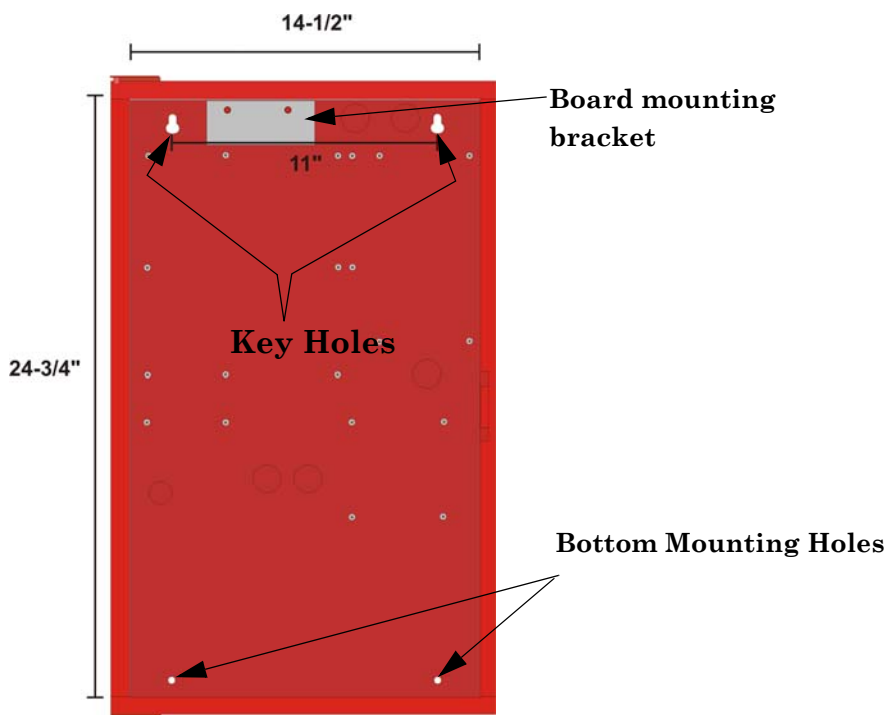


Figure 3-27 Cabinet Flush Mount Dimensions and Mounting Hole Locations

2. Install the cabinet onto the two mounting screws and tighten the screws.
3. Insert two screws into the two bottom mounting holes.

3.9.3 Wiring Specifications

All wiring and devices installed in the system must meet the standards described in National Electrical Code (NFPA 70), NFPA Standard 72, and Life Safety Code (NFPA 101).

To avoid induced noise (transfer of electrical energy from one wire to another), keep input wiring isolated from high-current output and power wiring. Avoid pulling one multiconductor cable for the entire panel. Instead, separate the wiring as follows:

1/4" spacing must be maintained between each of these circuit types; as well as between power limited and non power-limited circuits.	Input/Output Type	Wiring
	Non Power-Limited:	AC power, Standby batteries
	Power-Limited:	Notification devices, Relays
	Audio:	Speaker

DO NOT pull wires from different groups through the same conduit.

For the same reasons, wiring within the cabinet should be routed around the perimeter of the cabinet. It should not cross the printed circuit board where it could induce noise into the sensitive microelectronics or pick up unwanted RF noise from the high speed circuits.

- High frequency noise, such as that produced by the inductive reactance of a speaker or bell, can also be reduced by running the wire through ferrite beads or by wrapping it around a ferrite toroid core. Figure 3-28 provides an example.

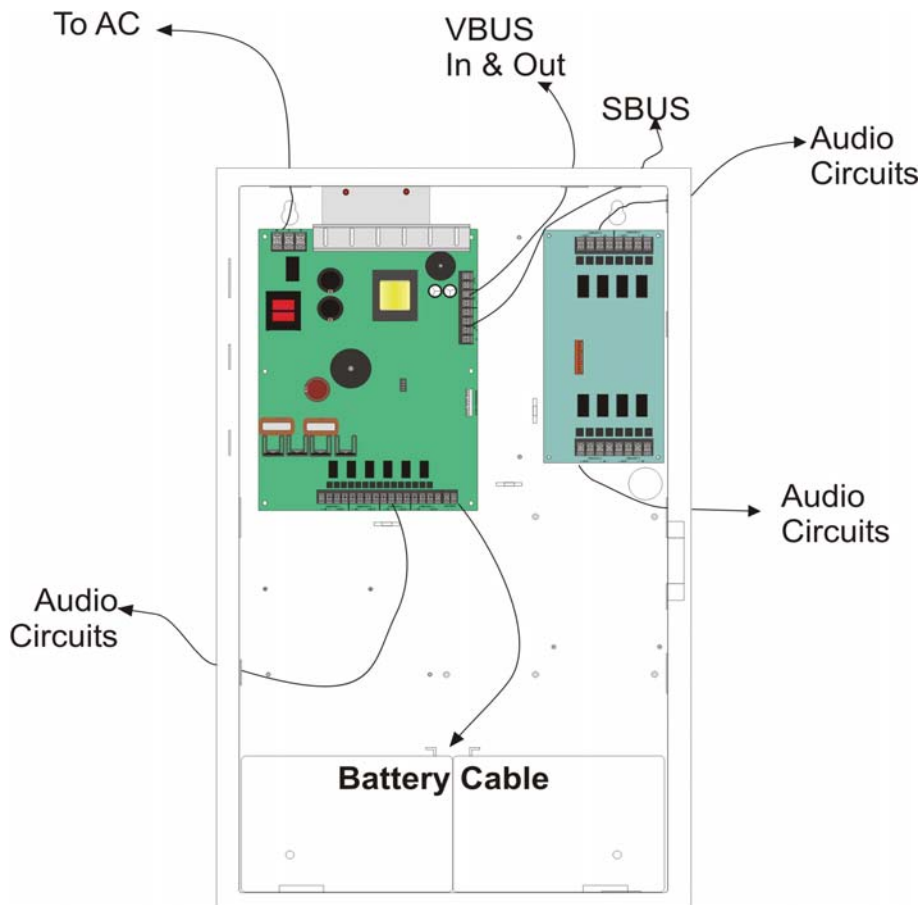


Figure 3-28 Wire Routing Example for VIP-125

3.9.4 Speaker Wiring

Each VIP-125 supplies four NACs (Notification Appliance Circuit) for speaker connections. The speaker circuit can be supervised and wired Class B (Style Y) or Class A (Style Z). Speaker circuit 1 is capable of 100 watts of power at 25 Vrms. Speaker circuit 2-4 are capable of 50 watts (each) at 25 Vrms

3.9.4.1 Wiring Lengths

Table 3-3 Wire Lengths

Number Of Speakers		Total Load		Wire Distance in Feet			
@1/2 W	@1 W	Vrms	Watts	18 AWG	16 AWG	14 AWG	12 AWG
10	5	25Vrms	5W	3900	6200	9860	15680
20	10	25Vrms	10W	2125	3380	5375	8540
30	15	25Vrms	15W	1460	2320	3690	5870

Table 3-3 Wire Lengths

Number Of Speakers		Total Load		Wire Distance in Feet			
@1/2 W	@1 W	Vrms	Watts	18 AWG	16 AWG	14 AWG	12 AWG
40	20	25Vrms	20W	1100	1750	2780	4420
52	26	25Vrms	26W	760	1200	1920	3050
80	40	25Vrms	40W	550	875	1390	2200
100	50	25Vrms	50W	450	715	1130	1800
150	75	25Vrms	75W	300	476	753	1200
200	100	25Vrms	100W	225	357	565	900
250	125	25Vrms	125W	180	285	452	720

Note: The above table assumes a uniform distribution of the speakers, and that a max of 20% voltage drop on the last speaker is allowed.

3.9.4.2 Class B (Style Y)

Figure 3-29 illustrates how to wire speakers to the control panel using Class B (Style Y) supervision.

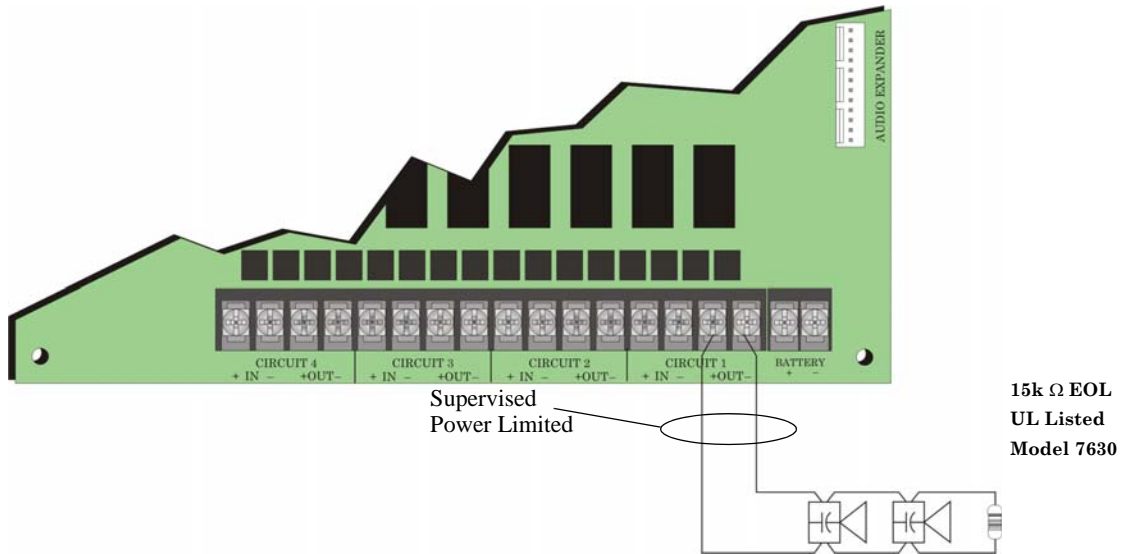


Figure 3-29 Class B (Style Y) Speaker Configuration

3.9.4.3 Class A (Style Z)

Figure 3-30 illustrates how to wire speakers to the control panel using Class A (Style Z) wiring.

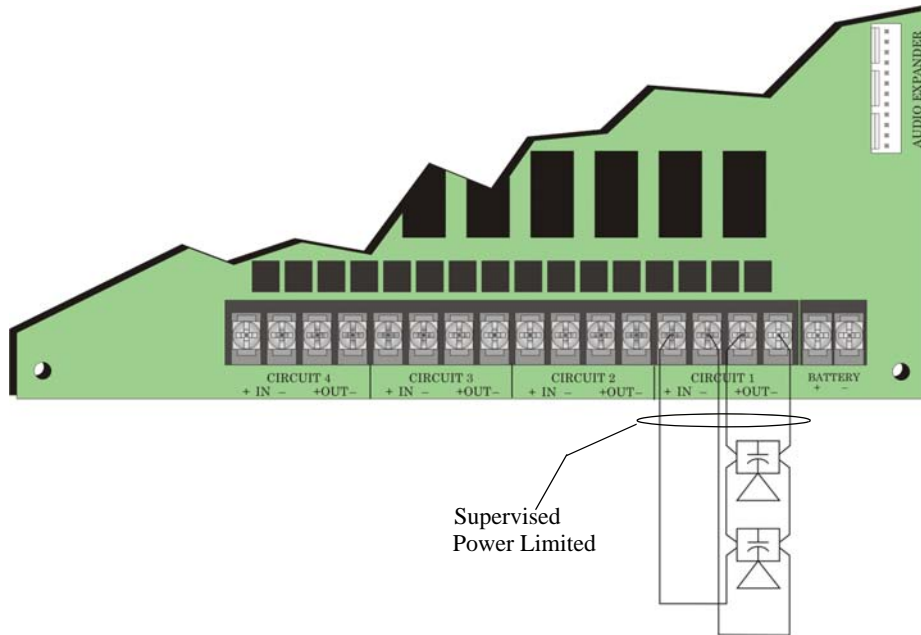


Figure 3-30 Class A (Style Z) Speaker Configuration

3.9.5 VBUS Wiring

The VBUS is an analog voice bus that carries the recorded voice messages from the VIP-VCM to the VIP-125s, or the voice messages generated from a system microphone to the VIP-125s. The maximum resistance on the VBUS is 20Ω

Connect the VBUS from the VIP-VCM to the VIP-125s as shown in Figure 3-31.

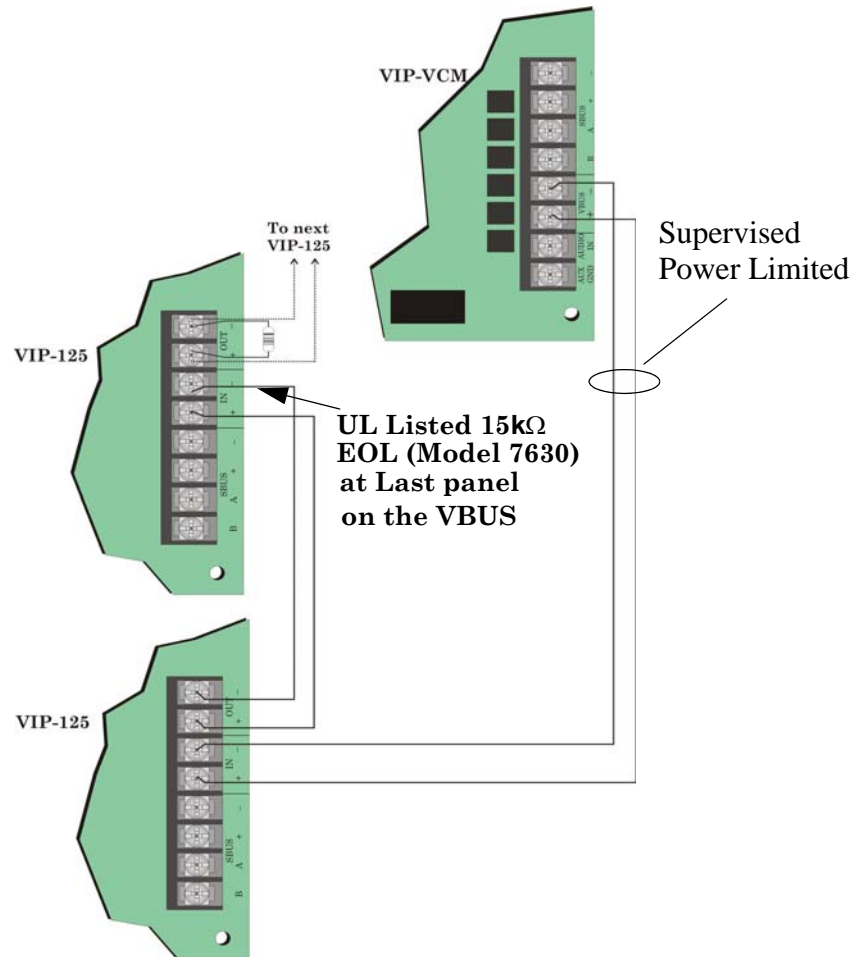


Figure 3-31 VBUS Wiring

3.9.6 SBUS Wiring

This section contains information on how to connect VIP-125s (up to 8) onto the main control SBUS. Refer to Section 3.3 for SBUS specifications. Wire the SBUS as shown in Figure 3-32 or Figure 3-33

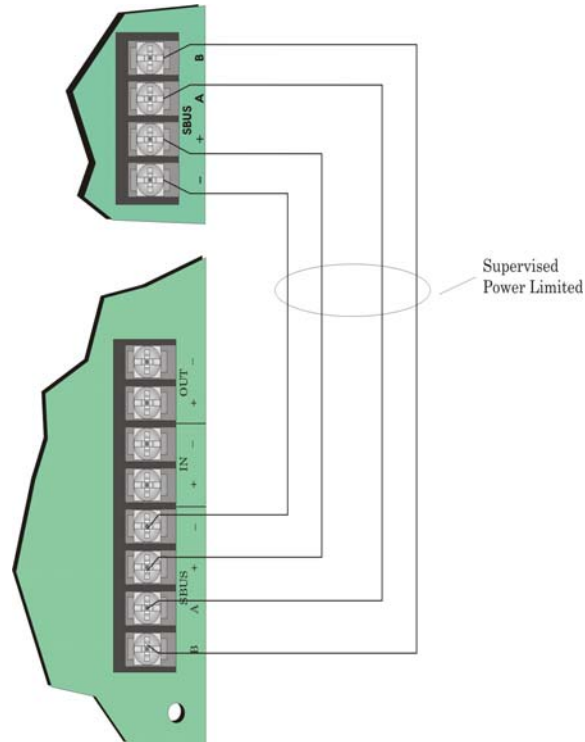


Figure 3-32 SBUS Connections of the VIP-125

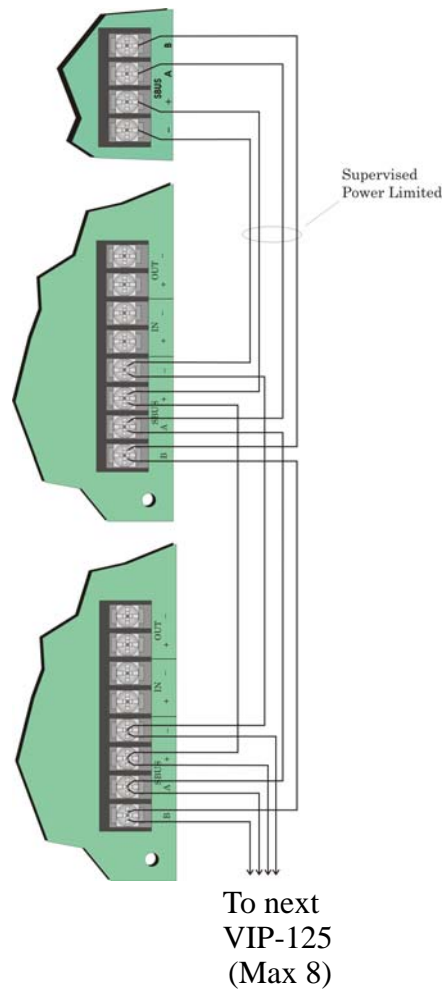


Figure 3-33 Connecting Multiple VIP-125s to the SBUS

See Section 3.12 for information on setting SBUS addresses.

3.9.7 Connecting AC Power

At installation, connect the AC terminals to the power source as shown in Figure 3-34. It may be necessary for a professional electrician to make this connection.

The AC terminals are rated as 120 VAC, 60 Hz or 230 VAC, 50 Hz.

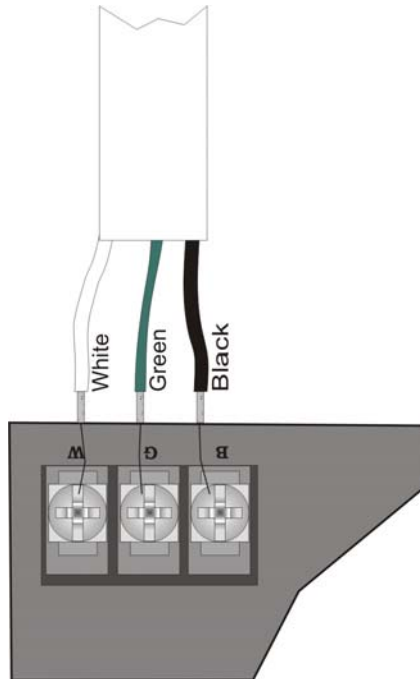


Figure 3-34 AC Connection

3.9.8 Backup Battery for VIP-125

The following steps explain how to connect the batteries (refer to Figure 3-35):

1. Connect the black wire of the battery harness to the (-) side of the battery #2.
2. Connect the jumper wire provided from the positive (+) side of battery #2 to the negative side of battery #1.
3. Connect the red wire from the battery harness to the positive (+) side of battery #1

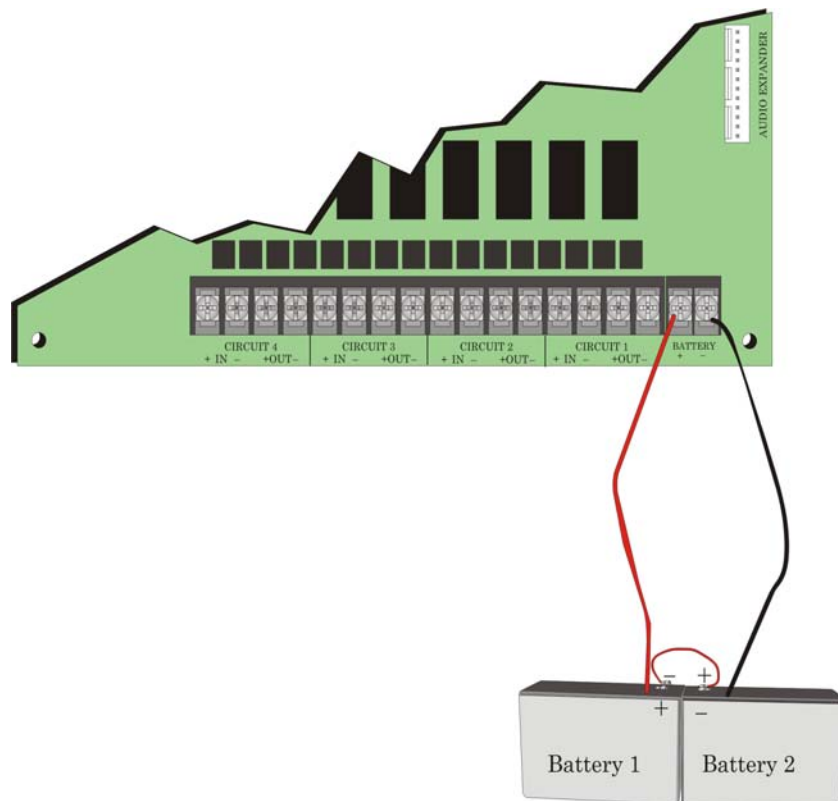


Figure 3-35 Battery Connection to VIP-125

3.9.9 Calculating Current Draw and Standby Battery

This section helps you determine the current draw and standby battery needs for your installation (18 Ampere Hours maximum will fit in cabinet). Complete the remaining instructions in Table 3-4.

Batteries larger than 18 AH will not fit in the main control cabinet, and must be housed in the RBB Accessory Battery Cabinet. Maximum of 35 amp hr for the system.

Table 3-4. Current Draw Calculations

Device	No. of Devices	Current Per Device	Standby Current	Alarm Current
VIP-125	1	Standby: 375 mA	375 mA	
		Alarm: 700 mA		700 mA
VIP-CE4	0 or 1	Standby: 20 mA		
		Alarm (All Channels): 180 mA		mA
Current Subtotals:			mA	mA
Notification Devices	Refer to device manual for number of devices and current ratings.			
Current Subtotals:			mA	mA
C	Total current rating of all devices in system (Line B) X .001		A	A
D	Number of standby hours (24 or 60 for NFPA 72)		H	
E	Multiply line C (standby current) and D:		Total standby AH	AH
F	Alarm sounding period in hours (For example, 5 minutes = .0833 hours):			H
G	Multiply line C (alarm current) and F:		Total alarm AH	AH
H	Add lines E and G (AH = Ampere Hours):		Total AH required	AH

3.10 Installing the VIP-CE4

The VIP-CE4 adds four audio circuits to the VIP-50 or VIP-125. The VIP-CE4 mounts inside the VIP-50 or VIP-125 cabinet.

Follow these steps to install the VIP-CE4:

1. Using the four supplied screws mount the VIP-CE4 in the VIP-50/VIP-125 cabinet as shown in Figure 3-36.

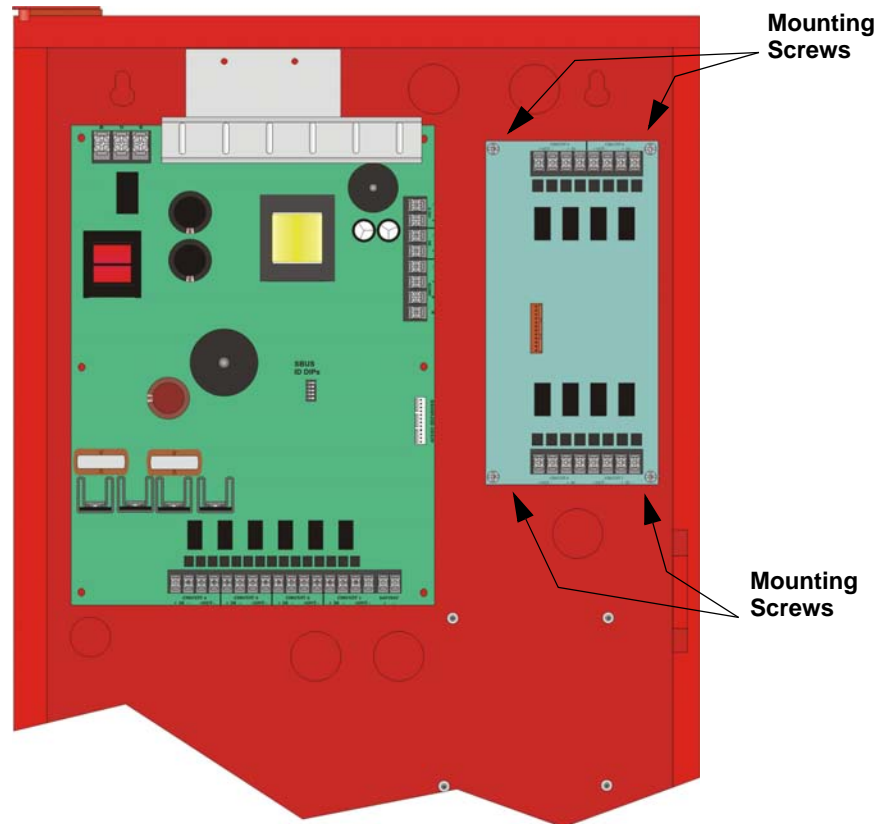


Figure 3-36 Mounting the VIP-CE4

2. Connect the audio expander harness (PN 130426) from the connector labeled “Audio Expander” on the VIP-50/VIP-125 to the connector on the VIP-CE4 as shown in Figure 3-37.

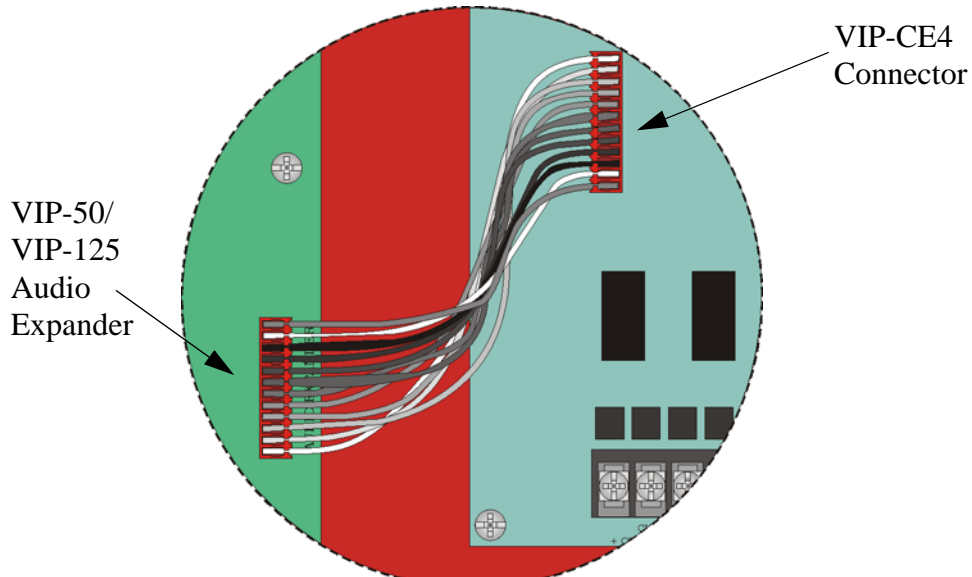


Figure 3-37 Audio Expander Wire Harness Connections

3. Wire audio circuits as shown in Section 3.8.4.

3.11 Installing the SCSS-700RM

The SCSS-700RM is a combination supervised remote microphone and annunciator.

3.11.1 SCSS-700RM Board Layout

The following is a description of the SCSS-700RM voice control module components.

Note: The VIP-VCM and SCSS-700RM circuits boards look identical, but they are not interchangeable. The VIP-VCM is mounted in the SCSS-700VS cabinet and the SCSS-700RM is mounted in the SCSS-700RM cabinet.

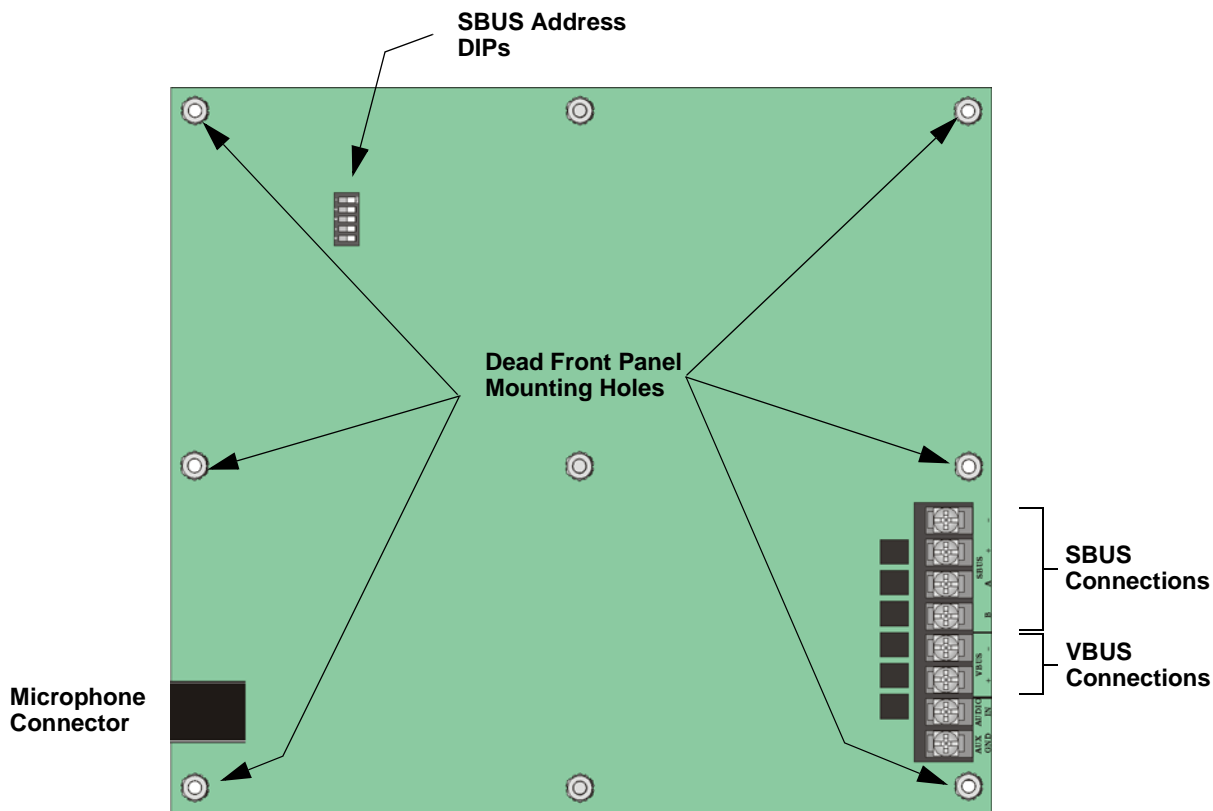


Figure 3-38 Back View of SCSS-700RM

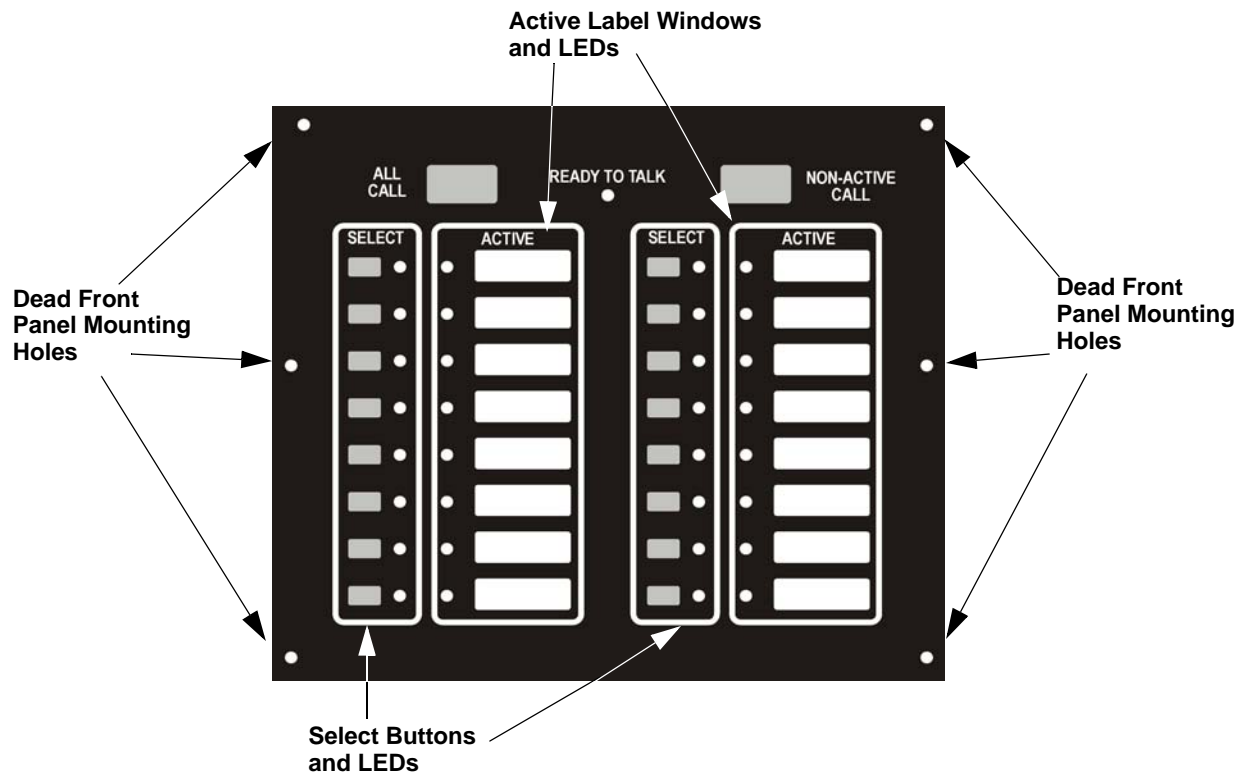


Figure 3-39 Front View SCSS-700RM

3.11.2 Wiring the SCSS-700RM

1. Refer to Figure 3-41 to properly connect the SCSS-700RM to the FACPs SBUS.

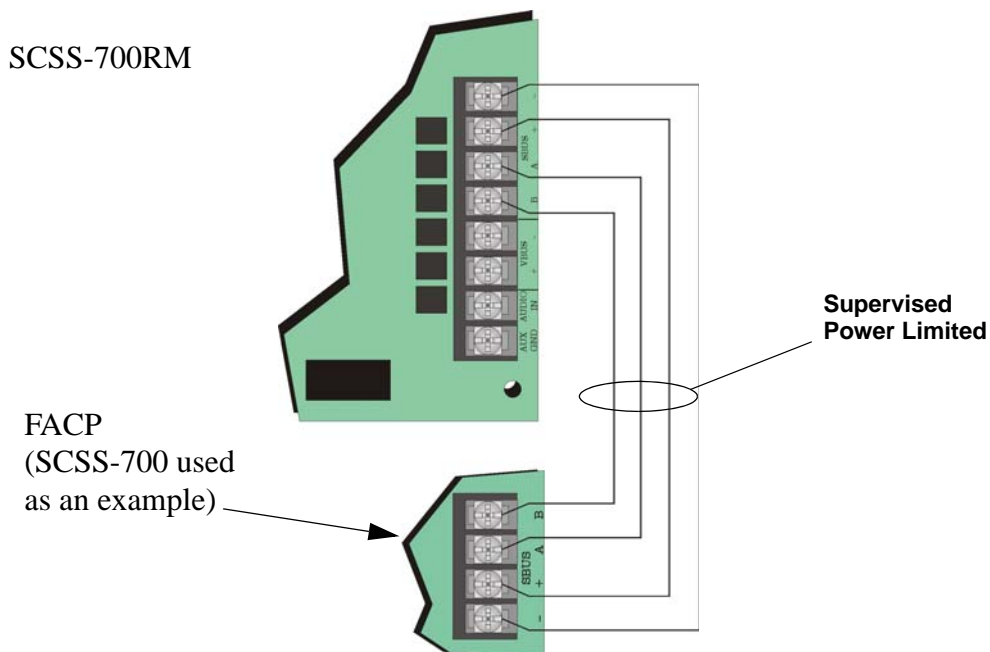


Figure 3-40 SBUS Connections

2. See Section 3.12 to set SBUS addressing.
3. Connect the SBUS to the annunciator and SCSS-700RM. See Figure 3-41.

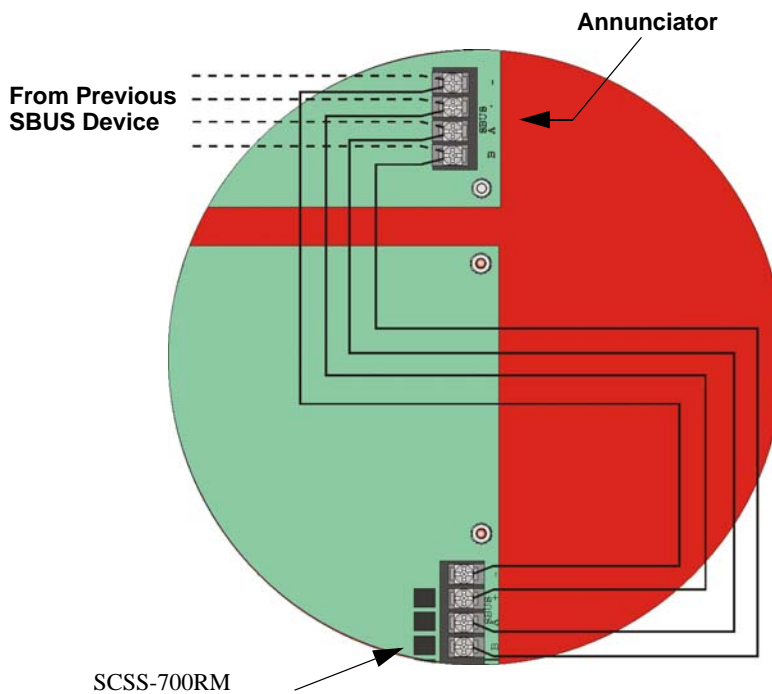


Figure 3-41 SBUS Wiring for SCSS-700RM

4. Set the SBUS address on the annunciator and the SCSS-700RM board.
See Section 3.12.
5. Connect the SCSS-700RM to the VBUS and VIP-125.

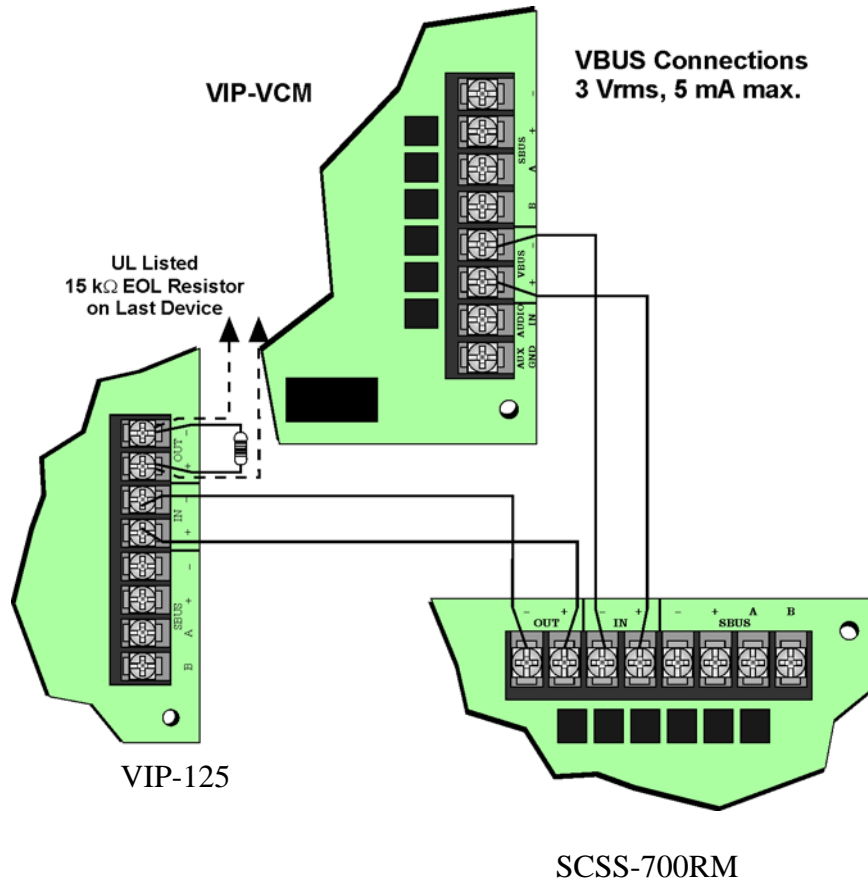


Figure 3-42 VBUS and VIP-125 Wiring for SCSS-700RM

3.11.3 Installing the Microphone

To install the microphone follow these steps:

1. Clip the microphone into the microphone clip. See Figure 3-43.

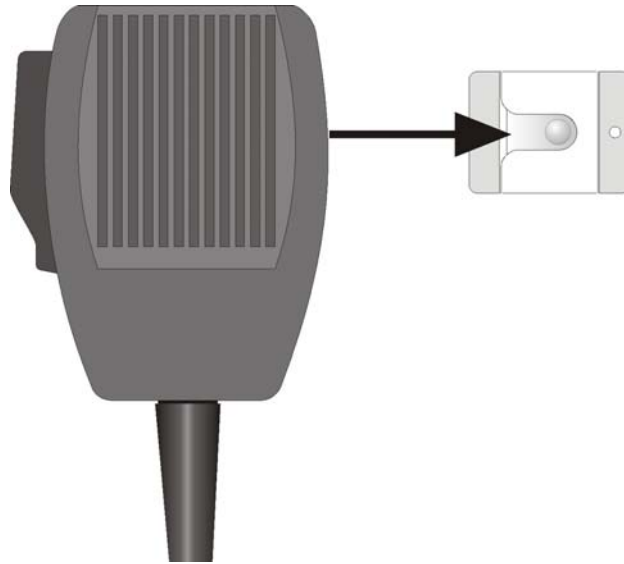


Figure 3-43 Sliding Microphone into Microphone Clip

2. Insert Microphone cord through hole at the bottom of the dead front panel. See Figure 3-44.

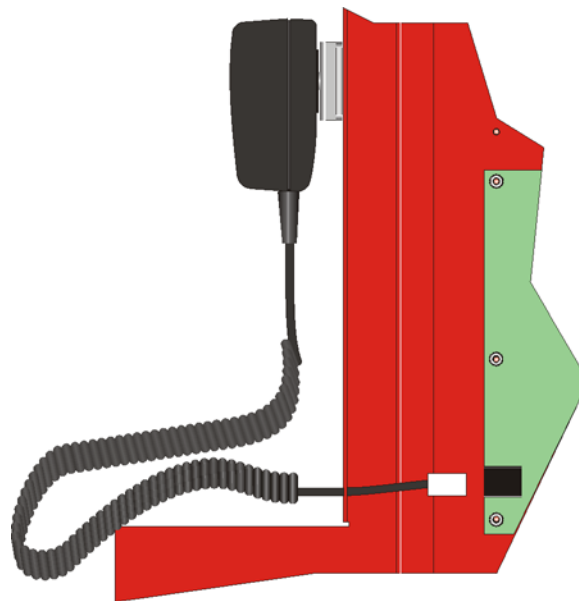


Figure 3-44 Microphone Cord Inserted Through Dead Front Panel Hole

3. Attach strain relief clip to microphone cord. The strain relief clip should have about 2-3/4" of microphone cord through it. See Figure 3-45.

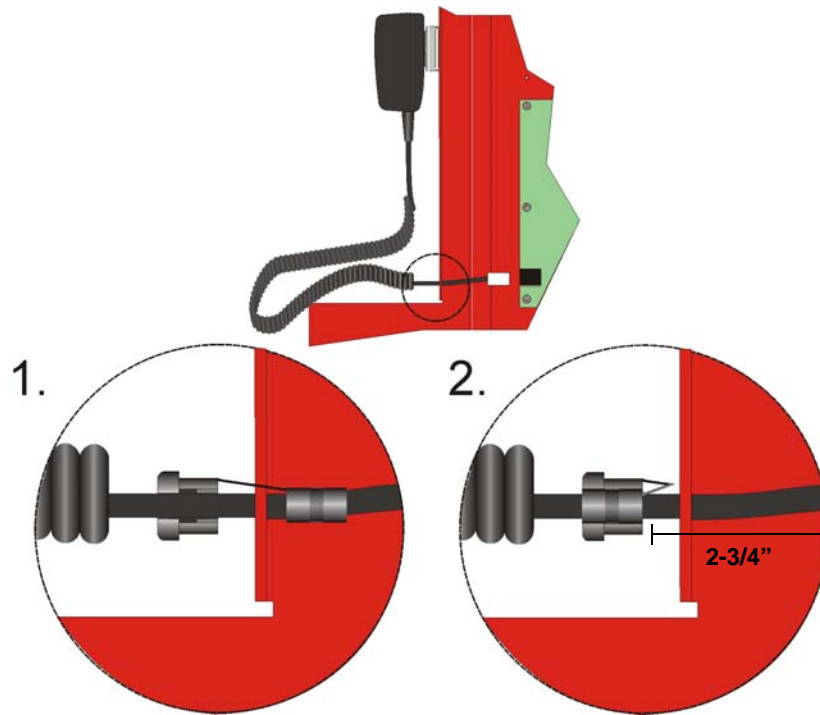


Figure 3-45 Installing Strain Relief Clip

4. Push the strain into the hole in the dead front panel.

3.11.4 To Remove the SCSS-700RM

To remove the SCSS-700RM follow these steps:

1. Remove AC power and disconnect batteries from the main control panel.
2. Disconnect the SBUS connections from the SBUS terminals on the SCSS-700RM. See Figure 3-40.
3. Disconnect any devices connected to the VBUS. See Figure 3-38.

4. Unplug the Microphone from the microphone connector. See Figure 3-46.

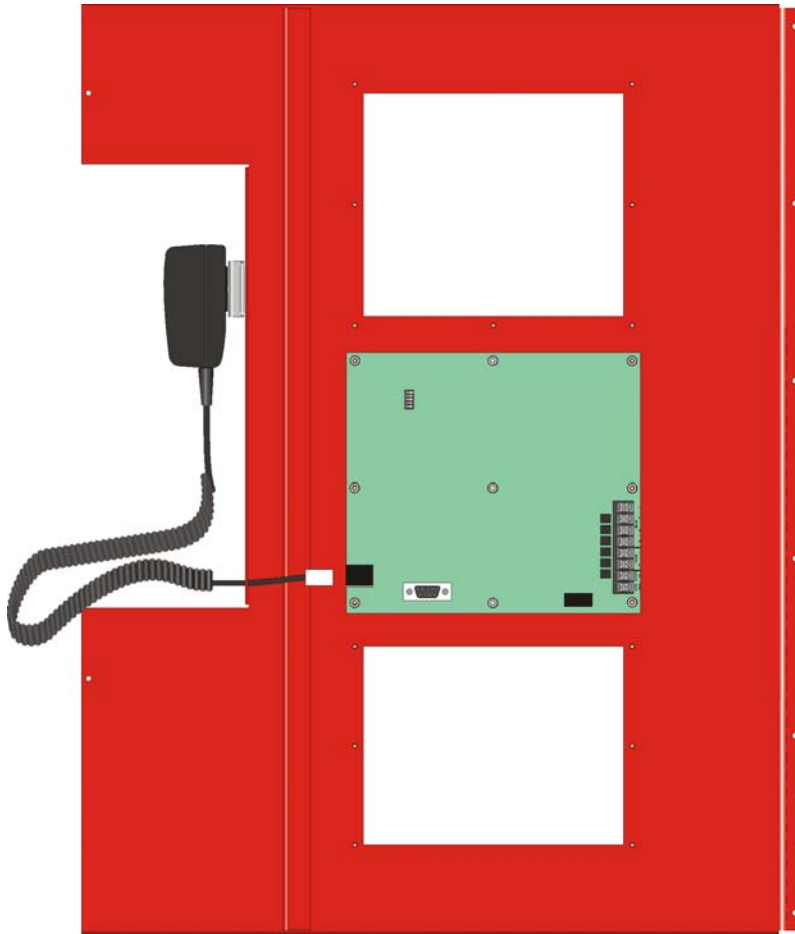


Figure 3-46 Back View of Dead Front Panel

5. Remove the six ¼" hex nuts that hold the SCSS-700RM in place.
6. Lift the SCSS-700RM off of the dead front panel.

3.12 Addressing SBUS Devices

When installing a hardware module (such as, 5815XL, 5824, 5496, 5895XL, 5865-3 or 5865-4, VIP-50, VIP-125, VIP-VCM, and SCSS-700RMs), you must use the DIP switches on the module to assign an ID# to the module. Address zero is an invalid address and is not allowed.

Figure 3-47 shows all possible DIP switch positions and their correlation to a numerical ID. For example, to select ID 2, place DIP switch 2 in the up position.

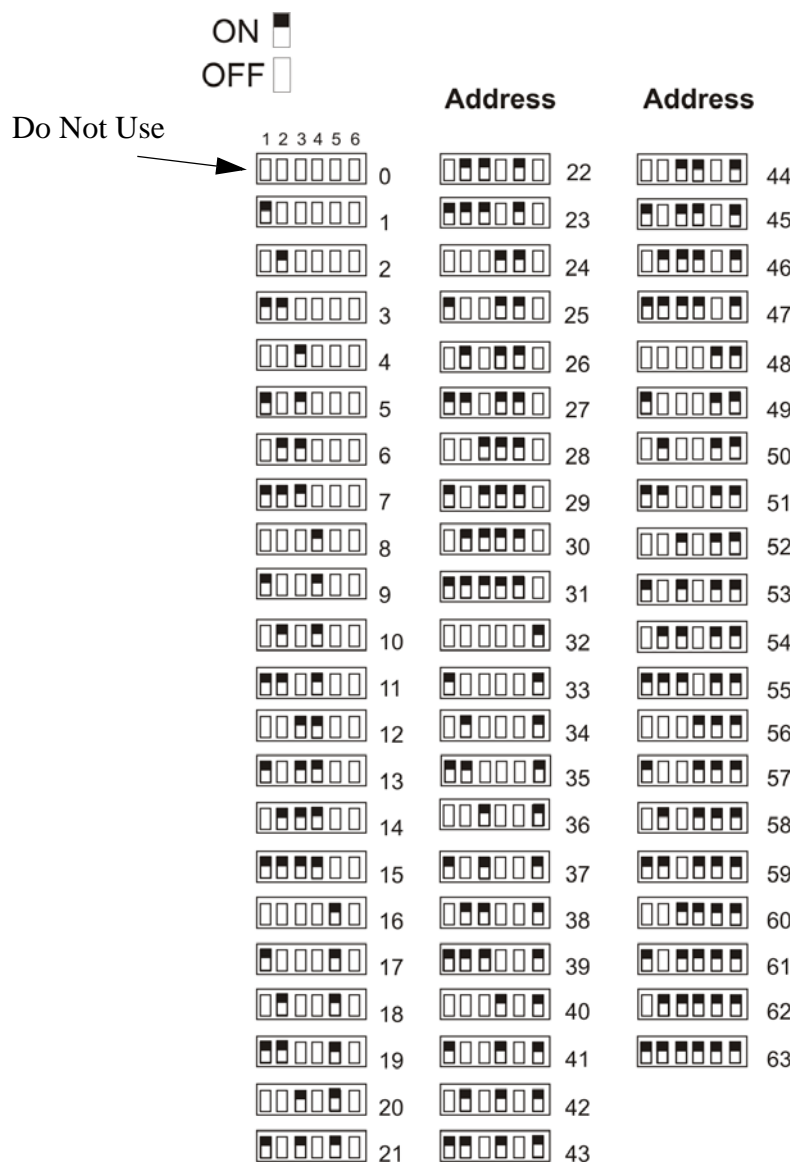


Figure 3-47 Possible SBUS module addresses

Section 4

Voice Operation Overview

This section of the manual describes the voice operation concept and how the control panel output groups operate together to create an effective integrated voice evacuation system.

Note: For complete manual programming operation, refer to the programming section of the main control panel installation manual. All options described in the programming section can also be performed using the SCSS-700PK (Software Suite).

4.1 Typical Voice Applications

In order to understand the voice operation more clearly this section of the manual provides typical applications of a voice evacuation system.

The main control panel can have up to 64 separate voice circuits that can be mapped to voice output groups which can be controlled with up to 32 switches (VIP-VCM combined with VIP-SW16).

For example, in a system that uses 4 voice circuits that cover four wings of a facility, each wing might be named according to its compass position (North, South, East, and West Wing). See Figure 4-1.

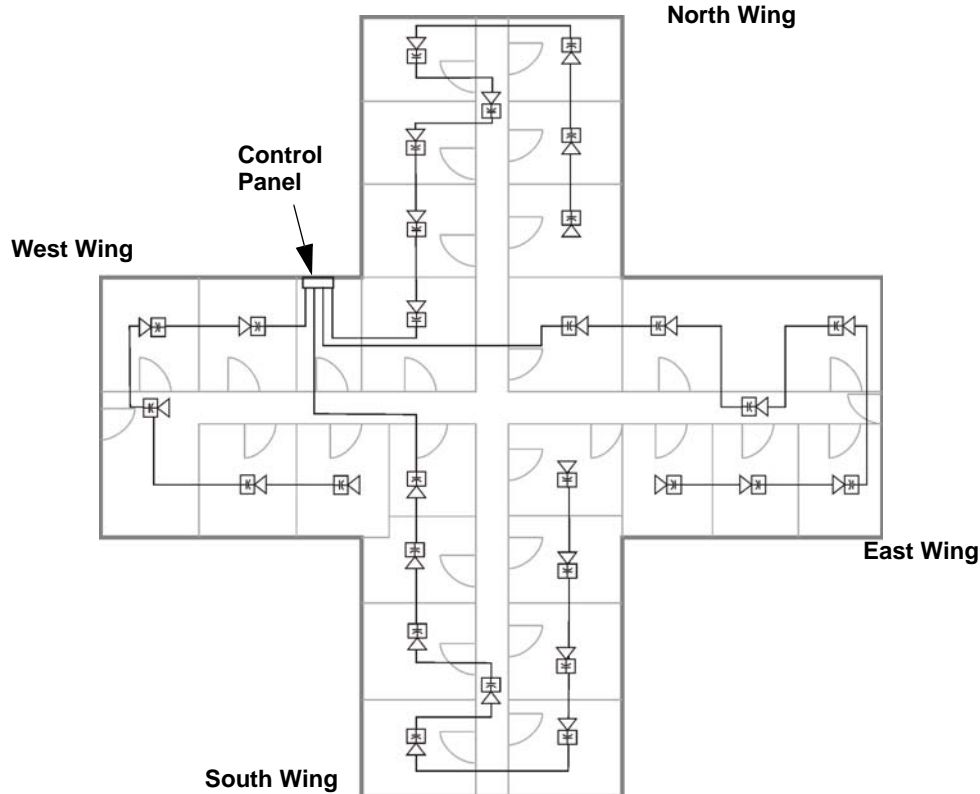


Figure 4-1 Example Application for Voice Evacuation Circuits

Each of the 4 Circuits can be mapped to a single switch on the VIP-VCM so that when the button corresponding to the voice output group is pressed the speakers in that voice output group will be activated when the microphone is used. When the ALL CALL button is pressed then all audio output groups will be activated when the microphone is used.

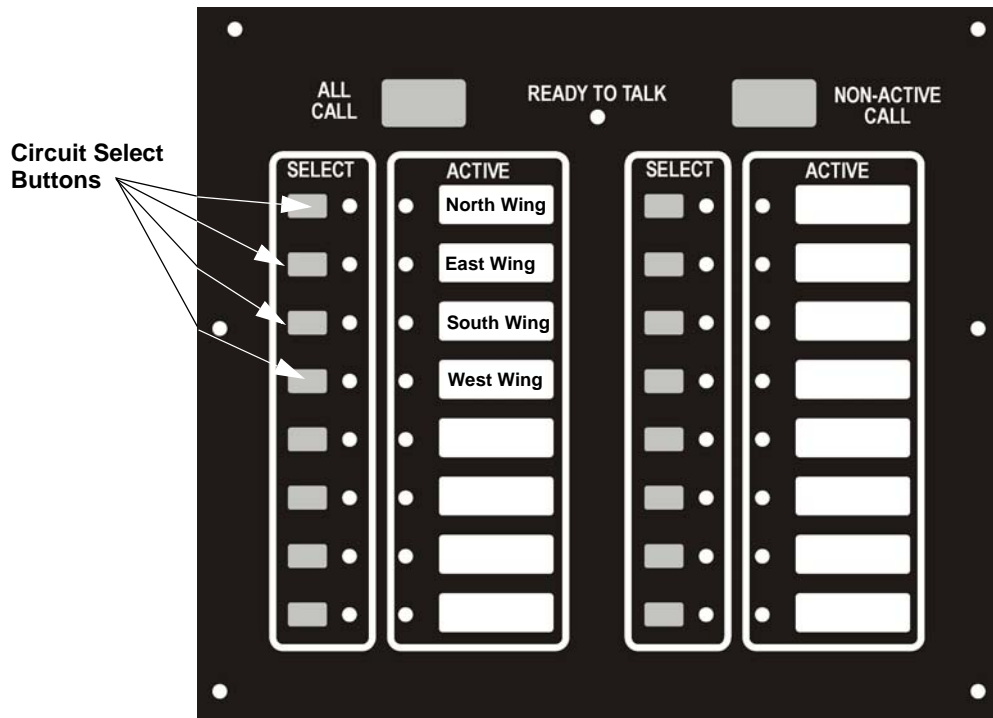


Figure 4-2 VIP-VCM Front View

4.2 Recording Custom Messages

The VIP-Series controls come with three recorded messages (see Table 4-1). Message 1 & 2 can be changed through the 7780 software; Message 3 can be recorded from the microphone or by using the 7780 software. Message 1 & 2 are 32 seconds long, and Message 3 is 49 seconds long.

Table 4-1: Preprogrammed Messages

Message No.	Voice Gender	Message
Message 1	Female	ATTENTION PLEASE. There has been a report of an emergency. Proceed calmly to the nearest exit and leave the building immediately. Do not use the elevators. Use stairwells where necessary. All handicapped occupants shall use the building's evacuation plan.
Message 2	Male	We have a fire alarm in our building. Please stay in your apartment and keep your apartment doors closed; Keep your windows shut and leave all fire doors closed. Do not use the elevators, and stand by for further instructions.
Message 3	Female	ATTENTION PLEASE. The signal tone you have just heard indicates a report of an event in the building. Please await further instructions while the report is being verified. If further action is necessary, you will be instructed to follow floor response plans.

When in the record mode, the following VIP-VCM LEDs will function as follows:

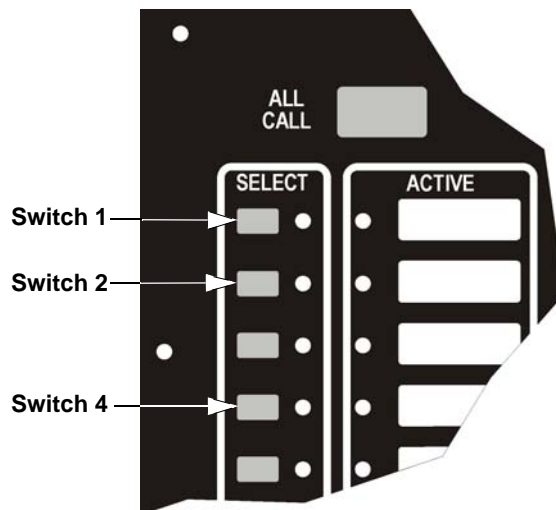
Table 4-2: LED Functions During Programming

Switch LED	Active LED Status	Meaning
Switch 1 LED	Lit	Message stored in user message 3 location.
Switch 2 LED	Lit	Recording user message.
Switch 3 LED	Lit	Flash error, need to erase and record again.
Switch 4 LED	Lit	Erasing user message 3 location in progress.

When in the record mode the following VIP-VCM switches will function as follows:

Switch	Function
Switch 1	Play back and stop message
Switch 2	Play and stop message on Aux Audio terminals.
Switch 4	Erase user message 3.

Note: If a message is already stored in user message 3 memory location, then the message played on the aux audio channel will only play and not record when switch 2 is pressed.



4.2.1 Input User Message 3 From the Aux Audio Input

Follow these steps to input user message 3 into the VIP-VCM:

Note: Refer to the FACP's installation manual section 7 for detailed programming information.

1. Wire a speaker cable with 1/8" mini plug (Radio Shack Cat. No. 42-2454) to Aux Audio GND and IN terminals. Refer to Figure 4-3.

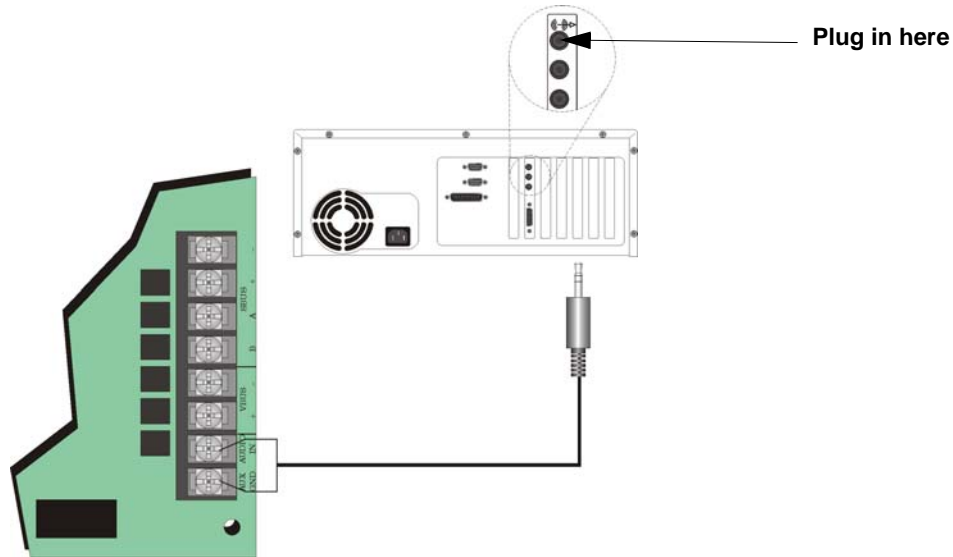


Figure 4-3 Aux Audio Connection for Recording

2. Plug the mini plug into the Line Out/Headphone jack on a PC or Laptop. See Figure 4-3.
3. Enter programming mode at the main control panel.
4. Select option 9 VIP-VCM Maint.
5. Select option 2 Local Recording.
6. Select which module you wish to have the playback from.
7. Select the circuit on the selected module you wish the playback to be from.
8. Press switch 2 and start playing the audio file from your PC at the same time. See Figure 4-4.

This is a menu of what the VIP-VCM switch functions look like.

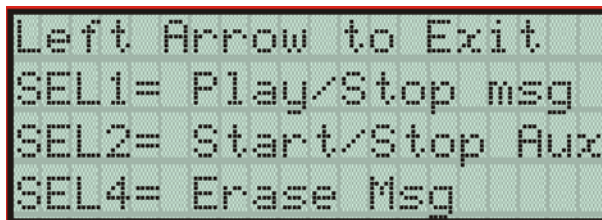


Figure 4-4 Recording Options Window of FACP

Note: If a message is already stored in user message 3 memory location, then the message played on the aux audio channel will only play and not record when switch 2 is pressed. See Table 4-2.

9. When the audio file from the PC is finish playing press switch 2 again.

4.2.2 Input Message 3 Using Microphone

1. Enter programming mode at main control panel.
2. Select option 9 VIP-VCM Maint.
3. Select option 2 Local Recording.
4. Select which module you wish to have the playback from.
5. Select the circuit on the selected module you wish the playback to be from.
6. When ready press the button on the microphone in and say your message.

Note: If a message is already stored in user message 3 memory location, then the message heard from the microphone will only be heard and not recorded when the microphone is activated. See Table 4-2.

7. To save the message, release the button on the microphone.
8. If you wish to hear your message played back, press Switch 1 on the VIP-VCM.
If you are not satisfied with the recorded message, erase it (see Section 4.2.3) and then repeat steps 1 through 8.

4.2.3 Erasing User Message 3

To erase the message stored in message 3 memory location follow these steps:

1. Enter programming mode at main control panel.
2. Select option 9 VIP-VCM Maint.
3. Select option 2 Local Recording.
4. Select which module you wish to have the playback from.
5. Select the circuit on the selected module you wish the playback to be from.
6. Momentarily press switch 4 on the VIP-VCM. The active LED for switch 4 will come on while the message is being erased. When the message is erased both LEDs for switch 1 and 4 will turn off.

4.2.4 Using 7780 Software

The 7780 software is a software support utility that is used to download recorded messages (in .ske format stored on your PC hard drive) to the various message locations of the VIP-Series controls. Messages can be uploaded from the VIP-Series control, stored, and used again in similar installations. The 7780 software can also be used to move messages to different message locations. For example, move message 1 to message 3 memory location.

To read/write SKE formatted messages to and from the main panel, follow these steps:

1. Make sure that panel is in normal standby mode.

2. Connect the PC to the VIP-VCM using a standard 9-pin serial cable. See Figure 4-5.

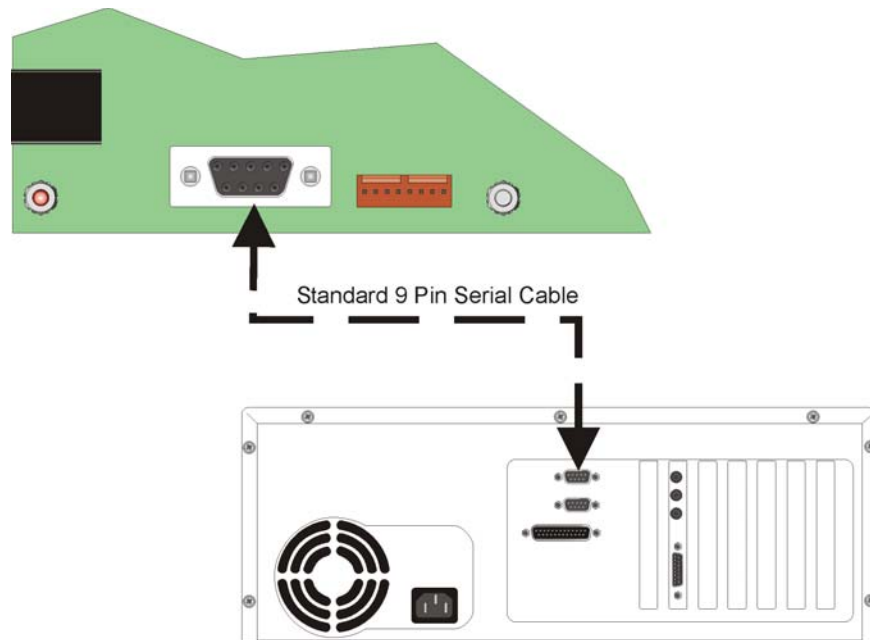


Figure 4-5 Serial Cable Connections

3. Run the 7780 software.
4. Select the appropriate COM port that you are using.
5. Press the "Capture Panel" button. (A capture dialog will appear on the screen.)
6. Enter programming mode on the main control panel.
7. Select option 9.
8. Select option 1.
9. The "Capture" dialog should disappear after the PC-panel connection is established.
10. Select "Read from Panel" to read a message and store onto your hard drive, or "Write to Panel" to transfer a .SKE formatted message to the panel.
11. Select the appropriate message location you wish to read/write.
12. Enter the file name you wish to transfer (Press "Browse" to display a list of files.)
13. Press "Start" to start the transfer.
14. When transfer is completed, press "Release Panel".
15. Exit programing on the main control panel.
16. Remove 9-pin serial cable.

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