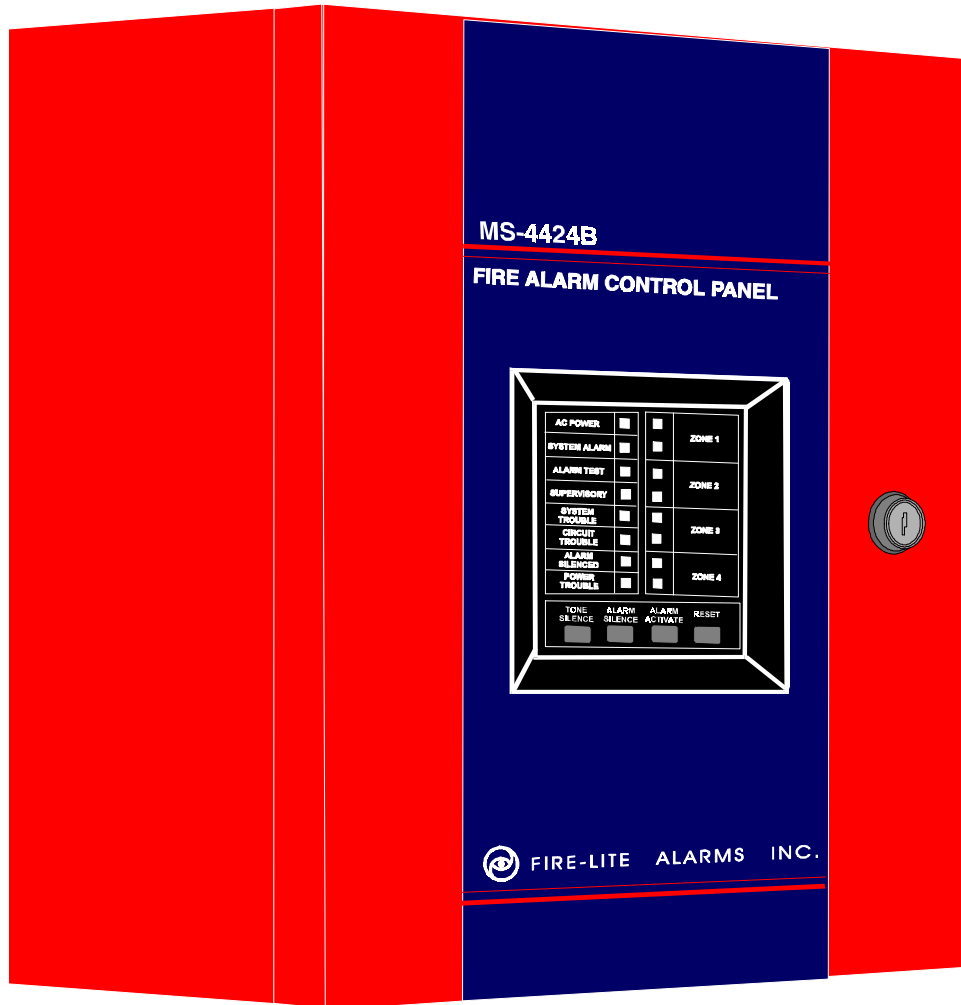


The MS-4412B/MS-4424B(E) FIRE ALARM CONTROL PANELS



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 this manual is read and understood.

CAUTION - *System Reacceptance Test after Software Changes:* To ensure proper system operation, this product must be tested in accordance with NFPA 72-1993 Chapter 7 after any programming operation or change in site-specific software. Reacceptance testing is required after any change, addition or deletion of system components, or after any modification, repair or adjustment to system hardware or wiring.

All components, circuits, system operations, or software functions known to be affected by a change must be 100% tested. In addition, to ensure that other operations are not inadvertently affected, at least 10% of initiating devices that are not directly affected by the change, up to a maximum of 50 devices, must also be tested and proper system operation verified.

This system meets NFPA requirements for operation at 0-49° C/32-120° F and at a relative humidity of 85% RH (non-condensing) at 30° C/86° F. However, the useful life of the system's standby batteries and the electronic components may be adversely affected by extreme temperature ranges and humidity. Therefore, it is recommended that this system and its peripherals be installed in an environment with a nominal 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 interferences, 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, and printed circuit board location.

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

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

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.

Fire Alarm System Limitations

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 - both 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.

FCC Warning

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

Canadian Requirements

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

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

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I NFPA Standards

These control panels comply with the following NFPA standards:

NFPA 72-1993 Central Station Signaling Systems (Automatic, Manual, and Waterflow). Protected Premises Unit (Requires NOTI-FIRE 911A/911AC DACT or MS-5012 Slave Communicator).

NFPA 72-1993 Local (Automatic, Manual, Waterflow and Sprinkler Supervisory) Fire Alarm Systems.

NFPA 72-1993 Auxiliary (Automatic, Manual, and Waterflow) Fire Alarm Systems. (Requires 4XTMF.)

NFPA 72-1993 Remote Station (Automatic, Manual, and Waterflow) Fire Alarm Systems. (Requires 4XTMF or NOTI-FIRE 911A/911AC DACT.)

NFPA 72-1993 Proprietary (Automatic, Manual, and Waterflow) Fire Alarm Systems. (Requires Potter EFT-C McCulloh Transmitter.)

II Additional Information

Note: Before proceeding, the installer should be familiar with the following documents and standards:

NFPA 72 National Fire Alarm Code

Underwriters Laboratories Documents:

UL 38 Manually Actuated Signaling Boxes

UL 217 Smoke Detectors, Single and Multiple Station

UL 228 Door Closers - Holders for Fire Alarm Systems

UL 268 Smoke Detectors for Fire Alarm Systems

UL 268A Smoke Detectors for Duct Applications

UL 346 Waterflow Indicators for Fire Alarm Systems

UL 464 Audible Signaling Appliances

UL 521 Heat Detectors for Fire Alarm Systems

UL 864 Standard for Control Units for Fire Alarm Systems

UL 1481 Power Supplies for Fire Alarm Systems

UL 1638 Visual Signaling Appliances

UL 1971 Signaling Devices for the Hearing Impaired

CAN/ULC-S524-M91 Standard for Installation of Fire Alarm Systems

CAN/ULC-S527-M87 Standard for Control Units for Fire Alarm Systems

Other:

NEC Article 300 Wiring Methods

NEC Article 760 Fire Alarm Systems

Applicable Local and State Building Codes

Requirements of the Local Authority Having Jurisdiction

Noti-Fire 911A Manual, Document 74-06200-005

MS-5012 Manual, Document 15465

Fire-Lite Device Compatibility Document, 15384.

ADA Americans with Disabilities Act

1.0 The MS-4412B/MS-4424B(E)

1.1 Features

- Microprocessor-controlled.
- Power-limited on all circuits except Municipal Box Output and the relay output.
- Alarm and trouble resound.
- Four Style B Initiating Device Circuits.
- Two Style Y Notification Appliance Circuits.
- General alarm and trouble relays.
- Optional module for 4 zone relays (4412ZM/4XZMF).
- Optional transmitter module (4412TM/4XTMF). Complies with NFPA 72-1993 Auxiliary and Remote Station Fire Alarm Systems.
- Optional supervised remote annunciator (RZA-4XF). Requires LED Interface Module (4412LM/4XLMF).
- Optional digital communicator (NOTI-FIRE 911A/911AC). Complies with NFPA 72-1993 Central Station and NFPA 72 Remote Station Fire Alarm Systems.
- Waterflow Input Option.
- Supervisory Input Option.
- Complies with NFPA 72-1993 Proprietary Fire Alarm Systems (requires Potter EFT-C McCulloh Transmitter).
- One Man Walk Test.
- Disable/enable controls per Initiating Device Circuit.
- Last Event Recall.
- Battery/Earth fault supervision.
- Fuse protection on all Notification Appliance Circuits.
- Unregulated output power, 2.25 amperes.
- 7 AH to 15 AH battery options, up to 90 hours standby.
- Resettable and non-resettable regulated power outputs.
- Extensive transient protection.
- Watchdog timer to supervise microprocessor (includes MICRO FAIL LED).
- Output circuits protected against false activations.
- Slide-in zone identification labels.
- Steel cabinet 14.5" wide by 14" high by 3" deep.
- Dead-front dress panel option (DP-4424B).
- Alarm verification option.
- 120 VAC and 240 VAC (24 VDC only) versions available.

1.2 Circuits

Input Circuits

Initiating Device Circuit 1 (Style B)

Initiating Device Circuit 2 (Style B)

Initiating Device Circuit 3 (Style B)

Initiating Device Circuit 4 (Style B)

Output circuits

Notification Appliance Circuit 1 (Style Y)

Notification Appliance Circuit 2 (Style Y)

Front Panel Control Switches

Switch 1 Tone Silence

Switch 2 Alarm Silence

Switch 3 Alarm Activate

Switch 4 System Reset

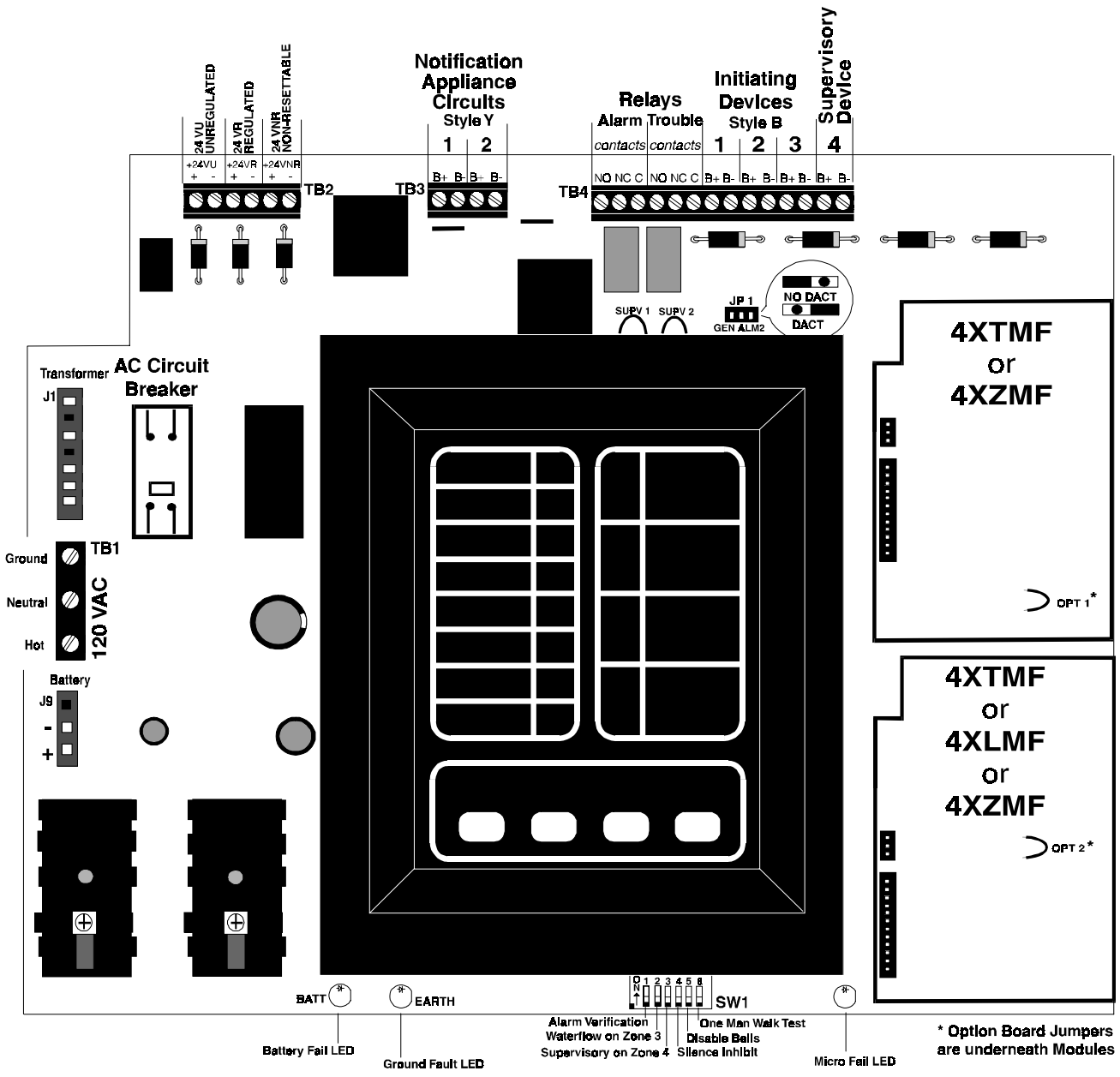


Figure 1.0-1: MS-4412B/MS-4424B(E) Installation Diagram

1.3 Optional Boards

The MS-4412B/MS-4424B(E) has mounting slots for two option boards. Any two of the following three option modules may be installed. (see Section "Optional Modules")

Transmitter Module (4412TM, 12V; 4XTMF, 24V)

The Transmitter Module provides a supervised output for local energy municipal box transmitter (for NFPA 72-1993 Auxiliary Fire Alarm Systems) and alarm and trouble reverse polarity circuits (for NFPA 72-1993 Remote Station Fire Alarm Systems). Also included is a DISABLE switch and disable trouble LED. *As a jumper option, the alarm reverse polarity circuit will open on trouble if no alarm exists.*

For Local Energy Municipal Box service (NFPA 72-1993 Auxiliary Fire Alarm Systems)

Supervisory current: 5.0 mA.

Trip current: 0.35 amps (subtracted from Notification Appliance power).

Coil Voltage: 3.65 VDC./ Coil resistance: 14.6 ohms.

Maximum allowable wire resistance between panel and trip coil: 3 ohms.

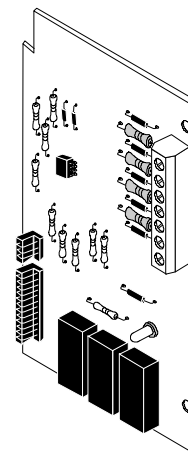
Municipal Box wiring can leave the building.

For Remote Station service (NFPA 72-1993 Remote Station Fire Alarm Systems):

Maximum load for each circuit: 10 mA.

Reverse polarity output voltage: 12 VDC: MS-4412B, 24 VDC: MS-4424B(E).

Remote Alarm and Remote Trouble wiring can leave the building.



LED Interface Module (4412LM/4XLMF)

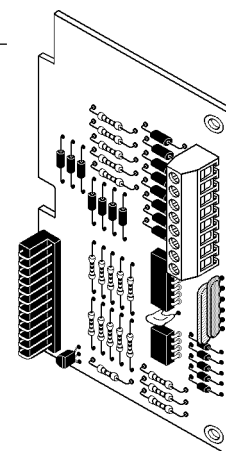
The LED Interface Module supports the RZA-4XF Remote Annunciator module. Annunciator wiring is supervised for open conditions by this module. The Annunciator Driver Module mounts to the main board, occupying one of the two option connectors.

Maximum voltage/current, each output:

MS-4412B: 13.3V/8mA

MS-4424B(E): 27.6V/8mA

Note: Outputs are power limited.



Zone Relay Module (4412ZM/4XZMF)

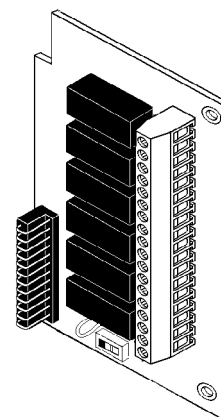
The Zone Relay module provides Form-C contacts for the following:

- Alarm Zone 1
- Alarm Zone 2
- Alarm Zone 3
- Alarm Zone 4 or Supervisory (see Section "Output Circuits")
- System Alarm
- System Trouble

Note: As a jumper option, the first four relays described above can be made silenceable.

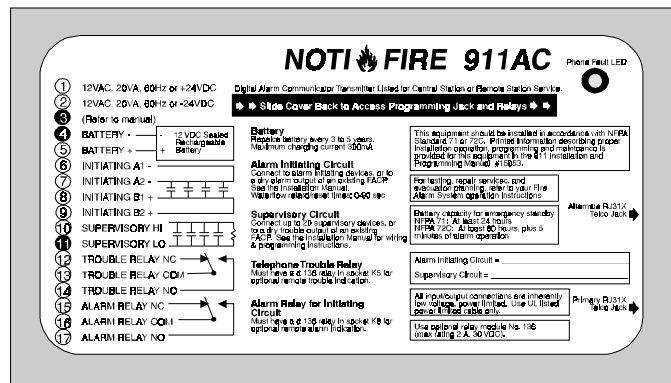
Dry Form-C contacts rated: 2.0 amps @ 30 VDC (resistive),
0.5 amps @ 30 VAC (resistive).

Use the Disconnect Switch located below the relays to disconnect the relays.



911AC Digital Communicator

The Noti•Fire 911AC is a stand-alone, three channel Digital Alarm Communicator Transmitter (DACT) designed to provide off-premises monitoring of a fire alarm control panel. The 911AC is triggered by the alarm, trouble, and/or supervisory contacts received from the control panel and converts them into digital transmission format. It communicates with a digital receiver by means of one of two transmission formats, BFSK or Pulsed Fast Signal Round format.



Install the Noti•Fire 911AC Digital Communicator in accordance with the 911AC Installation Manual. Interconnections between the control panel and the digital communicator are illustrated in Figure B-3.

Power Requirements: 24 VDC, 30 mA in Normal; 138 mA while communicating; 166.8 mA with alarm and trouble relays while communicating.

Retard time and Reset time must be programmed for zero seconds when connecting the alarm initiating circuit to an existing control panel.

For more detailed instructions, refer to the Noti•Fire 911AC manual, P/N 74-06200-005-A.

Note: 12V panels (MS-4412B) must use the 911AC.

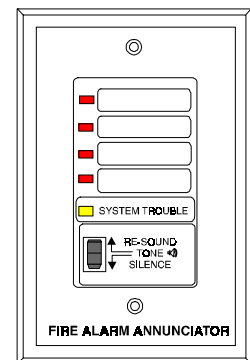
1.4 Remote Annunciator

Fire•Lite Alarms Remote Annunciator (RZA-4XF)

The Remote Annunciator mounts on a standard single-gang box, and provides LED indication of the following:

- Alarm Zone 1 (red)
- Alarm Zone 2 (red)
- Alarm Zone 3 (red)
- Alarm Zone 4 (red) or supervisory (see Section 3.4)
- System Trouble LED (yellow)

A Local Trouble Sounder and Silence Switch are also provided. All LED wiring is supervised for open conditions. Any open condition will cause the System Trouble LED to illuminate. Slide-in paper labels permit an easy change of zone information.



Notes:

- 1) The Remote Annunciator requires the use of an LED Interface module (4412LM/4XLMF).
- 2) When used with the MS-4412B, the RZA-4XF must be installed in the same room or within 20 ft. of the control panel.

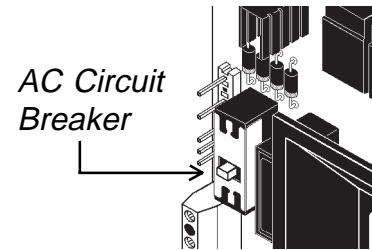
1.5 Specifications

AC Power

For **MS-4412B, MS-4424B**: 120 VAC, 50/60 Hz, 1.2 amps

For **MS-4424BE**: 220/240 VAC, 50 Hz, 0.6 amps

Wire size: minimum #14 AWG with 600V insulation



Battery (lead acid only)

Maximum Charging Circuit: MS-4412B: 13.8V, 1.5 amps

MS-4424B(E): 27.6V, 1.5 amps

Maximum Battery Capacity: 15 AH

(Batteries larger than 7 AH require the FIRE•LITE BB-17F or similar UL listed battery cabinet).

Initiating Device Circuits - four total

Power-limited circuitry

Operation: Style B

Normal Operating Voltage: MS-4412B: 12VDC (ripple = 1.0V peak-to-peak)

MS-4424B(E): 24 VDC (ripple = 1.0V peak-to-peak)

Alarm current: 15 mA minimum

Short circuit current: 40 mA maximum

Maximum detector current in standby: 2 mA (max) per zone

Maximum loop resistance: MS-4412B: 100 ohms / MS-4424B: 200 ohms

End-of-line resistor: MS-4412B: 2.2K, 1/2-Watt (part # R-2.2K UL listed)

MS-4424B(E): 4.7K, 1/2-Watt (part # 71252 UL listed)

Detector loop current is sufficient to ensure operation of one alarmed detector per zone.

Supervisory current: 5 mA (including end-of-line resistor)

Notification Appliance Circuits - two total

Power-limited circuitry

Operation: Style Y

Maximum allowable voltage drop due to wiring: 2 VDC

Normal Operating Voltage: MS-4412B: 12 VDC / MS-4424B: 24 VDC

Total current available to all external devices: 2.25 amps.

Maximum signaling current per circuit: 1.5 amps

End-of-line resistor: MS-4412B: 2.2K, 1/2-Watt (part # R-2.2K UL listed)

MS-4424B(E): 4.7K, 1/2-Watt (part # 71252 UL listed)

Alarm and Trouble Relays

Dry Form-C contacts rated: 2.0 amps @ 30 VDC (resistive), 0.5 amps @ 30 VAC (resistive). All relays must be connected to a power-limited power supply.

Four-wire Smoke Detector Power

Up to 200 mA is available for powering 4-wire smoke detectors.

Maximum ripple voltage: 1.0 V p/p

Non-resettable Power

Total DC current available from this output is up to 200 mA (subtracted from four-wire smoke power).

Maximum ripple voltage: 1.0 V p/p

Unregulated Power

Total DC current available for powering external devices is 0.5 amp (subtracted from 2.25 amps available to notification appliance circuits).

Maximum ripple voltage: 100 mV p/p

Note: For device compatibility data, refer to the Device Compatibility Chart.

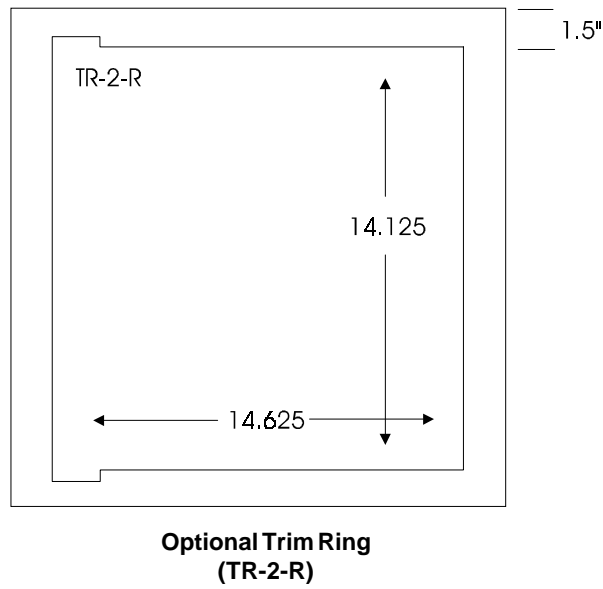
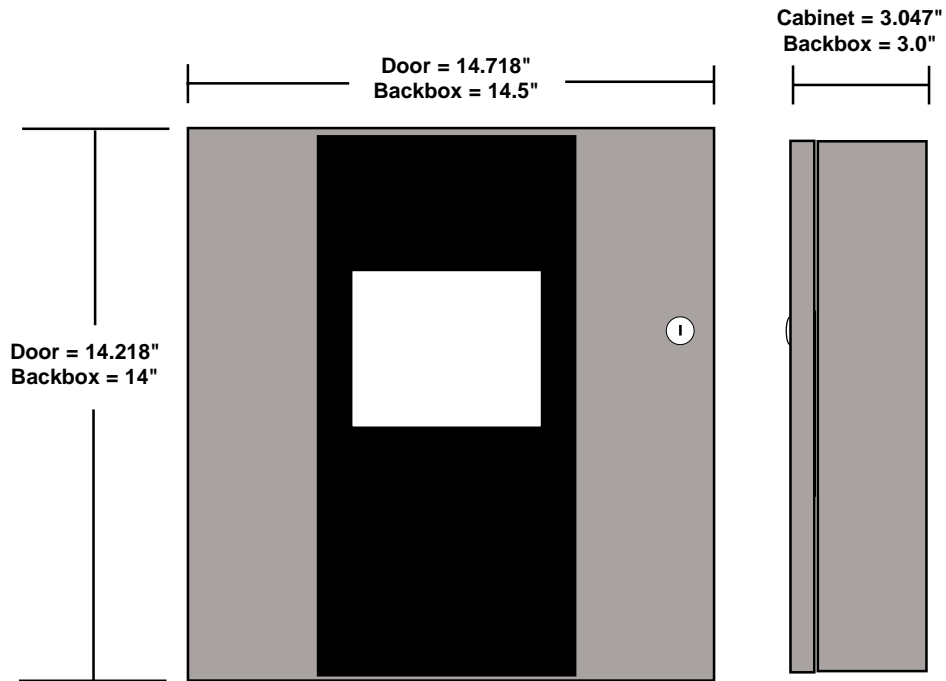


Figure 1.5-1: Cabinet Dimensions

2.0 System Operation

2.1 System Status LEDs

Alarm, Trouble and Supervisory LEDs will flash on and off until the event(s) has been acknowledged (TONE or ALARM SILENCE), at which point the LED will illuminate steadily.

AC POWER

Green LED that illuminates steadily to indicate presence of AC power.

SYSTEM ALARM

Red LED that flashes when an alarm occurs.

ALARM TEST

Red LED that illuminates during Walk Test.

SUPERVISORY

Yellow LED that flashes upon activation of a supervisory device (such as tamper switch) on Zone 4.

SYSTEM TROUBLE

Yellow LED that flashes for any trouble condition, including those associated with option boards.

CIRCUIT TROUBLE

Yellow LED that flashes for trouble conditions on output circuits (notification).

ALARM SILENCED

Yellow LED that illuminates steadily when the ALARM SILENCE switch has been pushed after an alarm.

POWER TROUBLE

Yellow LED that flashes for low or disconnected batteries and earth fault conditions.

BATT

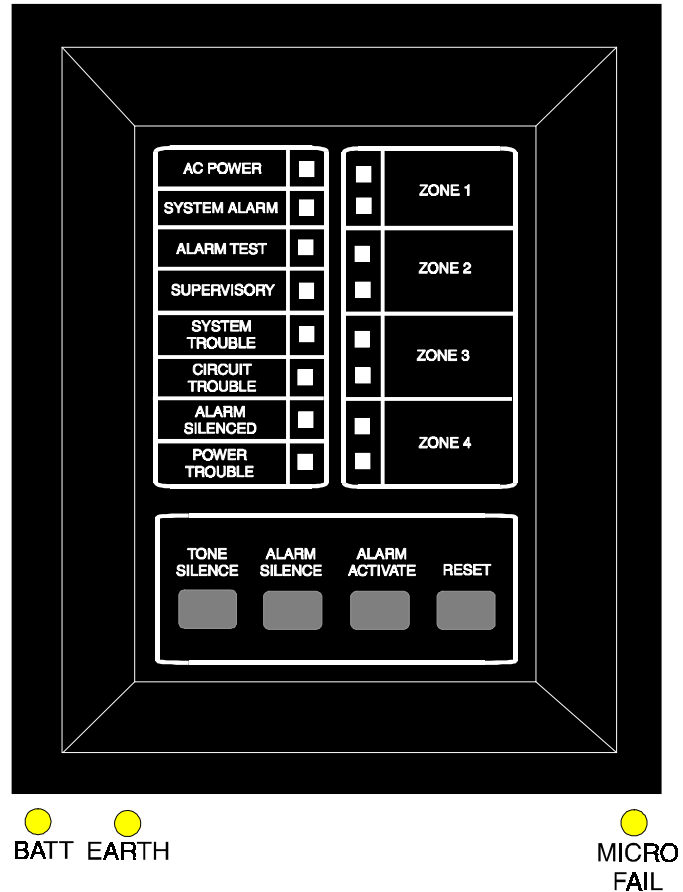
Yellow LED that illuminates steadily on motherboard when battery is low or not detected (not visible through door).

EARTH

Yellow LED that illuminates steadily on motherboard during a ground fault condition (not visible through door).

MICRO FAIL

Yellow LED that illuminates on motherboard when watchdog timer detects microprocessor failure (not visible through door).



2.2 Control Switches

Tone Silence

Acknowledge alarms, troubles and supervisories. The panel has alarm and trouble resound with LED flash of new conditions. The flashing trouble LED(s) illuminate steadily on TONE SILENCE and the piezo sounder silences. A second trouble will resound the piezo. The piezo has three distinct sounds for alarm, trouble, and supervisory. Trouble conditions are self restoring. Alarms and supervisories latch and require RESET to clear.

Alarm Silence

Acknowledge for alarms and supervisories. The ALARM SILENCE switch will silence the local piezo, change any flashing alarm LEDs to steady, and turn off the notification appliance circuits. The "ALARM SILENCED" LED will illuminate. Alarm silence is a latching function and requires a RESET to clear.

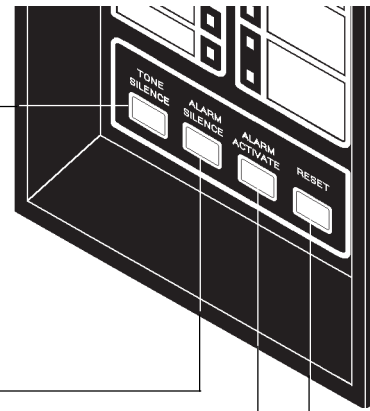
Note: If Silence Inhibit has been selected (SW1, DIP switch #4 set to "ON"), the Alarm Silence will not function until 60 seconds after the initiation of the alarm.

Alarm Activate

The ALARM ACTIVATE switch may be used to activate Notification Appliance Circuits. ALARM ACTIVATE also activates the System Alarm relay. ALARM ACTIVATE is a latching function. Pressing ALARM SILENCE silences the notification appliance circuits and System Alarm Relay and lights the Alarm Silenced LED. Pressing RESET returns the system to normal.

System Reset

The RESET switch breaks power to all initiating device circuits, 4-wire smoke power and option boards and will clear any activated output circuits. If any alarm or trouble still exists after reset, they will reactivate the panel. Holding RESET down will perform a LAMP TEST function and will activate the piezo sounder.

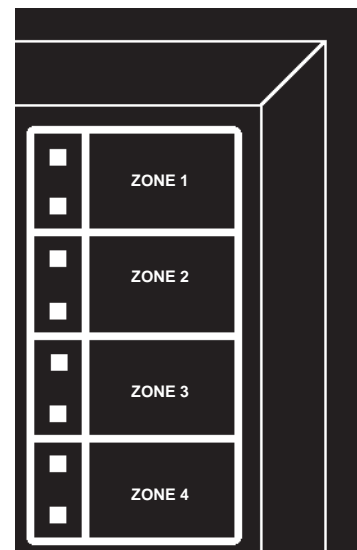


2.3 Zone Status LEDs

The alarm and/or trouble LED(s) will flash until the event(s) has been acknowledged (TONE or ALARM SILENCE), at which point the LED(s) will illuminate steadily.

Note: If zone 4 is set for supervisory, the red alarm LED is not used.

ALARM LED
TROUBLE LED
ALARM LED
TROUBLE LED
ALARM LED
TROUBLE LED
ALARM LED
TROUBLE LED



2.4 Supervisory

Zone 4 can be used for monitoring supervisory devices (such as valve tamper switches) by setting SW1 DIP switch 3 to "ON" (see Sections "Output Circuits" and "Dip switch Location and Descriptions"). A short circuit on this zone (activation of a N.O. contact) will cause the supervisory LED and the zone 4 yellow LED to flash. The piezo sounder will generate a unique sound. Pressing TONE SILENCE will silence the piezo and cause the supervisory LED to illuminate steadily, *but the Zone 4 Trouble LED will continue to flash*. Supervisory signals latch and require RESET to clear. The ALARM SILENCE switch will silence the piezo, cause the supervisory LED to illuminate steadily and turn off the Supervisory Notification Appliance Circuit. An open circuit on Zone 4 will be reported as a zone trouble.

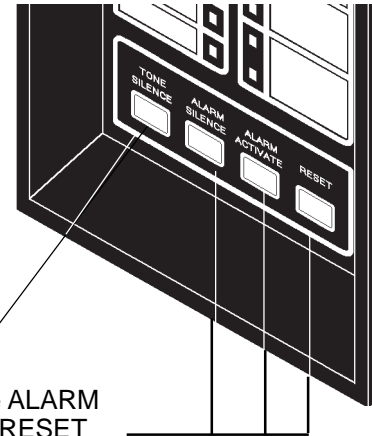
2.5 Zone Disable

If a zone has been disabled, an alarm that occurs on that zone will flash the red zone LED, but neither the piezo nor any output circuit will activate. *If both power sources are removed from the system, all zones will be re-enabled upon restoration of power. Disable status will be lost.*

The Zone Disable routine makes use of the four panel switches as follows:

- 1) Press and hold in the TONE SILENCE switch.
 - 2) With the TONE SILENCE switch held in, press (in sequence) the ALARM SILENCE switch, the ALARM ACTIVATE switch, and then the RESET switch.
 - 3) The Zone 1 Alarm LED will flash.
 - 4) To disable Zone 1, press the RESET switch. The Zone 1 yellow LED will light to show that the zone is disabled.
- Note:** The RESET switch toggles disable status for the selected zone.
- 5) To select the next zone, press the ALARM SILENCE switch.
 - 6) To select the previous zone, press the ALARM ACTIVATE switch.
 - 7) When disable selections are complete, release the TONE SILENCE switch.

If any zone has been disabled, the trouble relay will activate and System Trouble LED will flash.



2.6 Last Event Recall

Last Event Recall allows the user to display the previous panel status. The Last Event Recall routine makes use of the four panel switches as follows:

- 1) Press and hold in the TONE SILENCE switch.
- 2) With the TONE SILENCE switch held in, press (in sequence) the RESET switch, the ALARM ACTIVATE switch, and then the ALARM SILENCE switch.
- 3) Last Event is displayed.
- 4) Release the TONE SILENCE switch to return to normal operation.
- 5) To clear the Last Event buffer, press RESET twice.

3.0 Installation Procedure

3.1 General

Carefully unpack the system and check for shipping damage. Mount the cabinet in a clean, dry, vibration-free area in which extreme temperatures are not encountered. The location should be readily accessible with sufficient room for easy installation and maintenance. Locate the top of the cabinet approximately five feet above the floor with the hinge mounting on the left. Determine the number of conductors required for the devices to be employed. Pull required conductors into the box through the knockout provided. All wiring should be in accordance with the National and/or Local codes for fire alarm systems.

UL Power Limited Wiring Requirements

Power limited and non-power limited circuit wiring must remain separated in the cabinet. All power limited circuit wiring must remain at least 0.25" away from any non-power limited circuit wiring. Furthermore, all power limited circuit wiring and non-power limited circuit wiring must enter and exit the cabinet through different knockouts and/or conduits. A typical wiring diagram for the MS-4412B/MS-4424B(E) is shown below.

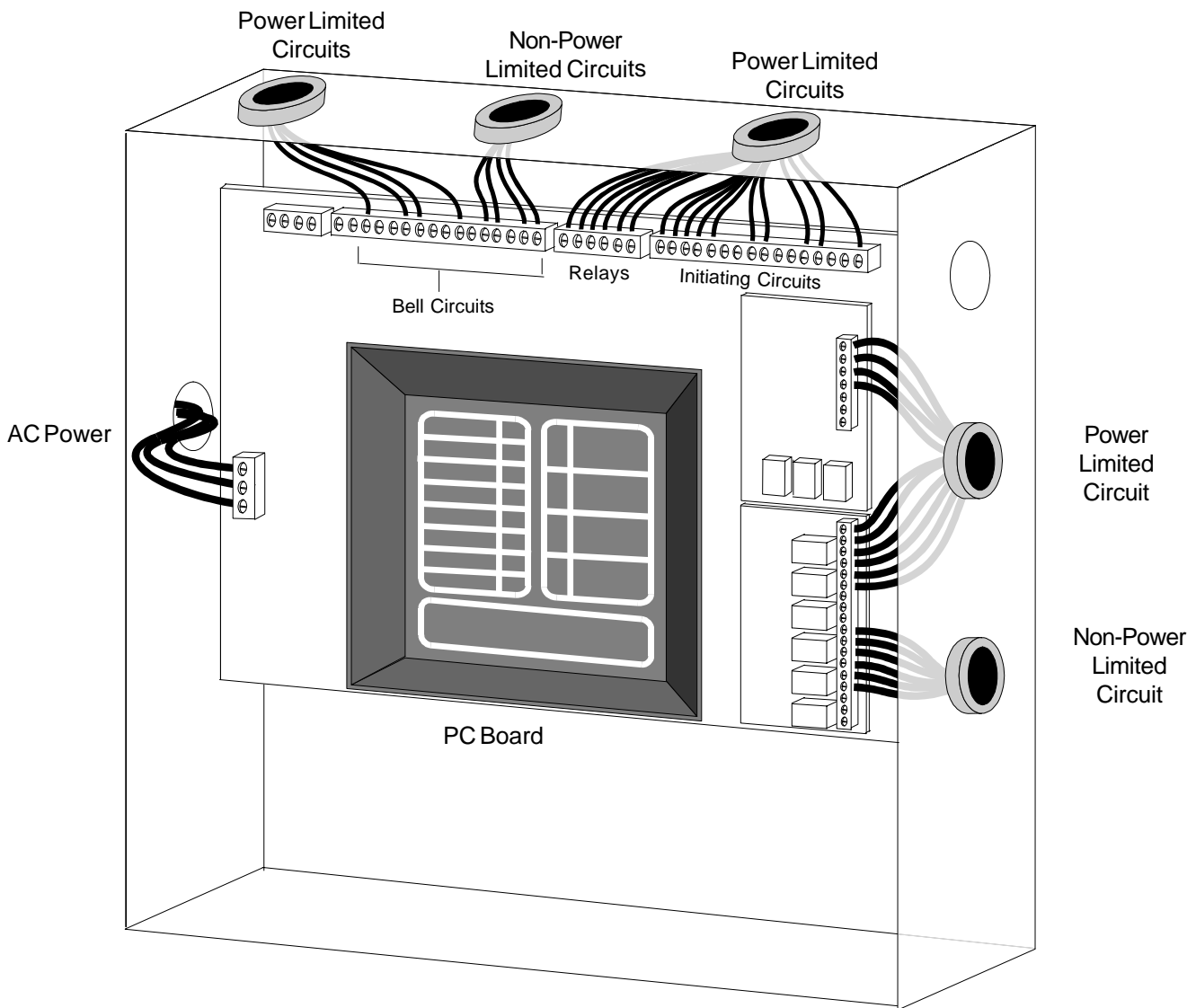


Figure 3.1-1: Typical Wiring Diagram for UL Power Limited Requirements

3.2 Initiating Device Circuits

Zones

Wire all alarm initiating devices sequentially for proper supervision. Initiating devices include: manual pull stations, heat, photoelectric and ionization type detectors; and waterflow alarm devices. Refer to the Device Compatibility Chart.

Notes:

- 1) Observe polarity when connecting polarized devices.
- 2) All circuits are supervised and power limited.
- 3) Leave Dummy Load (provided) on all unused circuits.

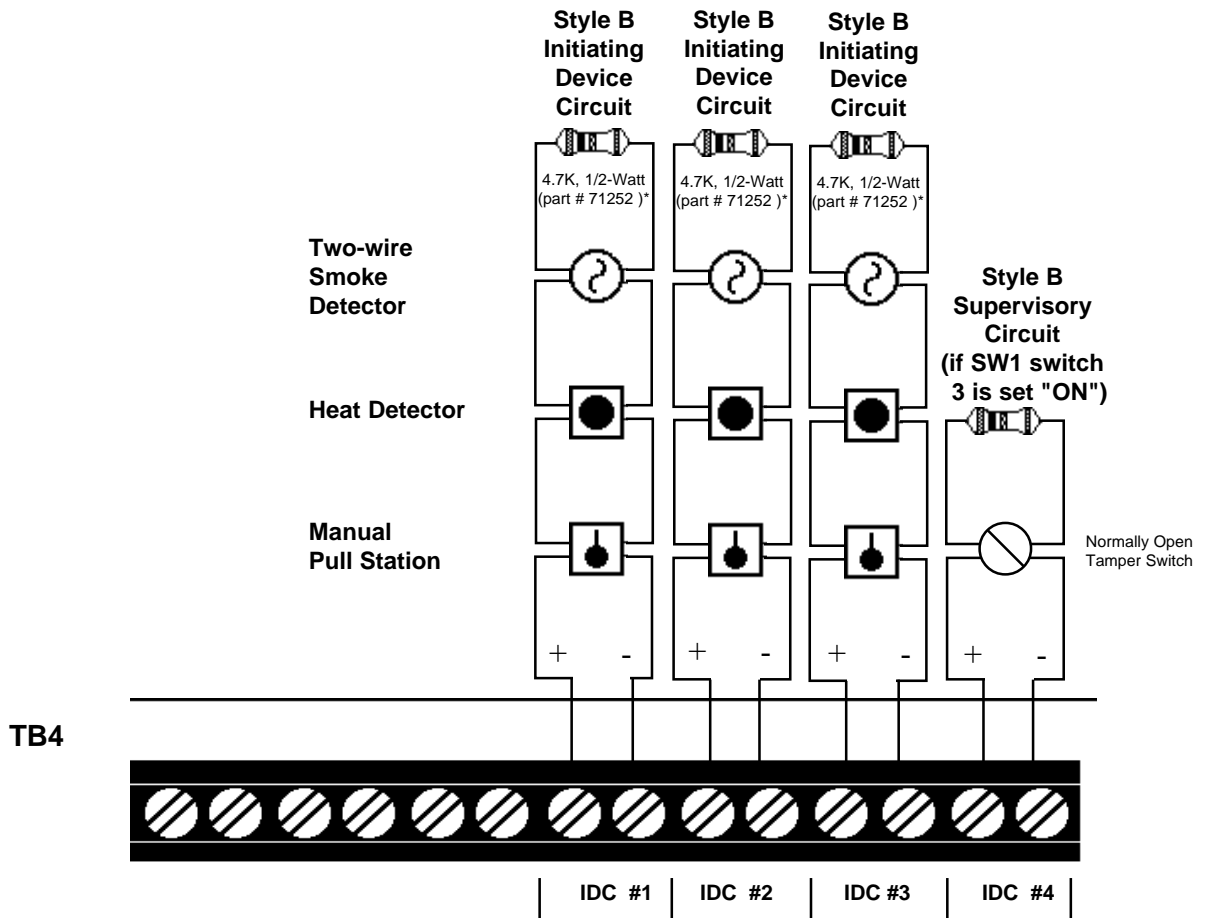
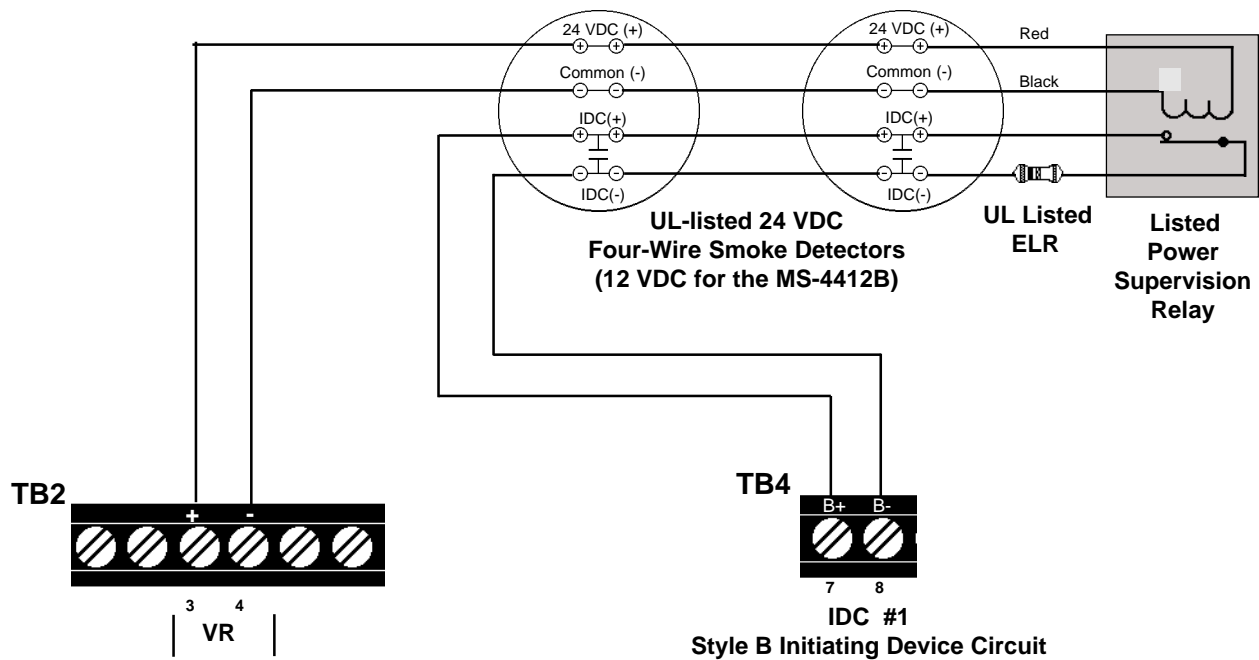


Figure 3.2-1: Example of Initiating Device Circuits

* For the MS-4412B, use UL listed 2.2K, 1/2-Watt ELRs (part # R-2.2K)

3.3 4-Wire Smoke Detector Connections

Refer to the Device Compatibility Chart Document for suitable 4-wire smoke detectors.



A maximum of 200mA is available from the voltage for 4-wire smoke detector power circuit on terminals 3 and 4. Any power that is drawn from the Non-Resettable Power on terminals 5 and 6 must be subtracted from available 4-wire detector power. (see Sections "Specifications" and "Power").

Initiating Device Circuits 1, 2, 3, or 4 can be used.

Figure 3.3-1: Diagram of Connections for a 4-Wire Smoke Detector

Notes on Style B and Style D field wiring:

- 1) The Power Supervision Relay coil leads must be connected to the last detector base 24V screw terminals.
- 2) Calculation of the maximum allowable resistance in the 24VDC detector power wiring:

$$R_{MAX} = \frac{(20.6 - V_{OM})}{(N \times I_S) + (N_A \times I_A) + (I_R)}$$

Where:

R_{MAX} is the maximum resistance of the 24V wires.

V_{OM} is the minimum operating voltage of the detector or end-of-line relay, whichever is greater, in volts.

N is the total number of detectors on the 24V supply loop.

I_S is the detector current in standby.

N_A is the number of detectors on the 24V power loop which must function at the same time in alarm.

I_S is the detector current in alarm.

I_R is the end-of-line relay current.

3.4 Output Circuits

Notification Appliance Circuits

The control panel can provide two Notification Appliance Circuits (Style Y). Each circuit is capable of providing up to 1.5 amps of current. Total current for both circuits and the unregulated power cannot exceed 2.25 amps. Refer to the Fire•Lite Device Compatibility Chart for suitable devices. Circuits are supervised and power-limited.

Supervisory Appliance Circuit

If Supervisory Input is selected (see Section, "*Dip Switch Location and Descriptions*"), both Notification Appliance Circuits will activate for supervisory conditions (either the SUPV1 or SUPV2 jumper must be cut). To activate only one Notification Appliance Circuit (Circuit 2), cut **SUPV1** jumper. To disable both Notification Appliance Circuits, cut **SUPV2** jumper for supervisory conditions (see figure on following page for jumper location). For additional information, see Jumper Configuration Table below.

If a 4412ZM/4XZMF Relay Module is used, relay 4 will activate for supervisory conditions. If an RZA-4XF is used, the red LED 4 will annunciate supervisory conditions.

Jumper Configuration Table for MS-4412B and MS-4424B

OUTPUT		Zone # in Alarm	Jumper removed
1	2		
X		1	Sup 1
X		2	Sup 1
X		3	Sup 1
	X	4	Sup 1
X	X	1	Sup 2
X	X	2	Sup 2
X	X	3	Sup 2
		4	Sup 2
X		1	Sup 1,2
X		2	Sup 1,2
X		3	Sup 1,2
		4	Sup 1,2
X	X	1	None
X	X	2	None
X	X	3	None
X	X	4	None

Note: The Table remains the same with Dip Switch #3 in either state.

Alarm Relay

One Form-C dry alarm contact is provided in the basic panel for controlling supplementary devices. It is rated 2 amps at 30 VDC and 0.5 amps at 30 VAC (resistive) and is non-silenceable when an alarm occurs. See next page for terminal location.

Trouble Relay

One Form-C dry trouble contact is provided in the basic panel for controlling supplementary devices. It is rated 2 amps at 30 VDC, 0.5 amps at 30 VAC (resistive) and will silence when trouble condition is cleared. See below for terminal location.

Note: The alarm and trouble Form-C dry contact relays must be power limited relays. Any Form-C dry contact relay that may be used must be wired from one of the 24V power limited terminals as shown in the figure below or a comparable UL listed power limited power supply.

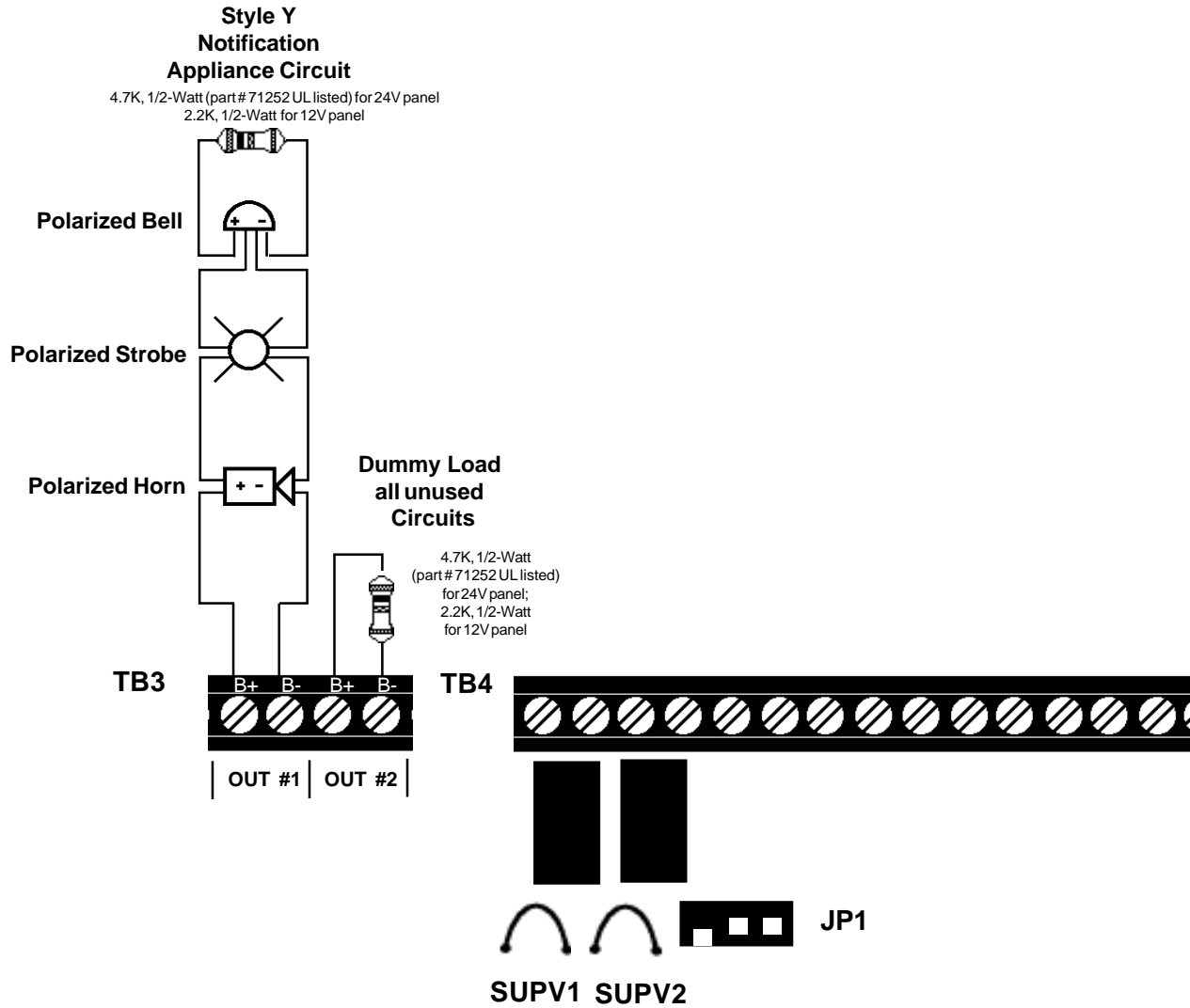


Figure 3.4-1: Notification Appliance Circuits

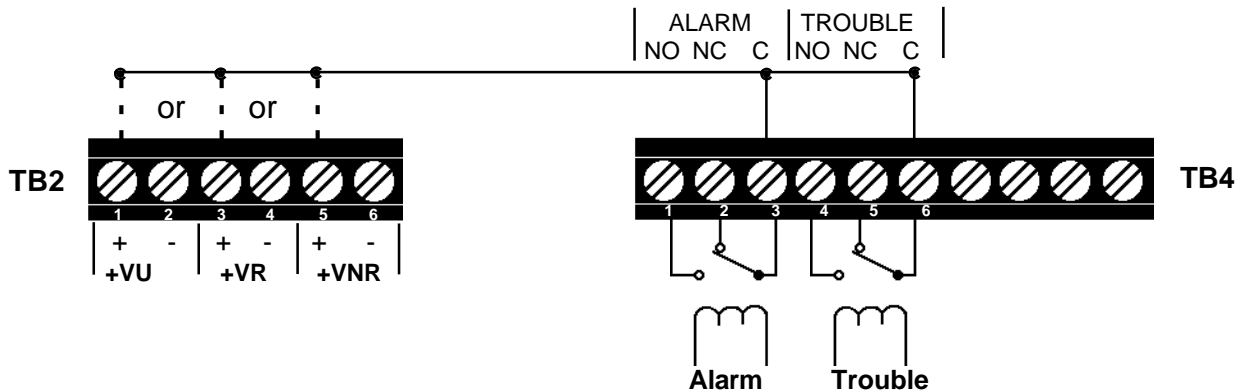


Figure 3.4-2: Alarm / Trouble Coils and Contacts

3.5 Power



CAUTION: Several different sources of power can be connected to this panel. Disconnect all sources of power before servicing. The panel and associated equipment may be damaged by removing and/or inserting cards, modules, or interconnecting cables while this unit is energized.

This output is not suitable for powering devices requiring filtered, regulated DC power.

The combined current draws from the Resettable and Non-Resettable outputs cannot exceed 200 mA.

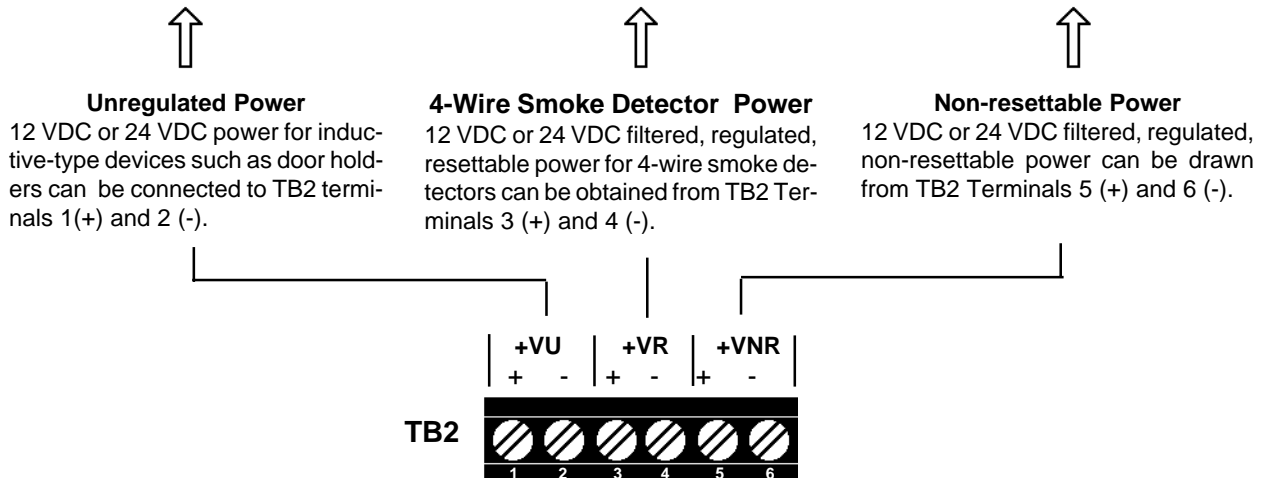


Figure 3.5-1: Diagram of Power Terminals

AC Power

Primary power required for **MS-4412B** and **MS-4424B** is 120 VAC, 50/60 Hz, 1.2 amps and primary power required for the **MS-4424BE** panel is 220/240 VAC, 50 HZ, 0.6 amps. Overcurrent protection for this circuit must comply with Article 760 of the National Electrical Code (NEC) and/or local codes. Use #14 AWG or larger wire with 600 volt rating.

Battery Power

Observe polarity when connecting battery. Connect battery cable to J9 on the main board using the plug-in connector provided. See Appendix A for calculation of correct battery rating.



CAUTION: Batteries contain sulfuric acid which can cause severe burns to the skin and eyes, and can destroy fabrics. If contact is made with sulfuric acid, immediately flush skin or eyes with water for 15 minutes and seek immediate medical attention.

3.6 Optional Modules

The MS-4412B/MS-4424B(E) has two module connectors - J5 and J8. Three modules are available for the panel and they can be used in any combination, including duplicate modules (see notes below). The corresponding option jumper must be cut before installation of an optional module, to enable module supervision.

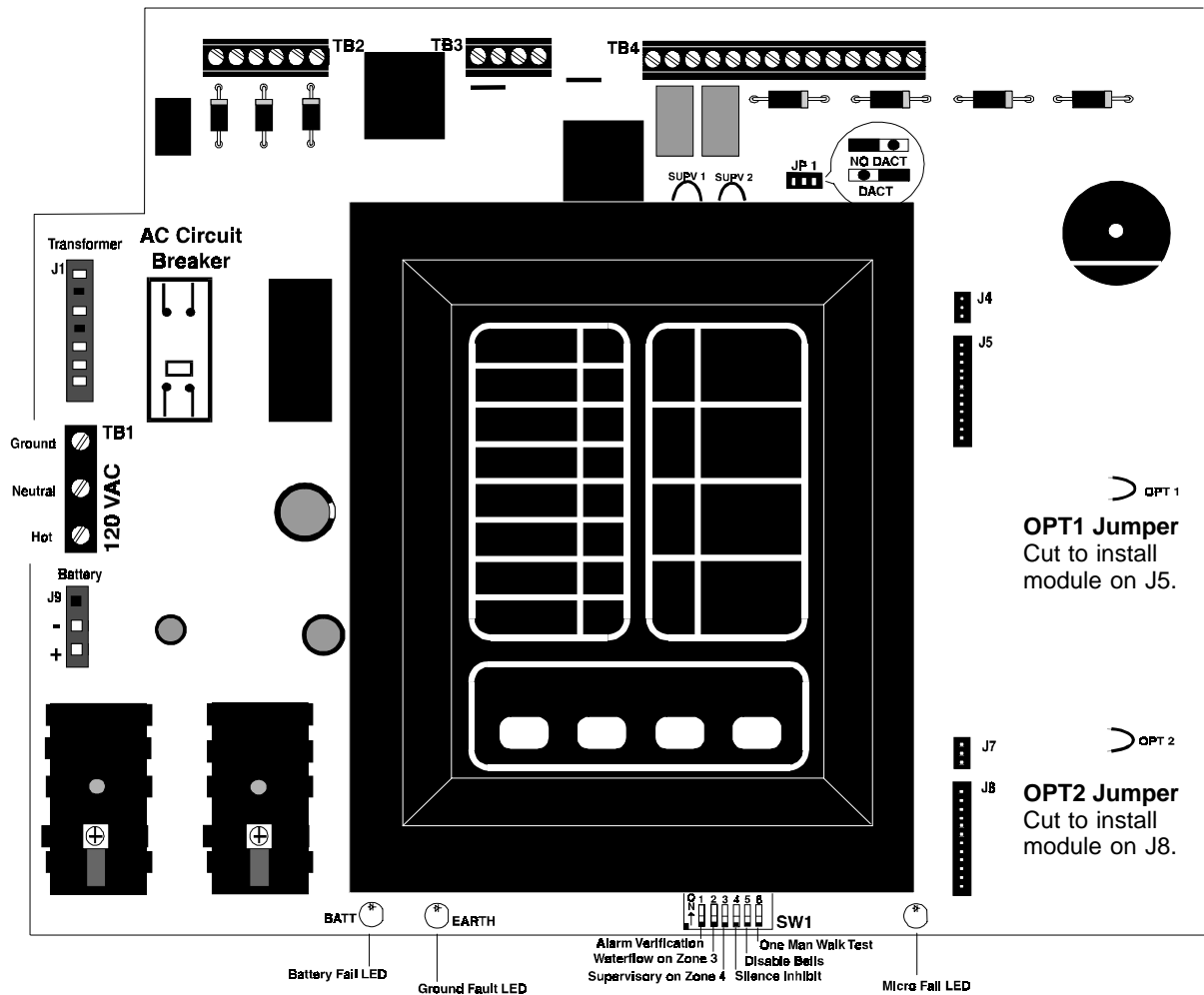


Figure 3.6-1: Option Panel Modules

Notes:

- 1) Optional 4412LM/4XLMF module for an RZA-4XF Annunciator must be installed on J7 and J8 **only**.
- 2) 4412TM/4XTMF and 4412ZM/4XZMF modules can be installed in either location.

Installing Option Modules

Insert the two standoffs (provided) into the holes located on the right-side edge of the main board. Carefully align the pins on the main board with J1 and/or J2 on the option board. Insert screw through the option board until it is secured on the standoffs. Affix the terminal identification labels provided with the option modules as shown below.

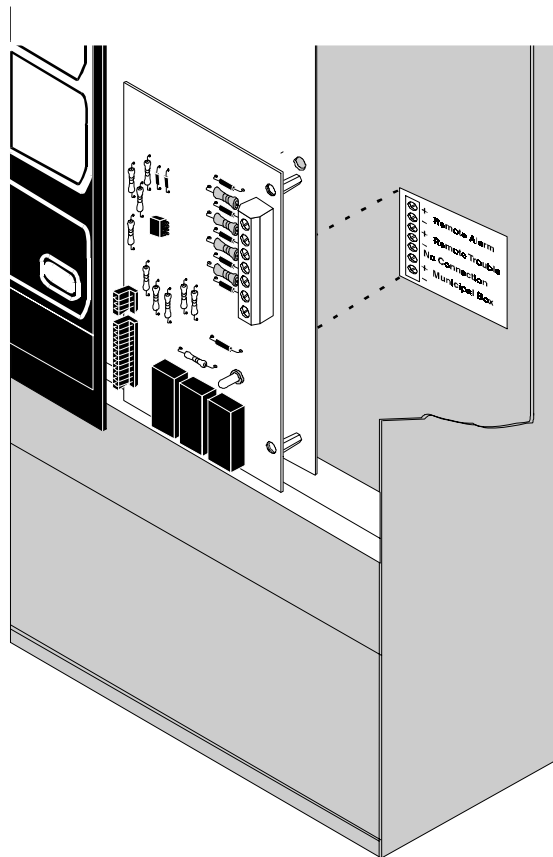
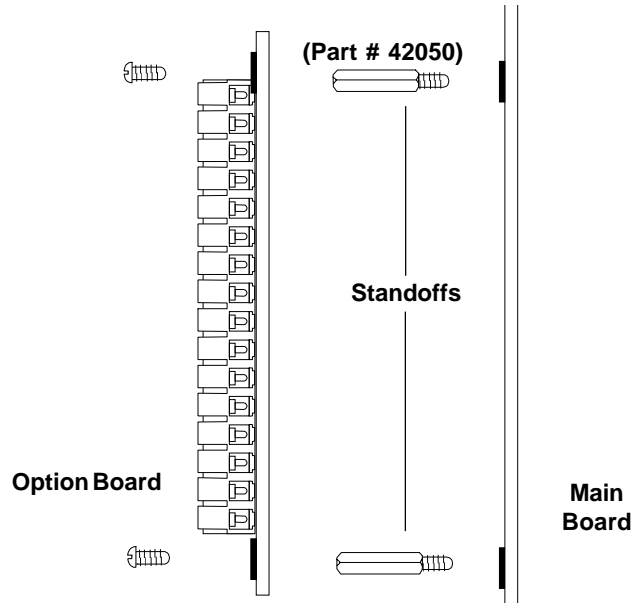
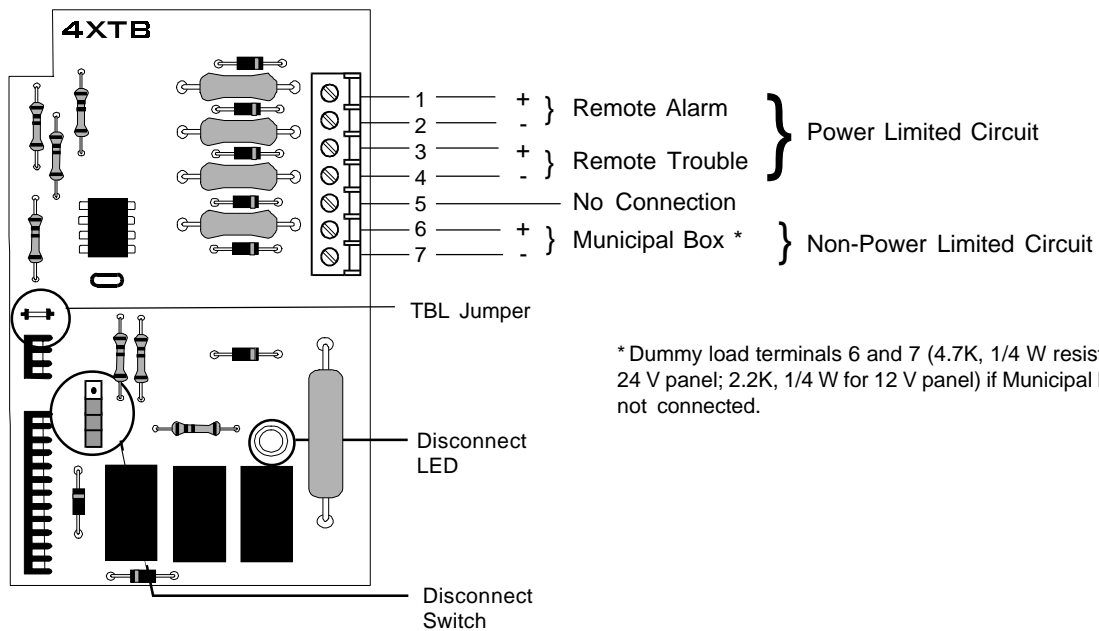


Figure 3.6-2: Installing Option Modules

Transmitter Module -- 4XTMF (MS-4412B: 4412TM)

Polarities shown in activated positions. The wiring of this module must follow the requirements as specified in the "General" Section, "UL Power Limited Wiring Requirements."



Push the disconnect switch down to prevent unwanted activation of the Municipal Box during testing of the control panel. The Disconnect LED will remain illuminated while the Municipal Box is disconnected. The System Trouble LED will indicate disconnected and/or Open Circuit conditions on the Municipal Box. *Cutting the TBL jumper will allow the alarm reverse polarity circuit to open on trouble, if no alarm exists.*

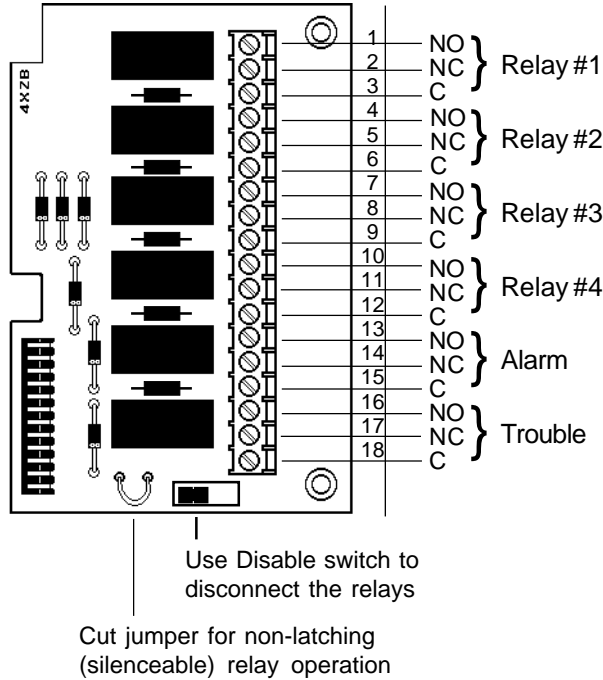
Note: Remote Alarm, Remote Trouble and Municipal Box wiring can leave the building.

* Dummy load terminals 6 and 7 (4.7K, 1/4 W resistor for 24 V panel; 2.2K, 1/4 W for 12 V panel) if Municipal Box is not connected.

Zone Relay Module -- 4XZMF (MS-4412B: 4412ZM)

Non-power limited and power limited wiring must have a minimum distance of 0.25" wire to wire. If this module is used to drive non-power limited and power limited circuits, please follow the instructions below:

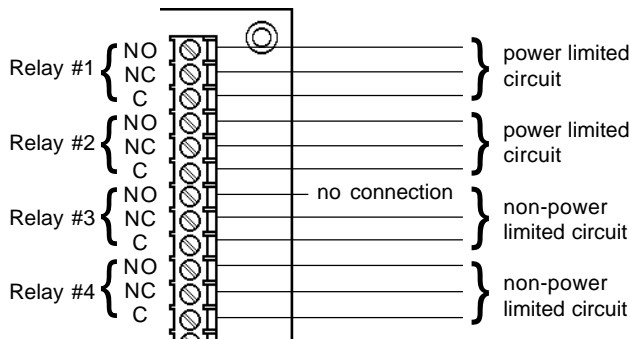
Relay #1 through #4 will activate with Output #1 through #4 and remain latched unless jumper "LATCH" is cut.



- 1) Skip a set of dry contacts to maintain the 0.25" required space between power limited and non-power limited circuits. The wiring of this module must follow the requirements as specified in the "General" Section "UL Power Limited Wiring Requirements."

OR

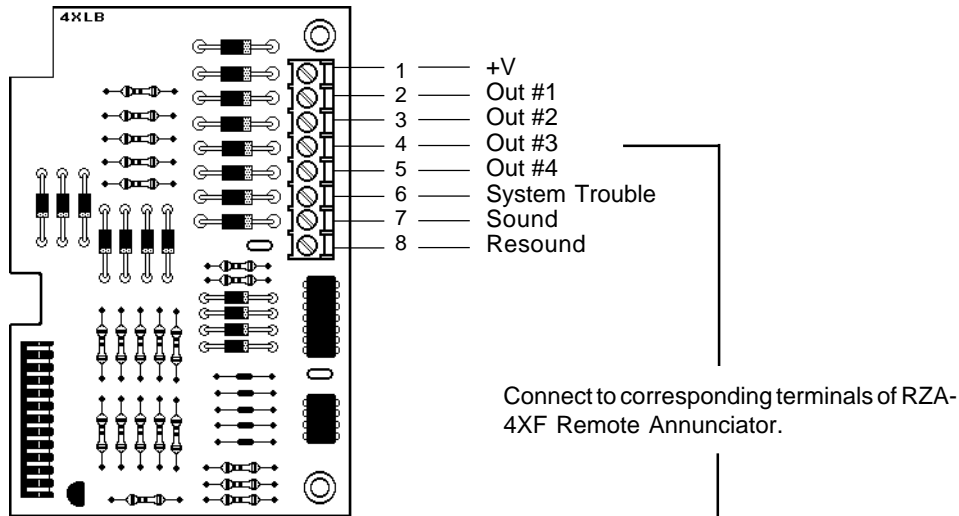
- 2) If this module is needed to drive power limited and non-power limited relays that are next to each other, refer to the figure below showing a typical connection:



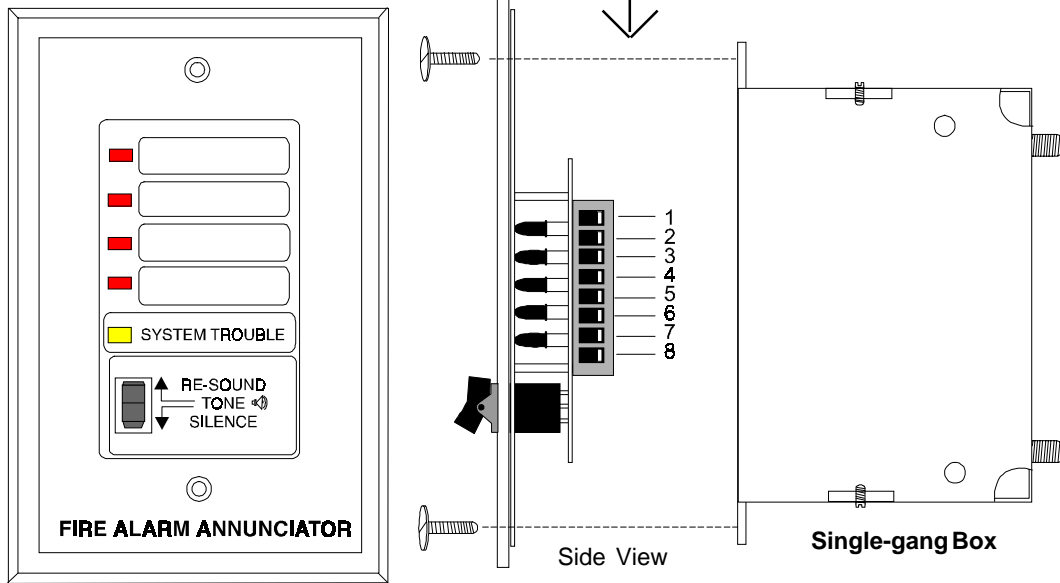
Note: Refer to the Protected Premises Unit label, located on the door of the control panel, to indicate if any dry contacts are to be used as non-power limited dry contacts.

LED Interface Module -- 4XLMF (MS-4412B: 4412LM)

The wiring of this module must follow the requirements as specified in the "General" Section, "UL Power Limited Wiring Requirements." When used with the MS-4412B, The RZA-4XF must be installed in the same room or within 20 feet of the control panel.



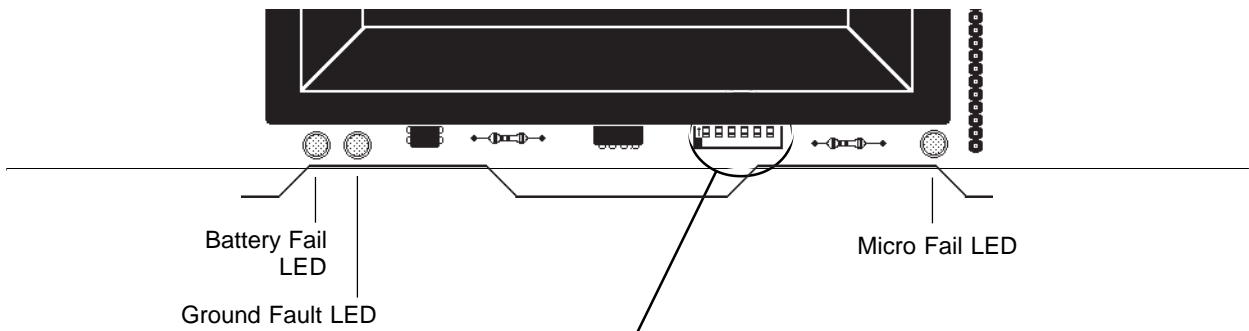
Remote Annunciator -- RZA-4XF



Note: Make wiring connections with system power off. Maximum wire impedance is 50 ohm per wiring connection.

Figure 3.6-3: LED Interface Module --4XLMF

3.7 Dip Switch Location and Descriptions



Switch 1: Alarm Verification

If selected, alarm signals that occur on any zone will be subjected to a two-minute verification period to determine if the alarm is true. Note that the control panel will distinguish if the alarm signal came from a shorting-type contact device (manual pull station, 4 wire detector, or heat detector) or a two-wire smoke detector, and will not employ verification of alarm signals from the contact devices.

Switch 2: Waterflow on Zone 3

If set, Initiating Device Circuit 3 will function as a non-silenceable circuit. If an alarm occurs on this zone, the ALARM SILENCE switch will not silence any activated output circuits.

Switch 3: Supervisory on Zone 4

If set for Supervisory, Initiating Device Circuit 4 will function as a supervisory circuit. Activation of a tamper or other supervisory switch on this circuit will not result in an alarm condition. The piezo will sound a distinct pulsing tone and the yellow LED on zone 4 will flash along with the supervisory LED. Notification Appliance Circuits 1 and 2 will activate (see Section 3.4).

To set a switch to the "ON" position, slide it up.

Switch 4: Silence Inhibit

If selected and an alarm occurs, the ALARM SILENCE switch will not function until 60 seconds have passed since initiation of the alarm. If another alarm occurs, the timer will restart at 60 seconds.

Switch 5: Disable Bells

When this switch is set "ON", the four Notification Appliance Circuits and the SYSTEM ALARM relay will be disabled, and a local trouble signal will be generated.

Switch 6: One Man Walk Test

Setting this switch to the "ON" position places the control panel in Walk Test Mode. The first alarm on the Initiating Circuit under test will ring associated Notification Appliance Circuit(s) for 5 seconds. Zone Alarm LED will flash. The second alarm on Initiating Circuit under test will ring associated Notification Appliance Circuit(s) for 1 second. Zone Alarm LED will illuminate steadily. A Trouble condition on Initiating Circuit under test will sound piezo and light Zone Trouble LED.

Note: The Reset key must be depressed after any switch configuration has been made.

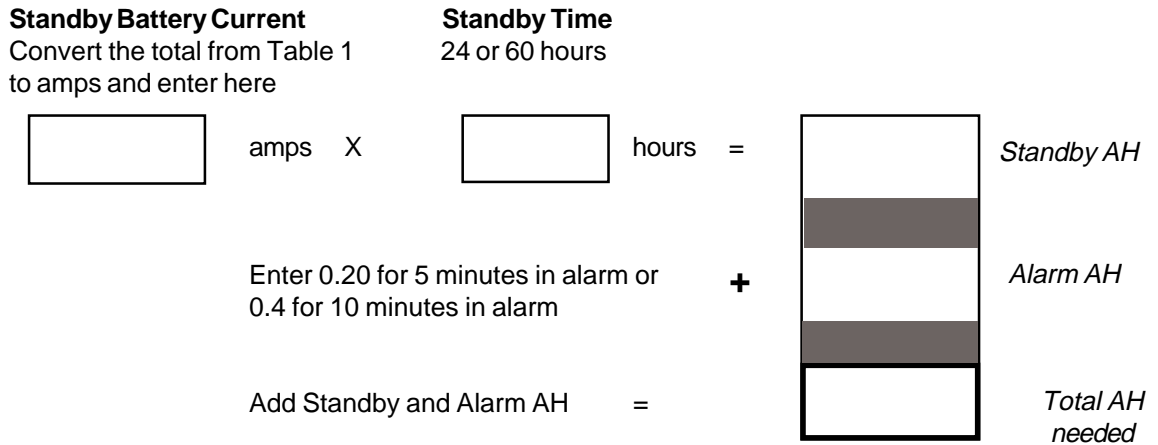
Appendix A: Battery Calculations

Table A-1: Standby Battery Requirements

The Standby Battery Current figure obtained in Table A - 1 represents the amount of current that must be supplied by the secondary power source (batteries) to sustain control panel operation for one hour.

Basic Control Panel _____ <i>Control panel with AC power off, System Trouble LED and audible trouble sounder on.</i>			80 mA
If using a Zone Relay Module [] X 8 mA =			
If using a Transmitter Module, add 11 mA _____			
If using the Reverse Polarity Alarm output, add 5 mA _____			
If using the Reverse Polarity Trouble output, add 5 mA _____			
If using a Driver/Annunciator combination: [] X 19 mA =			
Auxiliary Power _____			
If using a 911A, add 30 mA _____			
	Number in use	Device Current	Total Current
	(see Device Compatibility Document for data)		
a. Two-wire detector heads	X	=	
b. Four-wire detector heads	X	=	
c. End-of-Line Relays	X	25.0 mA	=
d. _____	Add lines a, b, & c for subtotal		
Place subtotal here :			
Sum Column for Standby Battery Current and continue to Table A-2.			
Note: (113 mA maximum for 60 hours of standby) (230 mA maximum for 24 hours of standby)			

Table A-2: Ampere-Hour (AH) Calculations



Select a battery with an equal or greater AH rating than the figure obtained in Table A-2. Batteries must be lead-acid type.

Batteries available from Fire•Lite Alarms:

- PS-1270 - 12 volt, 7 AH (two required for MS-4424B(E); one required for MS-4412B)
- PS-12120 - 12 volt, 12 AH (two required for MS-4424B(E); one required for MS-4412B)

Notes:

- 1) Alarm AH assumes a maximum system draw of 2.4 amps in alarm for 5 minutes (0.2 AH) or for 10 minutes (0.4 AH)
- 2) NFPA 72-1993 Central Station, Local and Proprietary Fire Alarm Systems require 24 hours of standby.
- 3) NFPA 72-1993 Auxiliary and Remote Station Fire Alarm Systems require 60 hours of standby.
- 4) The battery charger in this panel will charge a maximum of 15 amp/hour of batteries within 48 hours (7 amp/hour minimum). Batteries larger than 12 amp/hour will require a UL listed battery cabinet (e.g. Fire•Lite BB-17F).

Appendix B: NFPA Standard-Specific Requirements

The fire control panel has been designed for use in commercial, industrial, and institutional applications and meets the requirements for service under the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Standards outlined in this appendix. The minimum system components required for compliance with the appropriate NFPA standard are listed below.

MS-4412B/MS-4424B(E) Control Panel containing the main control board, cabinet (backbox and door), main supply transformer and power supply.

Batteries (refer to Appendix A for Standby Power Requirements).

Initiating Devices - connected to one of the control panel's Initiating Device Circuits.

Notification Appliances - connected to one of the control panel's Notification Appliance Circuits.

The following additional equipment is needed for compliance with the NFPA standards listed below:

NFPA 72-1993 Signaling Systems for Central Station Service (Protected Premises Unit)

NOTI-FIRE 911A/911AC DACT or MS-5012 - for connection to a compatible listed Central Station DACR or Protected Premises Receiving Unit. This unit must be installed as outlined in Figure B-3A, B-3B or B-3C.

NFPA 72-1993 Auxiliary Fire Alarm Systems

4XTMF (4412TM, 12V) Transmitter Module for connection to a compatible listed Local Energy Municipal Box. This unit must be installed as outlined in Figure B-1.

NFPA 72-1993 Remote Station Fire Alarm Systems

4XTMF (4412TM, 12V) Transmitter Module for connection to the Fire•Lite RS82-9 Remote Station Receiver. See Figure gB-2 for installation instructions for this unit

OR

NOTI-FIRE 911A/911AC DACT - For connection to a compatible listed remote station DACR. This unit must be installed as outlined in Figure B-3A/B.

NFPA 72-1993 Proprietary Fire Alarm Systems

Potter EFT-C McCulloh Transmitter. See Figure B-4 for installation instructions for this unit .

Figure B-1: NFPA 72-1993 Auxiliary Fire Alarm Systems

All connections are power limited and supervised. This application is not suitable for separate transmission of sprinkler supervisory or trouble conditions.

Note: Maximum loop resistance allowed for wiring from control panel to Municipal Box is 3 ohms.

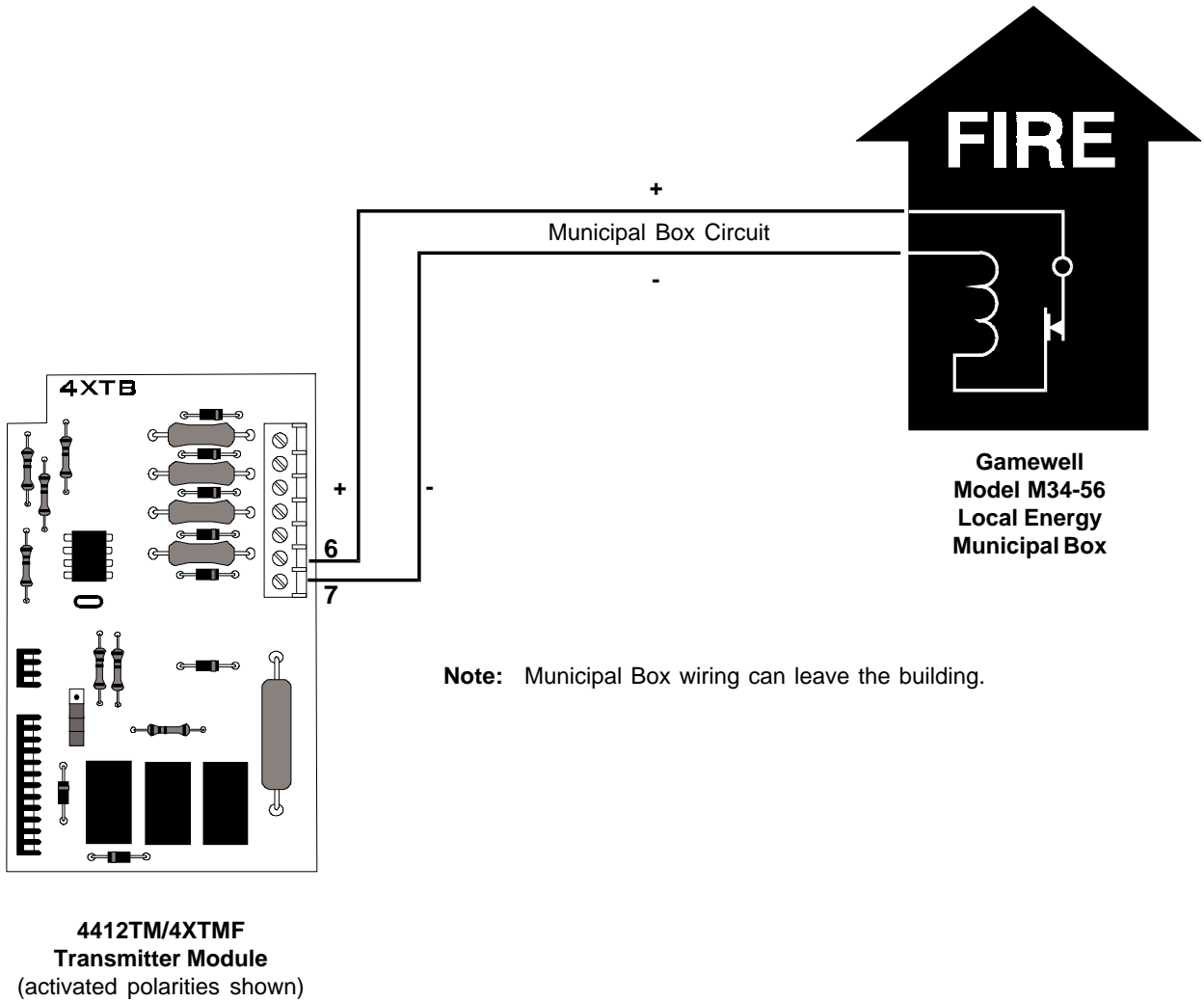
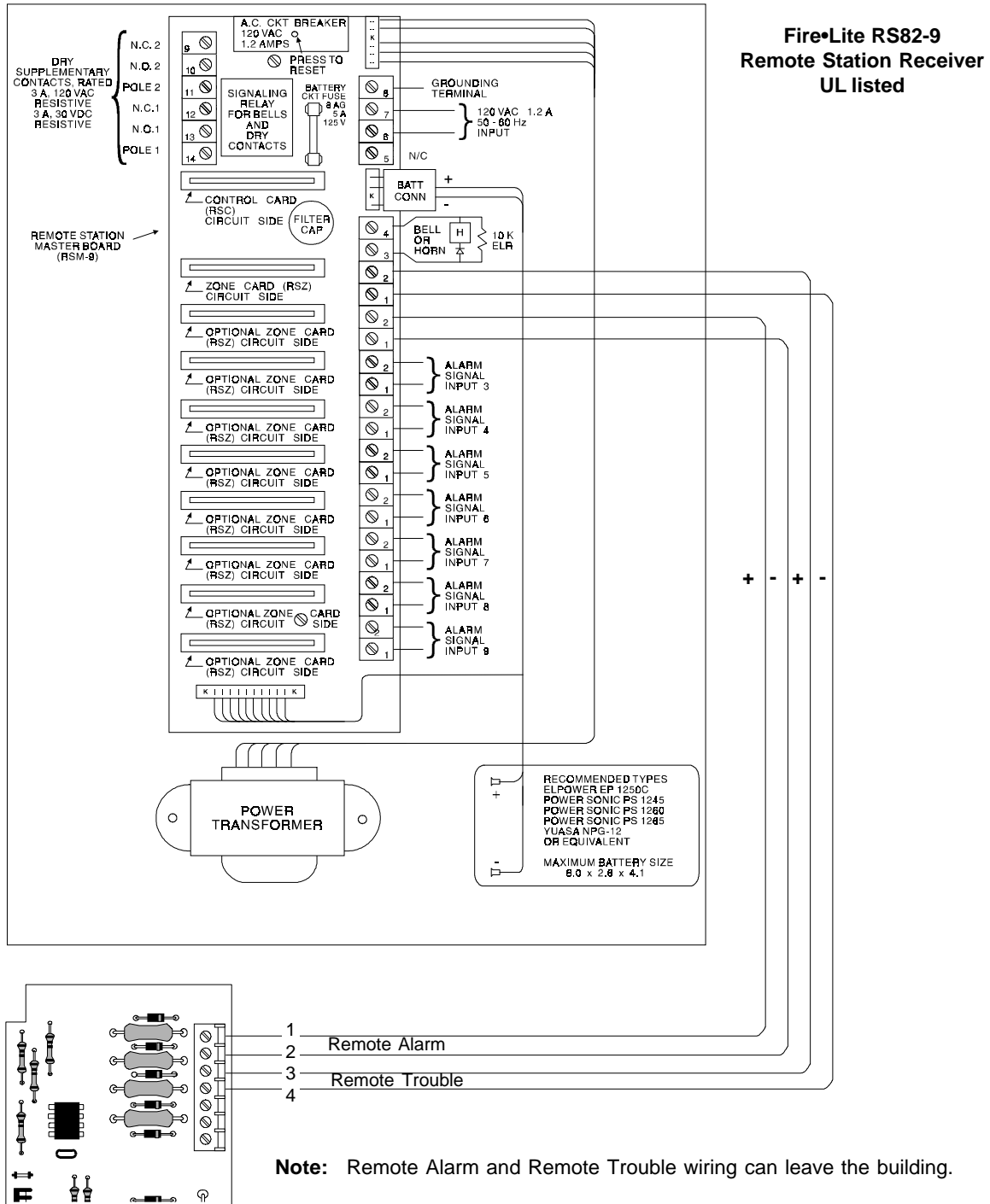


Figure B-2: NFPA 72-1993 Remote Station Fire Alarm Systems

Intended for connection to a polarity reversal circuit of a remote station receiving unit having compatible ratings. All connections are power limited and supervised with the exception of the reverse polarity loop. Supervision of the loop is the responsibility of the receiver.



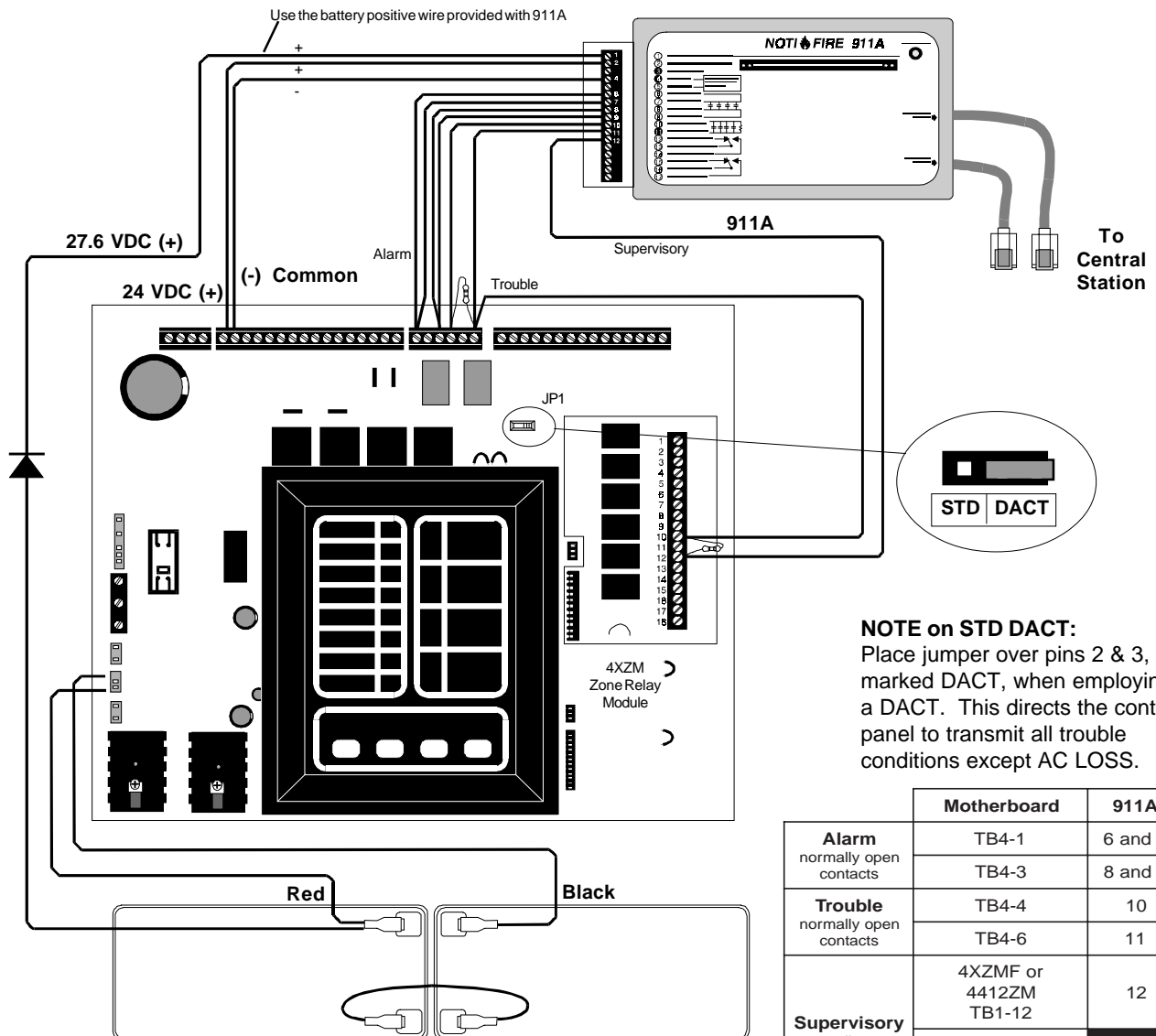
4412TM/4XTMF Transmitter Module
(activated polarities shown)

Figure B-3A: NFPA 72-1993 Signaling Systems for Central Station Service (Protected Premises Unit) and Remote Station Protective Service

NOTI-FIRE 911A DACT - for connection to a Central Station Receiver or Protected Premises Receiving Unit. This unit must be installed as illustrated below. For additional information on the 911A, refer to document 74-06200-005.

If the NOTI-FIRE 911A is not mounted in the MS-4424B(E) backbox all connections must be in conduit, less than 20' in length in the same room.

- Notes:**
- 1) The Maximum standby load shall be 125 mA.
 - 2) The Standby Battery Requirement: 24VDC, 7AH Max.
 - 3) The MS-4412B does not support Noti•Fire 911A.
 - 4) The 911A was discontinued **Effective 10/96**, this diagram is for reference only.



NOTE on STD DACT:
Place jumper over pins 2 & 3, marked DACT, when employing a DACT. This directs the control panel to transmit all trouble conditions except AC LOSS.

	Motherboard	911A
Alarm normally open contacts	TB4-1	6 and 7
	TB4-3	8 and 9
Trouble normally open contacts	TB4-4	10
	TB4-6	11
Supervisory normally open contacts	4XZMF or 4412ZM TB1-12	12
	Jumper TB4-6 and 4412ZM or 4XZMF TB1-10	
+24 VDC	TB2-5	2
Common	TB2-6	4
+27.6 VDC	(+) battery lead	1

Figure B-3B: NFPA 72-1993 Signaling Systems for Central Station Service (Protected Premises Unit) and Remote Station Protective Service

NOTI-FIRE 911AC DACT - for connection to a Central Station Receiver or Protected Premises Receiving Unit. This unit must be installed as illustrated below. For additional information on the 911AC, refer to document 74-06200-005.

All connections between the FACP and the 911AC must be in conduit, less than 20' in length in the same room.

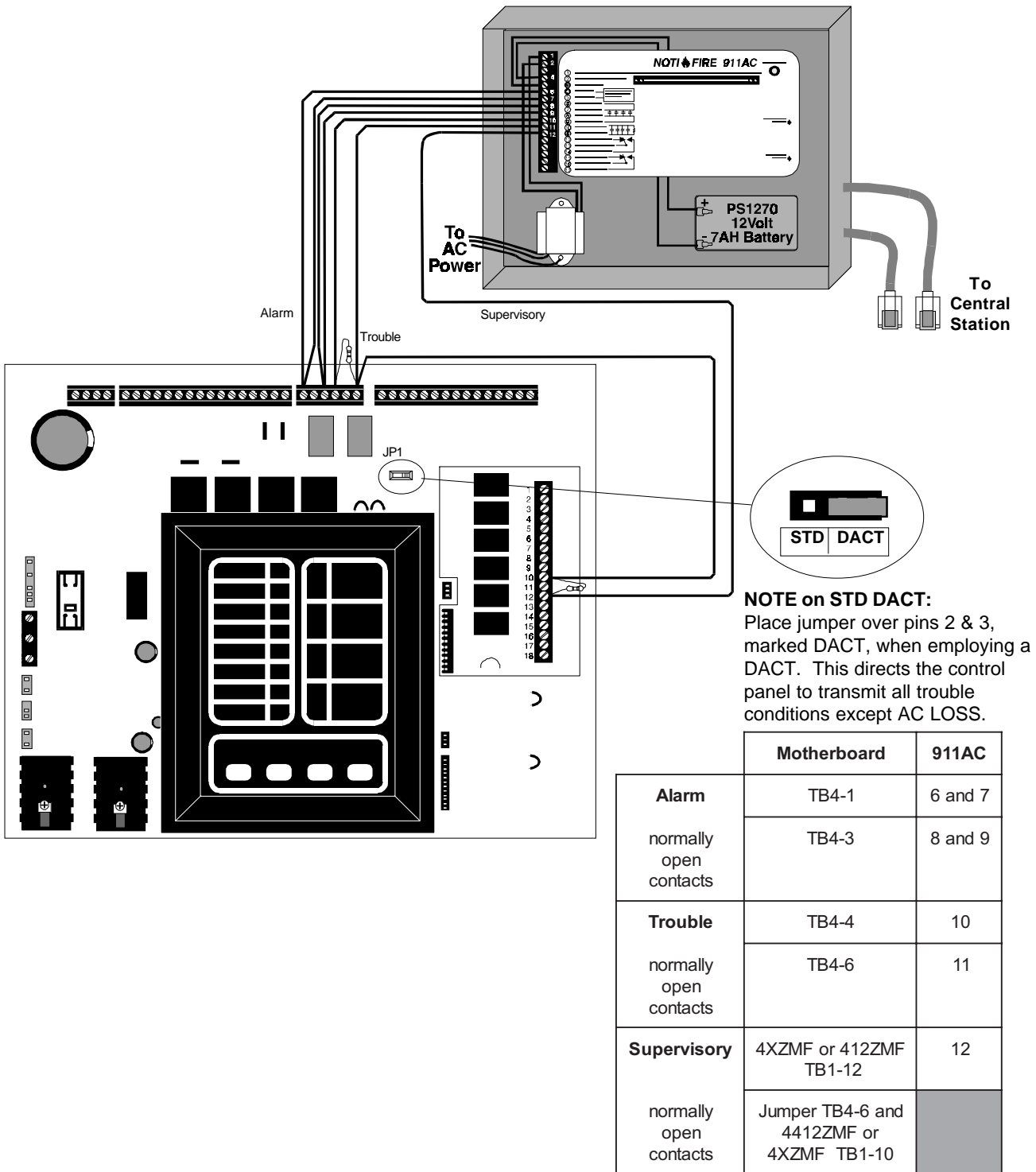
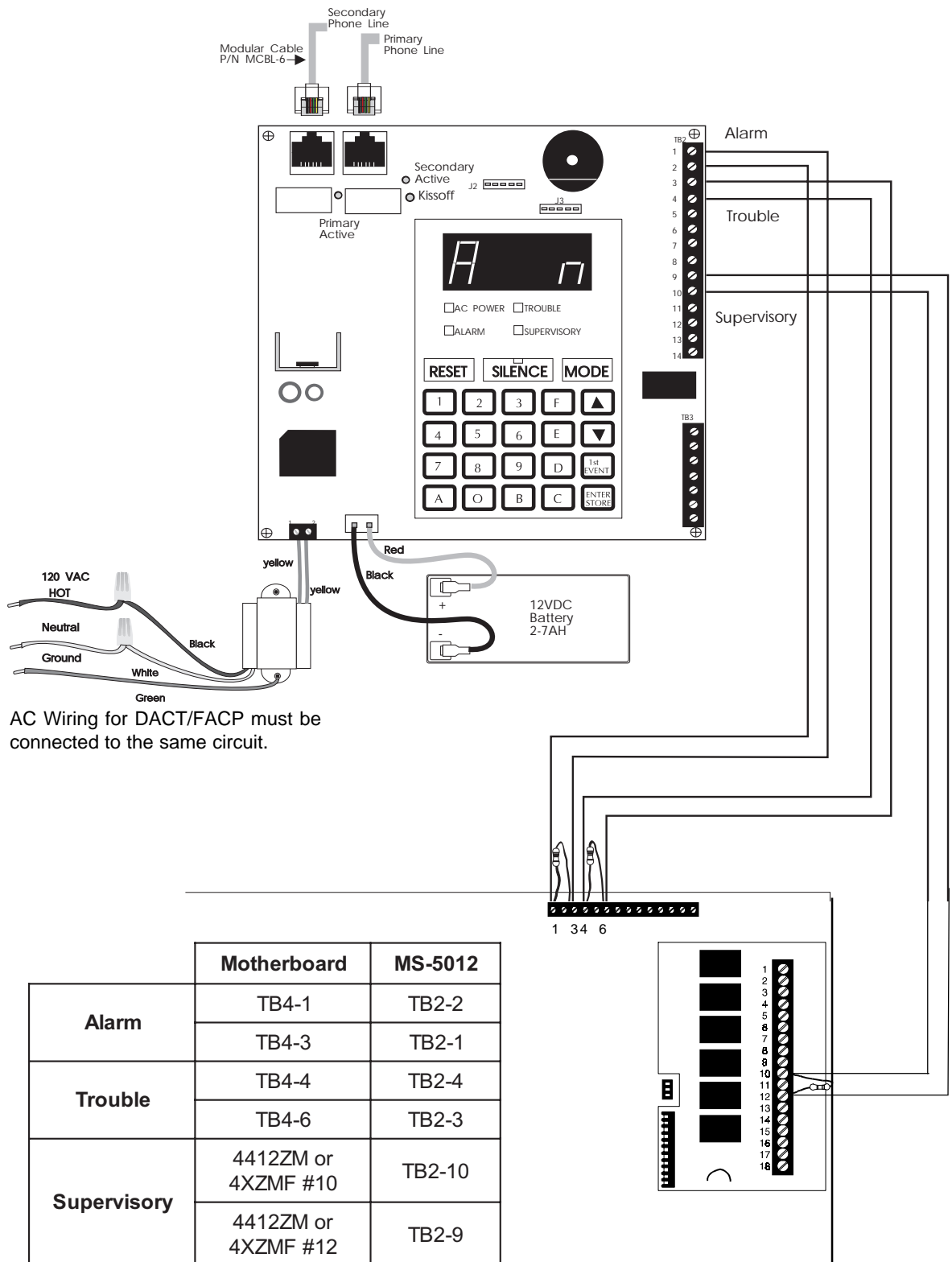


Figure B-3C: Using an MS-5012 as a Slave Communicator

Program the MS-5012 for slave application. Reference the Installation Manual, document 15465, for additional information.

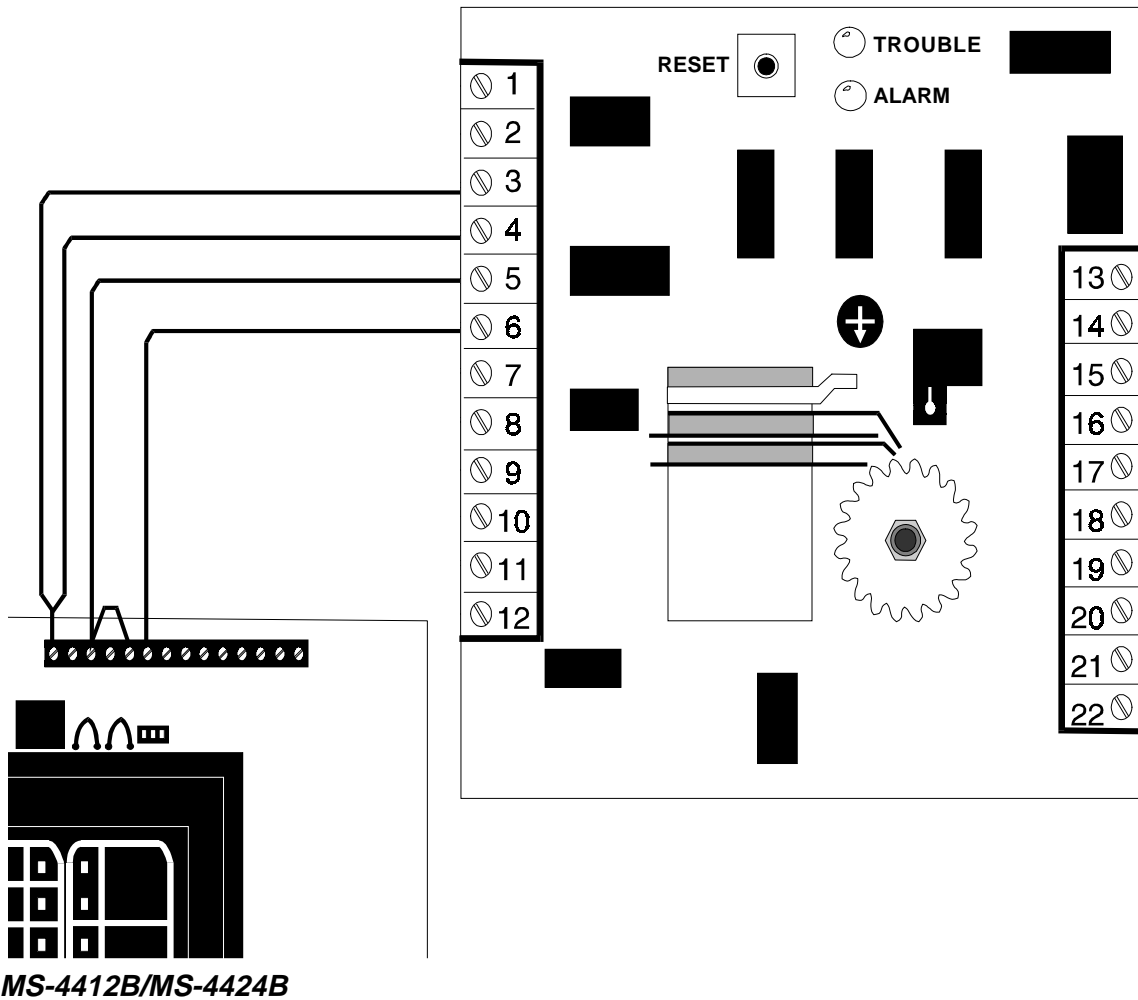


AC Wiring for DACT/FACP must be connected to the same circuit.

Figure B-4: NFPA 72-1993 Proprietary Fire Alarm Systems

Notes:

- 1) Connection between control panel and the transmitter are supervised by the transmitter.
- 2) Use transformer model ULT STK. NO. 1000391 (listed, Class 2, 12 V, 10 VA.). See Potter Electric Signal Company Bulletin # 748.
- 3) This control panel/transmitter arrangement can be employed for NFPA 72-1993 Proprietary Fire Alarm System.



Notes:

- Form-C Trouble contact which will automatically activate on any Trouble condition.
- Form-C Alarm contact programmed to activate on General Alarm.

Trouble Shooting Table

SYMPTOM		PROBLEM		SOLUTION
AC Power LED on	System trouble LED on	Circuit trouble LED on	Notification appliance circuit trouble	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check TB2 for proper connections.(TB3 for 4XB panels) 2. Remove all field wiring and install dummy ELR at output circuit. Check for supervisory voltage across it, (Normal -2.3 V), if problem persist, replace circuit board. 3. Removed dummy ELR, reconnect field wiring and measure voltage across output; (trouble -5V, short 0V). 4. Check for ELR at last device. 5. Check field wiring.
		Any of the right column yellow LEDs flashing	Initiating zone open circuit trouble	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check TB4 for proper connections. 2. Remove field wiring for zone in trouble and install dummy ELR (4.7K for 24V; 2.2K for 12V). If problem persist, replace circuit board. 3. Check for ELR at last device. 4. Check field wiring.
		Any of the right column yellow LEDs steady on	Zone disable	1. Check installation manual.
	Power trouble LED on	Battery trouble Batt yellow LED on	Missing or Disconnected	1. Check battery connections.
			Low or damage battery	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Remove batteries, check voltage across charger output (17 to 19V for 24V; 8-10V for 12V), otherwise replace circuit board. 2. Reconnect batteries, measure battery voltage at battery terminals. If voltage is less than 85% of rated voltage, allow them to charge for 48 hours. 3. If problem persist, replace batteries.
		Ground fault trouble Earth yellow LED on	1. Remove field wiring from main panel and optional module(s) (if installed). Install dummy ELR (4.7K for 24V; 2.2K for 12V).	
			2. Remove both battery leads. 3. If trouble clears, connect one circuit at the time to pin point the problem. 4. If trouble doesn't clear, replace circuit board.	
	Yellow LED on 4XTM on	4XTM	1. Move Municipal Box disconnect switch SW1 up.	
			OPT1, OPT2 jumper cut	1. Install optional module(s) or replace jumper if module(s) is not used.
			Municipal Box open circuit	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Install dummy load if Municipal Box option isn't used. 2. Check Municipal Box wiring.
	Any of the right column red LEDs on		Short on initiating circuit wiring	1. Remove field wiring and install ELR. If trouble clears, look for faulty or incorrectly wired devices.
	Disconnecting Municipal Box switch on 4XTM does not create a trouble		Jumper for optional modules isn't cut	1. Cut associated jumper OPT1 or OPT2.
	4XZM: associated LED doesn't activate for alarm, trouble or supervisory conditions		Optional module trouble	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Make sure module is properly installed. 2. Move disable switch SW1 on 4XZM to the left.
	RZA-4X piezo doesn't sound for alarm, trouble or supervisory conditions		4XLM	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Make sure that 4XLM module is installed on J7 and J8. 2. Check field wiring.
	Micro Fail yellow LED on		Microprocessor damaged	1. Replace circuit board.
	All RZA-4X LEDs stay on		Power wasn't removed prior installation	1. Hit system reset.
	AC Power LED off	System trouble LED on	Loss of main power	1. Check incoming power (TB5). (TB1 for 4XB panels)
Damaged circuit breaker			1. Replace circuit board.	
Micro Fail yellow LED on		Microprocessor damaged	1. Replace circuit board.	

Limited Warranty

Fire-Lite® warrants its products to be free from defects in materials and workmanship for eighteen (18) months from the date of manufacture, under normal use and service. Products are date stamped at time of manufacture. The sole and exclusive obligation of **Fire-Lite®** is to repair or replace, at its option, free of charge for parts and labor, any part which is defective in materials or workmanship under normal use and service. For products not under **Fire-Lite®** manufacturing date-stamp control, the warranty is eighteen (18) months from date of original purchase by **Fire-Lite®**'s distributor unless the installation instructions or catalog sets forth a shorter period, in which case the shorter period shall apply. This warranty is void if the product is altered, repaired or serviced by anyone other than **Fire-Lite®** or its authorized distributors or if there is a failure to maintain the products and systems in which they operate in a proper and workable manner. In case of defect, secure a Return Material Authorization form from our customer service department. Return product, transportation prepaid, to **Fire-Lite®**, 12 Clintonville Road, Northford, Connecticut 06472-1653.

This writing constitutes the only warranty made by **Fire-Lite®** with respect to its products. **Fire-Lite®** does not represent that its products will prevent any loss by fire or otherwise, or that its products will in all cases provide the protection for which they are installed or intended. Buyer acknowledges that **Fire-Lite®** is not an insurer and assumes no risk for loss or damages or the cost of any inconvenience, transportation, damage, misuse, abuse, accident or similar incident.

Fire-Lite® GIVES NO WARRANTY, EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR ANY PARTICULAR PURPOSE, OR OTHERWISE WHICH EXTEND BEYOND THE DESCRIPTION ON THE FACE HEREOF. UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES SHALL **Fire-Lite®** BE LIABLE FOR ANY LOSS OF OR DAMAGE TO PROPERTY, DIRECT, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL, ARISING OUT OF THE USE OF, OR INABILITY TO USE **Fire-Lite®** PRODUCTS. FURTHERMORE, **Fire-Lite®** SHALL NOT BE LIABLE FOR ANY PERSONAL INJURY OR DEATH WHICH MAY ARISE IN THE COURSE OF, OR AS A RESULT OF, PERSONAL, COMMERCIAL OR INDUSTRIAL USE OF ITS PRODUCTS.

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