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This manual contains an information about the limitations in using and operation of the product, as and information about the limits in the responsibility of the manufacturer.

Please read the operation manual carefully before starting the installation.

The addressable fire alarm control panels provide all of the sophisticated features required of a leading edge fire alarm system along with the simple operation and efficient installation methods demanded by both installers and building users.

The panel can be surface mounted and the generously sized metal back box allows ample space for rear or top cable entries.

The panel is an addressable fire alarm control panel capable to connect up to 250 addressable devices per loop.

Each of the system components has been specifically designed to operate as part of the system. This provides assurance that the control panel, smoke detectors, interface devices and the ancillary components are all fully compatible with one another and that the full range of system functionality is supported by each device.

The intelligent detectors and the intelligent modules have internal microprocessors to realize digital filtering and auto-compensation functions; the data collection is true and reliable; the control panel can carry out data processing based on fuzzy control theory and modern fire alarm theory to fundamentally avoid missing alarms and to reduce false alarms, so as to improve reliability.

The detecting bus and the control bus share a two-wire structure and have non-polarity and fully mixed coding of the detectors and modules, and the intelligent detectors and the intelligent modules can be directly connected to them, which greatly simplify the system wiring, engineering installation and circuit maintenance.

The system uses an AC-DC master-standby power supply system which will automatically change between the master and standby power supplies in the event of a power failure of either of the two power supplies to ensure uninterrupted operation of the system.

The panel can be connected to remote fire alarm display panels (or called remote repeater) to display detailed information for fire alarms by standard RS-485.

1.1 Features

- ◇ 1 onboard detection loop with maximum 250 addressable devices, such as addressable smoke detector, heat detector, call point, input module, output module, interface module, sounder strobe and remote repeater etc.
- ◇ 1 onboard free 24 voltage output.
- ◇ 1 RS-485 interface for remote repeater or the other display device.
- ◇ 8 onboard fixed alarm functional keys (Evacuate Start, Evacuate Stop, Silence Buzzer, Reset System Test/Delete, Control Mode, Exit, Caps Lock).
- ◇ Full navigation keys & full numeric keypad.
- ◇ 12 onboard functional LED indicators for different panel states.
- ◇ 16 Fire zones LED indicators.
- ◇ 999 fire event log records and 999 the other event log records.
- ◇ Real time clock.

Table 1: Specifications of fire alarm system.

Primary AC	90 to 270VAC 50/60 Hz
	Standby current:50mA@220VAC(no load) max.
	Standby current: 60mA@220VAC(full load) max.
	Alarm current: 80mA@220VAC max.
	main fuse current:2A@250VAC
Power supply rating	3Amps @ 24VDC
Battery type	2 X 12V/2.3Ah max. sealed lead acid.
Maximum battery charging current	0.9 Amps @ 27VDC
Addressable loop capacity	250 addressable devices
Detection loop standby current	150mA max(250 loop devices connected).
Detection loop alarm current	400mA max.
Detection loop short current	500mA max.
Free voltage output	24V, 1Amp self ressetable fuse.
Cabling type of loop	10-18AWG Twisted pair(2.5mm ² -1.0mm ²)
Load resistance of loop	50 Ohm max.
Load capacitance of loop	300pF max.
Cabling type of output 28VDC	10-18AWG Twisted pair(2.5mm ² -1.0mm ²) Or Single strand copper core wire
Enclosure Dimensions	340mm(L)×235mm(H)×56.5mm(W)
Net Weight	3,2kg (Without batteries)
Material of enclosure	Fire proof ABS
Color	White

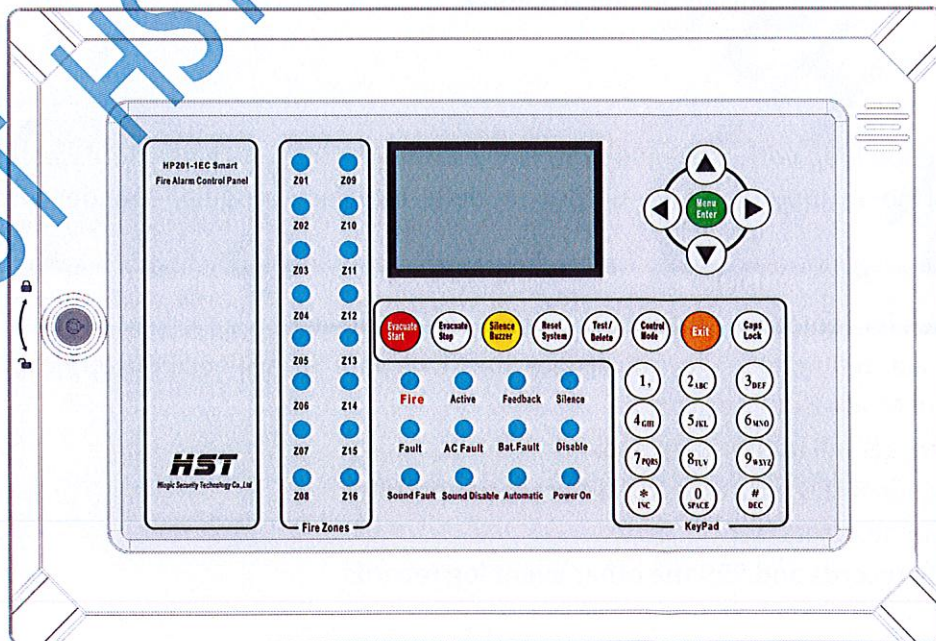


Figure1. Dimension drawing of HP201-1EC control panel

1.3 Fire alarm system limitations

An automatic fire alarm system – in general is made up of smoke, heat & other detectors, manual call points, audible warning devices, fire alarm control panels with remote notification capability, which can supply early warning of a developing fire. Such a system, on the other hand, is unable to assure protection against property damage or loss of life resulting from a fire.

The manufacturer recommends that smoke and/or heat detectors must be positioned throughout a protected premise following the recommendations of the current edition of the EN Standard, manufacturer's recommendations contained in the Guide for 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 Europe) indicated that smoke detectors may not go off in as many as 35% of all fires. A fire alarm system may not provide timely or sufficient notice, or might not function, for a diversity of reasons:

Smoke detectors may not sense fire where smoke cannot reach the detectors such as in chimneys, in or behind walls, on roofs, or on the other side of closed doors. Smoke detectors also may not sense a fire on another level or floor of a building. A second-floor detector, for example, may not sense a first-floor or basement fire.

Particles or combustion or "smoke" from a developing fire may not reach the sensing chambers of smoke detectors because:

Barriers such as closed or partially closed doors, walls, or chimneys may inhibit particle or smoke flow.

Smoke particles may become "cold," stratify, and not reach the ceiling or upper walls where detectors are located.

Smoke particles may be blown away from detectors by air outlets.

Smoke particles may be drawn into air returns before reaching the detector.

The amount of "smoke" present may be insufficient to alarm the 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 photo electronic 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, both types of detectors are necessarily best and a given type of detector may not provide adequate warning of a fire. A smoke detector cannot be expected to provide adequate warning of fires caused by arson, children playing with matches (especially in bedrooms), smoking in bed, and violent explosions (caused by escaping gas, improper storage of flammable materials, etc.). Heat detectors do not sense particles or combustion and alarm only when heat on their sensors increases at a preset rate or reaches a predetermined level. Rate-of-rise heat detectors may be subject to reduced sensitivity overtime. For this reason, the rate-of-rise feature of each detector should be tested at least once per year by a qualified fire protection expert. Heat detectors are designed to protect property, not life.

IMPORTANT! Smoke detectors must be installed in the same room as the control panel and in rooms used by the system for the connection of alarm transmission wiring, communications, signaling, and/or power. If



detectors are not located near the control panel, a developing fire may damage the alarm system, crippling its ability to report a fire.

Audible warning devices such as bells may not alert people if these devices are located on the other side of closed or partly open doors or are located on another floor of a building. Any warning device may fail to alert people with a disability or those who have recently consumed drugs, alcohol or medication. Please note that:

Strobes can, under certain circumstances, cause seizures in people with conditions such as epilepsy. Studies have shown that certain people, even when they hear a fire alarm signal, do not respond or comprehend the meaning of the signal. It is the property owner's responsibility to conduct fire drills and other training exercise to make people aware of fire alarm signals and instruct them on the proper reaction to alarm signals.

In rare instances, the sounding of a warning device can cause temporary or permanent hearing loss.

A fire alarm system will not operate without any electrical power. If AC power fails, the system will operate from standby batteries only for a specified time and only if the batteries have been properly maintained and replaced regularly.

Equipment used in the system may not be technically compatible with the control. It is essential to use only equipment listed for service with your control panel.

Telephone lines needed to transmit alarm signals from a premise to a central monitoring station may be out of service or temporarily disabled. For added protection against telephone line failure, backup radio transmission systems are recommended.

The most common cause of fire alarm malfunction is insufficient maintenance. To keep the entire fire alarm system in excellent working order, ongoing maintenance is required as the manufacturer's recommendations, and UL and NFPA 72 shall be followed. Environments with large amounts of dust, dirt or high air velocity require more frequent maintenance. A maintenance agreement should be arranged through the local manufacturer's representative. Maintenance should be scheduled monthly or as required by National and/or local fire codes and should be performed by authorized professional fire alarm installers only. Adequate written records of all inspection should be kept.

1.4 Installation precautions

WARNING – Several different sources of power can be connected to the fire alarm control panel. Disconnect all sources of power before servicing the control unit. 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 fully.

CAUTION – System reacceptance testing requirements. 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 indoor dry operation at 0-49° C/32-120° F and at a relative humidity up to 93 ±2%RH (non-condensing) at 32 ±2° C/90 ±3° F. However, the useful life of the system's standby batteries and the electronic components may be adversely affected by extreme temperature ranges and humidity. Therefore, it is recommended that this system and all 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. Refer to the manual specifications section for maximum allowable 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 out-side 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 by authorized personnel.

2. Control panel installation

2.1 Important notice

This product should be installed, commissioned and maintained by suitably qualified service personnel with reference to IEE regulations and any statutory requirements, for use in fire alarm signaling systems, only when installed in accordance with this manual and the latest National Fire Protection Association Standards NFPA 72; the National Electrical Code (NFPA 70); the Life Safety Code (NFPA 101); and/or the local authority having jurisdiction (AHJ). It is possible to apply system components incorrectly or arrange system components and installation wiring so that required life safety functions are NOT performed. As a result, lives may be lost.

To minimize this possibility:

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- ✓ **DO NOT** deviate from any installation instructions contained in this manual.
- ✓ **DO NOT** assume any installation details not shown in this manual.
- ✓ **DO NOT** alter any mechanical or electrical features of the equipment supplied

BE FAMILIAR with the building code, fire prevention code, and/or requirements of the Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ) in the locale of the installation.

CAUTION

Under normal and fault conditions, AC line voltages may be present on any terminal. Touching any component could be hazardous and result in loss of life. A short circuit can result in arcing that could cause molten metal injuries to testing personal. To minimize this possibility, only qualified electrical technicians familiar with electrical hazards should perform these checkout procedures. Safety glasses should be worn by such personnel, and instruments used for voltage measurement should be designed for the purpose and should be in good mechanical and working order.

2.2 Mounting the enclosure

Install the enclosure as follows:

- Carefully unpack the system components and inspect for any damage due to shipping.
- Mount the enclosure in a clean, dry, vibration-free area where extreme temperatures are not encountered. The location should be readily accessible with sufficient room for easy installation and maintenance.
- Mount the cabinet by using the three mounting holes located in the upper back of the cabinet. After the panel has been properly located using the mounting holes, the panel can be secured.
- Complete all conduit connections to the cabinet. Use the knockouts provided in the top and the sides.

Wire must **NOT** enter the bottom of the cabinet, since this area is intended for batteries only.

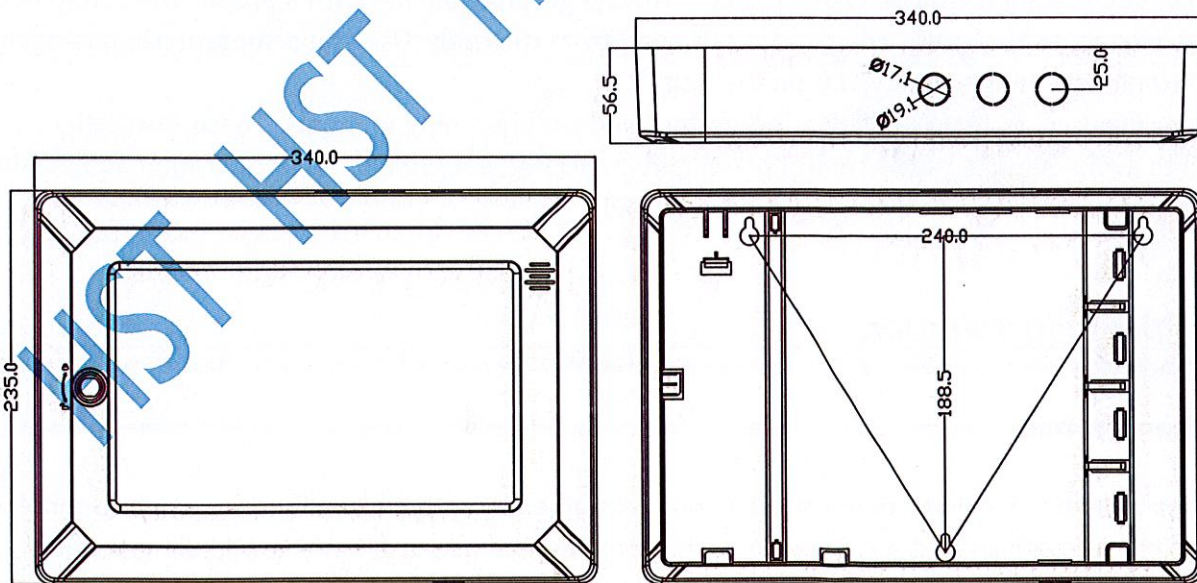


Figure2. Dimensions of mounting enclosure

2.3 AC power connection

WARNING!

To reduce the risk of electrical shock, make sure that all power has been turned off or disconnected prior to attempting to connect AC power to the Power Supply.

Apply the AC Power BEFORE connecting the batteries to the Panel!

Provide the Fire Alarm Control Panel with a dedicated AC Circuit rated 4.5 Amps or higher. Refer to figure 3 for the AC power wiring diagram.

Enter the power cable into the Cabinet via a knock out hole.

Attach the brown (live) wire from the source to the terminal labeled “L” terminal.

Attach the blue (neutral) wire from the source to the terminal labeled “N” terminal.

Attach the ground wire from the source to the terminal labeled “E” terminal.

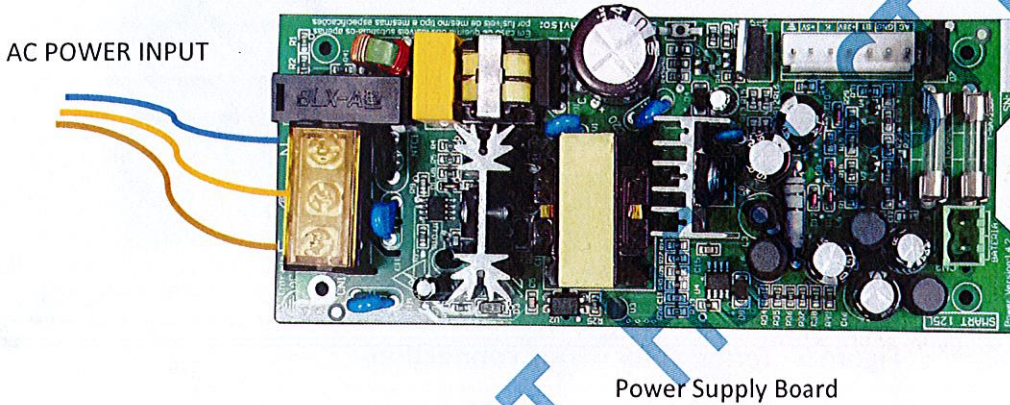


Figure 3. AC power wiring connection

2.4 Battery installation

The batteries are placed at the bottom of the enclosure. The panel is fully protected if the batteries are connected in the wrong polarity. The yellow battery fault LED on the display circuit board will show steady in such a condition. When the green battery LED is on steady it shows that the battery condition and connections are normal. See Figure 4 below.

WARNING!

Maximum battery size: 2 X 12V/2.3Ah sealed lead acid.

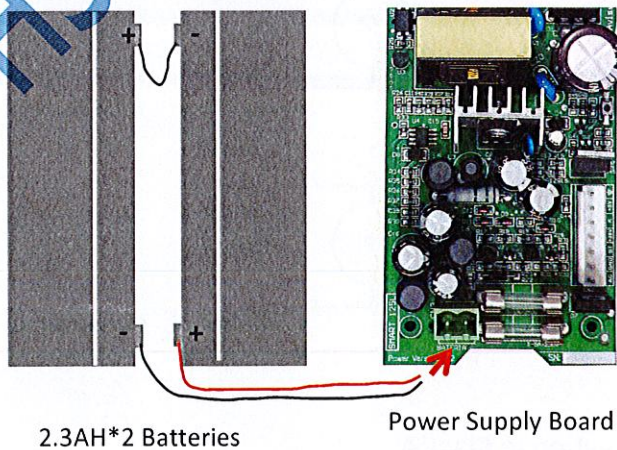


Figure 4 - Batteries wiring connection

2.5 Wiring diagram

- (1) .Fire relay out put: Fire (COM,NO,NC);
- (2) .Fault relay out put:Fault(COM,NO,NC);
- (3) .NAC Sounder output:Sound1/2 (S1+,S1-&S2+S2-);
- (4) .LOOP IN (R+,R-):Use in Class A;
- (5) .LOOP OUT(L+,L-): Use in ClassA&ClassB;
- (6) .24V out put: 24V OUT(+,-);
- (7).RS485 Communication: RS485(A,B).

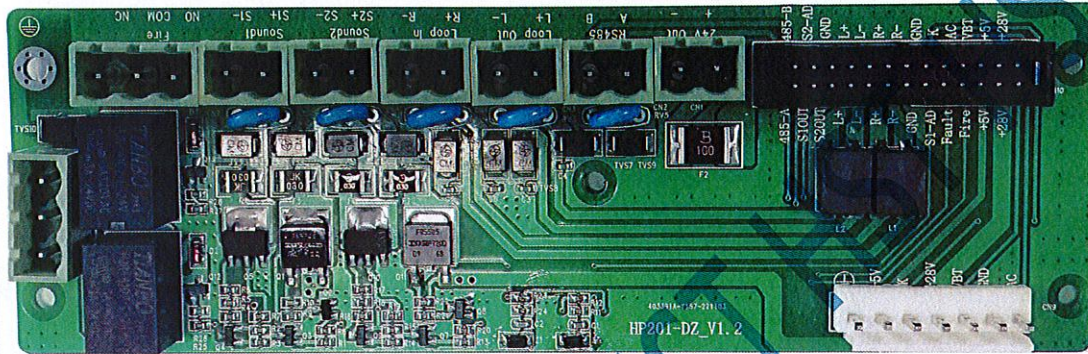


Figure 5 - Terminal for wiring connection

2.5.1. Loop devices

HP201-1EC contains a Class A or Class B detection loop circuits. The loop can hold up to 250 addressable loop devices such as addressable smoke detector, heat detector, call point, input module, output module, interface module, sounder strobe etc. Loop communication protocol is HST protocol.

Loop resistance should not exceed 90Ω (in Class A) or 50Ω (in Class B) for reliable operation. Loops are monitored for open & short circuit faults and communication errors.

Maximum loop current is 400mA. Detection loops cannot produce enough power for loop devices which require high power (Sounders,...), so external power source should be used (free 24VDC panel output).

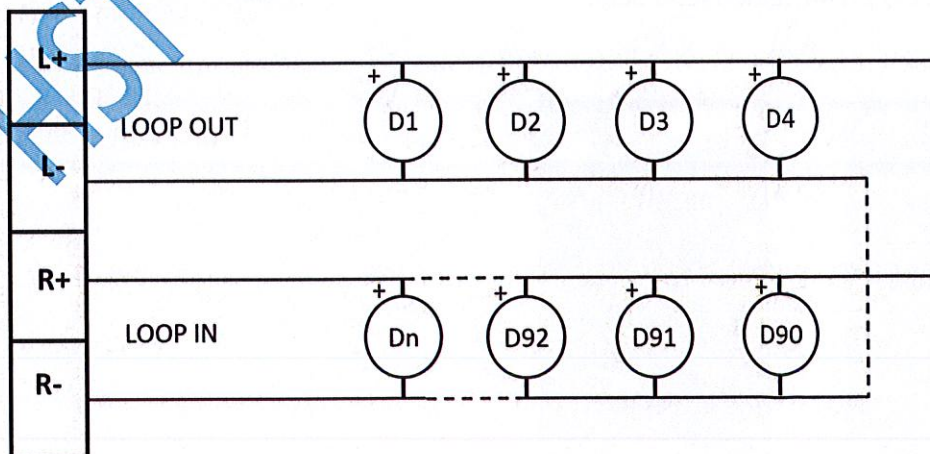


Figure 6 - Wiring connection in Class A

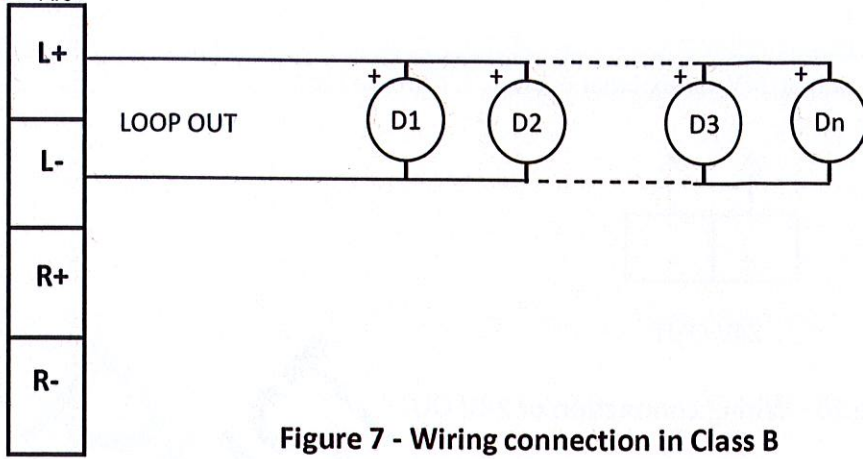


Figure 7 - Wiring connection in Class B

2.5.2. Sounders

HP201-1EC contains 2 class B monitored conventional sounder circuits used to connect different conventional sound strobe or bell devices. Each circuit is fused @1A.10KΩ end of line resistor must be connected for open & short circuit faults detection. By default both sounder circuits trigger on any fire or manual evacuate conditions.

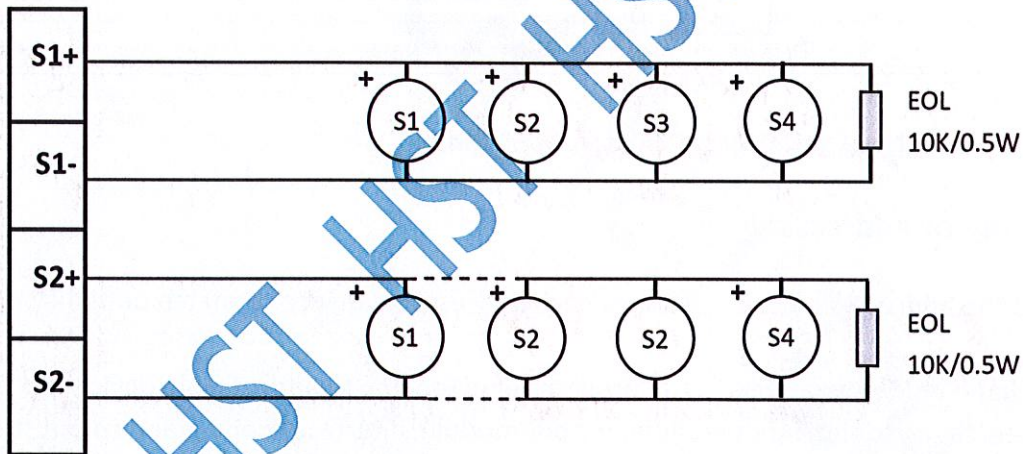


Figure 8 - Wiring connection of sounders

2.5.3. Relays

HP201-1EC contains 2 form C dry contact relays. All relays are rated 2A @ 30VDC.

Fire relay trigger on any fire or manual evacuate conditions.

Fault relay trigger on any fault conditions of fire alarm system.

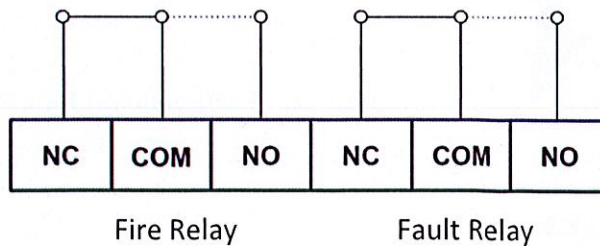
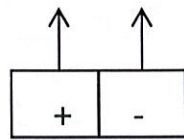


Figure 9 - Wiring connection of relays

2.5.4. Auxiliary output 24V

HP201-1EC contains a auxiliary output 24V for external devices. It can provide an output of 1Amp@24V.

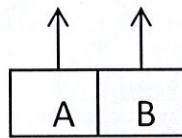


24V OUT

Figure 10 - Wiring connection of 24V OUT

2.5.5. Standard RS485

HP201-1EC contains a standard RS485 communication interface, it can be connected to remote fire alarm display panels (or called remote repeater) to display detailed information for fire alarms.



RS485

Figure 11 - Wiring connection of RS485

2.6 Programming for addressable devices

NOTICE: Program the address (Range: 1 to 250) to each addressable device to match on the layout drawings before install.

The addressable hand held programmer is the programming tool for all addressable devices such as smoke detector, heat detector, call point, input module, output module, interface module and sound strobe etc. There are two wires with clips which the red wire is connect to device's **loop +** and the black wire is connect device's **loop -** - see figure 12.

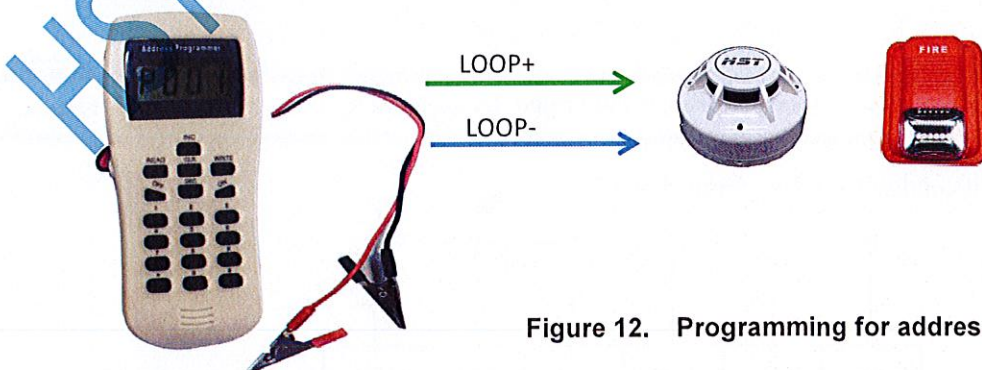


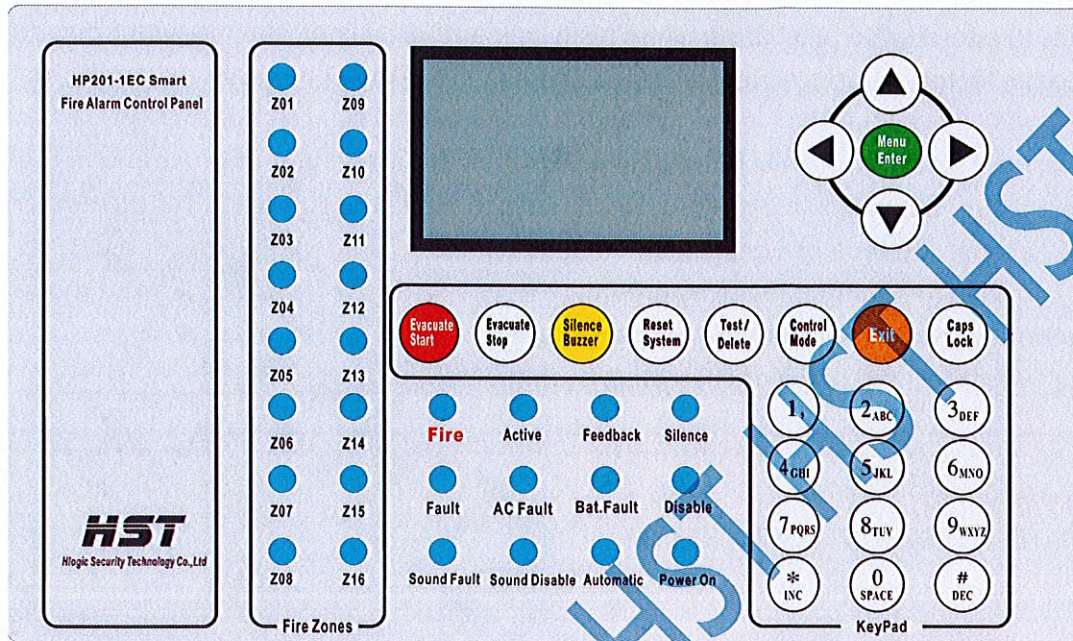
Figure 12. Programming for addressable device

2.7 Install addressable device

The wiring of the base should be checked before the devices are installed in them. The wiring should be checked for continuity, polarity in the base, and dielectric tests.

3. Operation instructions

3.1 Keyboard Description



There are 25 keys on the face plate, 10 numeric keys and 15 function keys.

- (1). **【◀】 【▶】 【▲】 【▼】** Used for moving the cursor or choose the functions.
- (2). **【Enter/Menu】** It is a menu key in the main interface, and used to enter the main menu interface. In the operation interface, it's a confirm action key and save the setting.
- (3). **【Evacuate Start】** , **【Evacuate Stop】** Used to start/ stop the NAC sounder .
- (4). **【Silence Buzzer】** The speaker will emit fire alarm or fault sound when there is fire or fault. Press the "Silence Buzzer" Key, the sound will stop and the silence LED (yellow) will be on.
- (5). **【Reset System】** Press "Reset System" key, the system will be reset.
- (6). **【Test/Delete】** Under the main interface, it is a Test key and used for self - check of the unit. Under menu interface; in the edit state, it is a delete key.
- (7). **【Control Mode】** Auto/Manual control mode switch.
- (8). **【EXIT】** Exit and return to the previous menu.
- (9). **【Caps Lock】** Used to switch between numbers, uppercase letters, and lowercase letters.
- (10). **【Numerical Key】** Used to enter numbers and characters.
- (11). **【*/INC】** , **【#/DEC】** It has different functions under different interfaces. It is generally used to increase or decrease the address number.
- (12). **【0/SPACE】** It has different functions under different interfaces, in the edit state, it is a space key.

3.2 Operation description

The operations which can only be done after a password is inputted by the user are password protection operations.



When the system is running, "password" will display on the LCD, after the correct password is inputted, it will enter to the "Enter/Menu" for the system setup and query operations. If there are no keyboard operations within several minutes, it will return back to the main interface.

Note: The system is provided with an attendant password(**Level1**), an administrator password(**Level2**) and a supervisor password(**Level3**). The attendant can only view the set data; the administrator can operate every function when there is no fire alarm; and the supervisor can set every function in any circumstance, when the user tries to operate the functions beyond his or her authority limit, the password may should wrong or return to the factory interface. Hence the user should input the right password during system setup.

When the user is doing a system setting, a lot of data needs to be inputted. In order to improve the efficiency of system setup, the user can use ▲ and ▼ keys to move the cursor, or use the numeric keys from 0 to 9 on the keyboard to type in numbers; when describing the location address for a detector or module, the user can change the input mode by pressing ▲▼◀ or ▶. If in digital input mode, press the relevant numeric keys directly to input the wanted figure.

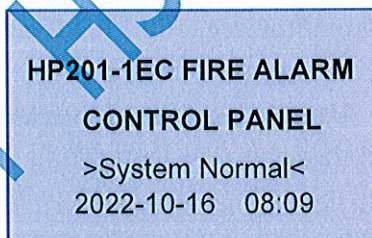
Press 'Test/Delete' will cancel the previous characters or numbers(**Backspace**).

Default factory password:

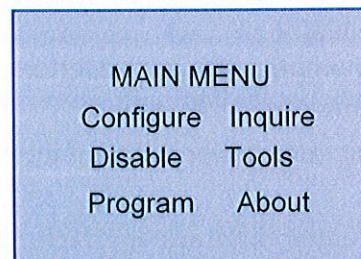
LEVEL1: 111111, LEVEL2: 222222, LEVEL3: 333333

3.3. Menu Interface and Setting

The main interface of display is show as bellow:



To set the system and other equipment, the first thing to do is to key the correct password, then press the "Enter/Menu" for sure, after that it will enter the main menu of the setup functions as follows:

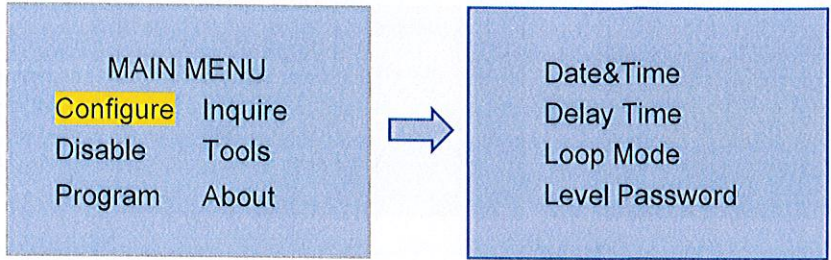


Press ▲ ▼ ◀ or ▶ to move the cursor to the wanted function, and then press "Enter/Menu" for further operation, after the operation, press the "Exit" to go back to the previous interface.

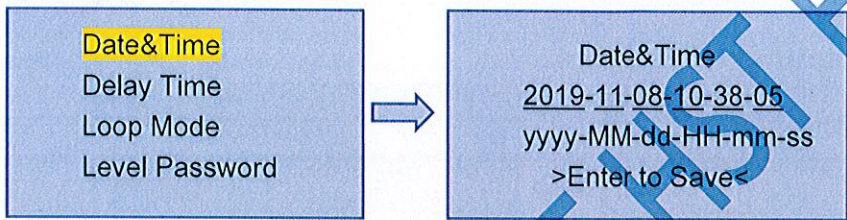
If there are no selection is done with several minutes, the system will exit the main menu, return to the main interface.

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"Enter/Menu" to save the settings and Press "Exit" to the previous interface.

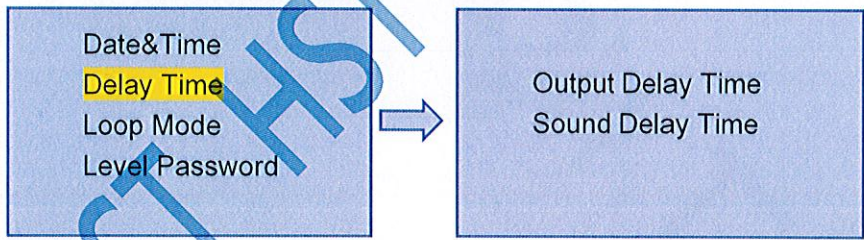


(1). Date&Time setting

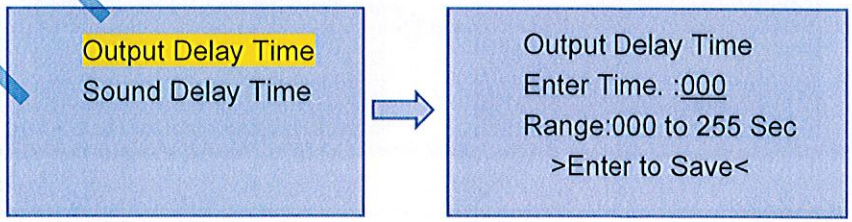


yyyy-MM-dd-mm-ss: year-month-data-hour-second

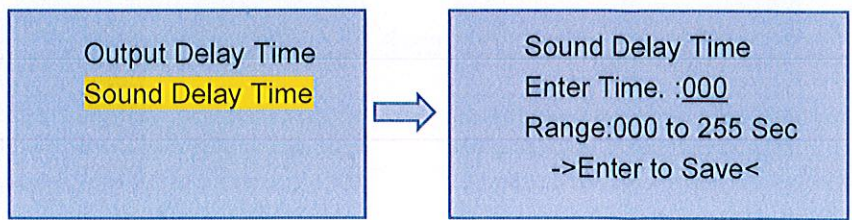
(2). Delay Time setting



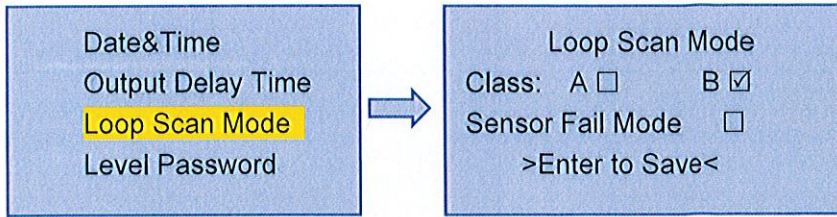
(a). Output delay time setting:



(b). Sound Delay time setting.



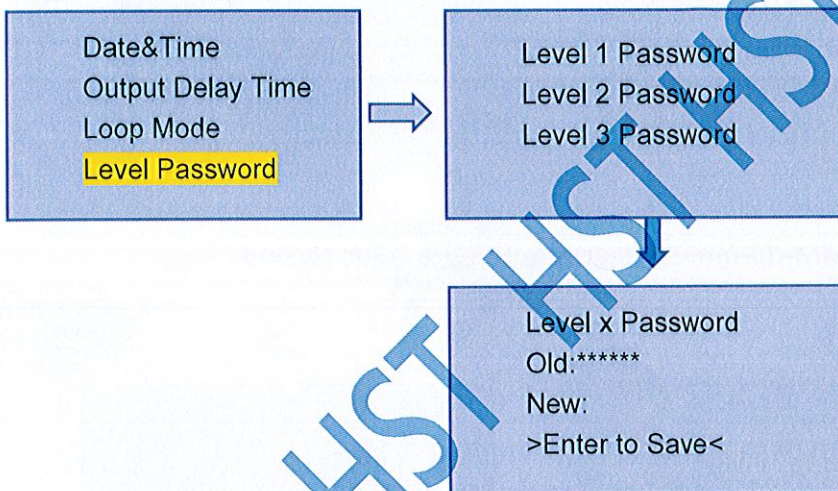
(3). Loop Scan Mode setting



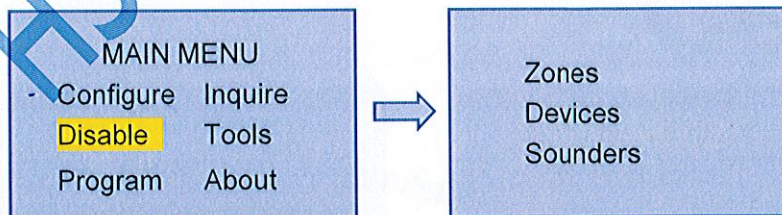
There are two communication modes for the addressable loop, one is Class A and the other is Class B
Refer to Figure 6&7.

Sensor Fail Mode: Engineering personnel debug data patterns.

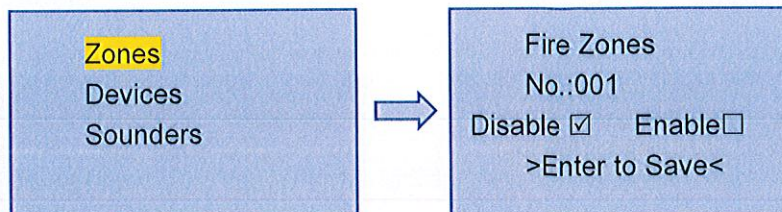
(4). Level password setting



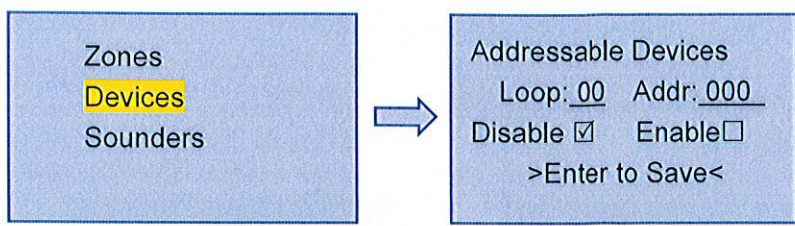
3.3.2 Disable menu



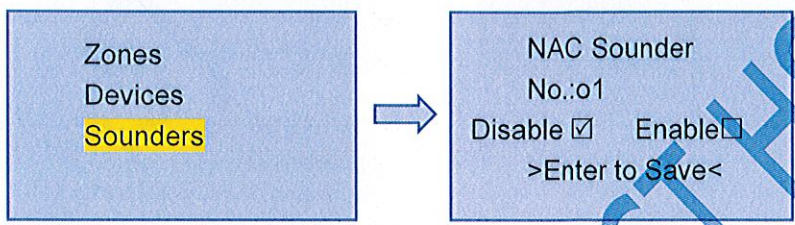
(1). Disable/Enable fire zones



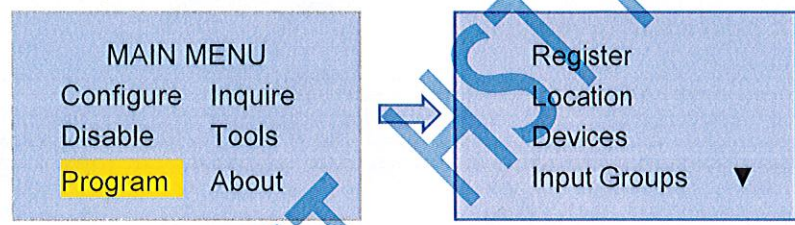
(2). Disable/Enable a device



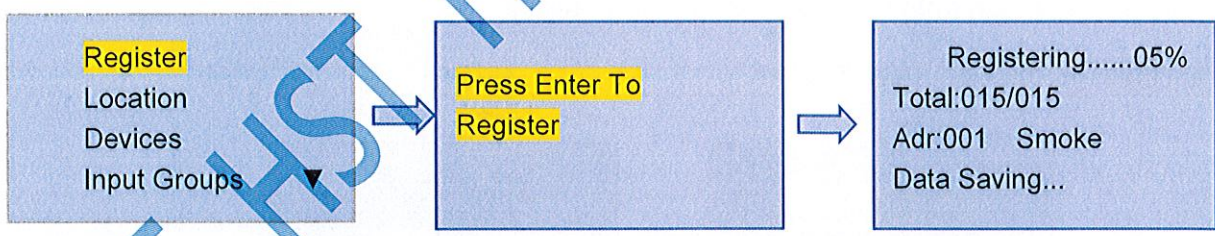
(3). Disable/Enable NAC sounder



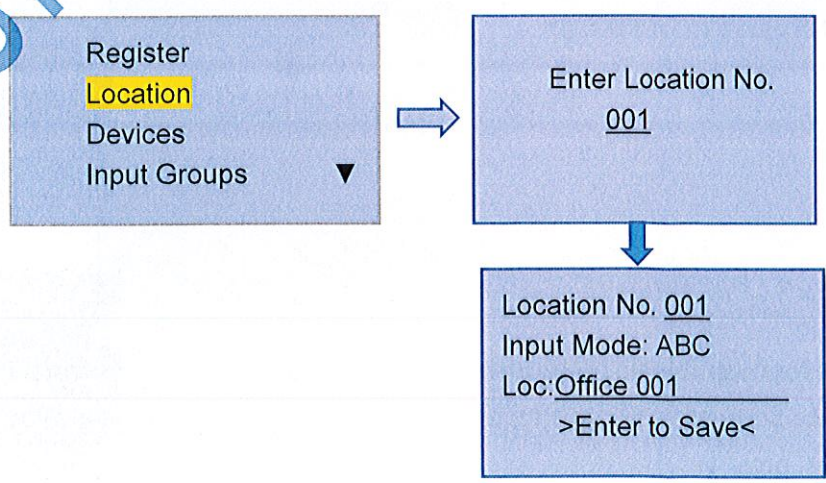
3.3.3 Program menu



(1). Automatic register devices



(2). Edit location of device



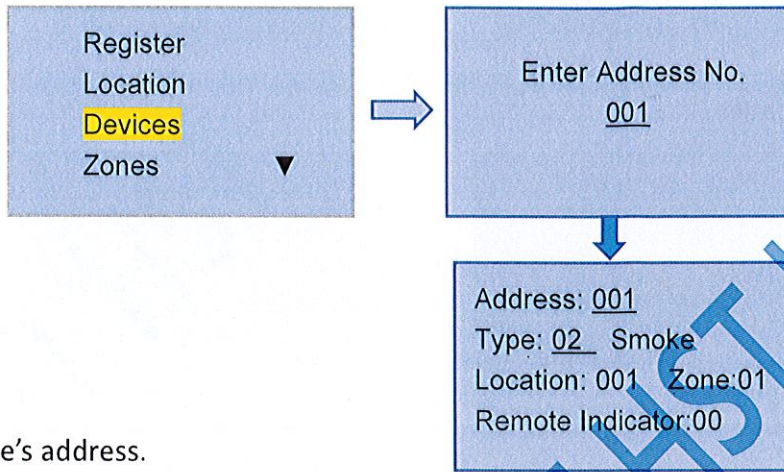
*Press [Caps Lock] key to switch the input mode between numbers(show:123), uppercase letters(show ABC), and lowercase letters(show abc).

Press [] key the Location No. will increase 1 automatically.

*Press [#] key the Location No. will decrease 1 automatically.

*Location information can be up to 16 characters maximum.

(3). Program devices



*Address: the device's address.

*Type:the device's type, it can be edit by manual.

*Location: the location number it has been edited in **Pogram/Location**.

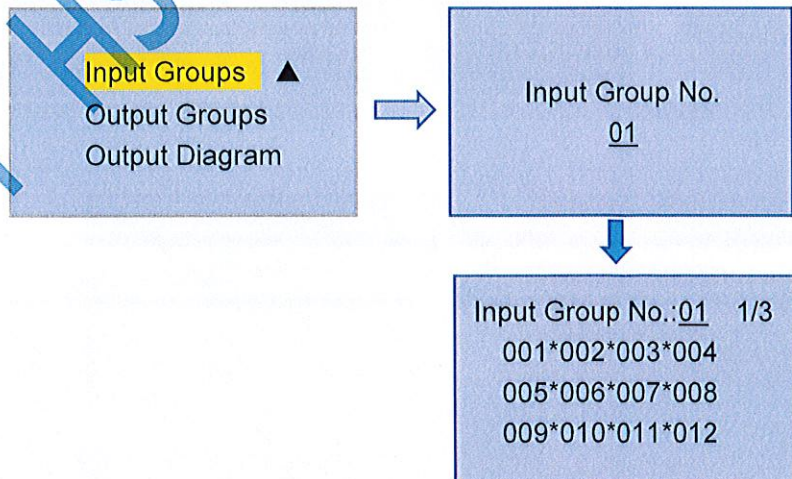
*Zone: Set the addressable device in a fire zone ,fire zone form 01 to 64.

*Remote Indicator:Map this device to display on a remote display(repeater).

Press [] key the address number will increase 1 automatically.

*Press [#] key the address number will decrease 1 automatically.

(4) .Program input groups of output diagram

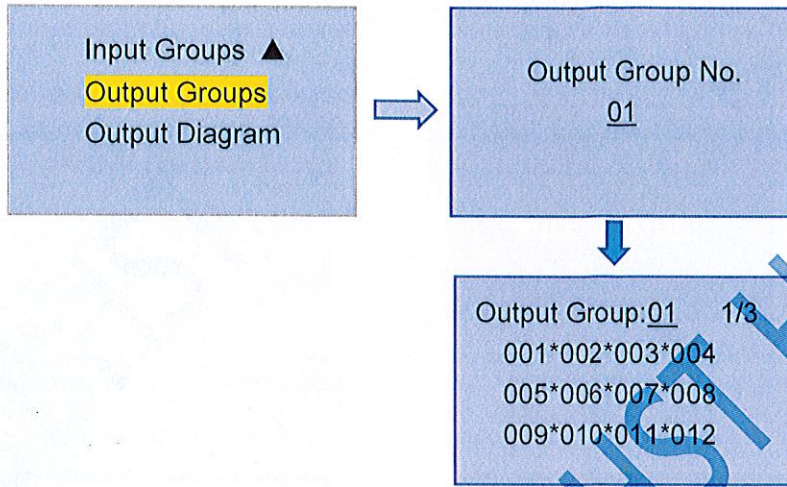


*Program the input groups for output logic relationships. A total of 64 input groups can be set, with each input group having 32 device addresses of input types, such as detectors, manual alarm buttons, input modules, interface modules, etc.

Press [] key the input group number will increase 1 automatically.

*Press [#] key the input group number will decrease 1 automatically.

(5) .Program output groups of output diagram



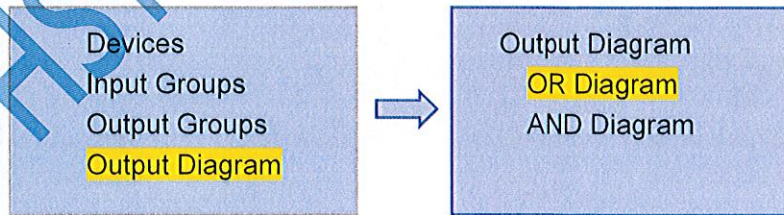
*Program the output groups for output logic relationships. A total of 64 output groups can be set, with each input group having 32 device addresses of output types, such as output module, sounder strobe, etc.

*The output group 00 is a special functional group, and the output devices included in the 00 group can be directly started or stopped by pressing the [Evacuate Start] or [Evacuate Stop] button on the panel.

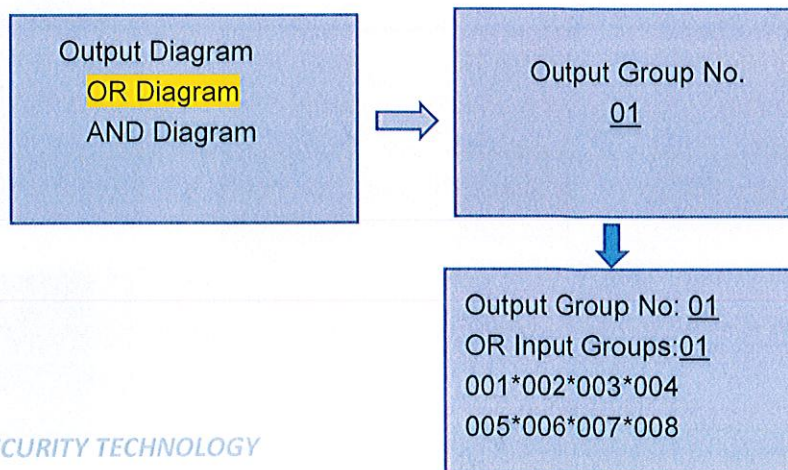
Press [] key the output group number will increase 1 automatically.

*Press [#] key the output group number will decrease 1 automatically.

(6) .Program output diagram



(a). Program OR output diagram

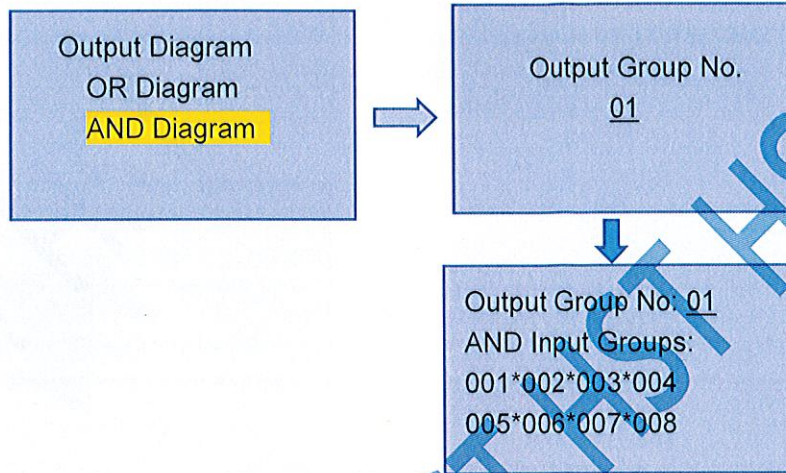


*OR Diagram: When a device in the input group is in fire conditions, it will activate all output devices in the output group automatically (The panel must be in the automatic control mode).

Press [] key the output group number will increase 1 automatically.

*Press [#] key the output group number will decrease 1 automatically.

(b). Program AND output diagram

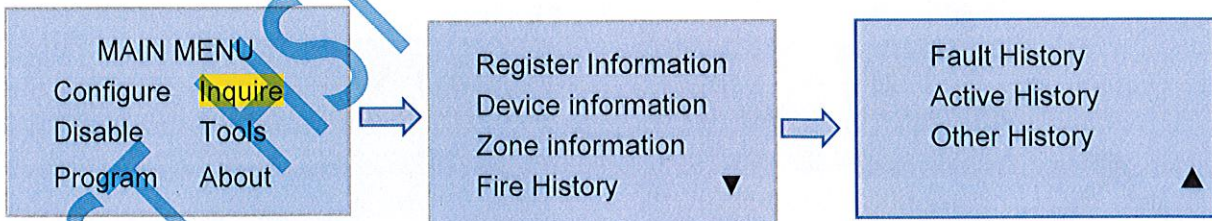


*AND Diagram: When two or more devices in the input group are in fire conditions , it will activate all output devices in the output group automatically (The panel must be in the automatic control mode).

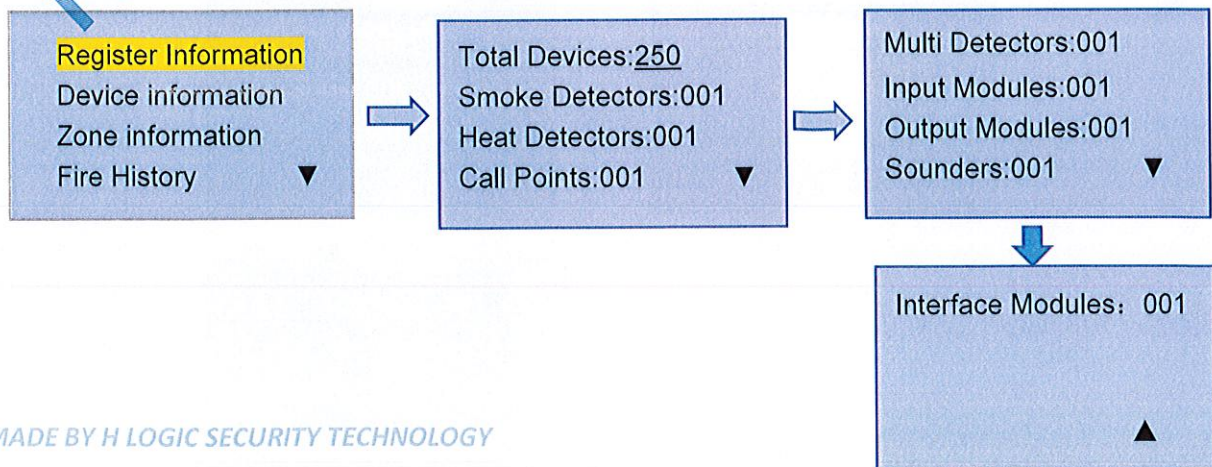
Press [] key the output group number will increase 1 automatically.

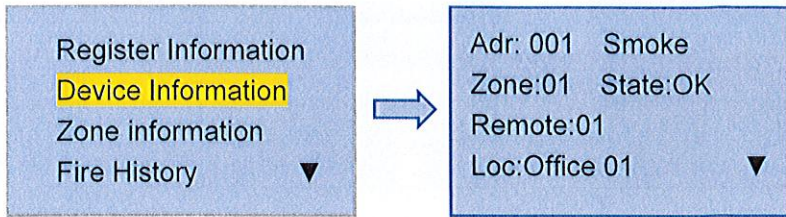
*Press [#] key the output group number will decrease 1 automatically.

3.3.4 Inquire menu



(1). Register information



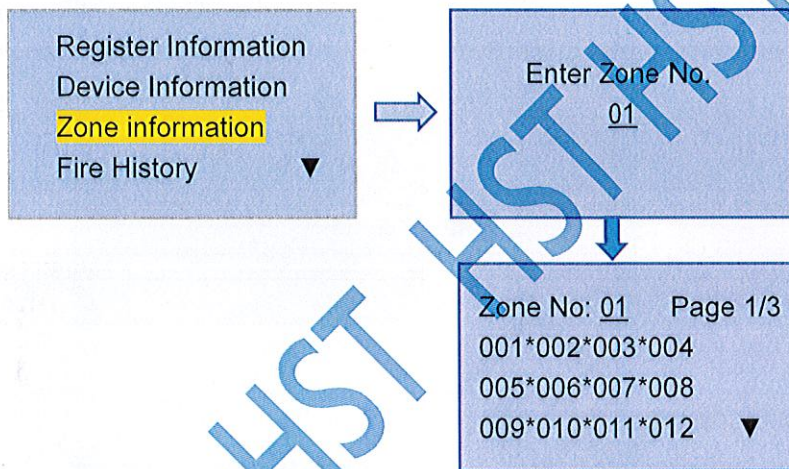


*State: OK, Fire, Fault.

Press [] key the address number will increase 1 automatically.

*Press [#] key the address number will decrease 1 automatically.

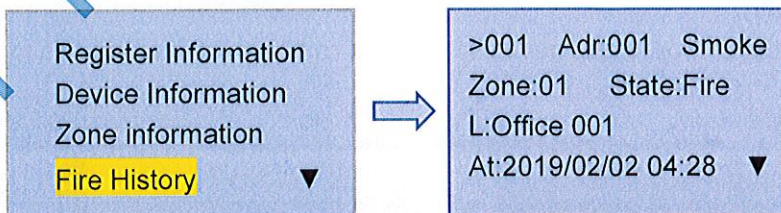
(3) . Zone information



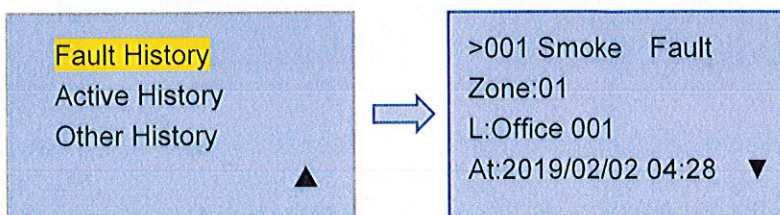
Press [] key the zone number will increase 1 automatically.

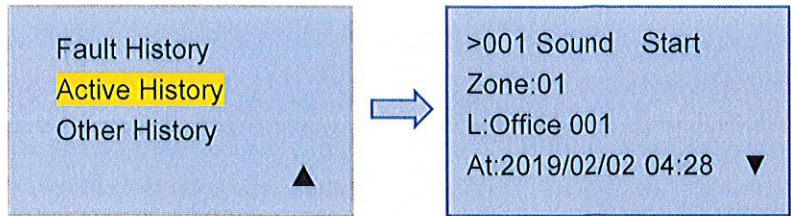
*Press [#] key the zones number will decrease 1 automatically.

(4). Fire history

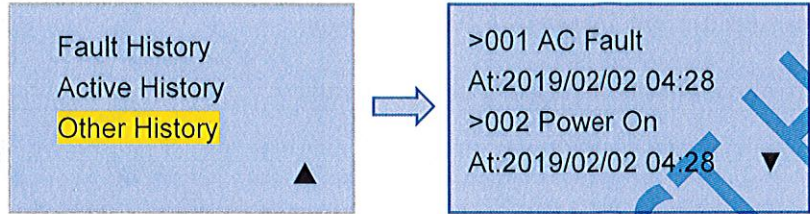


(5). Fault history

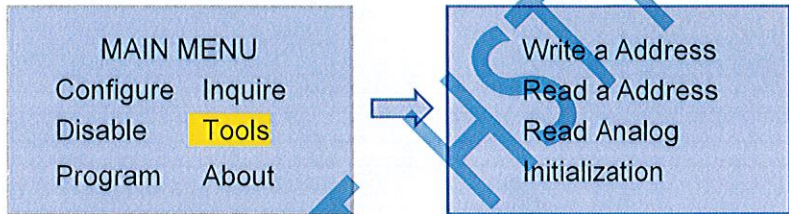




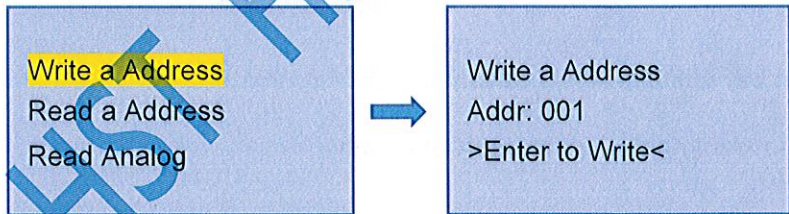
(7).Other history



3.3.5 Tools menu

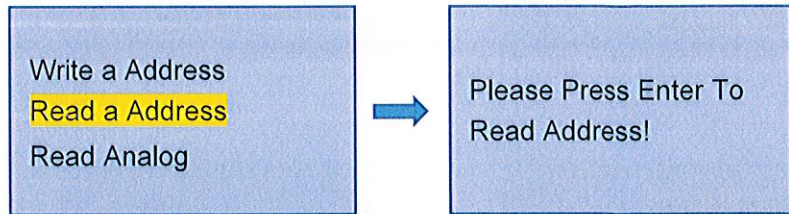


(1). Program a new address for device



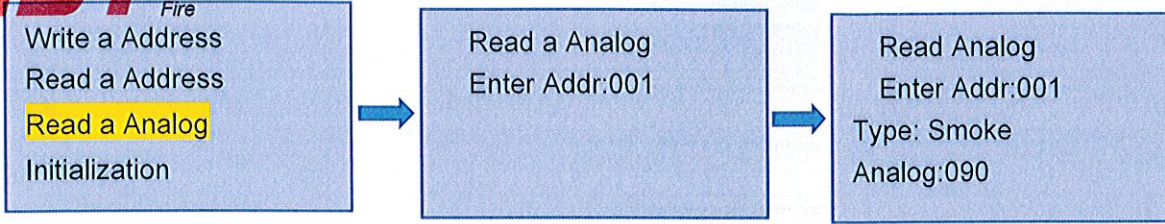
*Note: When writing an address, only one device is allowed to be connected on the loop.

(2). Read a address of device



*Note: When reading an address, only one device is allowed to be connected on the loop.

(3). Read analog data



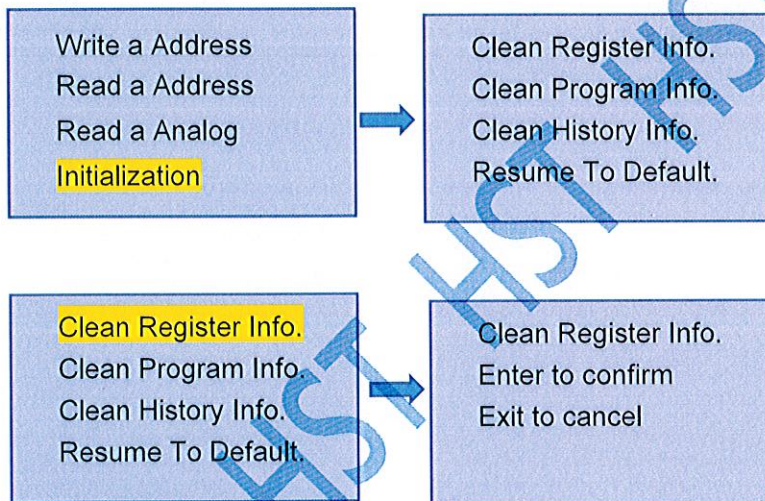
Press [] key the address number will increase 1 automatically.

*Press [#] key the address number will decrease 1 automatically.

(4). Initialization

Note. Initialization it restore to manufacturer settings. Once restored to manufacturer settings, all registered information, historical records, output diagram logic programming data, etc. of the fire alarm control panel will be cleared. Please operate with caution.

The initialization function requires level 4 password, which needs to be provided by the manufacturer.



3.3.6 About menu

