

Please read the instructions before installation and use.

JB-TB-TC5126W
Wireless Intelligent Fire Alarm Control Panel
Installation instructions

Preface

The JB-TB-TC5126W wireless intelligent fire alarm control panel is a new generation of intelligent integrated wireless fire alarm control panel designed and developed under our company's full investigation of the fire protection market demand, summarizing the company's fire engineering experience in the fire protection industry for many years, and fully meeting the requirements of GB4717-2005 fire alarm control panel, GA1151-2014 General Requirements for Wireless Communication Function of Fire Alarm System and GB16806-2006 Fire linkage Control System.

The control panel adopts wall-mounted structure and modular design, and has the specifications of full function, high reliability and flexible configuration. The system adopts color LCD display, which is easy to operate, easy to learn and use. This control panel can be connected with alarm points by wireless way. JB-TB-TC5126W wireless intelligent fire alarm control panel can be matched with point-type wireless heat detectors, wireless smEntere detectors, MCP, wireless combustible gas detectors, etc. produced by our company as required to meet various needs of fire engineering. Please read this manual carefully before using and operating this control panel. After commissioning and acceptance, this manual should be taken care of by a special person and properly kept for future reference!

1. General

Chapter 1 JB-TB-TC5126W Wireless Intelligent Fire Alarm Control Panel Introduction

1.1 System introduction

JB-TB-TC5126W Wireless Intelligent Fire Alarm Control Panel (hereinafter referred to as control panel) is a new generation of wireless fire alarm control panel introduced by Yingkou Tiancheng Fire Protection Equipment Co., Ltd., which can be used together with other related products of our company. The control panel is small in size, convenient to install and simple to operate, and is widely used in fire protection engineering. The fire alarm control system can be widely used in small-scale fire protection projects such as high-grade office buildings, residential quarters, department stores, gymnasiums, libraries, supermarkets, hotels, etc.

1.2 System specifications

With the new generation of high-speed processors, compared with the traditional technology, the data processing speed is faster and the data storage capacity is larger. The control panel is beautiful in appearance, easy to operate, easy to learn and use. LCD is adopted, with display resolution of 480×272, and information display is intuitive. System operation history recording function: fire alarm history, linkage history, fault history and other history each have a capacity of 1000. It CAN support CAN bus and network with other fire alarm control panels of our company. Wireless 470MHZ communication mode is adopted to connect with the detectors matched with the system. Executive standard: GB4717-2005 fire alarm control panel GA 1151-2014 general requirements for wireless communication function of fire alarm system GB16806-2006 fire linkage control system

1.3 Introduction of control panel components

In order to make you more familiar with the control panel, the following briefly introduces the main components of the control panel:

•**Main control module**

The main control board is responsible for analyzing and processing the information data transmitted by other components in the system, and according to the data analysis results, commanding other components in the system to execute corresponding commands, such as control speaker voice alarm, etc.

•**Display module**

The display component provides the main output interface of alarm information, as well as the daily maintenance and query interface.

•**Key module**

Matrix buttons are used in the control panel, which is very convenient for users to set up and maintain the system.

•**Power module**

The power supply module supplies power for the whole system equipment, and provides power fault signals such as main power fault, standby power fault and standby power undervoltage, and has good anti-interference ability.

·Wireless 470 module

The 470MHzFSK coded bidirectional communication can communicate with 32 wireless devices.

·Loop control panel

This control panel can be connected with 18 intelligent loop control panels, which has less wiring and high reliability. Each start/stop key on the manual fire control startup panel can be associated with any bus equipment connected to the system by definition, and complete the start/stop control of the bus linkage equipment, thus thoroughly solving the inherent problems of engineering wiring, equipment configuration and installation and debugging of the alarm linkage integrated system.

·Direct control panel

This control panel can be equipped with 6-way three-wire direct control panel, and has the functions of detecting open circuit and short circuit of output line, which can guarantee the reliability of the control module itself and its connection with important equipment to the maximum extent.

1.4 Main technical specifications

1.4.1 power supply

Main power supply: AC 220V (3.5A) voltage range+10% ~-15%.

Backup power supply: lead-acid battery 12V/3.3Ah 2 batteries.

1.4.2 Operating environment

Temperature: -10°C ~+55°C.

Humidity: ≤95%, non-condensing.

1.4.3 Equipment capacity

Number of loops: two wireless loops.

Number of components in each loop: 32 points.

Number of network segments: 29.

1.4.4 wire system requirements

CAN bus: RVS twisted pair with cross-sectional area $\geq 1.0\text{mm}$.

1.4.5 Radio frequency parameters

Transmit power: < 20dBm

Communication distance: ≤50m

Frequency band: 470MHz

1.4.6 Implementation standards

Executive standard: GB4717-2005 fire alarm control panel

GA 1151-2014 general requirements for wireless communication
function of fire alarm system

GB16806-2006 fire linkage control system

2. Structure, installation, commissioning

Chapter 2 Instructions of structure and configuration

2.1 Overview of Typical Configuration and Internal Structure of Control Panel

The JB-TB-TC5126W wireless fire alarm control panel is installed in wall-mounted

structure, and its typical configuration includes: main control panel, loop control panel, multi-loop control panel, power supply, etc. This system integrates alarm and linkage. Through wireless and multi-loop control, it can not only complete the functions of alarm and start/stop control of general fire-protection equipment, but also realize the control of important fire-protection equipment.

The appearance schematic diagram of JB-TB-TC5126W control panel is shown in figure 2-1:

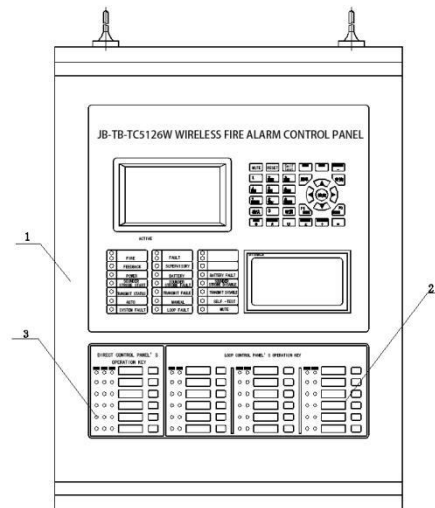


Figure 2-1

The above picture shows:

- (1) control panel part (2) loop control panel part (18 points)
- (3) direct control panel (6 loops)

2.2 Description of control panel

The structural schematic diagram of fire alarm control panel \ fire linkage control panel is shown in Figure 2-2: it consists of three parts: display operation area, loop control area and multi-loop control area, among which the multi-loop control area is shown in the corresponding instructions.

1) display operation area

Schematic diagram of display operation area is shown in figure 2-2.

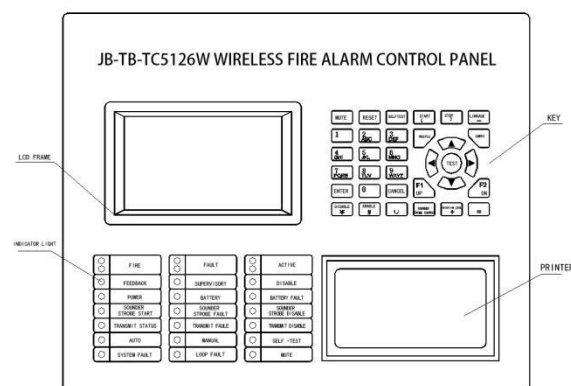


Figure 2-2

The panel of display operation area is mainly composed of LCD screen, indicator, keys and printer. The indicator is described as follows:

- **Fire alarm indicator:** red. When this light is on, it means that the control panel detects that the external detector is in a fire alarm state. For details, see the LCD display. After the fire alarm is eliminated, press the "Reset" key, and the light goes out.

- **Fault indicator:** yellow, which indicates that the control panel detects that the external equipment (detector, module or fire display panel) is faulty, or the control panel itself is faulty. See the LCD for specific information. After troubleshooting, press the "Reset" key, and the light goes out.

- **Start indicator:** red. When this indicator is on, it means that the control panel sends a start-up command to the external equipment. See the LCD for specific information. Press the "Reset" key, and the light goes out.

- **Supervision indicator:** red, which indicates the supervision signal sent by the control panel to the external supervision equipment. See the LCD for specific information. Press the "Reset" key, and the light goes out.

- **Feedback indicator:** red, which indicates that the control panel receives the action feedback signal of external equipment. See the LCD for specific information. When there is no feedback information, this light goes out.

- **Main power operating indicator:** green, which lights when the control panel is powered by AC220V power supply.

- **Standby power operating light:** green. When the control panel is powered by standby power, this light will light up.

- **Disable indicator:** yellow. When an external device (detector, module, etc.) fails, it can be disabled. After repair or replacement, the device can be restored by using the function of removing disable. This indicator comes on when disable equipment exists.

- **Sounder start indicator:** red. When the sounder output contact has 24V output, this indicator will light up. When there is no 24V output at the sounder output contact, this indicator goes out.

- **Sounder fault indicator:** yellow. When the sounder output contact is broken or short-circuited, this indicator lights up. After the fault is recovered, this indicator goes out.

- **sounder disable indicator:** yellow, which lights when the sounder output contact is disabled.

- **Transmission fault light:** yellow, which lights when the connecting line with transmission equipment is open, short-circuited or abnormal in communication. After communication returns to normal, this light goes out.

- **Transmission status indicator:** red. When information such as fire alarm and fault occurs, the control panel sends information to the transmission equipment, and the light flashes. When the control panel receives the reply information from the transmission equipment, the light is always on.

- **Transmission disable indicator:** yellow, which lights when transmission is disabled.

- **Manual permission:** green; when manual permission is started, this light is on.

- **Automatic permission:** green; when automatic permission is started, this light is on. Self-test indicator: yellow, which lights when the system is in self-test state.

- **Mute indicator:** green. When the control panel sounds an alarm, press the "mute" key to turn on the mute indicator, and the speaker stops sounding an alarm. When a new alarm occurs, the mute indicator goes out and the alarm sounds again.

- **System fault:** yellow. When the system program can't work normally, this indicators on.

See the third part "System Application" for the function of each operation key.

2) loop control panel

The schematic diagram of loop control area is shown in Figure 2-3.

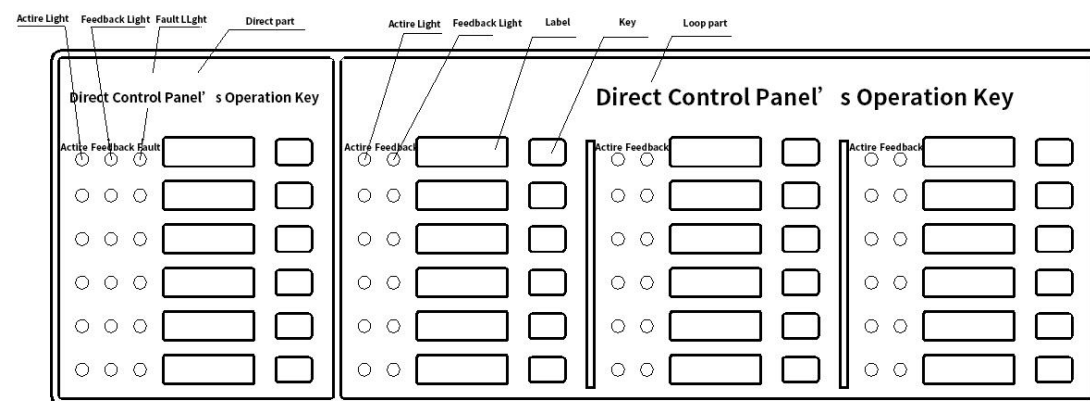


Figure 2-3

The loop control panel has 18 manual fire starting points, and each starting point has a key, two indicators and a label. Among them, the key is the start/stop control key. If the control key of a certain unit is pressed, the control command will be sent out. When the start-up state of the equipment is received, the command light of the unit will light up (red). If the controlled equipment starts and sends out a feedback signal, the answer indicator will light up (red). The user can write the device name corresponding to each key on the device label, and then fix it on the manual disk together with the diaphragm.

3) direct control panel

Schematic diagram of special line control area is shown in Figure 2-3.

The dedicated line control panel has six manual starting points, and each starting point has a key, three indicators and a label. Among them, the key is the start/stop control key. If the control key of a unit is pressed, the start indicator of the unit will light up (red) and a control command will be issued. If the controlled equipment responds, the feedback indicator will light up (red). When the external wiring breaks or shorts, the fault indicator will light up (yellow). The user can write the device name corresponding to each key on the device label, and then fix it on the manual disk together with the diaphragm.

2.3 description of internal structure and connection

2.3.1 description of the control panel structure

The control box is the core part of the control panel, which is mainly composed of

three parts: main board, circuit main board and circuit substation board.

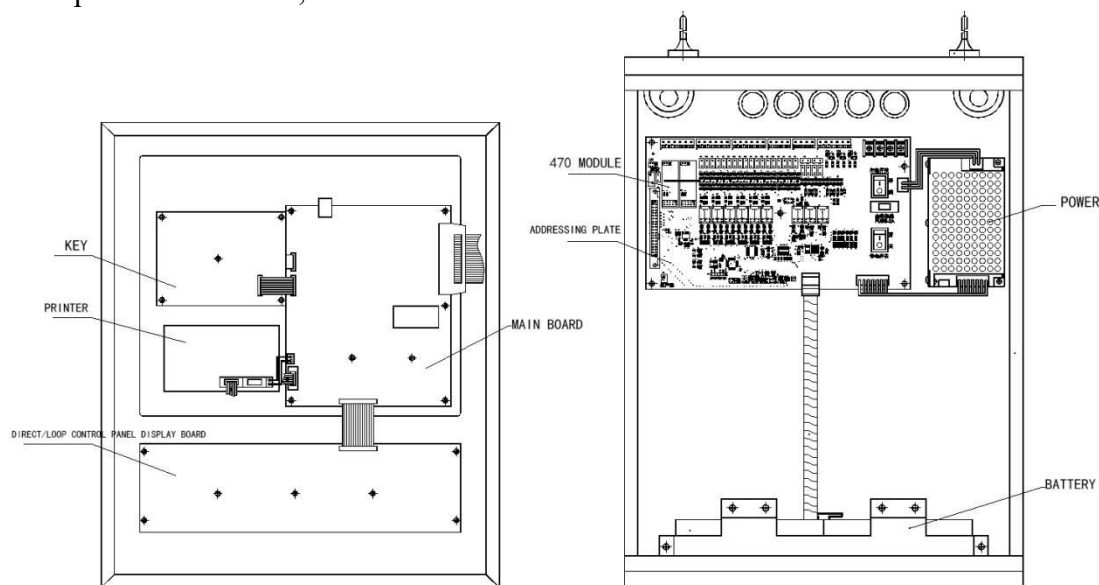


Figure 2-4

2.3.2 Description of external terminals of the control panel

In which:

L, n, PE: AC 220V terminal and AC grounding terminal.

HJ+, HJ-: fire alarm output terminals (there are two output modes, which can be selected by jumper. Active control output, output DC24V in case of alarm, and stop outputting DC24V after reset).

SG+, SG-: sounder control output terminals (active control points, which output DC24V when starting, and stop outputting DC24V after manual stop or reset).

A1 and B1: connect RS485 terminals of graphic display device in fire control room. A1 is terminal A of 485, and B2 is terminal B of 485 (optional).

A2, B2: RS485 terminals, with A1 as terminal A of 485 and B1 as terminal B of 485 (reserved).

Qn, Gn, Hn: output terminals of three-wire special line, n: route number of three-wire special line.

CH, CL: control panel networking CAN bus with polarity.

COM QD: the output terminal of the starting relay. When there is starting information, the relay starts.

COM GZ: output terminal of fault relay, which is started when there is fault information.

3. Installation and commissioning

3.1 Unpacking check

Before installation, the on-site equipment should be checked first.

3.1.1 Engineering configuration check

Check whether the contents of the packing list of control equipment are consistent with the project configuration. After opening the packing box, check the goods in the box one by one according to the contents of the packing list. The main check contents

include: installation instructions, control panel keys, etc., and then check the appearance of the control panel if it is correct. Please contact the after-sales department of Tiancheng Company if any nonconformity is found during various checks.

3.1.2 Check the internal configuration and connection status of the control panel

Check whether the connections among the components in the control panel are normal. If it is found that the connecting line falls off, does not conform to the instruction manual or has unclear identification, please contact the after-sales department of Tiancheng Company.

3.2 Installation Conditions and Methods of control panel

Dimensions (length × width × height): 360 mm×130 mm×480mm

Temperature:-10°C ~+55°C.

Relative humidity ≤95%, non-condensing

Installation mode: wall-mounted installation is adopted.

3.3 Power on test

After the control panel enters the site, it should be powered on for startup check. Check the contents include:

Whether the LCD screen and indicator of the control panel are displayed normally.

Carry out self-test operation, and observe whether the indicator light of the control panel and each section of the digital tube can be lit, and whether the speaker can emit three kinds of continuous alarm sounds.

After entering normal monitoring, observe whether there is power fault, whether all keyboard keys are normal, and check whether the printer with printer is normal.

In case of any abnormality, please inform the after-sales department of Tiancheng Company.

3.4 External Device check

3.4.1 Device check

Check whether the installation of loop Device meets the design requirements, eliminate existing faults and make preparations for system connection.

3.5 Wiring and Settings

After the check of the control panel and external device, if all the tests meet the requirements, please refer to the relevant instructions in Chapter 2 to properly connect the external device with the control panel and set the multi-loop control panel and loop manual startup panel.

3.6 Commissioning

3.6.1 System wiring, check circuit and insulation resistance.

3.6.2 Install the detector base.

3.6.3 Register the detectors and modules and install them on the base.

3.6.5 On-site programming-linkage logic programming and Chinese character annotation input.

3.6.6 Carry out detector alarm test and check whether the annotation content is consistent with the on-site situation.

3.6.7 Automatic linkage test. If the automatic linkage is abnormal, first manually check whether the module is normal, if the line and module are normal, check

whether the logical relationship is correct and whether there is any problem with the external linkage equipment.

3.6.8 Train operators in correct operation and use methods, and immediately put them into normal operation after acceptance.

4. System application

Chapter 4 General user instructions

4.1 Power-on, Power-off and Self-test

When the commissioning work is completed, the user can start the equipment in the following order:

- Turn on the power of related equipment.
- Turn on the main and standby switches that control the power supply.

After completing the above operations, the system is powered on for initialization (the screen display is shown in Figure 4-1). After the initialization is completed, the system enters the normal monitoring state. There is a "self-check" key on the control panel keyboard. After pressing this key, the system will perform sound and light check.

Turn off the switches in the reverse order of the power-on process, and pay attention to turn off the standby switch, otherwise, the battery may be damaged.



Figure 4-1

4.2 operation level

There are three operation levels of the control panel, which are "Level I", "Level II" and "Level III". When the control panel is turned on, it defaults to "Level I". At this time, the "Mute", "Query" and "Set Query" menus can be operated, and the status bar below the LCD screen shows "Operation Level: Level I". Level 2 can operate "user setting, self-test, reset, start, stop, disable, enable, linkage mode, sounder start and stop", and level 3 can operate "system setting, network setting, linkage setting".

Press the "Operation Level" key, press the numeric keys to select the operation level, and the LCD screen displays a screen asking for password input. At this time, enter the correct user password and press the "Confirm" key to enter the corresponding operation level and obtain the corresponding authority, and automatically exit to the first level without operation for 30S.

4.3 Device Registration and Registration Check

4.3.1 Device registration

Press the "Menu" key to enter the main menu, then press the number 5 to enter "5. System Settings" → "4. Wireless Registration", and press the "Confirm" key to start the system registration. After the registration is completed, the system will automatically reset.

4.3.2 Registration check

Press the "Test" key, and the screen displays the total number of registered control panels, total number of faults and total number of disable in the current system.

4.3.3 Check the loop configuration

Press the "Menu" key to enter the main menu, and then press the number 1 to enter "1. System Information", as shown in Figure 4-2. This interface displays the types and quantities of various devices registered in the system.

In the state shown in Figure 4-2, press the down key to enter the loop details page (Figure 4-3).

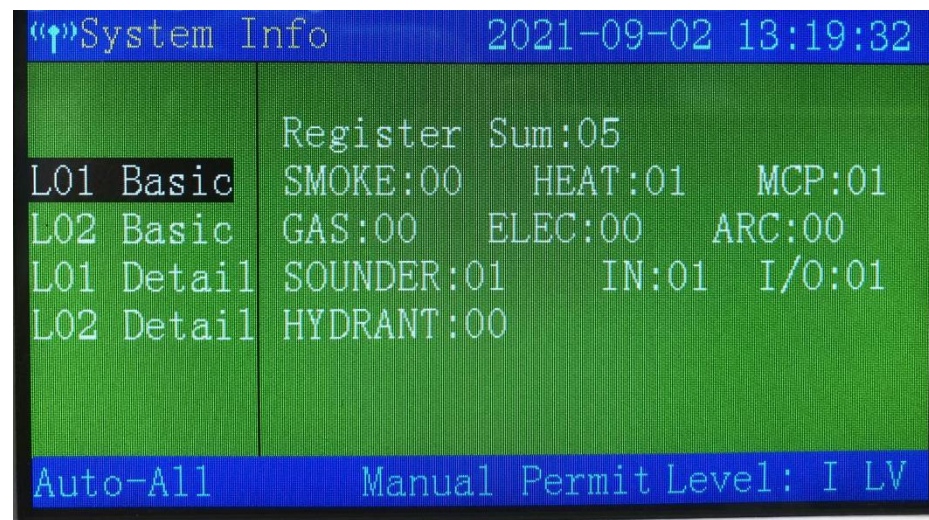


Figure 4-2

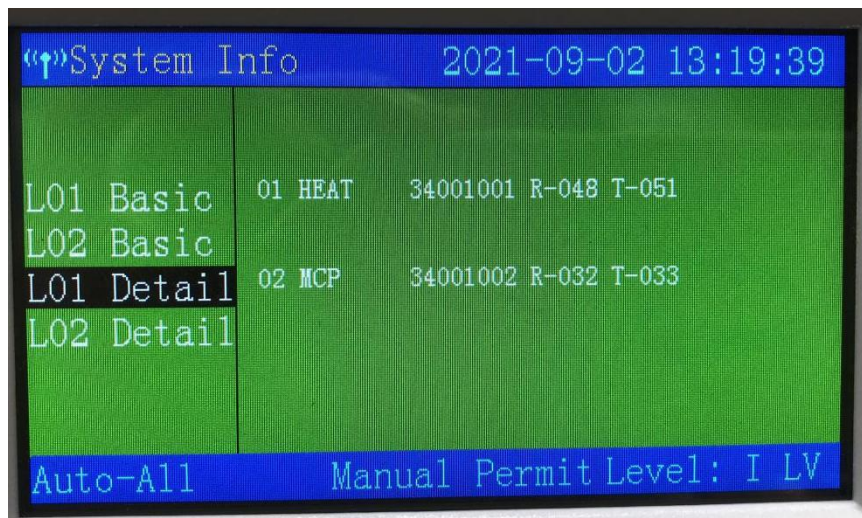


Figure 4-3

4.4 Real-time information display and history record information display

4.4.1 Information display

When any information such as fire alarm, linkage, supervision, fault and others exists in the system, the system will display this information; If there is more than one information in the system, the system will display it according to the priority of fire alarm > linkage > supervision > fault > isolation.

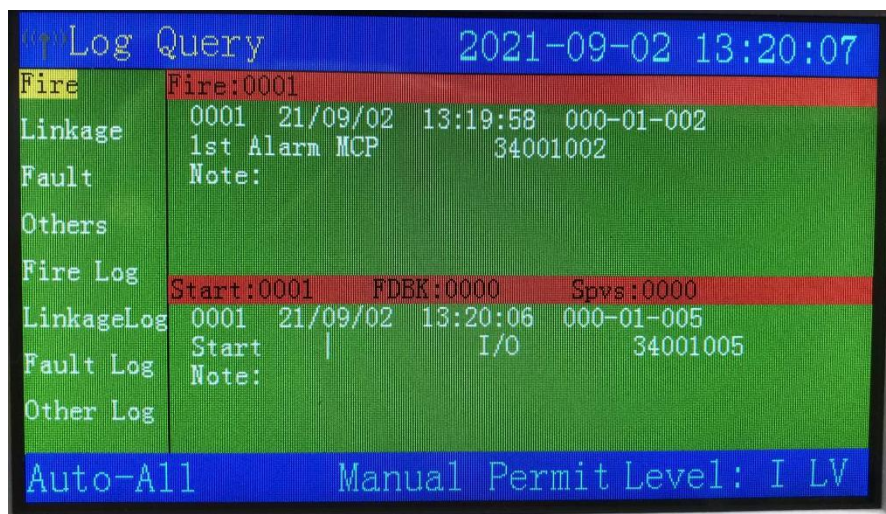


Figure 4-4

Figure 4-4 shows the display page of fire alarm and linkage information.

4.5 Mute

In case of fire alarm or fault, the speaker of the control panel will send out corresponding alarm sound to prompt. Press the "mute" key, the mute indicator lights up, and the speaker stops giving an alarm. If a new alarm occurs, the silencing indicator goes out and the alarm sounds again.

4.6 fire alarm and fault handling

4.6.1 General handling methods of fire alarm

In case of fire alarm, first check the place where the fire alarm occurs and confirm

whether there is a fire. If it is a false alarm, find out the reason and handle it as appropriate; If it is confirmed that a fire has broken out, the fire fighting work should be organized immediately.

4.6.2 General handling methods of faults

Faults can generally be divided into two categories, one is the main control system fault, such as main and standby power fault, bus fault, etc.; The other is on-site equipment fault, such as detector fault, module fault, etc. In case of fault, press the "mute" key to stop the fault alarm sound.

If the main power fails, standby power supply shall be adopted. Pay attention to that the power supply time should not exceed eight hours. If it exceeds eight hours, the power switch (including standby switch) of the control panel shall be cut off to prevent the battery from being damaged.

If the system fails, it should be overhauled in time, and detailed records should be made if it needs to be shut down.

If it is an on-site equipment fault, it should be repaired in time. If the fault cannot be eliminated in time due to special reasons, the equipment should be temporarily isolated from the system by using the equipment isolation function provided by the system, and then the equipment can be restored by using the function of canceling isolation after the fault is eliminated.

4.7 Disable and enable of equipment

When an external device (detector, module) fails, it can be isolated. After repair or replacement, the release function can be used to restore the device.

4.8 Manual start and stop operation of bus controlled equipment

4.8.1 Conditions for manually starting external equipment

Remind users that these external devices are dedicated to fire protection, and wrong operation may lead to undue losses on the one hand; On the other hand, it may weaken the inherent fire fighting ability, so operators should use it carefully!

Start-up operation of external equipment shall meet the following conditions:

Operators must be qualified personnel trained in the operation of this control panel.

Understand the environment and controlled area of the equipment to be started.

Understand the functions of the started equipment, and accept the results after starting the equipment.

There are two ways to start and stop the bus controlled equipment manually: using the control panel keyboard and using the bus control panel. It is a general method to use the "start" and "stop" keys of the control panel keyboard to operate, and it is necessary to input the circuit and address of the started equipment on site; Using the bus control panel to operate is a quick and special method. The manual keys on the bus control panel have been programmed and defined with the equipment to be controlled during installation and debugging.

Either way, only when the control panel is in the state of "manual permission" can the manual start command be issued.

4.8.2 Start/stop operation of the controlled equipment by using the control panel keyboard

Press the "Start" or "Stop" key in the main keyboard area of the control panel (if the

control panel is in the key locking state, enter the user password to unlock it), and the screen display is shown in Figure 4-11 and Figure 4-12.

Enter the circuit and address of the equipment to be started or stopped.

Press the "Confirm" key, and the control panel issues a command to start or stop the equipment.

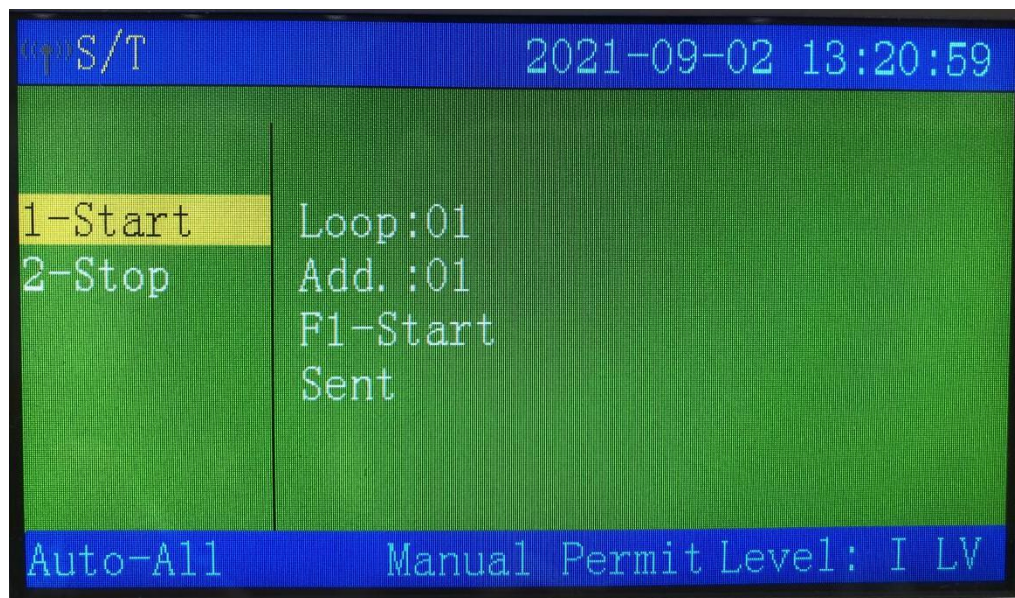


Figure 4-11

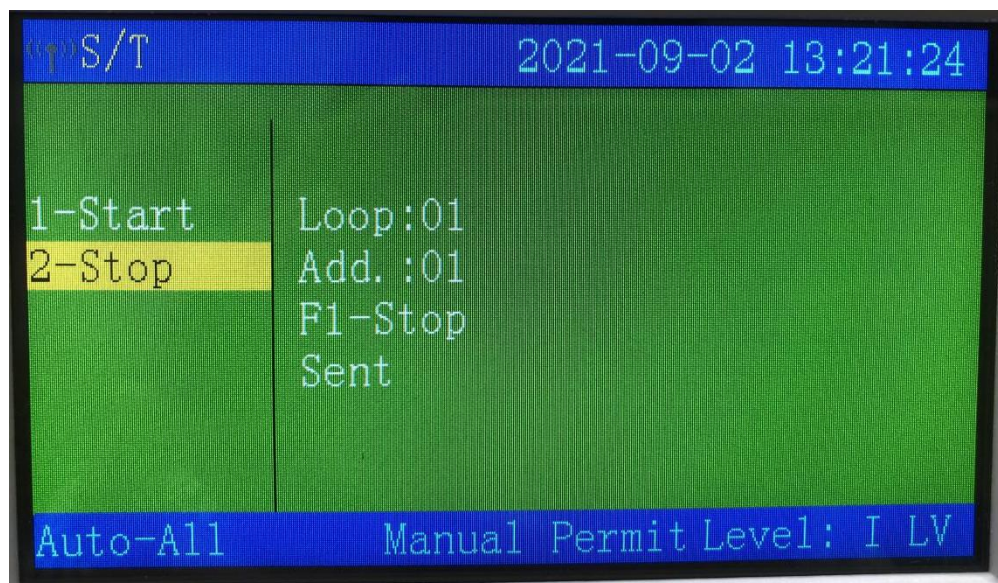


Figure 4-12

4.8.3 Manual start/stop operation of controlled equipment by bus control panel

To start a controlled bus device, first find the unit corresponding to the device to be started according to the prompt information in the transparent window of the bus control panel, press the manual key of this unit, the command light will light up, the start command will be issued and the device has been started; If this key is pressed again, the indicator will be ordered to go out, the equipment will stop and return to the

stopped state.

4.9 Automatic linkage control of bus controlled equipment

4.9.1 Conditions for realizing automatic linkage

Only when the control panel is in the state of "automatic permission", can the automatic linkage start command be issued.

When someone is on duty, the bus equipment should be started manually as much as possible.

4.9.2 Implementation of Automatic Linkage Logic

When the logical relationship in the linkage formula is satisfied, the control panel will automatically issue a start command to start the corresponding equipment. See 5.4 editing method of automatic linkage formula for specific programming method.

4.10 Reset function

After the fire alarm or fault is handled, clear the control panel by pressing the "Reset" key and entering the user password. Reset can achieve the following functions:

Clear all current fire alarm, fault and action displays.

Reset the status indicator lights on all bus controlled equipment and manual fire startup disk.

Clear the command that is in the process of requesting and delaying the start of the request.

Clear the mute state.

5. System administrator's guide

Chapter 5 System administrator's guide

5.1 Modify time

Press the "Menu" key to enter "4. User Settings" → "1. Date and Time", and the screen shown in Figure 5-1 will appear. After editing and modifying, the new system time is obtained by saving the modified contents after confirmation.

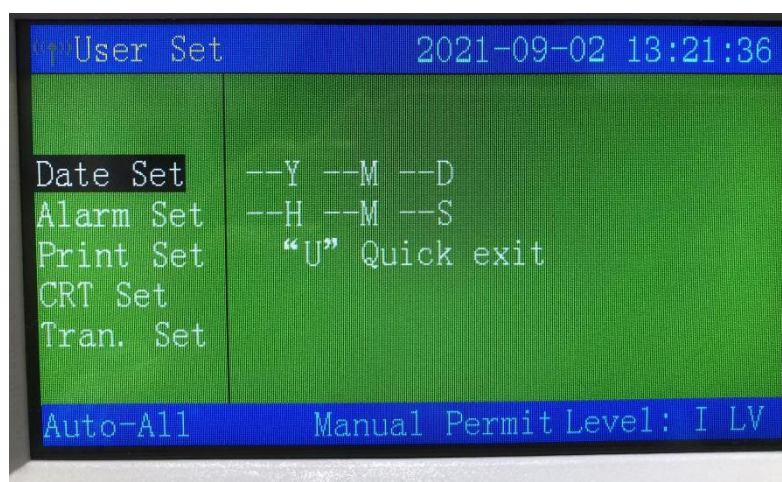


Figure 5-1

5.2 Print mode setting

Enter "User Settings" → "4. Print Settings", and the LCD screen displays the Settings Print Settings menu (as shown in Figure 5-2):

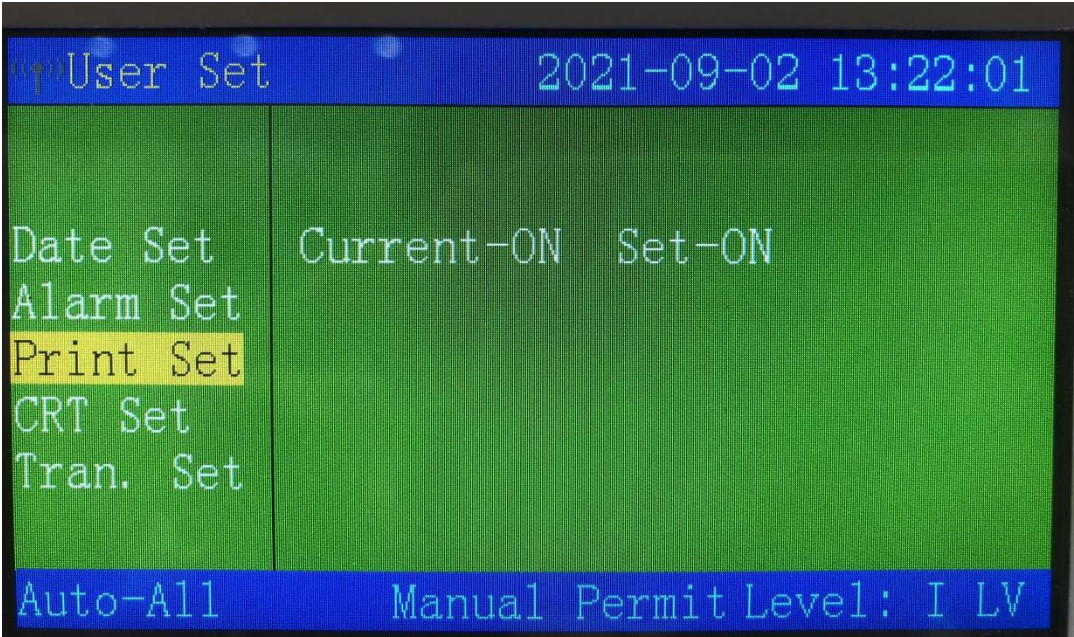


Figure 5-2

In the "printing off" state, the system does not print any information.
In the "printing on" state, the printer prints new information in the system immediately.

5.3 Equipment Definition

Enter "System Settings" → "1. Loop Component Settings".



Figure 5-3

5.3.1 Contents and steps of on-site equipment definition

The external on-site devices of the control panel include fire detectors, linkage

modules, etc. All these external devices need to be coded. The codes of these devices include the original address and the on-site code.

"Channel" is filled with "01" by default for equipment without channel.

The "user secondary number" consists of eight digits from 0 to 9, which is a group of numbers defined artificially to express the specific on-site environment where the equipment is located. Users can easily know the location of the coded equipment and other information related to the location through this code. General provisions for user coding are as follows:

The first and second digits correspond to the building number where the equipment is located, and the value range is 0-99. The so-called building number refers to a relatively independent building. For example, a garden community consists of several office buildings, and each building can be regarded as a building.

The third digit corresponds to the area code of the building where the equipment is located, and the value range is 0-9. If a building has three units, each unit is a district.

The fourth and fifth digits are floor numbers. To facilitate the definition of equipment in the underground part of the building, it is stipulated that the underground floor is 99, the underground floor is 98, and so on.

The sixth, seventh and eighth bits correspond to the room number where the bus system equipment is located or other codes that can identify features.

The equipment type in the "Equipment Type" equipment type table does not need to be filled in.

"Annotation information" means the location of the equipment or other relevant Chinese character prompt information. This item can be composed of 10 Chinese characters or 20 characters at most, or the combination of Chinese characters and characters can not exceed 20 characters in length.

5.3.2 Definition Example of General Equipment of Loop Control Panel

Enter "System Settings" → "2. Loop Control Panel Settings".

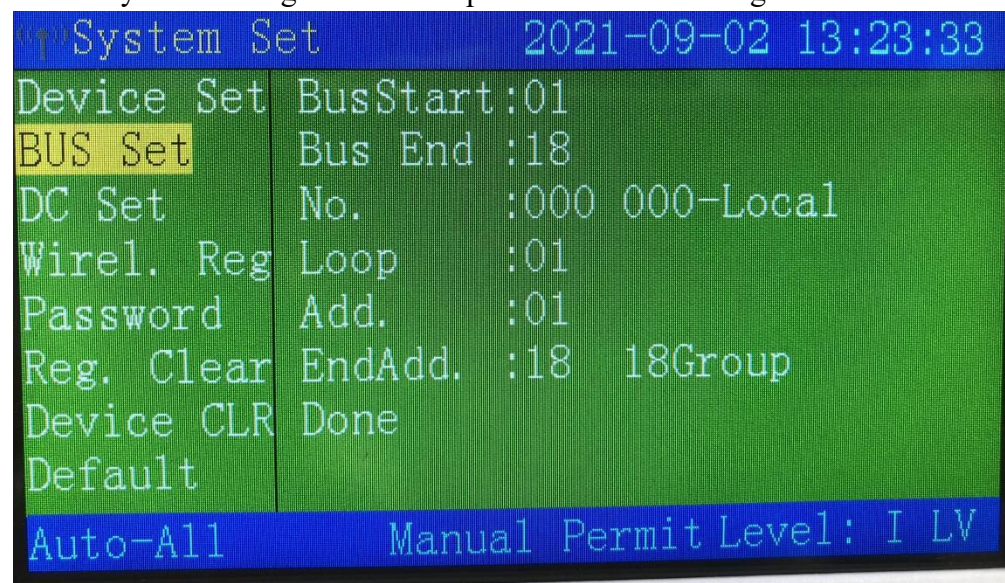


Figure 5-4

Enter the address number of the bus disk and the address of the corresponding linkage module. Then press the corresponding "Confirm" key to set the corresponding linkage

relationship on the bus panel. After setting, press the "Cancel" key to exit the setting. When the linkage module is connected to the local machine, fill in 000, and when the linkage module is connected to other machines, fill in the number of the control panel where the module is located.

5.4.3 Definition example of direct control panel

Enter "System Settings" → "3. Direct control panel Settings".

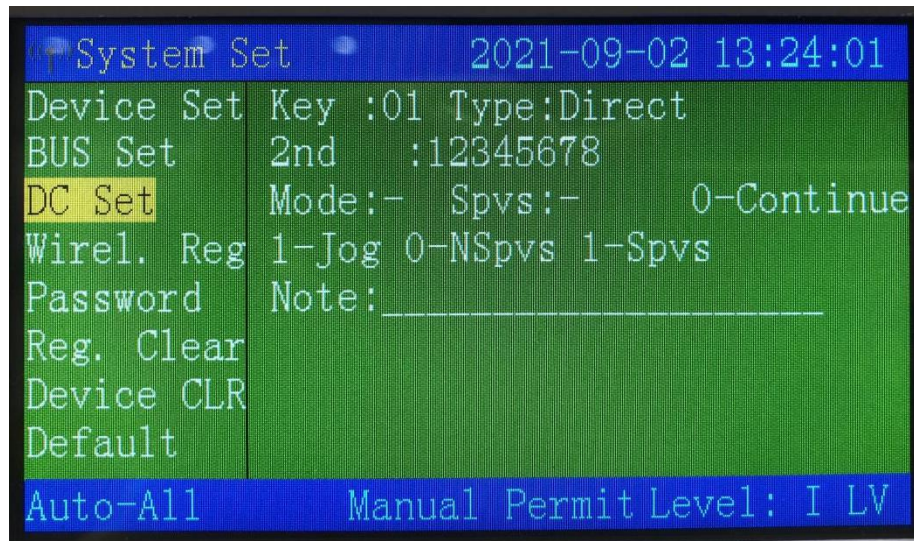


Figure 5-5

Enter the key number of the direct control panel and the corresponding setting information. Then press the corresponding "Enter" key to set the dedicated line panel. After setting, press the "Cancel" key to exit the setting.

The "key number" corresponds to the key number of the dedicated line starting operation on the dedicated line display panel.

The "secondary code" consists of eight digits from 0 to 9, which is a group of numbers defined artificially to express the specific on-site environment where the equipment is located. Users can easily know the location of the coded equipment and other information related to the location through this code. The user code is specified as follows:

"Mode" can be set to "Continuous" and "Inching", which are represented by 0 and 1 respectively.

"Inspection line" can be set as "inspection line" and "inspection line", which are represented by 0 and 1 respectively.

"Annotation information" means the location of the equipment or other relevant Chinese character prompt information. This item can be composed of 10 Chinese characters or 20 characters at most, or the combination of Chinese characters and characters can not exceed 20 characters in length.

5.4.4 Wireless access to the Internet

Before wireless registration, please enter "Network Settings" → "2. Wireless Settings", and set the wireless parameters first. If there are multiple wireless hosts, it is recommended to set the wireless network segments at intervals of 5 network segments.

If this method is used, the network segments are not enough and can be recycled. Ensure that the network segments between adjacent control panels are separated by more than 5 network segments, and the greater the interval, the smaller the mutual interference. Then enter the registration, and press the "Up and Down" button to select the sensitivity for sensing equipment.

5.5 Editing method of automatic linkage formula

on-site equipment mainly refers to the equipment connected to the control panel, each of which occupies one coding point. The system provides up to two wireless circuits, and each circuit has 32 coding points. These devices include fire detectors (such as temperature detectors with differential temperature and photoelectric smoke detectors), input modules, fire hydrants, input and output modules, etc.

5.6.1 Format of linkage formula

The linkage formula is a logical expression used to define the linkage relationship between alarm equipment and controlled equipment in the system. When the detection equipment in the system alarms or the state of the control module changes, the control panel can automatically start or stop the controlled equipment according to these logical expressions. The linkage formula of this system is divided into two parts by equal sign, followed by condition, which is composed of user code, equipment type and relational operator. The front is the equipment to be linked, which is composed of user code and equipment type.

There are six fixed formats as follows:

- 1、Y(01010001 011)=(01010101 004+01020*** 004)_2
- 2、Y(01010001 011)=(01010*** 004)_2+(01010*** 004)_2
- 3、Y(01010001 011)=(01010*** 004)_1X(01010*** 004)_9
- 4、Y(01010001 011)=X(01010*** 004+01020*** 004)_2
- 5、Y(01010001 011)=X(01010*** 004)_1+(01010*** 004)_9
- 6、Y(01010001 011)=X(01010*** 004)_1X(01010*** 004)_9

Example: y (01010001 011) = (01010 * * * 004+01010 * * * 004) _ 2

It means: in the manual report where the first five digits of the secondary code are 01010, when any two alarms occur, No.01010001 audible and visual alarm will start immediately.

Note:

- 1) symbol "=" means to start the equipment when conditions are met, symbol "= x" means to stop the equipment when conditions are met,
- 2) The equipment before and after "=" in linkage formula is required to be composed of secondary codes and equipment types, and the types cannot be defaulted. The secondary codes and equipment types are separated by spaces. The secondary codes and types of linkage equipment are before "=", and the secondary codes and types of alarm equipment are after "=". The _ * after brackets in each group of alarm equipment indicates the number of alarms that the alarm equipment meets the conditions in brackets.
- 3) There are two relational symbols: "AND" and "OR", in which "+" stands for "OR" and "X" stands for "AND".

Example: $y(01010001011) = (01010 \text{ * * * } 002) _1 + (01010 \text{ * * * } 004) _1$

It means that when any one of the smEntere sensors with the first five digits of the secondary code 01010 gives an alarm, or any one of the manual reports with the first five digits of the secondary code 01010 gives an alarm, the audible and visual alarm No.01010001 starts immediately.

Example: $y(01010001011) = (01010 \text{ * * * } 002) _1 \times (01010 \text{ * * * } 004) _1$

It means that when any one of the smEntere sensors with the first five digits of the secondary code 01010 gives an alarm, and any one of the manual reports with the first five digits of the secondary code 01010 gives an alarm at the same time, the audible and visual alarm No.01010001 starts immediately.

4) Wildcards are allowed to be represented by "*" in the linkage formula to replace any number between 0 and 9. Wildcards can only be used in the secondary code part of the condition part (alarm class) at present, and cannot be used in types. For example,

0*001315 means:

01001315+02001315+03001315+04001315+05001315+06001315+07001315+08001315+09001315+0001315.

5) In a linkage formula, there can only be one equal sign representing causality.

5.6.2 Editing of linkage formula

Enter "annotation linkage" → "2. linkage programming",

The edit menu of linkage formula appears on the screen (as shown in Figure 5-7).

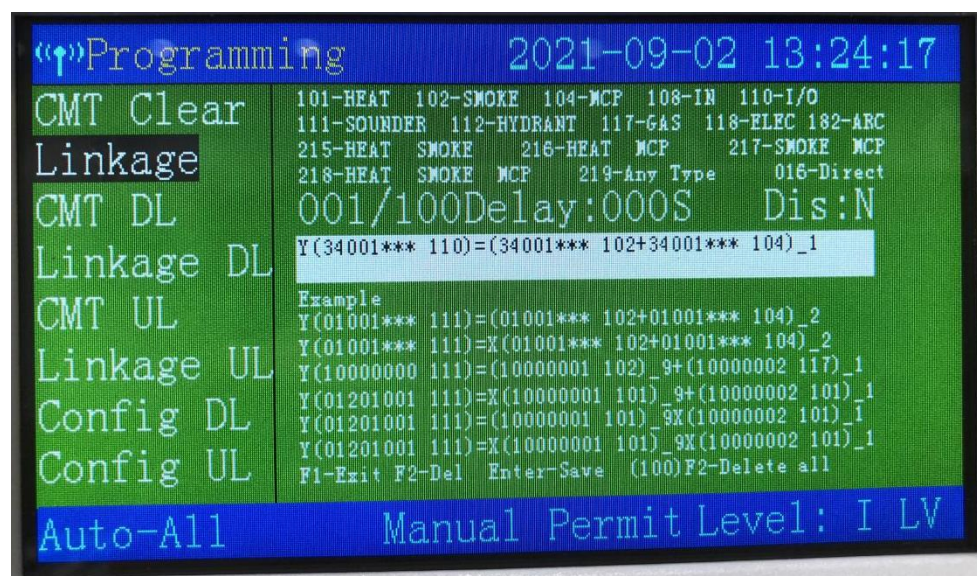


Figure 5-7

"Browse": Press "▲" and "▼" keys to display the linkage programming contents one by one.

Note:

User secondary code and equipment type should be separated by a space.

5.7 linkage mode setting

Press the "linkage mode" key to bring up the linkage mode menu (as shown in Figure 5-8), press the direction key to select the corresponding mode, press the "Enter" key to confirm the next item, and display "Setting complete!", the system works in the

selected state.

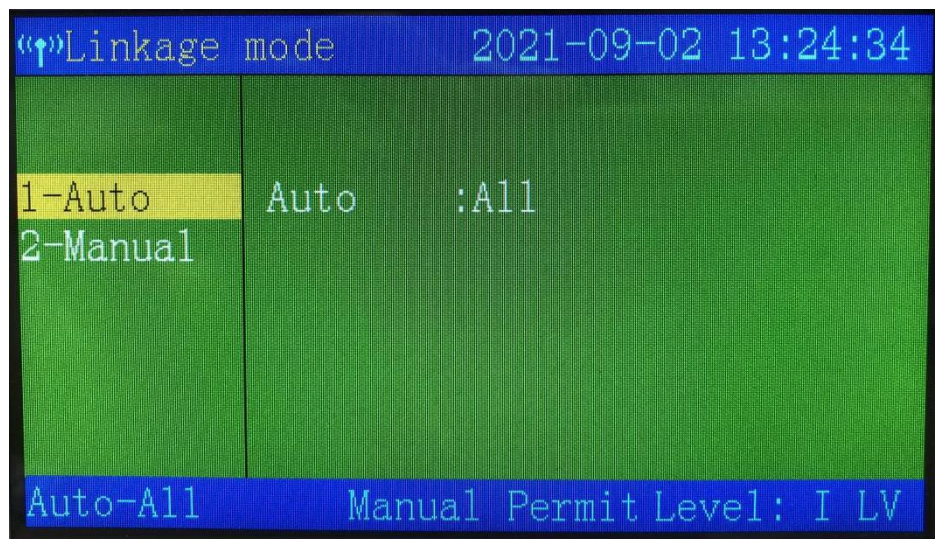


Figure 5-8

Note: Manual mode refers to the operation of starting and stopping the linkage equipment through the main control keyboard or bus control panel, and the manual allowed status is displayed in the status bar at the bottom of the screen.

Automatic mode refers to the linkage operation automatically performed by the system after the linkage conditions are met.

6. Direct control panel

6.1 Overview of Direct system

The dedicated line system is one of the components selected by the control panel, which is specially designed for reliable control of important equipment in the fire control system, such as fire pump, smoke ventilator and blower.

6.2 Specifications of Direct system

A JB-TB-TC5126W fire alarm control panel \ fire linkage control panel can be provided with at most one dedicated line control panel, which has six groups of linkage output control points, and can control six controlled devices, which can be selected according to the needs. For the equipment requiring double actions of starting and stopping, it can control at most three channels.

The output end of multi-wire system has the functions of short circuit and open circuit detection, and has corresponding sound indication and light indication.

6.3 Technical Specifications of Direct System

1. Operating voltage: DC20V~DC28V

2. Output capacity:

Up to 6 outputs, without occupying loop coding address points.

3. Output wire system: 3-wire system.

4. Operating loop system: two loops and two DC24V power lines

5. Operating environment:

Temperature:-10°C ~+55°C

Relative humidity ≤95%, non-condensing

6.4 Structural Features of Direct system

6.4.1. Description of panel

- (1) Fault indicator: yellow. When the external control line of this road is short-circuited or open-circuited, the light will come on.
- (2) Start indicator: red, which lights up after the control command is issued.
- (3) Feedback indicator: red. When the controlled equipment is in response to the command, the feedback indicator lights up.

6.4.2. Description of direct control panel

The structural diagram of the output part of 6.4.2.1 Special Line is shown in Figure 6-1:

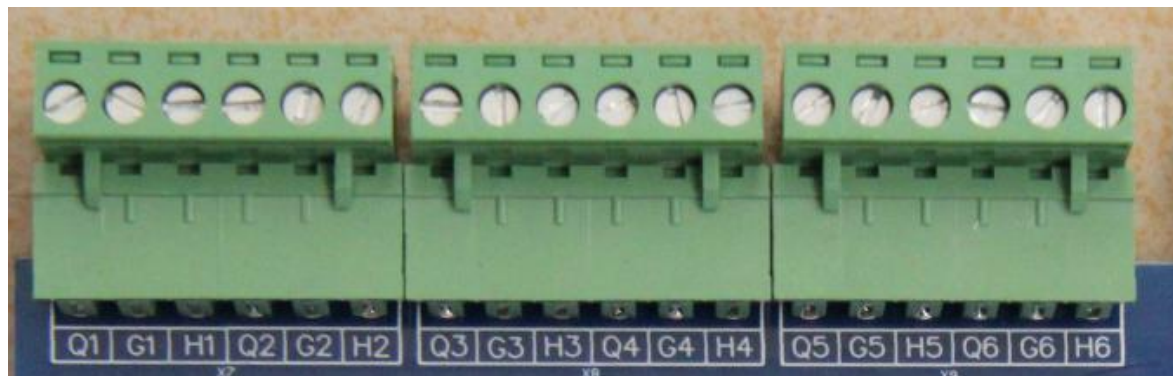


Figure 6-1

In which:

Q, G: Start output terminal, and output DC24V when starting. Output current is less than 200mA, load is signal relay, and coil resistance is 0.5-2K.

H, g: answer signal input terminal of external equipment, which is the answer signal when passive closing, and the terminal resistance is 4.7K

Wiring requirements of 6.4.2.4: BV copper conductor should be used for wiring of multi-wire external control points, with cross-sectional area $\geq 1.0\text{mm}^2$.

Chapter 7

7. Fault and Abnormal information processing and Regular Check

7.1 General fault handling

Table 1

No.	Fault	Reason	Solution
1	No display or abnormal display after starting up	A. The power supply is abnormal B. Poor connection with the display panel cable	A. Check the 24V power supply B. Check the connecting cable
2	"main power failure" after starting up	A. No AC power B. The AC fuse is burnt out	A. Check and connect the AC wire B. Replace AC fuse (see label for parameters)
3	after starting up, "standby failure" is displayed.	A. The insurance is broken B. Poor line connection	A. Change the safety tube (see label for parameters) B. Open the power box and check

		C. Loss or damage of battery	the relevant connectors C. after starting up for more than 8 hours under AC power supply, replace the battery if the fault cannot be eliminated.
4	can not register the external display panel	communication line connection error or bad	Check the power line and communication line of the fire display panel
5	do not print	A. Not set to print on B. Bad connection of printer cable C. The printer is broken.	A. Reset the settings B. Check and connect well C. Change the printer
6	no respond after pressing the manual button	A. Manual prohibition status B. Bad cable connection of manual fire startup disk	A. Reset startup mode B. Check and connect well
7	equipment failures	A. Equipment disconnection B. The equipment is damaged	A. Check the connection B. Replacement of equipment
8	clock fault, storage fault, loop fault, etc.	A. Environmental interference B. Aging of corresponding parts	A. Check whether the grounding is in good condition B. inform our technical service department

7.2 Regular check and replacement

Equipment should be checked regularly: printing paper belongs to consumables and should be replaced when it is insufficient.

Chapter 8. Precautions

This control panel is a precision electronic product, which needs to be managed by a special person. It is strictly forbidden for others to touch it at will.

Users should keep a good record on duty. In case of alarm, they should first press the "mute" button on the control panel, and promptly confirm the fire and deal with it as appropriate. Record the execution after processing, and then press the "Reset" key to cancel. If it is confirmed as a false alarm, the alarm detector or module can be turned off after recording, and the after-sales department of our company can be notified for repair.

Our company is responsible for the warranty of the control panel. If any problems are found, please contact the after-sales department of our company in time. Users are not allowed to disassemble or repair it by themselves, otherwise the consequences will be at their own risk.

Appendix I Technical Indicators

Control panel capacity:

Up to 2 wireless circuits with 32 address points per circuit.

Up to 1 multi-wire control panel, 6 groups in total.

Up to 1 bus control panel, 18 groups in total.

Wiring system:

Wiring system	Circuit	Distance	Quantity and use
RS485bus	two-core disable wire	< 500m	1 CRT
Multi-loop control line (three-loop system)	$\geq 1.0\text{mm}^2$ conductor ^{RV}	< 1.5km	6 points per control panel

Temperature: $-10^{\circ}\text{C} \sim +55^{\circ}\text{C}$

Relative humidity $\leq 95\%$, non-condensing

Power supply:

Main power: AC 220V (3.5A) voltage variation range $+10\% \sim -15\%$

Backup power: DC 24V(3.3A), backup battery: 2 sealed lead-acid batteries of 12V/3.3AH