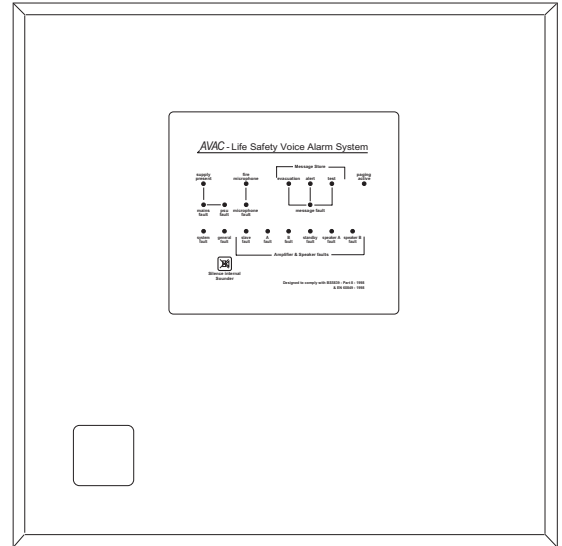


AVAC VOICE ALARM SYSTEM users guide



Safety

The AVAC is safe to operate provided it has been installed in compliance with the manufacturers instructions and used in accordance with this User's Guide.



Do not operate the AVAC with its enclosure open. There is no need to open the enclosure except to carry out commissioning, maintenance and remedial work. This work **must** only be carried out by competent service personnel who are fully conversant with the contents of the separate engineering manual for this product and have the necessary skills for maintaining this equipment.

If the enclosure is damaged in any way, expert advice should be sought regarding its repair.

Service and Maintenance

Regular servicing of the AVAC voice alarm system is highly recommended, preferably on a continuous maintenance contract and by a competent organisation. A full-itemised report of the installation should be obtained at least annually.

If any fault occurs (see overleaf for details), call your maintenance engineer, as detailed below:-

MAINTENANCE COMPANY NAME: _____

NORMAL HOURS (MON-FRI) TEL: _____

OUTSIDE NORMAL HOURS TEL: _____

MANNED CENTRE TEL: _____

MANNED CENTRE CODE: _____

All faults should be recorded in the fire detection system's log book and appropriate action taken to correct them. Please read the information overleaf for detailed information on the types of fault that may occur and how to action them.

Fault conditions

When a fault occurs, the AVAC responds by illuminating its general fault light and any other fault light(s) relating to the fault condition (see below for descriptions of typical faults). The AVAC's fault relay also activates to report the fault to the host fire detection system where, depending on the wiring configuration used, it is usually reported as a sounder fault.

A continuous buzzer may also sound at the AVAC to draw your attention to the fault. If required, this can be muted by pressing the **Silence Internal Sounder** button on the front of the AVAC.

All faults should be recorded in the fire detection system's log book and appropriate action should be taken to correct them. Note that all AVAC faults (except system faults and amplifier faults) are non-latching so when the fault is cleared, provided no other faults are present, the AVAC's fault buzzer (if active) and all relevant fault indicators will clear.

PSU fault

Illuminates when one or more of the following has occurred:

- 1) The battery fuse has blown.
- 2) The battery supply voltage is too low.
- 3) The battery charging circuitry is faulty.
- 4) The switch mode power supply is faulty.
- 5) The 24V output on the main PCB is shorted or overloaded.

Mains fault

Illuminates when the Mains has failed or the primary Mains fuse has blown. Note that when this light is lit the system will only operate for the standby period dictated by the size of the backup batteries fitted and to conserve battery life, **background music and public address paging is suppressed.**

System fault

Illuminates when one or more of the following has occurred:

- 1) The AVAC's microprocessor has reset.
- 2) The AVAC's Main PCB is faulty.

General fault

Flashes when there is a fault on any part of the voice alarm system. This light is always lit in tandem with at least one other fault light which will convey more precise information on the type of fault detected.

Slave fault

Illuminates when one or more of the following has occurred:

- 1) There is a fault on any (optional) slave amplifiers that are connected to the AVAC - refer to the slave AVAC(s) for more precise details of the fault.
- 2) There is an open or short circuit fault on the slave wiring.

Microphone fault

Illuminates when one or more of the following has occurred:

- 1) The emergency microphone is faulty
- 2) There is an open or short circuit fault on the fire mic. wiring
- 3) The master fire mic. link (PLK2) is not fitted at the last AVAC to which it is connected.

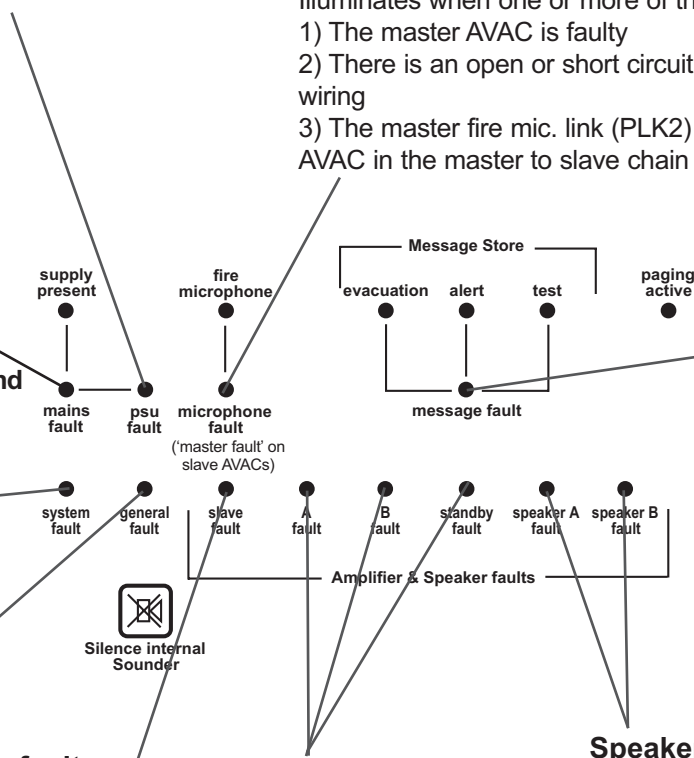
Master fault (on slave AVACs)

Illuminates when one or more of the following has occurred:

- 1) The master AVAC is faulty
- 2) There is an open or short circuit fault on the master to slave wiring
- 3) The master fire mic. link (PLK2) is not fitted at the last slave AVAC in the master to slave chain

Message fault

Illuminates when there is a problem with the AVAC's digital message store.



A fault, B fault and/or standby fault

The relevant amplifier fault indicator lights if there is a problem with any of the AVAC's amplifiers (A, B or standby). Note that the standby amplifier is optional.

Speaker fault A Speaker fault B

The relevant speaker fault indicator illuminates when one or more of the following has occurred:

- 1) There is an open or short circuit fault on a speaker circuit.
- 2) The speaker circuit's end of line device is missing.
- 3) There is a speaker earth fault.