

Smoke and Heat Ventilation Pneumatics – Electronics Control Systems



Installation and Operating Instructions

Version 5/21

SHE Control IS 3 b







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Please read these instructions carefully.

Work at the Control may be performed only by qualified personnel.

Symbols used:

OK = Trouble-free operation

= Alarm

1 = Fault

= Automatic fire detector

= Manual call point

Fire Alarm Control Panel (FACP)

= Maintenance

= Solenoid output activated

= Warning tone / buzzer

1 Concept of Control

- SHE Control with 24 V- impulse output for actuation of electromagnets/solenoid valves (CA/CFR) or pneumatic valves with electric add-on components (EA/EZ)
- Certified according to DIN EN 12101-10 (Internal power supply) and ISO 21927-9 (control unit)
- VdS approved according to the guidelines VdS 2581 and VdS 2593
- One SHE group, two signal lines:
 - Line : automatic fire detectors or Fire Alarm Control Panel (FACP)
 - Line : manual call point RT 2 or RT 4 (main alarm point RT 2/4-*-BS or secondary alarm point RT 2/4-*-BS.
 *).

Connectable versions see section 6 "Technical data"

- Reset the alarm/detector using the button in the main alarm point or in the Control
- Selectable functions:
 - "Continuous signal" (5 s duration of output pulse, e.g. for actuation of pneumatic valves with electric addon components EA/EZ)
 - "Malfunction = Alarm" (alarm upon malfunction of a signal line)
 - "Thermal alarm" (alarm on exceeding an enclosure inside temperature of 70 °C)
- Internal service display for detailed status information during installation and maintenance
- Plug-in connection terminals (apart from solenoid output)
- Sheet steel enclosure, light grey (RAL 7035)

1.1 Option

• PK: Potential-free contacts (PFC) for alarm/malfunction forwarding

2 Putting into service / Putting out of service

Work may be performed only by qualified personnel! Before starting any work, it is mandatory to deflect static charge!

We do not assume any guarantee or liability for defects caused by faulty connection.

Planning and design of SHEVS require observation of the following rules, as far as applicable: National building codes/model building code and regulations of local building and fire safety authorities, VDE regulations (particularly VDE 0100, 0108 and 0833), VdS Guidelines 2098 and 2221, DIN 18232, EN 12101, DIN 4102, model line systems policy.

2.1 Installation / Putting into service

- Perform work only in de-energised condition!
- Fasten the enclosure securely to a wall using suitable mounting material. Guide the connection cables through the openings provided and wire them according to the connection diagrams.
- Make function settings (see 3.2)
- Switch on the mains voltage. The indicators and the service display light up briefly. Subsequently, the indicator ⚠ flickers for about 15 s (calibration process). If the indicator ⚠ is permanently lit, there is a fault in a signal line (see 5).
- Insert the accumulators in the enclosure as illustrated on the "Line voltage, Installation, Accumulators" plan, secure them with the fastening plates and connect them.
- The indicator OK lights up, the indicator △ goes out, the system is ready for operation. If a fault is still displayed, follow the instructions in section 5 "Detection of fault / Troubleshooting". If necessary, decommission the Control again (see 2.2).
- While putting into service, check all functions and indicators of the Control and its components. The individual functions are described in section 3. Also simulate faults and check detection (see 5).
- After about 24 hours of continuous operation without mains failure, the accumulators are sufficiently charged to achieve the full standby time in case of mains failure.

2.2 Putting out of service

- Disconnect the accumulators from the Control (remove accumulator connection line or fuse F2).
 - Charged accumulators have a shelf-life of about 6 months. They must be recharged if stored for a longer period.
- Switch off line voltage.

3 Functions and operation

Before touching the control elements in the Control it is mandatory to deflect static charge!

3.1 Indicators / control elements of the Control

- Indicators on the board:
 - OK (green): **Trouble-free operation**. Goes out when a fault is detected.
 - (red): **Alarm**, see 3.2 3.4.
 - <u>M</u> (yellow): **Fault**, see 5.
 - / (blue): Maintenance is due (flashes) or maintenance mode enabled (lights up).
 - 8 (red): Service display, see 5.2.
 - ∆ (blue): Solenoid output activated.
- · Control elements on the board:
 - **Button Reset** (red): Reset the alarm function.
 - **Button** *Reset* √ (yellow): Switch off the warning tone.
 - **Button μC-Reset**: Only for service purposes.

3.2 Selectable functions

• "Single pulse" DIP switch S1-1:

In position ON, the output of the Control is activated once for 5 s in the event of an alarm. This function is used e.g. for actuation of pneumatic valves with electric add-on components **EA/EZ**. Factory setting: OFF (impulse output, no single pulse).

• "Fault = Alarm" DIP switch S1-2:

In the ON position, the alarm function (see 3.4) is executed if a signal line is faulty. The alarm can also be reset by pressing the button *Reset* (in a main alarm point or the Control Centre before eliminating the fault. Factory setting: OFF (no alarm in case of fault).

• "Thermal Alarm" DIP switch S1-4:

In the ON position, the alarm function (see 3.4) is executed when the inside temperature of the enclosure exceeds $70\,^{\circ}$ C.

Factory setting: OFF (no alarm when 70 °C is exceeded).

• DIP switches S1-3, S1-5 and S1-6: Do not change the setting. Factory setting: OFF.

3.3 Indicators / functions of the manual call points

- For activation and reset, see 3.4.
- Show:
 - (red, **RT 2/4-***): **Alarm**, see 3.4.
 - OK (green, RT 2/4-*-BS): Trouble-free operation. Goes out when a fault is detected.
 - ⚠ (yellow, **RT 2/4-*-BS**): **Fault**, see 5.
- Button Reset [4] (RT 2/4-*-BS): Reset the alarm function (accessible after opening the door with a key).
- Manual call point with buzzer

 for alarm and fault signal (RT 2/4-*-BS-AA):

The buzzer emits a continuous tone in the event of alarm, and an intermittent warning tone in the event of fault.

The warning tone is switched off with the button *Reset* 4.

3.4 Alarm functions

- - Pneumatic valves **CA** with electric control are activated and CO₂ flows into the system.
 - Pneumatic valves with electric add-on components EA/EZ are controlled. In this case, activate the function "Single pulse" (see 3.2).
 - Window catches CFR are unlatched.
- Resetting the alarm function: Resetting is done by briefly pressing the button *Reset* . in a main alarm point or the Control. Then the indicators . will go out and the buzzers will be switched off.
- Manual call points: For manual alarm signalling, break open the glass of the manual call point and press the control button until the indicator confirms the detection of the alarm. For maintenance work, the door of the manual call point can be opened with a key.
- Automatic fire detectors: The alarm is triggered automatically (depending on the type of detector due to smoke and/or heat detection).

 If an automatic fire detector responds immediately after resetting, press the button Reset again (smoke particles may still be present in the detector).
- Fire Alarm Control Panel (FACP): When an alarm is signalled by the FACP, the alarm function will be executed.

The alarm is reset at the FACP.

- To make the entire system ready for operation again after an alarm, follow the operating instructions of the connected components. For this purpose, for example, replace used CO₂ bottles, retension valves, etc.
- § Further alarm functions ("Single pulse", "Fault = Alarm", "Thermal alarm") see 3.2.

3.5 Mains failure

- In case of mains failure, the accumulators cannot be charged, but they provide the operating power for the standby time.
 - The mains failure must be rectified immediately to prevent the deep-discharge protection from responding, to recharge the accumulators, and to ensure safe functioning of the system.
- **Deep discharge protection:** If the accumulators are in critical condition, the device is **switched off** completely. However, a low quiescent current continues to flow (in addition to the natural self-discharge). Therefore, without recharging, there is a risk of permanent damage to the accumulators after only a few days.

4 Maintenance

In the course of maintenance - unless other local regulations apply - check all the functions and displays of
the device and the components at least once a year. This also includes checking the terminal points, connection cables, indicators and fuses, and cleaning of various components, if necessary.
 The individual functions are described in section 3. Likewise simulate faults of the signal lines and power supply and check the detection, see 5.

Indication of due maintenance

If the maintenance company has enabled this function, the indicator ✓ flashes after about 11 months of service life. After about 14 months, the overdue maintenance leads to the indication of a fault △.

Accumulators:

- Check the accumulators at least once a year for proper functioning. They should be replaced following a
 typical service life of 3, but no more than 4 years in an ambient temperature of 20 °C. For every 10 °C rise
 in ambient temperature, the service life decreases by about 1 year!
 - An automatic check of the accumulators with low load takes place every 60 minutes. If the accumulator voltage drops too low during this, the accumulators are defective. A fault will be displayed until the accumulators have been replaced.
- The end user, i.e., the final owner, has to return used batteries / accumulators to a distributor or public waste management company. This return obligation applies regardless of whether the end user is a private or commercial consumer.
- If the system needs to be put out of service / temporarily shut down, the accumulators have to be disconnected and the mains voltage has to be switched off!
- Accumulators that are charged but not yet connected have a shelf-life of about 6 months. They must be recharged if stored for a longer period.

5 Detection of fault / Troubleshooting

5.1 General notes

Occurrence of a fault is indicated by flashing of the indicator \triangle in main alarm points and in the control. With the help of the service display, the cause can be limited (see 5.2).

- The following are detected as faults:
 - Accumulator or mains failure, accumulator polarity reversed
 - Failure of the fuses F1 to F3
 - Wire-break or short-circuit of the signal lines
 - Wire-break or short-circuit of the solenoid line (unbranched common line)
 - Maintenance overdue (if activated)
- Notify the maintenance company in case of faults.
- Spare material: In the control, there is a bag of spare fuses and resistors.

5.2 Service display

- Operating conditions can be accurately displayed with the help of the service display.
 The display is switched off in normal condition. It can be switched on for 120 s by pressing the button Reset

 for 4 s.
- If no alarm/fault message is present, the memory content of the display can be shown for 1 s by briefly pressing the button *Reset* ⟨⟨ (alarm memory) or the button *Reset* ⟨⟨ (fault memory).
- In case of alarm/fault, the display is switched on automatically, but switched off again after 10 s in the event of a power failure. In this case it can be switched on again for 10 s by pressing the button *Reset* ♥ for 4 s.

Operating conditions:

Code	Description	Code	Description		
	Mains failure or fuse F1 blown	h	"Fault = Alarm" active		
1	Wire-break of accumulators or F2 blown	9	Alarm through internal thermal sensor		
2	Solenoid output: Fuse F3 blown	E	Accumulator test active		
3	Solenoid output: Wire-break / short-circuit	u	Accumulator is defective		
Ч	Line ⊞: Alarm		Accumulator polarity reversed		
5	Line ⊞: Wire-break	-	Memory alarm / fault empty		
5	Line ⊞: Short-circuit		Button Reset 4. Short-circuit		
7	Line ⊞: Undefined	١.	Button Reset ⊈: Short-circuit		
8	Line : Alarm	E	Maintenance due		
3	Line : Wire-break	ā	Error, service required		
R	Line : Short-circuit				
ь	Line : Undefined				

Accu charging phases:

 $[\cdot, \cdot]$ = I-charging, $[\cdot, \cdot]$ = U-charging, $[\cdot, \cdot]$ = Trickle charging, $[\cdot, \cdot]$ = Standby, $[\cdot, \cdot]$ = No charging

6 Technical data

6.1 Version

Туре	IS 3-4b
Part number	8140 3204 0000
Output current	4 A (24 V==/96 W)
Current input	0.7 A/230 V~
Dimensions in mm (W x H x D)	337 x 337 x 113
Lead accumulators (VRLA-AGM), VdS approved	2 x 2 Ah / 12 V

Only supplied or approved accumulators may be used.

See compatibility list on: www.kg-tectronic.de (Electronics - System Accessories - Accumulators)

The requirements of the Directives 2014/35/EU and 2014/30/EU are met. **C E** Suitable for operation in residential, business and commercial areas.

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6.2 Performance data and characteristics

General				
Line voltage supply	230 V~/50 - 60 Hz			
Internal supply voltage/standby time	24 V==/72 h in case of mains failure			
Cable entry	from above, below or behind			
Environmental class 1/III (EN 12101-10/VdS 2581)	-5 °C +40 °C			
Relative humidity	20 % 80 %, non-condensing			
Enclosure protection rating	IP30			

Mounting dimensions, see plan "Line voltage, mounting and accumulators".

Not suitable for use outdoors. Protect from direct sunlight, humidity and excessive formation of dust! Preferably, the installation should be carried out in dry, heated rooms.

Signalling lines

Line monitoring	Wire-break, short-circuit			
Line ⊞:				
Automatic fire detectors:				
Smoke detector/heat detector (RM 2/TM 2 or RM 3/TM 3)	20 pieces, of which			
or	max. 10 heat detectors 1			
or				
Fire alarm control panel:	normally open contact			
Line , manual call points:				
- RT 2/4-*				
- RT 2/4-*-BS RT 2/4-*-BS	total of 10 pieces, of which			
- RT 2/4-*-BS-AA @ OK ⚠ ◁ J	max. 3 pieces with buzzer ⊄			

Solenoid output

Rated voltage/current for 5 s (designed for 12 solenoid valves **CA** or window unlocking devices **CFR**,

17 electric add-on parts **EA** or **EZ** for ventilation valves)

Maximum cable cross-section of the supply line
Line monitoring (unbranched common line)

2 x 10 mm² (rigid)
wire-break, short-circuit

Allowed cable length with simple and moderately branched arrangement of the solenoids

Allowed cable length with simple and moderately branched arrangement of the soleholds										
Strom	0,3 A	0,6 A	0,9 A	1,2 A	1,5 A	1,8 A	2,1 A	2,4 A	3,0 A	3,6 A
Querschnitt	(1 CA/CFR)	(2 CA/CFR)	(3 CA/CFR)	(4 CA/CFR)	(5 CA/CFR)	(6 CA/CFR)	(7 CA/CFR)	(8 CA/CFR)	(10 CA/CFR)	(12 CA/CFR)
2 x 1,5 mm ²	145 m	73 m	48 m	36 m	29 m	24 m	21 m	18 m	15 m	12 m
2 x 2,5 mm ²	242 m	121 m	81 m	60 m	48 m	40 m	35 m	30 m	24 m	20 m
2 x 4,0 mm ²	387 m	193 m	129 m	97 m	77 m	64 m	55 m	48 m	39 m	32 m
2 x 6,0 mm ²	580 m	290 m	193 m	145 m	116 m	97 m	83 m	73 m	58 m	48 m
2 x 10,0 mm ²	967 m	483 m	322 m	242 m	193 m	161 m	138 m	121 m	97 m	81 m

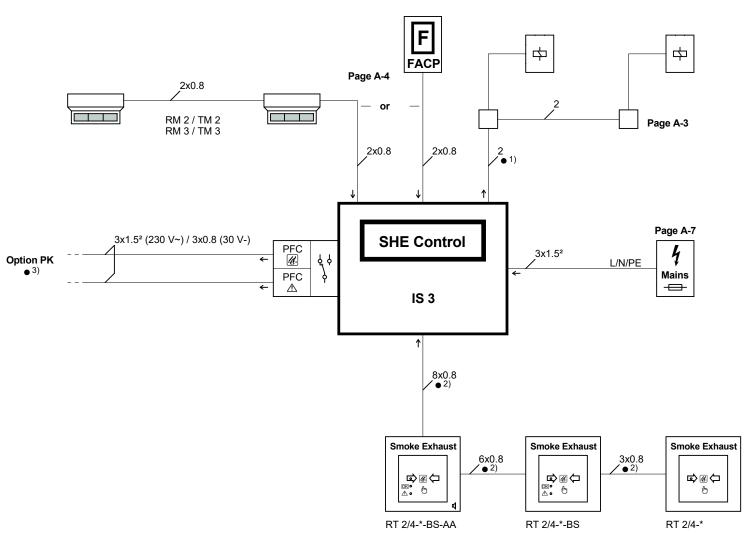
Fuses

Primary mains (miniature fuse 5 x 20 mm)	F1: T 2 A
Accumulators (flat fuse 19 mm)	F2: 10 A
Solenoids (flat fuse 19 mm)	F3: 10 A

¹ heat detector: **TM 2-D** (65-55000-122), **TM 2-M** (65-55000-137), **TM 3-D** (FD-851RE), **TM 3-M** (FD-851HTE), **RM 3-OT** (SD-851-TE), Optical detectors: **RM 2-O** (65-55000-317), **RM 3-O** (SD-851-E)

System diagram (please consider local conditions / components)

Example of connection on page A-2, detailed examples on following pages.



 1) Run the supply line unbranched to under the roof.
 For permissible cable length, see section "Technical Data".
 Max. 10 mm² (rigid) can be clamped.

 2) Number of wires depends on type and order of connection of the manual call points.

> RT 2: Page A-5 RT 4: Page A-6

Cable types (examples): Signal lines: J-Y(St)Y 2x2x0.8 - 4x2x0.8 Mains: NYM-J 3x1.5 mm²

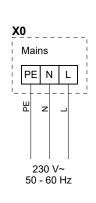
PFC: NYM-J 4x1.5 mm² / NYM-O 3x1.5 mm²

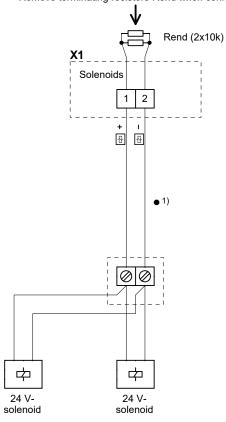
• 3) Separate documentation

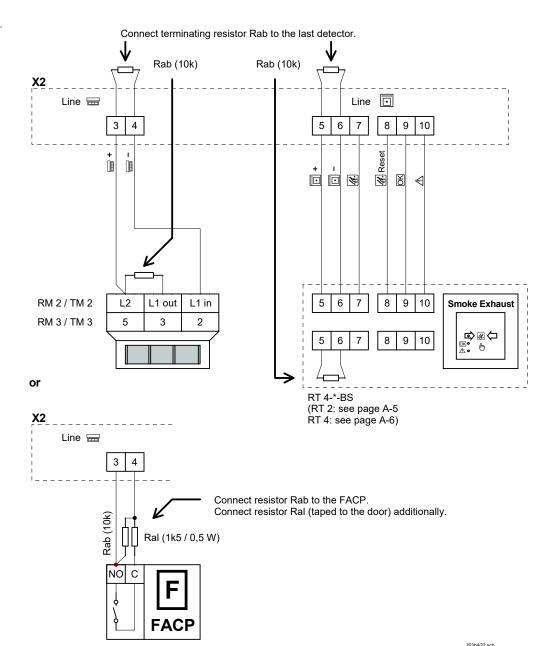
General: length of cable max. 400 m, if not specified otherwise.

Example of connection

Remove terminating resistors Rend when connecting solenoids.



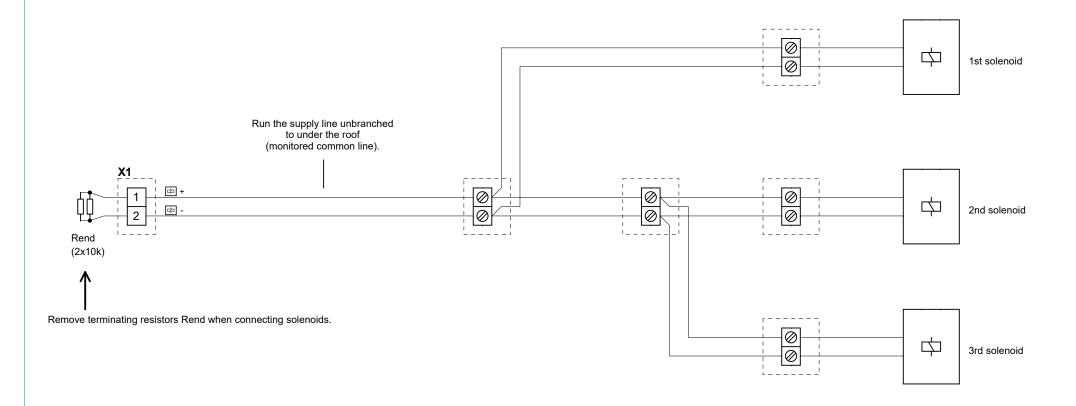




• 1) Run the supply line unbranched to under the roof.

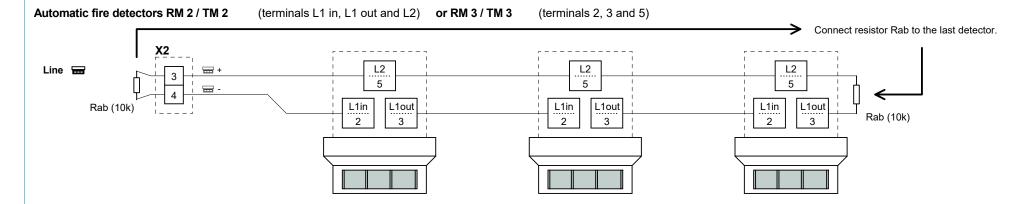
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24V- solenoids



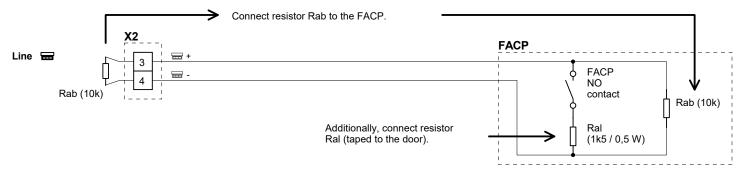
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Automatic fire detectors or Fire Alarm Control Panel (FACP)



or

Fire Alarm Control Panel (FACP)

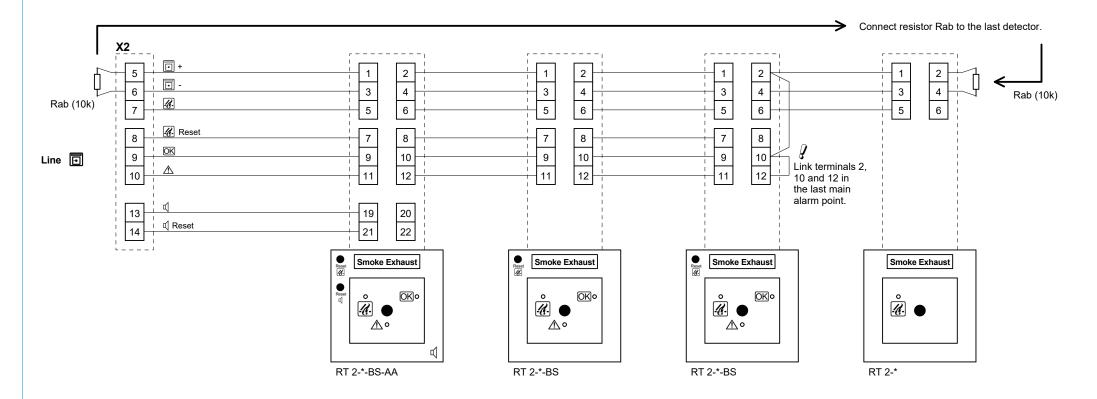


for more convenient connection of an NO contact to terminals X2, the module MA (accessory) can be used. The required resistors are already present on the module and do not need to be wire separately.

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Manual call points RT 2

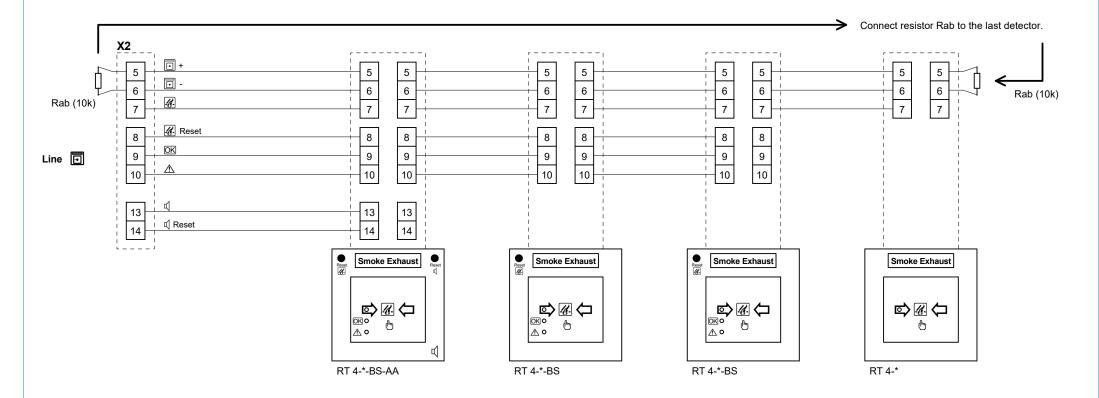
(Manual call points RT 4 see page A-6)



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Manual call points RT 4

(Manual call points RT 2 see page A-5)

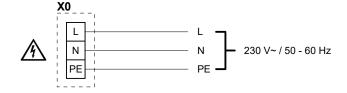


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A-6/7

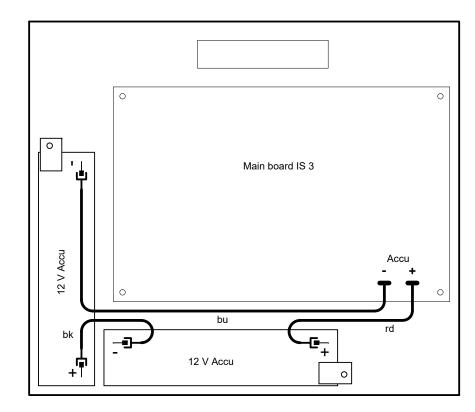
Line voltage, mounting, accumulators

Line voltage:

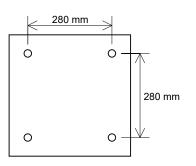


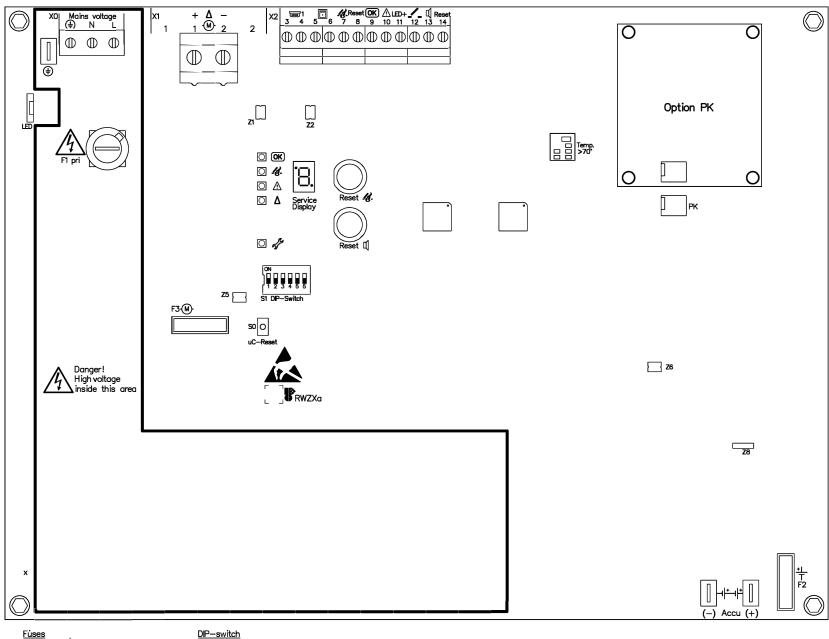
Accumulators:

Insert the accumulators in the enclosure, secure them with the fastening plates and connect them as illustrated.



Mounting:





F1: T 2 A Primary mains

F3: 10 A Solenoids

F2: 10 A Accumulators S1: 1: Single pulse

- 2: Fault=Alarm
- 3: Do not change the setting!
- 4: Thermal alarm
- 5: Do not change the setting!
- 6: Do not change the setting!

SHE Control IS 3b Layout diagram IS3bA31.pcb Ver. 3/21 Mo 8 June 2021