EVC Network Master Station

User Guide

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Scope

The Crisis EVC Network Master Station Installation Guide provides a comprehensive description of the Crisis Emergency Voice Communication System.

This guide introduces the Crisis EVC Master Station features, technical specifications and gives an understanding of its components and their function. You will also find instructions on installing, configuration and testing.

This guide is for anyone involved with the design, maintenance and purchasing of a Crisis EVC system. It is assumed that anyone using this product has the knowledge and appropriate certification from local fire and electrical authorities.

Document Conventions

The following typographic conventions are used in this document:

Convention	Description
Bold	**Used to denote:** Emphasis.
Italics	**Used to denote:** References to other parts of this document or other documents.

The following icons are used in this document:

Convention	Description
	Recommended guideline: Advising to do so.
	Caution: Not appropriate to do so or; care taken to avoid danger or mistakes.

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1 Introduction

1.1 What is an Emergency Voice Communication System?

An Emergency Voice Communication System, or EVCS, is a system that allows voice communication in either direction between a central control point and a number of other points throughout a building or building complex, particularly in a fire emergency situation. The control points, or outstations by which they are more commonly referred, generally comprise of a Type A outstation, a Type B outstation, or a Type C Combined Type outstation. “Assist Call” emergency assistance alarm systems can also be incorporated into the EVCS.

EVCS is generally required in the following situations:

- In any building or sports or similar venue where there are disabled people, or people who may have difficulty negotiating the evacuation route.
- In buildings with phased evacuation and/or fire fighting lifts where it facilitates secure communications for building managers, fire wardens, and attending fire officers.
- At sports venues and similar complexes, where it will assist stewards in controlling the evacuation of the area in an emergency.

The Crisis Emergency Voice Communications System (EVCS) is designed to fully comply with BS5839 Part 9:2011 for use as a Fire Telephone system, Disabled Refuge Call system or as a combined system when both Fire Telephones and Disabled Refuge Points are required.

1.2 Suitability

Fire telephone systems are recommended for all public buildings and multi-story buildings over four floors by BS9999.

Disabled Refuge systems are required in buildings where the public or disabled staff gains access to any floor other than the ground floor using lifts. Refuge areas are provided at each storey exit from each protected stairway.

2 Product Overview

The Crisis EVC System has been designed around a total network concept so all of the Crisis EVC panels have inbuilt networking.
The system comprises 3 types of panel; Crisis EVC Network Master Station, the Crisis EVC Master Station (2 to 8 lines) and a Crisis EVC Network Expander Panel. For Crisis systems in excess of 8 lines a EVC Network Mater Station MS must be used as the master station, the system can then be expanded by the use of an EVC Expander Panel or EVC Master Station in blocks of 8 lines up to a maximum system capacity of 512 lines.

Additional EVC Network Master Stations can be used wherever indication and control is required, i.e. fire control rooms and building reception. These additional EVC Network Master Stations have the facility to filter the information that is displayed, so if there are several buildings with a EVC Network Master Station in each building, the EVC Network Master Station can be configured to only display/answer EVCS calls from that building. The system also has the ability for all calls to be displayed/answered on a particular EVC Network Master Station thus becoming the overall site master. This display filter can also be applied to “Assist Call” indications so panels can be configured to only display/acknowledge calls from “Assist Call” emergency assistance alarms. This display filtering works in exactly the same manner as for EVCS calls.

Each EVC Network Master Station can be configured so information displayed during daytime is distinct from information displayed during night time, thus allowing separate locations to handle daytime operations and night-time operations. The day/night timing applies across the entire network.

The Crisis EVC Network Master Stations are able to call individual outstations via a named directory list or by dialling the appropriate extension number for the desired outstation. In addition to this it is possible to call from one EVC Network Master Station to another so communication between master stations is possible and control can be transferred between master stations.

The wiring is a ring and spur topology with outstations being wired on radial spurs from any master station or system expander panel. The EVC Network Expander and any EVC Network Master Station or EVC Master Station are wired in a ring network up to a maximum of 64. The EVC Network Expander would typically be sited in convenient locations close to the outstations i.e. risers or stairwells resulting in short vertical wiring runs. The EVC Master Station can be used to provide local control of up to 8 lines within a building this can then report back to a Crisis EVC Network Master Station which can provide overall control of an entire site. In this way a very large system can be completed with a minimum of cabling coming back the master station via the network ring.

Additionally the “Assist Call” emergency assistance alarm system can either be connected to the same line with an outstation, or connected to a dedicated line. As each line is powered from the EVC Network Master Station or EVC Network Expander, the outstations and the “Assist Call” emergency assistance alarm system do not require a separate power supply unit. This has the additional benefit of each line being fully monitored and battery backed up.

3 Important Safety Information

This Equipment must only be installed and maintained by a suitably skilled and competent person.

This Equipment is defined as Class 1 in EN60065 (Low Voltage Directive) and must be EARTHED.

⚠	**Caution: Indoor Use Only** **Warning: Shock Hazard - Isolate Before Opening** **Warning: TO REDUCE THE RISK OF FIRE OR ELECTRIC SHOCK, DO NOT EXPOSE THIS UNIT TO RAIN OR MOISTURE** **Warning: THIS UNIT MUST BE EARTHED** **Warning: NO USER SERVICEABLE PARTS**

Each Crisis EVC Network Master Station or EVC Network Expander Panel requires a 3A spur, returning to a breaker clearly marked "**EVCS DO NOT TURN OFF**".

If the Crisis EVC Network Master Station and the Crisis EVC Network Expander are distributed around a site, it is essential that both Crisis Stations are on the same mains phase, as they are classified TEN 230V. Powering from different phases can mean a 440V potential can be present in a Crisis EVC Station during a major fault incident.

Anti-static handling guidelines

Make sure that electrostatic handling precautions are taken immediately before handling PCBs and other static sensitive components.

Before handling any static-sensitive items, operators should get rid of any electrostatic charge by touching a sound safety earth. Always handle PCBs by their sides and avoid touching any components.

4 Log Screen

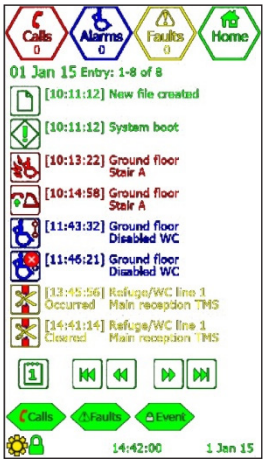

Figure 1: Log Screen

When an event occurs, that event is added to the log file. Each day has a different log file. Each log file can contain up to 65,535 events. All log files are stored on the attached Micro SD Card. The log files are stored in CSV format, so they can be imported from the Micro SD Card into a spreadsheet for analysis.

There are 3 different categories of events:
- Calls: all outstation events, master handset events, and alarm events.
- Faults: all fault occurred and fault cleared events.
- Events: all operating system events.

The different categories are colour coded for easy identification.

4.1.1 Log Header

The log header contains details for the current log file shown.

Date	Date of log shown.
Entry	Range for entries shown.
No. of entries	Total number of entries.

Table 23: Log Header

4.1.2 Log Entries

This section shows details for up to 8 events. Each entry has:
- Icon detailing type of event.
- Time event occurred.
- If fault event, shows if fault occurred or cleared.
- Event text.

4.1.3 Log Navigation

If there are more than 8 entries in the log, then not all entries will be shown. The log can be navigated using the following options:

Scroll the screen by:
1. Touching the text of any entry, then move finger up or down.
2. Pressing one of the navigation buttons shown on screen.
3. Pressing the left or right navigation buttons on the panel below the screen.

The navigation buttons shown on screen are:

|<<	Move to first page.
>>	Move to next page.
<<	Move to previous page.
>>|	Move to last page.
1	Show calendar screen

Table 1: Log Navigation

4.1.4 Log Filters

There are 3 different categories of entries: Calls, Faults, and Events. By pressing the relevant button, the entries for that category can be shown or hidden.

7.1.5 Log Entries

Each log entry is specified by an icon, a description of the entry, the time of the entry, and if the entry refers to a fault, additional information on whether the fault has occurred or cleared.

4.1.6 Log Entry Icons for Call Events

The following is a list of icons associated with call events:

	Incoming Type A outstation call.
	Incoming Type B outstation call.
	Conversation with Type A outstation.
	Conversation with Type B outstation.
	Type A outstation on hold.
	Type B outstation on hold.
	Master handset off hook.
	Master handset, Type A outstation, or Type B outstation on hook.
	“Assist call” alarm activated.
	“Assist call” alarm acknowledged.
	“Assist call” alarm cancelled.

Table 2: Log Entry Call Event Icons

4.1.7 Log Entry Icons for Fault Events

The following is a list of icons associated with fault events:

	Line open circuit.
	Line short circuit.
	Line earth fault.
	Line card missing associated with this line.
	Master handset open circuit.
	Master handset short circuit.
	Network audio open circuit.
	Network audio short circuit.
	Network data fault.
	Mains failure.
	Battery open circuit.
	Battery short circuit.
	Battery impedance fault.
	CPU fault.
	Faults accepted.

Table 3: Log Entry Fault Event Icons

4.1.8 Log Entry Icons for System Events

The following is a list of icons associated with system events:

	New log file created.
	System powered and initialised.
	Watchdog reset.
	Time and date changed.
	Configuration loaded from SD Card.
	Configuration saved to SD Card.
	Site name changed.
	Panel name changed.

	Panel type and network monitoring changed.
	Line monitoring, day enable, night enable, and fault enable changed.
	Outstation name changed.
	Assist Call alarm name changed.
	Fault text for line changed.
	Access level 2 log in.
	Access level 2 log out.
	Access level 3 log in.
	Access level 3 log out.

Table 4 Log Entry System Event Icons

4.1.9 Calendar to Select Previous Log File

The log for each day is stored as a Comma Separated Variable (CSV) file on the attached Micro SD Card. The log for a specific day can be recalled by pressing the calendar button on the log screen, and selecting the desired day on the calendar.

The calendar shows all days for the month displayed. The month can be changed by using the < and > buttons. If there is a log for a specific day, that day will be highlighted. If the day is not highlighted, then there will have been no log entries generated on that day, thus no file will have been created for that day.

Press a highlighted day to show the log for that day.

⚠	**By leaving the log screen to view either the Home, Faults, Calls, or Alarms, when the log screen is shown again, the log for the current day will be shown, and not the historic log.**

To return to the log screen without choosing a day, press the Back button.

4.2 Call Screen

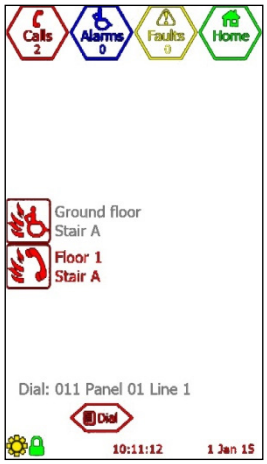

Figure 2: Call Screen

The call screen is used to control the calls and conversations from outstations. The outstations can be Fire Telephones (Type A) or a Disabled Refuge Points (Type B). Type A outstation can be combined with a Type B to form a Type C outstation. However, the indication of the call depends whether it was the Type A or the Type B that is in use. When an outstation is in use, an icon appears that shows the state of that outstation. The text associated with outstation is shown next to the icon. The outstation status icons are:

	Incoming Type A outstation call.
	Incoming Type B outstation call.
	Conversation with Type A outstation.
	Conversation with Type B outstation.
	Type A outstation on hold.
	Type B outstation on hold.
	Type A connected to remote panel.
	Type B connected to remote panel.

Table 5: Call Screen Icons

The extension number, panel address and line number of the central highlighted call is displayed below the call list.

4.2.1 Call Screen Operation

An entry can be selected by pressing the icon next to the name. Pressing the middle navigation button selects the central highlighted entry.

Scroll through the directory by either scrolling the screen or using the page navigation buttons until the desired outstation is displayed on screen (or is the central entry if using the middle navigation button).

Scrolling is accomplished by touching the outstation text, and moving the finger up or down as appropriate.

The left and right navigation buttons beneath the screen can also be used to scroll the directory.

4.2.2 Accepting Incoming Call

An incoming Type A outstation call has the  icon. An incoming Type B outstation has the  character.

To accept the incoming call:
1. Lift the master handset off its cradle.
2. Scroll through the list until the desired call is on screen (or is the central call, in white, if using the middle navigation button to control the call).
3. Press the icon for the selected call, or press the middle navigation button below the screen to select the central call.

The icon will change to  for a Type A outstation, or  for a Type B outstation. This indicates that a conversation is now possible with the selected outstation.

4.2.3 Place Call On Hold

If a conversation is to be put on hold:
1. Scroll through the list until the desired call is on screen (or is the central call, in white, if using the middle navigation button to control the call).
2. Press the icon for the selected call, or press the middle navigation button below the screen to select the central call.

The icon will change to  for a Type A outstation, or  for a Type B outstation. This indicates that this conversation has now been placed on hold. If there was also another ongoing conversation as part of a conference call, this other conversation will still be active.

4.2.4 Disconnect All Calls

Placing the master handset back onto its cradle will disconnect all calls. All conversations will end, and the affected outstations will revert to incoming call. Any outstations on hold will be taken off hold, and will revert to incoming call.

To stop the incoming call, the outstation must be cancelled at source, i.e. the person at the outstation must cancel the call, either by placing the Type A outstation back onto its cradle, or by pressing the call/cancel button on the Type B outstation.

4.2.5 Call Screen Buttons

The buttons associated with the call screen are:

Name	Shows directory screen which allows user to choose from the list of allowed extensions.
Dial	Shows dial screen which allows user to dial a line by entering extension number.

Table 6: Call Screen Buttons

4.3 Directory Screen

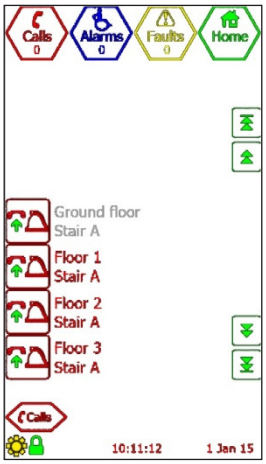

Figure 3: Directory Screen

To place a call to an outstation, the master handset has to be off hook. Thus, if the master handset is on the cradle, a screen appears informing the user to pick up the master handset.

The directory screen shows the list of all outstations available to this EVC Network Master Station, with 7 outstations displayed on screen at any one time. The icon next to each outstation shows the state of that outstation.

Master handsets for remote panels are also shown on this screen. The master handset name displayed is the name for this panel. The remote master handset is considered the same as an outstation in regards to operating it.

The text below the directory list shows the extension number for the selected outstation, along with the panel and line index.

The outstations are shown in alphabetical order.

4.3.1 Directory Screen Operation

An entry can be selected by pressing the icon next to the name. Pressing the middle navigation button selects the central highlighted entry.

Scroll through the directory by either scrolling the screen or using the page navigation buttons until the desired outstation is displayed on screen (or is the central entry if using the middle navigation button).

Scrolling is accomplished by touching the outstation text, and moving the finger up or down as appropriate.

The left and right navigation buttons beneath the screen can also be used to scroll the list.

The button moves to first directory entry.
The button moves the directory up one page.
The button moves the directory down one page.
The button moves to the last directory entry.

Table 7: Directory Screen Operation

4.3.2 Placing an Outgoing Call to an Outstation

To place an outgoing call to an outstation:
1. Lift the master handset off the cradle.
2. Press the icon on screen for the desired outstation, or press the middle navigation button below the screen to select the central entry.

The Crisis EVC Network Master Station will switch to the call screen, and the outstation text will appear with the icon  to indicate the master is calling the outstation. When the outstation answers, the conversation will commence immediately.

4.3.3 Directory Screen Buttons

The buttons associated with the directory screen are:

Calls	Shows directory screen which allows user to choose from the list of allowed extensions.
Name	Shows dial screen which allows user to dial a line by entering extension number.

Table 8: Directory Screen Buttons

4.4 Dial Screen

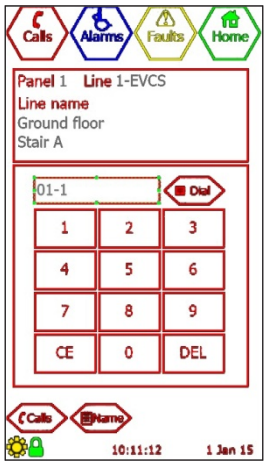

Figure 4: Dial Screen

To place a call to an outstation, the master handset has to be off hook. Thus, if the master handset is on the cradle, a screen appears informing the user to pick up the master handset.

The dial screen is used to call any outstation by entering the extension number for that outstation. The extension number is a 3 digit number. The first 2 digits are the panel network address, and the third digit is the line number for that outstation (always between 1 and 8)
When the extension number is entered, the name for that line is displayed. If the line is valid, the dial button appears. If the line is not defined, a warning message is displayed.

To call that outstation, press the Dial button.

Calls	Shows the call screen.
Name	Shows directory screen which allows user to choose from the list of allowed extensions.

Table 9: Dial Screen Buttons

4.5 Alarms Screen

Figure 5: Assist Call Screen

Any active or acknowledged “Assist Call” alarm is shown on the Alarms screen.

If there is one alarm, it is shown in the centre of the screen, with the alarm text in white, and the icon showing the status of the alarm. This alarm is the selected alarm.

If there is more than one alarm, the other alarms are shown either above or below the selected alarm, with the alarm text in blue.

The “Assist Call” alarm states are:

	Active “Assist Call” alarm
	Acknowledged “Assist Call” alarm

Table 10: Assist Call Buttons

The panel address and line number for the central highlighted alarm is displayed below the alarm list.

4.5.1 Alarm Screen Operation

An alarm can be selected by pressing the icon next to the name. Pressing the middle navigation button selects the central highlighted alarm.

Scroll through the directory by either scrolling the screen or using the page navigation buttons until the desired alarm is displayed on screen (or is the central alarm if using the middle navigation button).

Scrolling is accomplished by touching the alarm text, and moving the finger up or down as appropriate.

The left and right navigation buttons beneath the screen can also be used to scroll the list.

4.5.2 Acknowledge “Assist Call” Alarm

To acknowledge an alarm:
1. Scroll through the alarms until the desired alarm is on screen (or is the central alarm if using the middle navigation button).
2. Press the alarm icon on screen, or press the middle navigation button below the screen.

This will acknowledge that alarm, and the icon will change to represent this.

4.6 Fault Screen

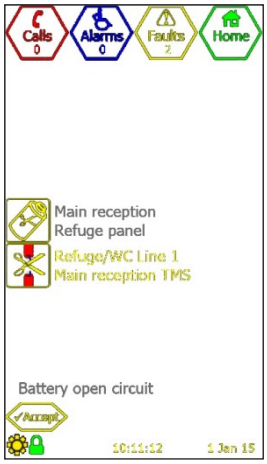

Figure 6: Fault Screen

The fault screen shows all faults that are current on every panel on the network.

If there is one current fault, is shown in the centre of the screen, with the fault text in white, and the icon showing the type of fault. The fault text is either the panel name, if it is a panel fault, or the customisable fault text for the appropriate line if is it a line fault. The icon depicts the type of fault, and the fault status line at the bottom of the screen describes the type of fault for the central highlighted fault only.

If there is more than one current fault, these faults are shown above and below the selected fault, with the fault text in yellow.

The accept button 

is shown if there are unaccepted faults.

4.6.1 Fault Screen Operation

If there is more than one fault, the faults can be scrolled by touching the screen where the fault text is, and moving the finger up or down as appropriate.

The left and right navigation buttons located beneath the screen can also be used to scroll the fault list.

4.6.2 Accepting Faults

If the current faults are unaccepted, the accept button 

is shown. Additionally, the fault buzzer will be sounding, and the general fault status LED below the screen will be flashing.

To accept the faults, press the 

button.

When faults are accepted, the 

button will disappear, the fault buzzer will cease, and the general fault status LED will stop flashing, and be illuminated.

If a new fault occurs, the panel will revert back to the unaccepted state, the fault buzzer will resound, and the general fault status LED will start flashing. The 

button will be shown again.

If a fault has been accepted, but not cleared within 8 hours of accepting the fault, the panel will revert back to the unaccepted fault state again.

This will re-sound the fault buzzer, flash the general fault status LED, and the 

button will be shown.

4.6.1 Fault Information

Figure 7: Fault Information

Press the fault icon to view additional information about the fault. The information provided is:

Fault	Type of fault.
Time	Time and date when fault occurred.
Panel Name	Name of panel where fault occurred.
Network Address	Network address of panel where fault occurred.
Panel Type	Type of panel where fault occurred – TMS, EX8, LX228, or None
Line Number	Index of line in fault. This is only shown if the fault is a line fault or a master handset fault.
Line Type	Type of line in fault. This is only shown if the fault is a line fault or a master handset fault.
Line Description	Fault description of line in fault. This is only shown if the fault is a line fault.

Table 11: Fault Information

4.6.2 Fault Types

The faults can be split into 2 general categories: panel faults and line faults.

4.6.3 Panel Faults

Panel faults are faults that occur on the panel itself. These are:

	Mains power fault.
	Battery missing or open circuit.
	Battery short circuit.
	Battery impedance fault.
	Master handset missing or open circuit.
	Master handset short circuit.
	CPU failed or watchdogged.
	Network audio open circuit on indicated port.
	Network audio short circuit on indicated port.
	Network data fault.
	Panel missing.

Table 12: Panels Faults

4.6.4 Line Faults

Line faults are faults that occur on a line attached to the panel. These are:

	Line open circuit or end-of-line missing.
	Line short circuit.
	Line earth fault.
	Line card missing.

Table 13: Line Faults

5 Indications and Controls

Figure 8: Crisis EVC Network Master Station Indication and Control

5.1 Mode Indicator Summary

Mode	Description
Green Solid	Normal state
Red Solid	Outstation off hook
Blue Solid	Assist call active
Yellow Solid	Refuge (type B) points disabled
Flashing Red/Blue	Incoming call/ Assist Call alarm at same time

Table 14: Indicator Summary

5.2 Power Supply & CPU indicator Summary

AC	DC	PSU	CPU	Description
ON				Mains OK
OFF		ON		Mains failure
ON	ON			Battery OK
ON	OFF	FLASH		Battery open circuit
ON	OFF	ON		Battery short circuit
ON	FLASH	ON		Battery high impedance
ON		ON	ON	PSU processor fail
ON			ON	Display or Exchange Processor Fault or Display-Exchange comms fault

Table 15: Power Supply & CPU Indicator Summary

ON = LED illuminated
OFF = LED off
FLASHING = LED Flashing

6 Maintenance

It is a requirement of BS 5839-9:2011 that a maintenance agreement be in place for the EVCS. The maintenance schedule should be as follows:

Frequency	Test
Weekly	Test a different outstation on the system each week and make a call to the control. Repeat each week until all outstations and master stations are tested. Record these results in the site log. *If more than one master station is present alternate weekly.
Biannually	Engineer call to check system operation, intelligibility, field strength of attached AFILS equipment and check battery health. Record results and any variations into the site Log Book
Yearly	Engineer call to check system operation perform 100% outstation and master station operation, field strength of attached AFILS equipment and check battery health. Record results and any variations into the site Log Book
5 Yearly	In addition to Yearly tests replace all batteries and record in Log Book.

Table 16: Maintenance

7 Design, Installation and Commissioning Certificate

Site Name	
Address	
Customer	
Customer Address	
Areas Covered	
System Design	In accordance with Section 1 of BS 5839-9:2011 Sub Clause 6 the system design is has in accordance with the recommendations of this code except for the following:
Installation	In accordance with Section 3 of BS 5839-9:2011, the wiring has been inspected and tested and been found to be in accordance with the recommendations of this code except for the following:
Commissioning	In accordance with Section 4 of BS 5839-9:2011 Sub Clause 22C 1. Intelligible conversation is heard at all locations. 2. All controls and indicators operate correctly.
Acceptance	The system is accepted in good working order and, in accordance with BS5839-9:2011, record drawings, operating instructions and a system log book have been supplied and received. Attention has been drawn to the recommendations concerning user's responsibilities, particularly those concerned with routine attention and test procedures in Section 5, and an appointed responsible person should be nominated by the customer in accordance with the recommendations of Section 6 of BS5839-9:2011.
Engineer	
Date	
Position	
Signature	

8 Site Specific Information

Responsible Person	
Date	
Position	
Signature	

Crisis EVC Network Master Station		
Cable ID	**Line**	**Area Served**
	1	
	2	
	3	
	4	
	5	
	6	
	7	
	8	

9 Log Book

Date	Event or Work Carried Out	Engineer	Company	Signature
	Crisis EVC System commissioned			

Date	Event or Work Carried Out	Engineer	Company	Signature

Notes

11 Technical Specification

Power Supply & Charger	
AC Input	230Vac +/- 10%, 50/60Hz
Internal Power Supply	12Vdc Nominal
Supply and Battery	Monitored Open, Short, Fuses
Protection	Deep Discharge, Short, Thermals
Temperature Compensation	Yes
Battery Information	1 x 12V 7Ah VRSLA
Mains Fuse	1A HRC(T)
Battery Fuse	Self Resetting PTC
Max Charge Current	500mA

Table 17: Power Supply & Charger Technical Specification

Inputs	
Lines	Between 2 and 8
Remote Enable	Short to Use
End of Line Monitoring	10KΩ 0.6W Resistor

Table 18: Inputs Technical Specification

Relay Outputs	
Number and Type	Fault and In Use, Volt Free 30Vdc 1A

Table 19: Relay Outputs Technical Specification

Controls	
Number and Type	3 x Push Button Navigation Keys

Table 20: Controls Technical Specification

Indication	
Number and Type	3 x PSU Status Indicators 1 x CPU Fault Indicators 1 x General Fault Indicator 1 x RGB Mode Indicator 1 x RGB Touchscreen

Table 21: Indication Technical Specification

Enclosure	
Back Box Finish	RAL 7035 Grey
Dimensions (W x H x D)	350mm x 300mm x 95mm
Entries	14 x Knockouts Top, 2 x Rear Slots
Flush Cut Out	352mm x 302mm x 85mm

Table 22: Enclosure Technical Specification

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