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 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, Crisis EVC Network Expander and Crisis EVC Master Station requires local isolation with verification as per the Electricity at Work Regulations 1989, returning to a B6A breaker clearly marked "**EMERGENCY VOICE COMMUNICATION SYSTEM. DO NOT TURN OFF**".

If the Crisis EVC Network Master Station, Crisis EVC Master Station and the Crisis EVC Network Expander are distributed around a site, it is essential that all panels 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 panel 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.

2 Operation

All operations are under the command of the Crisis EVC Network Master Station using the touchscreen display.

2.1 Navigation Button Operation

The navigation buttons located under the touchscreen display can be used in most circumstances to duplicate using the touchscreen display.

Left Button	Scroll up through the list on screen when appropriate.
Middle Button	Select the central highlighted item on screen when appropriate.
Right Button	Scroll down through the list on screen when appropriate.

Table 1: Navigation Button Operation

2.2 Header Bar

Figure 1: Header Bar

The header bar is present at the top of all screens. This bar allows the user to switch to the desired screen. It also displays the number of active events. This number of calls, alarms, and faults is available on all screens. The header icons for the faults, alarm, and calls will also flash to indicate new events have occurred.

		Pressing the Home button will show the Home screen.
		Pressing the Faults button will show the Faults screen. The numbers of faults are displayed within this button.
		Pressing the Alarms button will show the Alarms screen. The numbers of alarms are displayed within this button.
		Pressing the Calls button will show the Calls screen. The numbers of calls are displayed within this button.

Table 2: Header Bar

2.3 Footer Bar

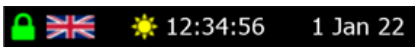

Figure 2: Footer Bar

The footer bar shows the time of day, the current access level, the language of the panel, the time, and the date.

	Panel in day time mode.		Access Level 1
	Panel in night time mode.		Access Level 2
	Panel Disabled		Access Level 3

Table 3: Time of Day Icons

2.4 Screen Button Operation

Buttons that have a single word of text, such as those on the menu screens (**Error! Reference source not found.** and **Error! Reference source not found**) and the back and save buttons, can be triggered either by pressing the icon or the text that is next to it. This only applies to those icons that are square with one rounded corner.

2.5 Home Screen

Figure 3: Home Screen

The Home screen is the default screen that is shown when there are no active calls or alarms, and when no user is logged in. It displays the site name, the logo, and the panel's name.

The buttons at the bottom of the screen allow the user to do the following:

	Log In - Allows for a user, with greater access and control, to be logged.
	Logs - If an SD card is installed, allows the user to view the full system log.
	Info - Allows the user to view the system information screen.

Table 4: Access Level 1 Buttons

2.6 Fault Screen

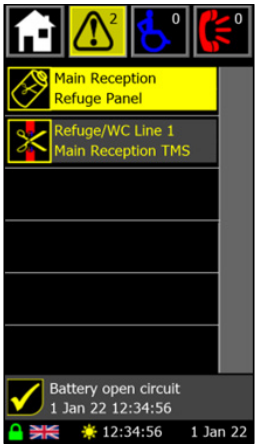

Figure 4: Fault Screen

The fault screen shows all the faults that are currently present on every panel on the network and is accessed by pressing the icon in the header. Each fault is shown with an icon denoting the fault (see 8.3 Panel Fault Icons and 8.4 EVCS Fault Icons) and two lines of customisable fault text. Six faults can be shown on the screen at any time, with more recent faults appearing higher on the screen. At the bottom of the screen is the fault accept button , along with the fault type and occurrence time for the currently highlighted fault. If there are more than six faults, 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 change which fault is highlighted and scroll through the fault list. The fault list can also be scrolled through using the scroll icons that appear on the right hand side of the screen. Pressing the icons will have the following effect:

	Scrolls to show the six most recent faults.
	Scrolls up the fault list six entries.
	Scrolls down the fault list six entries.
	Scrolls to show the six oldest faults.

Table 5: Scroll Buttons

2.6.1 Accepting Faults

If there are unaccepted faults on the system, the fault accept button is shown. Additionally, the fault buzzer will be sounding, and the general fault LED will be flashing. To accept the faults either press the fault accept button or press the middle navigation button whilst on the fault screen. Once the faults are accepted, the button will disappear, the buzzer will cease sounding, and the general fault LED will show a solid colour. If a new fault occurs, or 8 hours passes since a fault has been accepted but not cleared, the panel will revert to the unaccepted state. The buzzer will resound, the general fault LED will begin to flash, and the fault accept button will be reshown.

2.6.2 Fault Information Screen

Pressing on one of the fault icons on the fault screen will show additional information about the fault. The information that is provided is:

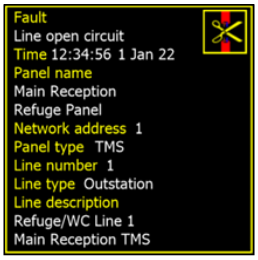

Figure 5: Fault Information Screen

Fault	Type of fault that has occurred.
Time	Time and date when the fault occurred.
Panel Name	Name of panel where the fault occurred.
Network Address	Address of the panel where the fault occurred.
Panel Type	Type of panel located where the fault has occurred – Crisis EVC Network Master Station, Crisis EVC Network Expander, Crisis EVC Master Station, RLY, FCB, or None.
Line Number	Index of line in fault. Only shown for line and master handset faults.
Line Type	Type of line in fault. Only shown for line and master handset faults.
Line Description	Fault description of line in fault. Only shown for line faults.

Table 6: Fault Information

Pressing the back button  at the bottom of the screen will return the user to the fault screen.

2.7 Alarm Screen

Figure 6: Alarm Screen

The alarm screen shows the status of any active emergency assistance alarms on the system and is accessed by pressing the  icon in the header bar. When an alarm is triggered, this screen is automatically displayed if the panel is not in use.

Each alarm is shown with an icon denoting the state of the alarm (see 8.2 Assistance Alarm Status Icons), and two lines of user definable text to describe the location. The highlighted alarm also shows status and time information at the bottom of the screen.

Six alarms can be shown on the screen at any time, with the oldest alarms appearing higher on the screen. If there are more than six alarms, the alarms can be scrolled by touching the screen where the alarm 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 change which alarm is highlighted and scroll through the alarm list. The alarm list can also be scrolled through using the scroll icons that appear on the right hand side of the screen. Pressing the icons will have the following effect:

	Scrolls to show the six most recent faults.
	Scrolls up the fault list six entries.
	Scrolls down the fault list six entries.
	Scrolls to show the six oldest faults.

Table 7: Scroll Buttons

2.7.1 Acknowledging Assistance Alarms

An emergency assistance alarm can be acknowledged either using the touchscreen or the navigation buttons. To achieve this:

1. Scroll through alarms until the desired alarm is on screen (and is highlighted in blue for the case of the navigation buttons).
2. Press the alarm icon on the screen to acknowledge that alarm, or press the middle navigation to acknowledge the highlighted alarm.

The alarm will then show the acknowledged icon to indicate that this alarm has been acknowledged.

2.8 Call Screen

Figure 7: Call Screen

The call screen shows the status of any active calls and conversations on the system and is accessed by pressing the icon in the header bar. When a call comes in, this screen is automatically displayed if the panel is not in use. If the panel is in use, picking up the master handset whilst there is an active call will show this screen. Calls are either from fire telephones (Type A outstations) or disabled refuge points (Type B outstations). Type A outstation can be combined with a Type B to form a Type C outstation, the indication of the call will depend on whether it was the Type A or the Type B that is in use.

Each call is shown with an icon denoting the state of the call (see 8.1 EVC Call Status Icons), and two lines of user definable text to describe the location.

Six calls can be shown on the screen at any time, with the oldest calls appearing higher on the screen. If there are more than six calls, the calls can be scrolled by touching the screen where the call 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 change which call is highlighted and scroll through the call list.

The call list can also be scrolled through using the scroll icons that appear on the right hand side of the screen. Pressing the icons will have the following effect:

	Scrolls to show the six most recent faults.
	Scrolls up the fault list six entries.
	Scrolls down the fault list six entries.
	Scrolls to show the six oldest faults.

Table 8: Scroll Buttons

2.8.1 Answering an Outstation Call

An incoming Outstation call can be answered using either the touchscreen or the navigation buttons. To achieve this:

1. Lift the master handset off its cradle.
2. Scroll through calls until the desired call is on screen (and is highlighted in red for the case of the navigation buttons).
3. Press the call icon (for a Type A outstation, or for a Type B outstation) on the screen to answer that call, or press the middle navigation to answer the highlighted 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.

2.8.2 Placing an Outstation Call on Hold

If an active conversation needs to be placed on hold, this can be done either through the touchscreen or by use of the navigation button. To place a call on hold:

1. Scroll through calls until the desired call is on screen (and is highlighted in red for the case of the navigation buttons).
2. Press the call icon (for a Type A outstation, or for a Type B outstation) on the screen to answer that call, or press the middle navigation to answer the highlighted call.

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

2.8.3 Call Screen Popups

There are two popup messages that can appear on the call screen. The first is a reminder to lift the master handset off its cradle before answering a call. Picking up the master handset will hide the popup.

Figure 8: Pickup Handset Popup

The second popup is a message that shows another master handset is in control of the network, with the panel name for that master handset on show. Placing the master handset back on its cradle will hide the popup.

Figure 9: Cannot Connect Popup

Both popups can also be cleared by pressing anywhere on the screen.

2.8.4 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.

2.8.5 Call Screen Buttons

The buttons associated with the call screen are:

	Shows directory screen which allows user to choose from the list of allowed extensions.
	Shows the dial screen which allows the user to dial out to a specific outstation using its panel and line indexes.

Table 9: Call Screen Buttons

2.9 Directory Screen

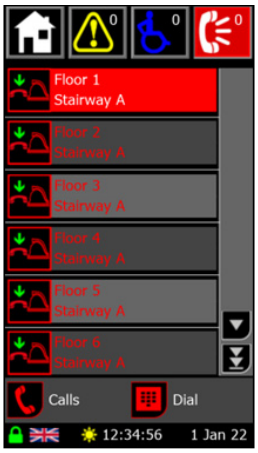

Figure 10: Directory Screen

The directory screen shows the list of all outstations available to this Crisis EVC Network Master Station and is accessed by pressing the  icon on the call or dial screen. Picking up the master handset when there are no active calls (and you aren't on either the call or dial screen) will also show this screen.

Each outstation is shown with an icon denoting the state of the outstation (see 8.1 EVC Call Status Icons), and two lines of user definable text to describe the location. The outstations are shown in alphabetical order using these names.

Master handsets for remote panels are also shown on the screen, displaying the name of the panel next to the icon. In regards to operating, the remote master handset is considered the same as any other outstation.

Six entries can be shown on the screen at any time. If there are more than six entries, the list can be scrolled by touching the screen where the 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 change which entry is highlighted and scroll through the directory list.

The directory list can also be scrolled through using the scroll icons that appear on the right hand side of the screen. Pressing the icons will have the following effect:

	Scrolls to show the six most recent faults.
	Scrolls up the fault list six entries.
	Scrolls down the fault list six entries.
	Scrolls to show the six oldest faults.

Table 10: Scroll Buttons

2.9.1 Placing a Call to an Outstation

To place an outgoing call to an outstation from the directory screen you must:

1. Lift the master handset off the cradle. If not, the pickup handset popup (Figure 8) will show.
2. Scroll through directory until the desired call is on screen (and is highlighted in red for the case of the navigation buttons).
3. Press the icon on the screen to, or press the middle navigation to call the highlighted outstation.

The directory entries icon will then switch to , indicating the master is calling the outstation. When the outstation answer, the conversation will commence immediately.

2.9.2 Directory Screen Buttons

The buttons associated with the directory screen are:

	Shows directory screen which allows user to choose from the list of allowed extensions.
	Shows the dial screen which allows the user to dial out to a specific outstation using its panel and line indexes.

Table 11: Call Screen Buttons

2.10 Dial Screen

Figure 11: Dial Screen

The dial screen is used to call out to an outstation using the extension number for that outstation. It is accessed by pressing the icon on the call or directory screen.

The extension number is a three-digit number formed of the panel address and the line number. Digits are entered using the keypad with the panel address being entered first, followed by the line index. A line index of 1-8 is entered for an outstation, with 9 being used for the master handset on a Crisis EVC Network Master Station or Crisis EVC Master Station. Once an extension has been entered, the line monitoring of that line will be shown along with the name associated with a call on that line.

The icon will appear next to the entry box if that outstation can be called. Pressing the icon will call the outstation. If the master handset is on its cradle or another master handset is in control of the network, the relevant popup will be shown (see 2.8.3 Call Screen Popups).

If the outstation cannot be called, a message will show instead of the dial button either saying the outstation is in fault or not present.

2.10.1 Dial Screen Buttons

The buttons associated with the dial screen are:

	Deletes the last digit that was entered.
	Clears all digits that have been entered.
	Shows the call screen which allows the user to see all active calls on the network.
	Shows directory screen which allows user to choose from the list of allowed extensions.

Table 12: Dial Screen Buttons

2.11 Login Screen

Figure 12: Login Screen

The login screen allows users with more access to login to the panel and is accessed by pressing the icon on the home screen
The four-digit PIN is entered using the keypad, with the other buttons having the following functions:

	Deletes the last digit that was entered.
	Clears all digits that have been entered.

Table 13: Delete & Clear Buttons

Once the fourth digit has been entered, if the PIN is valid the user will be logged in and returned to the appropriate menu screen. If the PIN is invalid a message will pop up over the entered digits saying Invalid PIN. Pressing any button on the keypad will clear this message and all the digits that are currently entered. By default the two access levels have the following PINs:

	Access Level 2	1664
	Access Level 3	1812

Table 14: Access Buttons

Pressing the icon will return the user to the home screen.

2.12 Info Screen

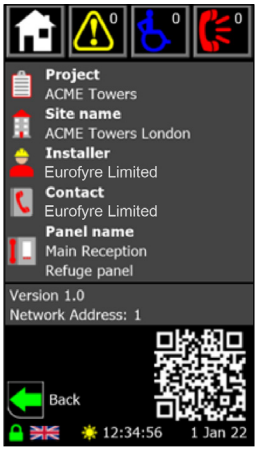

Figure 13: Info Screen

Project Name	Name given to the project.
Site Name	Name given to the site.
Installer	Name of the installer.
Contact	Contact details for the installer or maintenance.
Panel Name	Name given to the specific panel.
Version	Software version and build number.
Network Address	Address of the specific panel.

Table 15: System Info

The QR code links to the download page of the Eurofyre website where this manual can be downloaded from. Pressing the  icon will return the user to the home or menu screen they came from.

2.13 Log Screen

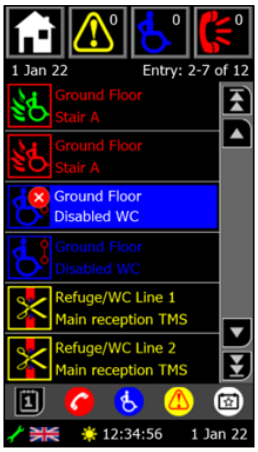

Figure 14: Log Screen

The log screen shows all the logged events for a given day and is accessed by pressing the  icon on the home 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 four different categories that log items fall into:

	Calls	EVCS and master handset events.
	Alarms	Emergency assistance alarm event.
	Faults	Fault occurrence and clear events.
	Events	Operating system events.

Table 16: Log Buttons

The different categories are colour coded for easy identification. Each entry shows an icon relating to the fault (see 8 Appendix C - Crisis EVC Network Master Station Status Icons), along with up to two lines of identifying text.

Along the top of the screen is the date of the log file that is being shown, along with the range of entries being shown out of the total number of entries.

2.13.1 Log Screen Navigation

If there are more than six log entries, then not all of them will be shown on the screen at once. The log entries can be navigated through using the following options:

- Scroll the screen by touching the text of any entry, then move finger up or down.
- Pressing one of the navigation buttons (see icons to the right) shown on screen.
- Pressing the left or right navigation buttons on the panel below the screen to scroll through individual events.

	Shows the six most recent log entries.
	Move the list up by six entries.
	Move the list down by six entries.
	Shows the six oldest log entries.

Table 17: Scroll Buttons

2.13.2 Log Screen Filters

The log filter icons can be pressed to show/hide log entries of a certain type. The filter toggles are denoted by:

Log Type	Selected Icon	Deselected Icon
Calls		
Alarms		
Faults		
Events		

Table 18: Log Screen Filters

2.13.3 Log Information Screen

Further information for a log event can be seen by pressing the icon for a given event, or by pressing the middle navigation button to see information for the highlighted event (e.g. the cancelled assistance alarm in Figure 14). This will bring up the log information screen, showing more details about the given log event.

Figure 15: Log Information Screen

Each information box is colour coded to identify which kind of log event has occurred. All events include the event icon, event name, and the time and date that the event occurred. Calls, alarms, and faults will show some further information about the event. That information is:

Project Name	Name of panel where the event occurred.
Network Address	Address of the panel where the event occurred.
Panel Type	Type of panel located where the fault has occurred - Crisis EVC Network Master Station, Crisis EVC Network Expander, Crisis EVC Master Station, RLY, FCB, or None.
Line Number	Index of line for event, if applicable.
Line Type	Monitoring state of line, if applicable.
Line Description	Descriptive text for the event at that line, if applicable.

Table 19: Log Information

Pressing the back button  at the bottom of the screen will return the user to the log screen.

Figure 16: Event Log Information Screen

2.14 Calendar Screen

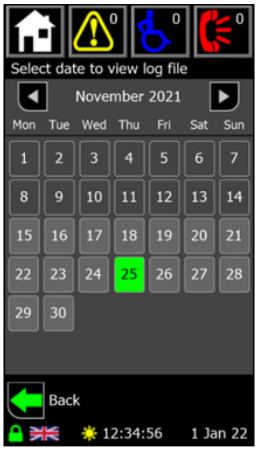

Figure 17: Calendar Screen

The calendar screen is accessed by pressing the icon on the log screen. This allows the user to view a log file from a specific day. 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 shown in light grey. If the day is dark grey, then there will have been no log entries generated on that day, thus no file will have been created for that day. The log file that is currently open will be highlighted in green.

Pressing a day that has a log file will show the log for that day.

⚠	The selected log will always be the current day when the Log screen is first shown from the from the Home or Menu screen.

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

3 Indications & Controls

Figure 18: Crisis EVC Network Master Station Indication

3.1 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 all alarm at same time

Table 20: Mode Indicators

3.2 Power Supply & CPU Indicator Summary

✓ LED Illuminated
x LED Off
Flash LED Flashing

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

Table 21: Power Supply & CPU Indicator Summary

4 Maintenance

It is a requirement of BS 5839-9:2021 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 master station. 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. Non EVC mode devices should also be tested for correct operation, at a frequency of at least 1 per week so that all devices are tested over a 12-month period.
Biannually	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 Logbook.
5 Yearly	In addition to Yearly tests replace all batteries and record in Logbook.

Table 22: Maintenance Schedule

✓	Refer to BS 5839-9:2021 for full details of maintenance and testing requirements.

5 Design, Installation and Commissioning Certificate

Site Name	
Address	
Customer	
Customer Address	
Areas Covered	
System Design	In accordance with Section 1 of BS 5839-9:2021 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 5839-9:2021, 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 5839-9:2021 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 BS5839-9:2021, 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 BS5839-9:2021.
Engineer	
Date	
Position	
Signature	

Table 23: Design, Installation and Commissioning Certificate

6 Site Specific Information

Responsible Person	
Date	
Position	
Signature	

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

Table 24: Site Specific Information

7 Appendix B - Simple Operating Instructions

Figure 19: Call Screen

The call screen shows the status of any active calls and conversations on the system and is accessed by pressing the  icon in the header bar. When a call comes in, this screen is automatically displayed if the panel is not in use. If the panel is in use, picking up the master handset whilst there is an active call will show this screen. Calls are either from fire telephones (Type A outstations) or disabled refuge points (Type B outstations). The outstation text will detail the location.

7.1 Answering an EVCS Call

An incoming EVCS call can be answered using either the touchscreen or the navigation buttons. To achieve this:

1. Lift the master handset off its cradle.
2. Scroll through calls until the desired call is on screen (and is highlighted in red for the case of the navigation buttons).
3. Press the call icon ( for a Type A outstation, or  for a Type B outstation) on the screen to answer that call, or press the middle navigation to answer the highlighted 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.

7.2 Placing an EVCS Call on Hold

To place a call on hold:

1. Scroll through calls until the desired call is on screen (and is highlighted in red for the case of the navigation buttons).
2. Press the call icon ( for a Type A outstation, or  for a Type B outstation) on the screen to answer that call, or press the middle navigation to answer the highlighted call.

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

7.3 Ending an EVCS Call

The call must be ended by pressing the cancel button on a type B outstation or replacing the handset on a Type A outstation.

7.4 Acknowledging an Alarm

Figure 20: Alarm Screen

The alarm screen shows the status of any active emergency assistance alarms on the system and is accessed by pressing the  icon in the header bar. When an alarm is triggered, this screen is automatically displayed if the panel is not in use.

Each alarm is shown with an icon denoting the state of the alarm (see 8.2 Assistance Alarm Status Icons), and two lines of user definable text to describe the location. The highlighted alarm also shows status and time information at the bottom of the screen.

An emergency assistance alarm can be acknowledged either using the touchscreen or the navigation buttons. To achieve this:

1. Scroll through alarms until the desired alarm is on screen (and is highlighted in blue for the case of the navigation buttons).
2. Press the alarm icon  on the screen to acknowledge that alarm, or press the middle navigation to acknowledge the highlighted alarm.

The alarm will then show the acknowledged icon  to indicate that this alarm has been acknowledged.

7.5 Placing a Call to an Outstation From Directory

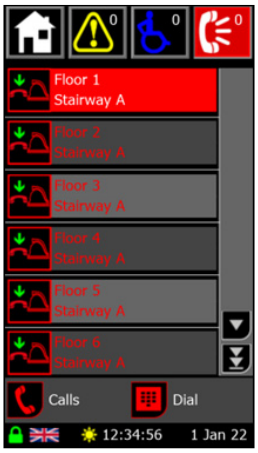

Figure 21: Directory Screen

The directory screen shows the list of all outstations available to this Crisis EVC Network Master Station and is accessed by pressing the  icon on the call or dial screen. Picking up the master handset when there are no active calls (and you aren't on either the call or dial screen) will also show this screen.

Each outstation is shown with an icon denoting the state of the outstation. The outstations are shown in alphabetical order using their location names.

Master handsets for remote panels are also shown on the screen, displaying the name of the panel next to the icon. Regarding operating, the remote master handset is considered the same as any other outstation.

To place an outgoing call to an outstation from the directory screen you must:

1. Lift the master handset off the cradle. If not, the pickup handset popup (Figure 8) will show.
2. Scroll through directory until the desired call is on screen (and is highlighted in red for the case of the navigation buttons).
3. Press the icon on the screen to, or press the middle navigation to call the highlighted outstation.

The directory entries icon will then switch to , indicating the master is calling the outstation. When the outstation answer, the conversation will commence immediately.

7.5.1 Directory Screen Buttons

The buttons associated with the directory screen are:

	Shows directory screen which allows user to choose from the list of allowed extensions.
	Shows the dial screen which allows the user to dial out to a specific outstation using its panel and line indexes.

Table 25: Directory Buttons

7.6 Placing a Call to an Outstation from Dial

Figure 22: Dial Screen

The dial screen is used to call out to an outstation using the extension number for that outstation. It is accessed by pressing the icon on the call or directory screen.

The extension number is a three-digit number formed of the panel address and the line number. Digits are entered using the keypad with the panel address being entered first, followed by the line index. A line index of 1-8 is entered for an outstation, with 9 being used for the master handset on a Crisis EVC Network Master Station or Crisis EVC Master Station. Once an extension has been entered, the line monitoring of that line will be shown along with the name associated with a call on that line.

The outstation is called by pressing the icon. If the outstation cannot be called, a message will show instead of the dial button either saying the outstation is in fault or not present.

7.6.1 Dial Screen Buttons

The buttons associated with the dial screen are:

	Deletes the last digit that was entered.
	Clears all digits that have been entered.
	Shows the call screen which allows the user to see all active calls on the network.
	Shows directory screen which allows user to choose from the list of allowed extensions.

Table 26: Dial Screen Buttons

8 Appendix C - Status Icons

8.1 EVC Call Status Icons

	Incoming Type A outstation call.		Conversation with help a point.
	Conversation with Type A outstation.		Help point on hold.
	Type A outstation on hold.		Help point connect to remote panel
	Type A outstation connect to remote panel		Incoming concierge call.
	Incoming Type B outstation call.		Conversation with a concierge.
	Conversation with Type B outstation.		Concierge on hold.
	Type B outstation on hold.		Concierge connect to remote panel
	Type B outstation connect to remote panel		Master handset off hook.
	Incoming help point call.		Master handset, outstation, help point or concierge on hook.

Table 27: EVC Call Status Icons

8.2 Assistance Alarm Status Icons

	Assist Call alarm activated.		Medicine cabinet alarm activated.
	Assist Call alarm acknowledged.		Medicine cabinet alarm acknowledged.
	Assist Call alarm cancelled.		Medicine cabinet alarm cancelled.
	Pool alarm activated.		Panic alarm activated.
	Pool alarm acknowledged.		Panic alarm acknowledged.
	Pool alarm cancelled.		Panic alarm cancelled.
	Door alarm activated.		Plant alarm activated.
	Door alarm acknowledged.		Plant alarm acknowledged.
	Door alarm cancelled.		Plant alarm cancelled.

Table 28: Assistance Alarm Status Icons

8.3 Panel Fault Icons

	Mains failure.		Display checksum fault.
	Battery open circuit.		Display data fault.
	Battery short circuit.		Network data fault.
	Battery impedance fault.		Panel missing fault.
	Baseboard CPU fault.		Audio open circuit fault
	Display CPU fault.		Audio short circuit fault
	PSU CPU fault.		

Table 29: Panel Fault Icons

8.4 EVC Fault Icons

	Line open circuit.		Line card missing associated with this line.
	Line short circuit.		Master handset open circuit.
	Line earth fault.		Master handset short circuit.

Table 30: EVC Fault Icons

8.5 Event Log Icons

	New log file created.		User logged in.
	System powered and initialised.		User logged out.
	Watchdog reset.		Panel lamps tested.
	Time and date changed.		Event switch turned off
	Configuration loaded from SD card.		Event switch turned on
	Configuration saved to SD card.		Panel disabled by event mode
	Config settings changed.		Panel enabled by event mode
	Faults accepted.		

Table 31: Event Log Icons

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

Table 32: Log Book

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