MAŁKOWSKI MARTECH

ASSA ABLOY

Fire alarm control panel

CSP-MM1

Installation and operating manual

CE

CNBOP-PIB

Software version 1.0/MM

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1. Introduction

This manual describes the operation of the CSP-MM1 four-zone conventional fire control panel with an LCD display (Fig. 1.).

WARNING: Read this manual before installing to avoid mistakes which may result in malfunctions or even damage to the equipment. All connections must only be made by a qualified person.

Failure to comply with the manufacturer's requirements or incorrect installation relieves the manufacturer of any responsibility for damaged system components.

1.1. Terminals

⏚ - grounding terminal

AUX - output dedicated to supply the CSP-ETH module (two terminals with marked polarity)

24 V - 24 V DC power supply output (two terminals with marked polarity)

FIRE TX - output for fire alarm transmission devices (two terminals with marked polarity)

FLT TX - output for fault signal transmission devices (two terminals with marked polarity)

SNDR x - outputs for supplying signallers (three terminals for each output) [x - sounder device number]

Zx - zones (three terminals for each zone) [x - zone number]

A, B - communication bus terminals

COM - ground

INx - programmable inputs [x - input number]

NOx - normally open terminal of the relay output [x - output number]

Cx - common terminal of the relay output [x - output number]

NCx - normally closed terminal of the relay output [x - output number]

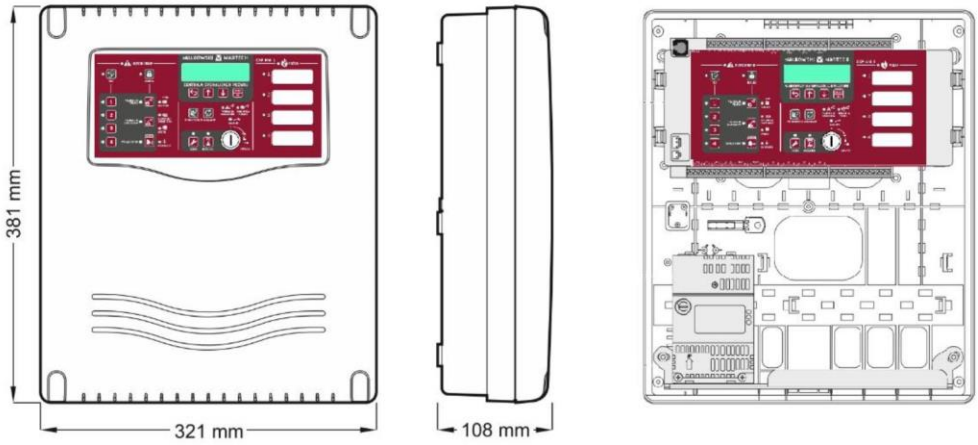


Fig. 1. CSP-MM1 control panel

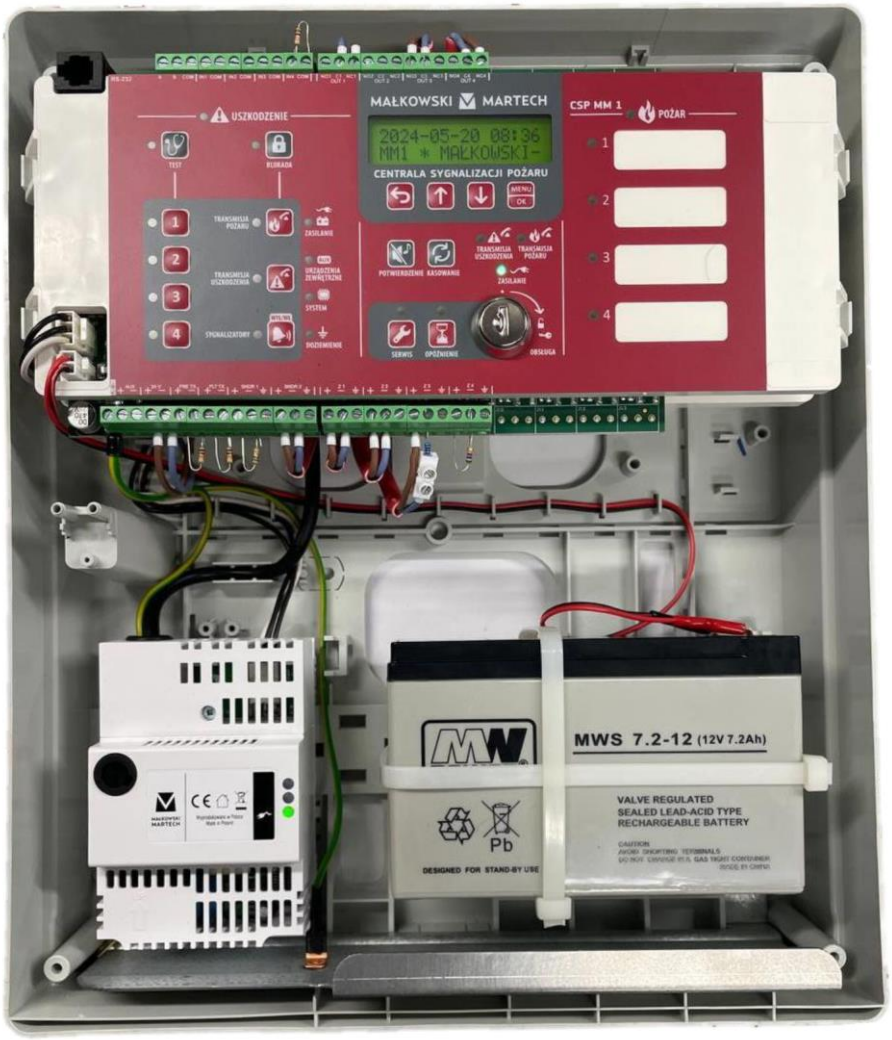


Fig. 2. Example connection of the CSP-MM1 control panel

2. Connections of the control panel and description

The control panel should be installed indoors, where the temperature does not fall below -5° C and does not exceed 40° C and the humidity does not exceed 93% (non-condensing).

The mounting location should be easily accessible for the operator and provide visibility of the LEDs and the front panel markings. A 230 V AC power supply circuit with protective earthing should be available at the control panel installation site. The control panel should be powered from a separate power supply circuit, protected by a B16A circuit breaker. This circuit should meet the current standard requirements for low-voltage electrical installations.

Figure 2 shows an example of wiring and resistor connections for control panel. When routing the cables, make sure that sufficient distance is kept between the low-voltage cables and the 230 V AC supply cables. Avoid laying signal cables in parallel with 230 V AC power cables in their immediate vicinity.

The variant configuration shown in Fig. 3 shows the maximum possible use of the CSP-MM1's functions.

Fig. 4 shows the wiring diagram recommended by the manufacturer, allowing the CSP-MM1 control panel to be used to control passive fire-fighting devices equipped with an electromagnetic holder. This solution uses both supervisory lines with local detector connections and Manual Call Point buttons, as well as site-specific fire alarm systems**,** otherwise known as fire signalling systems**.**

The use of fire protection cables is recommended for the connection of the control panel with electrical equipment.

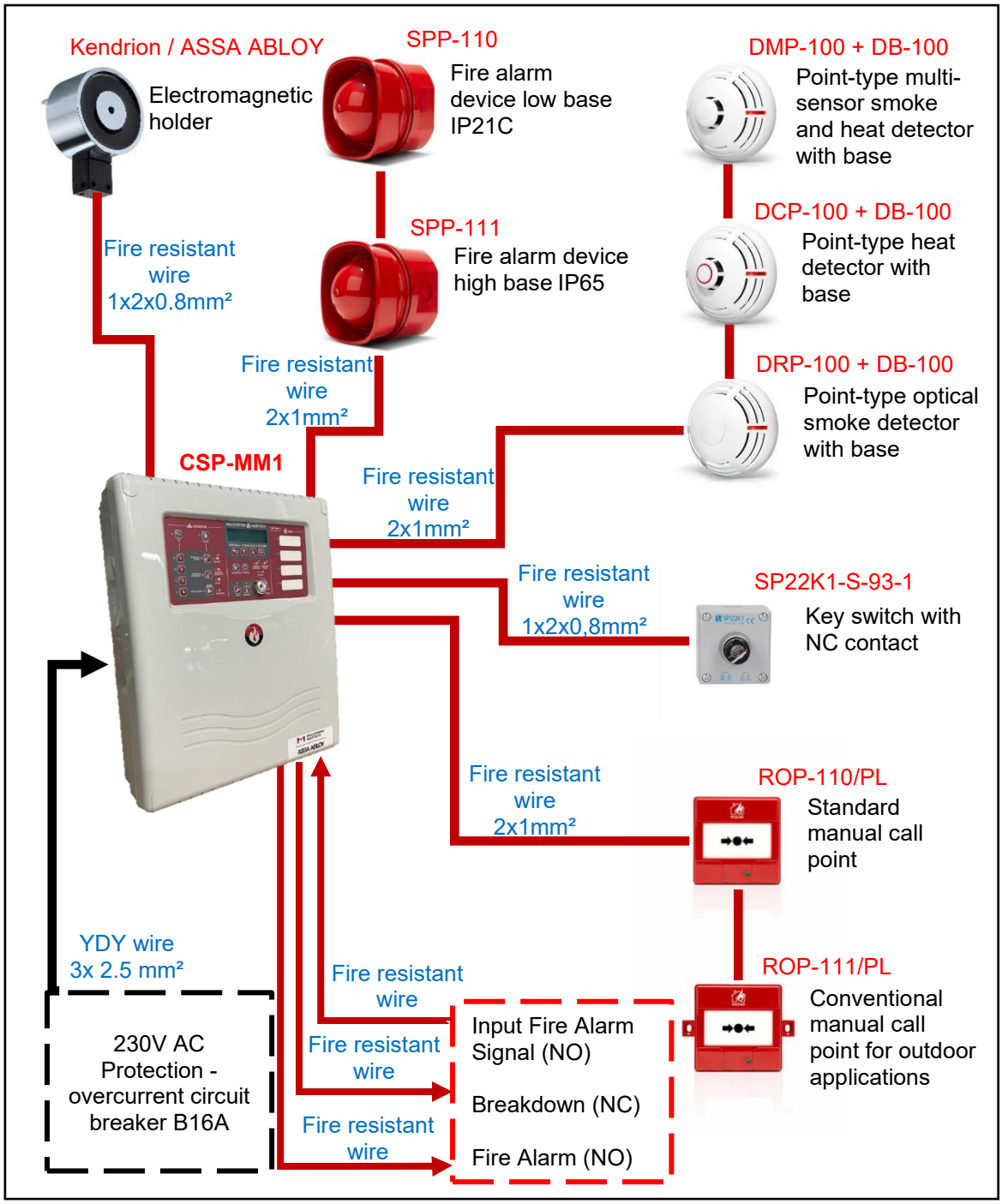


Fig. 3. Variant configuration recommended by the manufacturer

2.1. Diagram of the recommended configuration of inputs and outputs

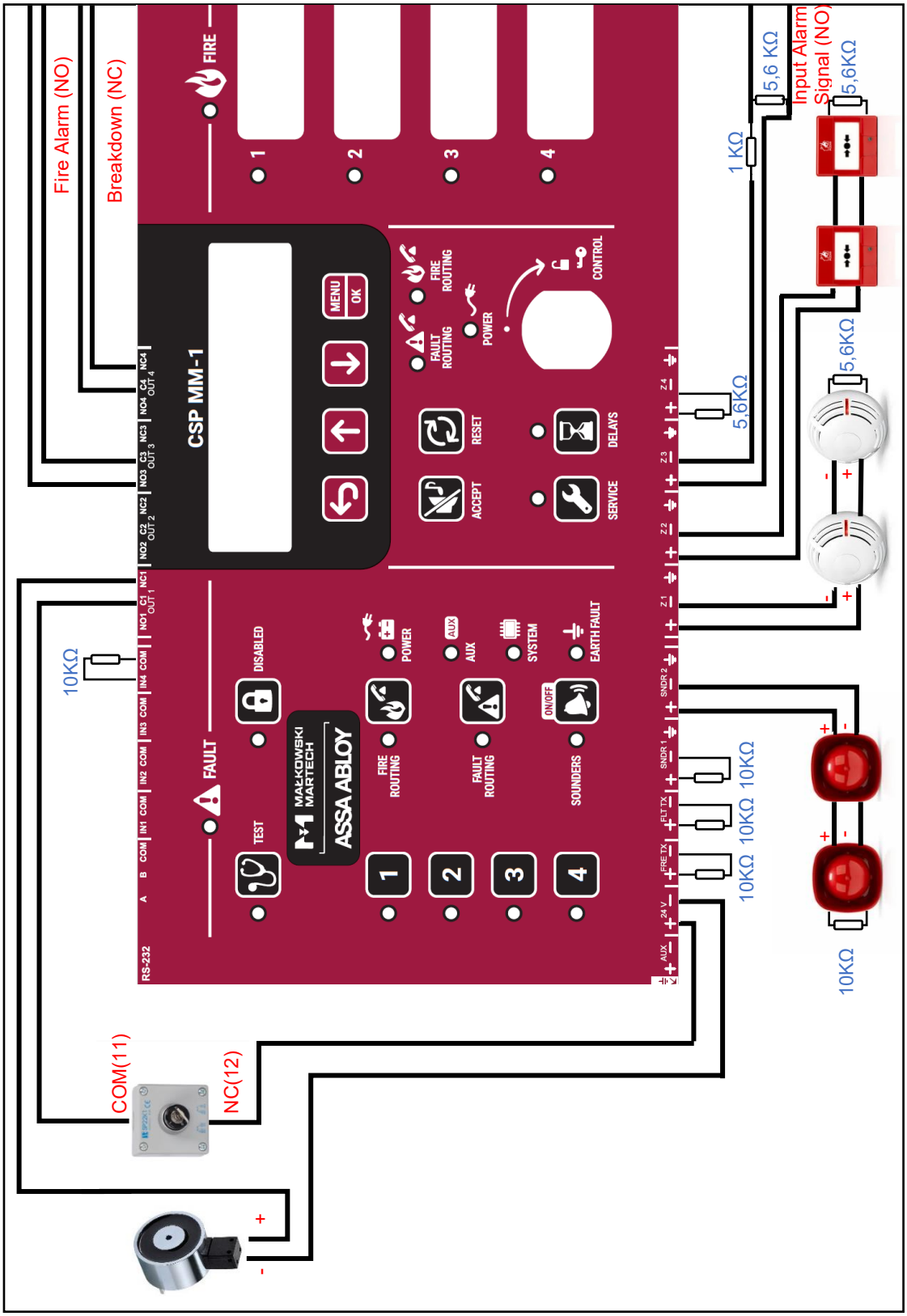


Fig. 4. Wiring diagram for the CSP-MM1 - recommended maximum configuration

2.2. Inputs and outputs

2.2.1. Outputs for transmission devices

The control panel is equipped with an output for **FIRE TX** fire alarm transmission devices and an output for **FLT TX** fault transmission devices. It is not required to use a shielded cable for the connections. The circuit should be terminated with a **10 kΩ resistor.** If the output is not used, the resistor should be screwed directly to the output terminals (Fig. 4.).

2.2.2. Relay outputs

The CSP-MM1 has 4 outputs. Relay outputs can control external devices.
By default, the **OUT1** output is used to control the electromagnetic holder (Fig. 20).
OUT3 outputs an acknowledgement signal for the fire alarm and **OUT4** outputs a device breakdown signal (Fig. 12), (Fig. 4).
OUT2 output - reserve.

2.2.3. Supply outputs

The control unit is equipped with two power outputs - **AUX** and **24 V**. The output marked **24 V** is used to supply power to the electric locking device (Fig. 20), (Fig. 4).

2.2.4. Programmable inputs

The control panel has 4 programmable inputs. They allow the status of external devices equipped with a NO relay to be monitored. The use of a shielded cable is not required for connecting devices to programmable inputs. By default, the **IN4-COM** input is reserved for service and the circuit should be terminated with a **10 kΩ** resistor. In the control panel software, the **IN1-COM, IN2-COM, and IN3-COM** inputs are disabled by default (do not connect the **10 kΩ** resistor) (Fig. 4.).

2.3. Connection of detectors

The CSP-MM1 has four zones. Next to each pair of terminals with marked polarities ⏚, there is a terminal for connecting a shield (optional shielded cable).
The zone circuit should be terminated with a **5.6 kΩ** resistor (the resistor should be screwed to the terminals of the last device in the circuit). If the zone is not used, the resistor should be screwed directly to its terminals.

Warning: Do not connect detectors and manual call points (ROPs) to the same zone.

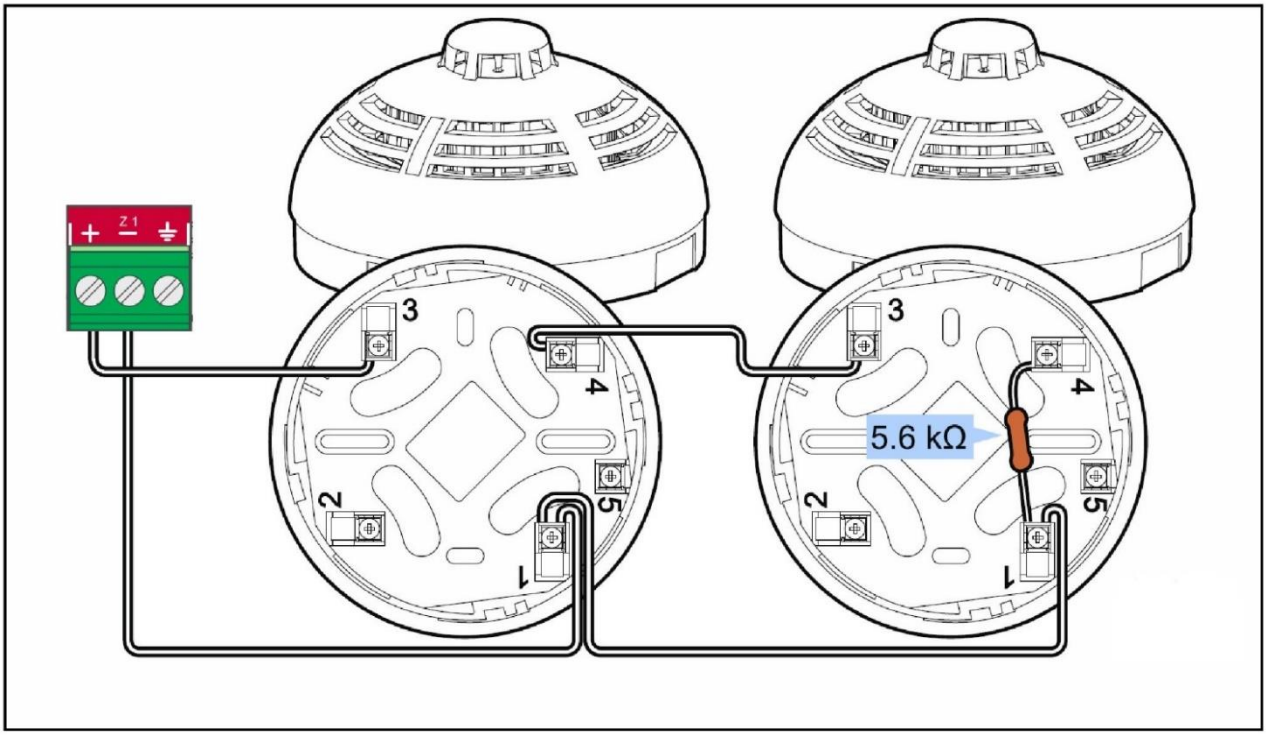


Fig. 5. Connection of detectors to the control panel

Fig. 6. DB-100 detector base

Fig. 7. DRP-100 detector

Fig. 8. DCP-100 detector

Fig. 9. DMP-100 detector

Warning: The total number of detectors connected to a zone must not exceed 32.

2.3.1. Technical specifications of the DRP-100, DCP-100, and DMP-100 detectors

Power supply voltage .....10,5...26 V DC
Current consumption in the monitoring state
DMP-100 ..... 0,04mA
DRP-100..... 0,03mA
DCP-100.....0,022mA
Current consumption in alarm state
DMP-100 ..... 23mA
DRP-100..... 23mA
DCP-100..... 23mA
Class in accordance with EN 54-5 (thermal sensor) A1R
Minimum static alarm notification temperature.....54 °C
Maximum static alarm notification temperature.....65 °C
Operating temperature range .....-25...+50 °C
Maximum humidity .....93±3%
Housing dimensions
DMP-100 / DCP-100..... 0108 x 49mm
DRP-100..... 0108 x 42mm
Weight
DMP-100 .....94g
DRP-100 .....94g
DCP-100 .....94g

2.4. Connection of manual call points (MCPs)

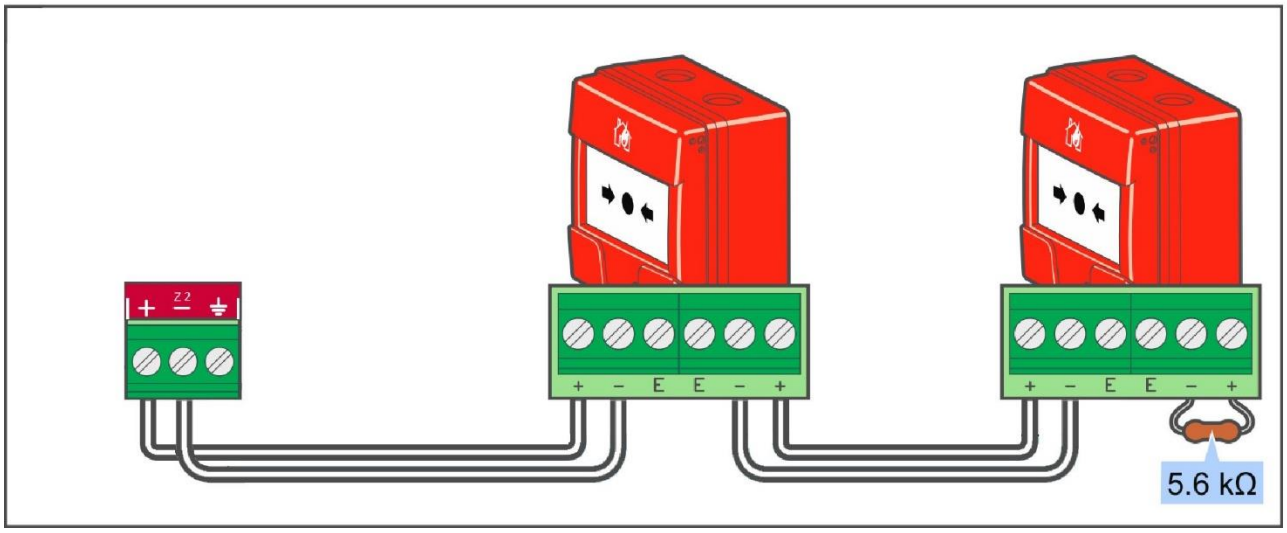


Fig. 10. Connections of MCPs to the control panel

Fig. 11. ROP-110 or ROP-111

Warning: The total number of MCPs connected to a zone must not exceed 10.

2.4.1. Technical data for ROP-101 or ROP-111

Power supply voltage		9...30 V DC
Current consumption in the monitoring state		0 mA
Current consumption in alarm state		25 mA
Operating temperature range		25°C...+70°C
Maximum humidity		95%
Degree of protection		IP66
Dimensions	without handles	87 x 87 x 53 mm
	with handles	117 x 87 x 53 mm
Weight		180 g

2.5. Connection of the Input Fire Alarm Signal

Input Fire Alarm Signal is an installation used to provide fire protection in a facility, usually public or commercial, which is frequented by a large number of people or in which a significant amount of material resources are located.

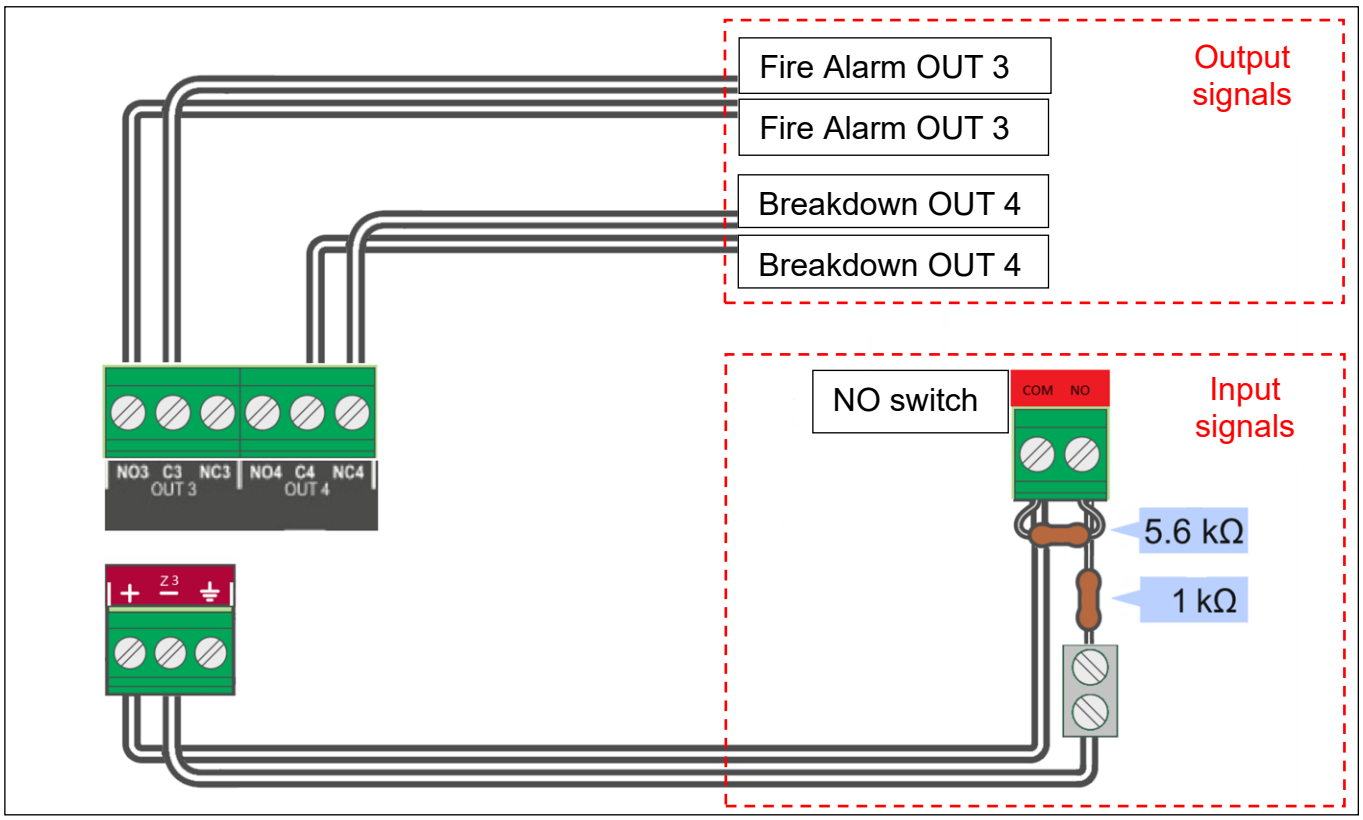


Fig. 12. Diagram of connections to a fire alarm system

Placing resistors at the end of the line connecting the CSP-MM1 panel with the fire alarm system ensures both correct cooperation of the devices and monitoring of the continuity of the connecting line (Fig. 12.).

2.6. Connection of sounders

The CSP-MM1 is equipped with two outputs for connecting signalling devices. No shielded cable is required. In the case of both outputs, there is a terminal next to a pair of terminals with the ⏚ polarity marked for the shield connection.

The circuit of the signallers should be terminated with a **10 kΩ** resistor (the resistor should be screwed to the terminals of the last signaller in the circuit). If the output is not used, the resistor should be screwed directly to the output terminals (Fig. 13.).

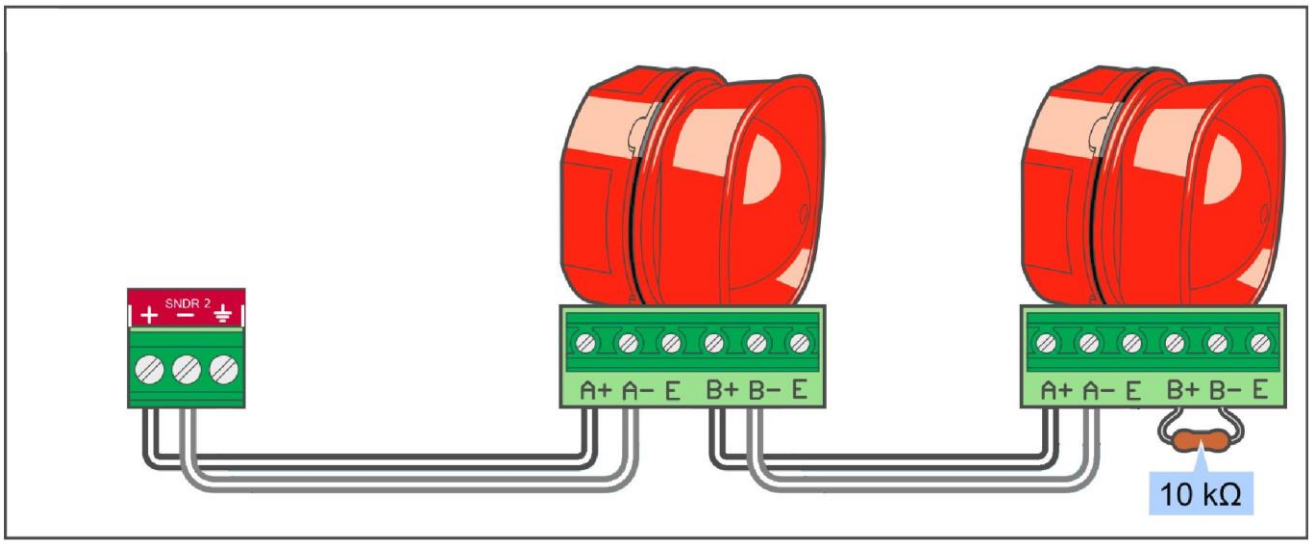


Fig. 13. Connecting alarm devices to the control panel

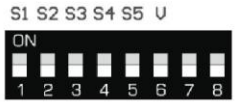


Fig. 14. DIP-switch

Fig. 15. SPP-110

Fig. 16. SPP-111

2.6.1. Signalling device configurations

DIP-switches (Fig. 14), marked **S1** to **S5** on the electronics board, are used to configure the settings of the audible signalling triggered when voltage is applied. The sound types and switch settings are described in Table 1 (switch in ON = 1; switch in OFF = 0). Using switch 6 (marked **V** on the electronics board), you can change the volume for the following sound types: 4, 5, 6, 9, 12, 14, 22, and 28. The switch in the ON position sets the maximum volume (recommended setting). The switch in the OFF position is a reduced volume. For all other types of sound, it is recommended to set the switch to the OFF position.

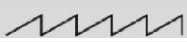
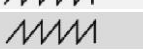
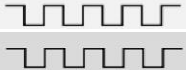
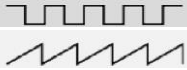
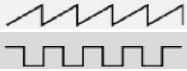
No.	DIP-switch		Audible signalling	
	12345		Frequency	Description
1	00000		800 & 970	2 Hz (250 ms - 250 ms)
2	10000		800-970	7 Hz (7/s)
3	01000		800-970	1 Hz(1/s)
4	11000		2850	Continuous
5	00100		2400-2850	7 Hz
6	10100		2400-2850	1 Hz
7	01100		500-1200	3 s sound, 0.5 s silence, repeated
8	11100		1200-500	1 Hz
9	00010		2400-2850	2 Hz (250 ms - 250 ms)
10	10010		970	0.5 Hz (1 s)
11	01010		800 & 970	1 Hz (500 ms - 500 ms)
12	11010		2850	0.5 Hz (1 s)
13	00110		970	0.8 Hz (250 ms / 1 S)
14	10110		970	Continuous
15	01110		554 & 440	100 ms - 400 ms
16	11110		660	3.3 Hz (150 ms)
17	00001		660	0.28 Hz (1.8 s)
18	10001		660	0.05 Hz (13 s) (6.5 Hz)
19	01001		660	Continuous
20	11001		554 & 440	0.5 Hz (1 s)
21	00101		660	1 Hz (500 ms - 500 ms)
22	10101		2850	4 Hz (150 ms /100 ms)
23	01101		800-970	50 Hz
24	11101		2400-2850	50 Hz
25	00011		970	3 x 500 ms sound, 1.5 s silence, repeated
26	10011		800-970	3 x 500 ms sound, 1.5 s silence, repeated
27	01011		970 & 800	3 x 500 ms sound, 1.5 s silence, repeated
28	11011		2400	Continuous
29	00111		990 & 650	2 Hz (250 ms - 250 ms) (Symphoni Tones)
30	10111		510 & 610	2 Hz (250 ms - 250 ms) (Squashni Micro Tones)
31	01111		300-1200	1 Hz
32	11111		510 & 610	1 Hz (500 ms - 500 ms)

Table 1. Sound type selection

2.6.2. Technical data for SPP-110 and SPP-111

Power supply voltage	18...28 V
DC current consumption in monitoring state	0.1 mA
Current consumption in alarm state	15 mA
Operating temperature range	-10°C...+55°C
SATEL SPP-110 7 Maximum humidity	95%
SP110 Degree of protection	IP21C
SP111 Degree of protection	IP65
Type of working environment	A
Dimensions	108 x 108 x 87 mm
Weight	225 g

2.7. Connection of the electromagnetic holder and key switch

Fig. 17. Key switch 0-1

Fig. 18. KENDRION electromagnetic holder

Fig. 19. ASSA- ABLOY electromagnetic holder

Warning: Polarity is important for the electromagnetic holder.

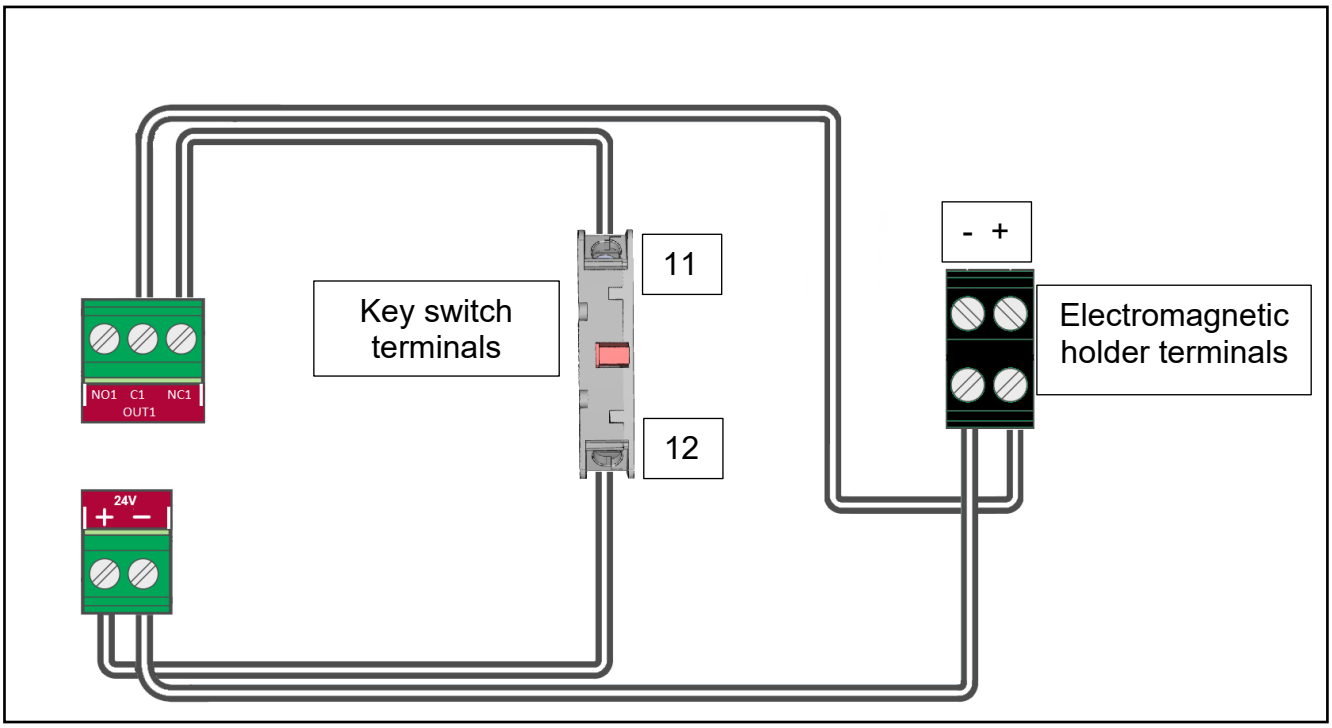


Fig. 20. The combination of the electromagnetic holder and key switch for testing and for manual gate closing

Warning: Load max 250mA.

A cable for connecting the electromagnetic holder is included.

2.8. Connection of supply voltage

2.8.1 Main power supply

The main power supply for the control panel is the AC mains with a voltage of 230 V and a frequency of 50 Hz. The power supply should be connected to a 230 V AC circuit where the supply voltage will be present at all times. Circuit protection: circuit breaker with B16A characteristics. Fig. 3.

Warning: Before connecting the power supply to a 230 V AC circuit, the voltage on this circuit must be switched off.

In order to connect the device to the supply voltage, the following steps must be carried out in sequence on the CSP-MM1 power supply unit (Fig. 21):

1. Remove the screw securing the power supply terminal cover.
2. Remove the power supply terminal cover.
3. Remove the screws and take out the component designed to hold the cables.
4. Install the cable grommet and insert the power cable.
5. Screw the 230 V AC supply wires to the appropriate terminals (live wire to the L terminal, neutral wire to the N terminal, and protective earth wire to the PE terminal).
6. Screw on the component to be used to fix the cables.
7. Replace the power supply terminal cover.
8. Screw in the fixing screw of the power supply terminal cover.

2.8.2 Emergency power supply

A sealed 12 V lead-acid battery must be used in the emergency power function. A battery with a capacity of up to 17 Ah can be installed in the control panel housing. The control unit can operate with a maximum battery capacity of up to 24 Ah (in an external battery box).
Connect the battery to the appropriate wires ('plus' battery to red, 'minus' battery to black) (Fig. 2).
If the battery voltage under load falls below 11.5 V, the control panel will report a battery fault. When the voltage drops to around 10.5 V, the battery is disconnected.

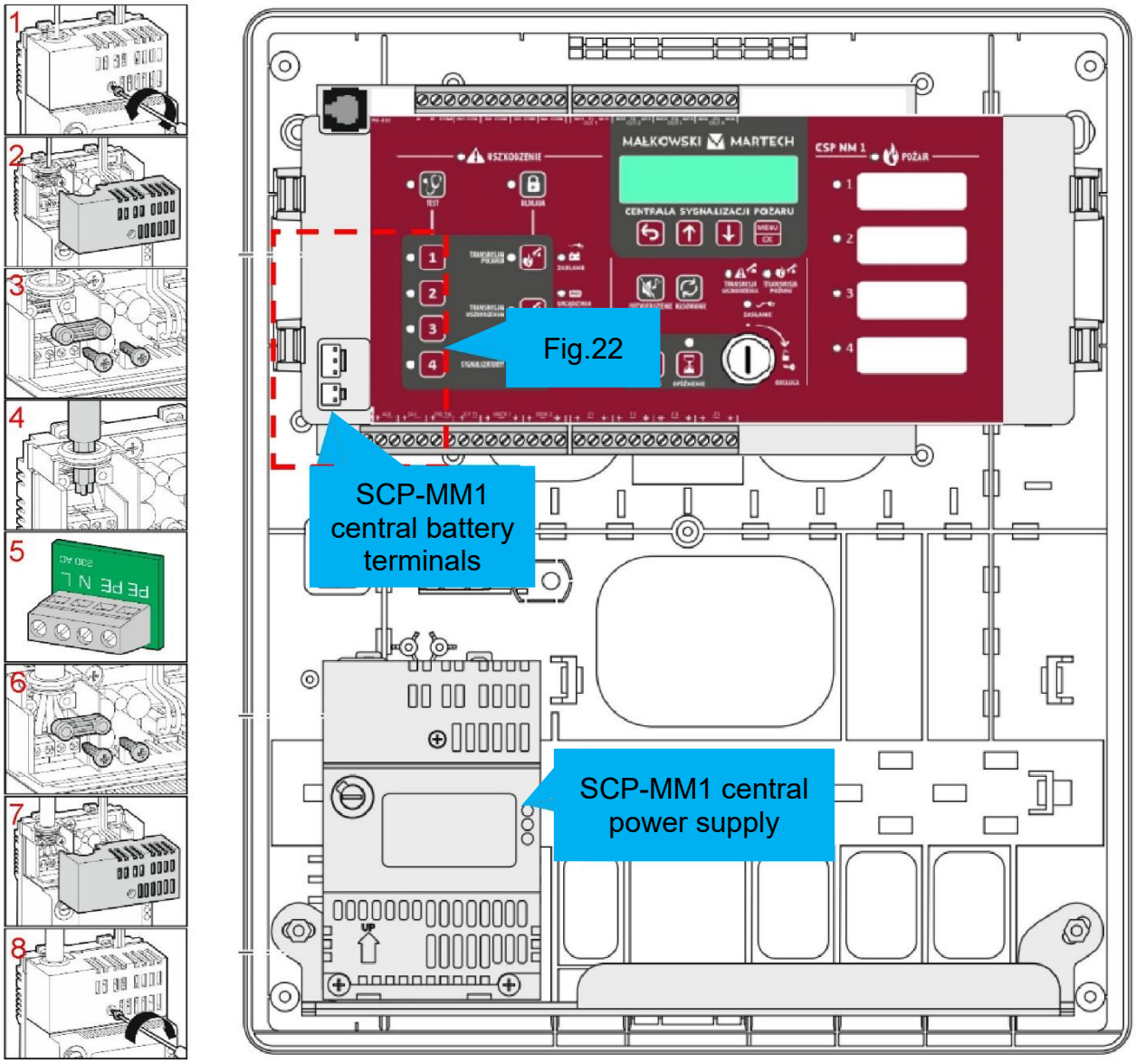


Fig. 21. Supply voltage connections

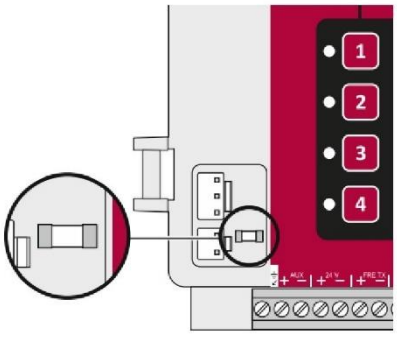


Fig. 22. Position of the battery charging fuse

The battery charging system in the control panel is protected by a Bel Fuse SSTC 3.5 delayed fuse rated at 3.5 A. The position of the fuse is shown in Fig.22. If a fuse blows, replace it with a new one.

3. Front panel description

The following items are located on the front panel of the control panel or a remote panel (Fig. 23.).

- LEDs for signalling;
- operating buttons;
- an insert with zone descriptions for easy identification of the alarm source;
- LCD display for easy transmission of information;
- a key switch to change the access level.

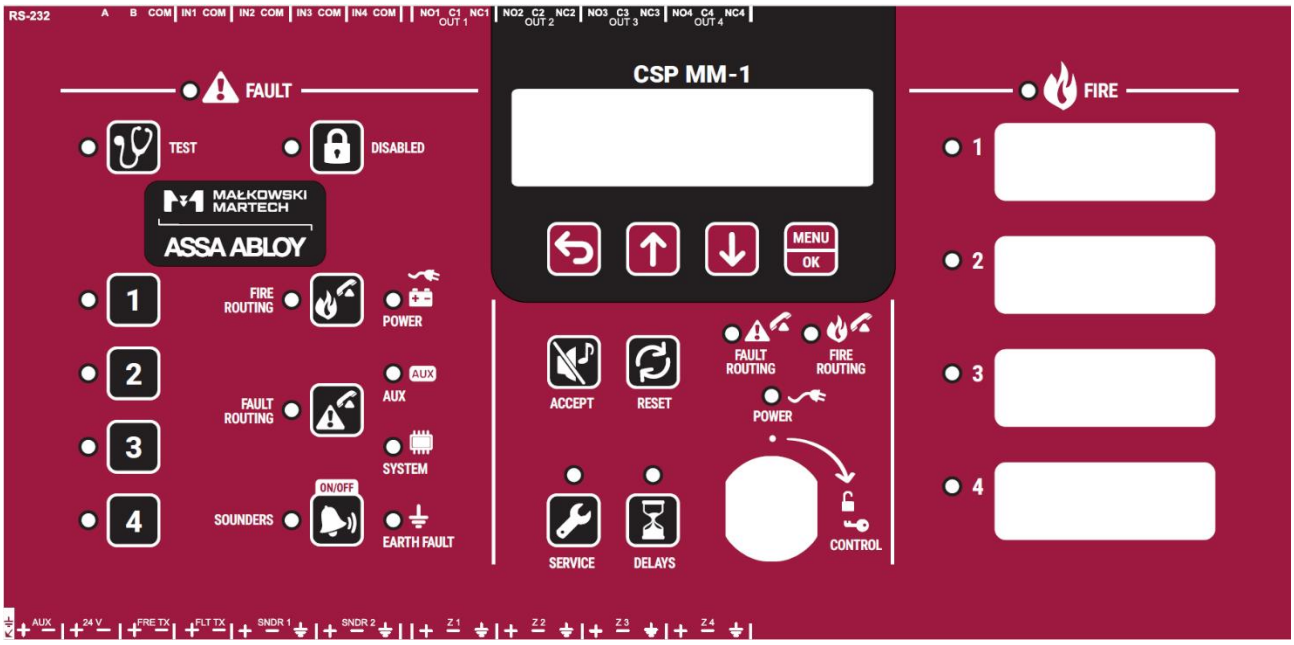
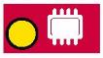


Fig. 23. CSP-MM1 front panel

3.1. LEDs

LED	Description of the indicator	Colour	Action
	FAULT	yellow	**on** - fault **flashing** - fault memory
	TEST	yellow	**flashing** - test function activated **on** - test of partitions, sounders, fire alarm transmission output or fault transmission output is in progress
	DISABLED	yellow	**flashing** - locking function activated **on** - zones, sounders, fire alarm transmission output or fault transmission output are blocked

	Zone 1	yellow	**flashing** - zone fault (short circuit or break in the circuit) **on** - zone is blocked or being tested
	Zone 2		
	Zone 3		
	Zone 4		
	FIRE ROUTING	yellow	**flashing** - output fault (short circuit or break in the circuit) **on** - output is blocked or being tested
	FAULT ROUTING	yellow	**flashing** - output fault (short circuit or break in the circuit) **on** - output is blocked or being tested
	SOUNDERS	yellow	**flashing** - signal device fault (short circuit or interruption in the circuit) **on** - signalling devices are blocked or being tested
	POWER	yellow	**flashing** - power supply fault (no 230 V AC supply, no battery, discharged battery, high battery resistance)
	AUX	yellow	**flashing** - malfunction of a programmable input (short-circuit or break in a circuit), a fault reported by a device connected to a programmable input, power supply output damage (overload), no presence of an external panel or CSP-ETH module, power supply damage to an external panel
	SYSTEM	yellow	**flashing** - panel hardware fault, microprocessor system fault, incorrect data in panel memory or overflow of alarm memory
	EARTH FAULT	yellow	**flashing** - grounding of one of the fire alarm system circuits
	FAULT ROUTING	yellow	**flashing** - fault transmission output is active (no acknowledgement of transmission receipt) **on** - the fault transmission output is active and an acknowledgement of receipt has been received
	FIRE ROUTING	red	**flashing** - fire alarm transmission output is active (no acknowledgement of transmission receipt) **on** - fire alarm transmission output is active and transmission acknowledgement has been received

	POWER	green	**on** - the control panel/emergency panel is powered from 230 V AC mains **flashing** - panel / remote panel is powered by battery (no 230 V AC supply)
	DELAYS	yellow	**on** - two-stage alarm is activated (delayed level II alarm)
	FIRE	red	**flashing** - fire alarm **on** - fire alarm acknowledged by personnel
	Fire in zone 1	red	**flashes slowly** - pre-alarm **flashes rapidly** - first alarm **lights up** - next alarm
	Fire in zone 2		
	Fire in zone 3		
	Fire in zone 4		
	SERVICE	blue	**flashes slowly** - access level 2 **flashes rapidly** - waiting for code to be entered after by pressing  **on** - access level 3 (programming)

3.2. Buttons

Buttons	Access level	Function
	1	activation of the LED test and audible signalling of the control panel/remote panel
	2	activation of the test function for zones, sounders, fire alarm transmission output or fault transmission output
	2	activation of the partition, sounders, fire alarm transmission output or fault transmission output blocking function
	2	after pressing button 1 - locking/unlocking the zone after pressing button 1 - start / stop zone test after pressing a button - buttons 1-4 allow you to enter the access code to level 3 (programming)
		
		
		
	2	after pressing button 1 - locking/unlocking of the fire alarm transmission output after pressing the button  - test of the fire alarm transmission output

	2	after pressing the button - locking/unlocking of the fault signal transmission output after pressing the button - test of the fault signal transmission output
	2	switching off/on of signalling devices during a fire alarm at the push of a button - locking/unlocking of signalling devices at the push of a button - test of the signalling devices
	1 or 2	Acknowledgement of an alarm or a fault and silencing of the sounder in the control panel and the remote panel fault memory erasure
	2	clearing of the fire alarm fault deletion
	2	activation/deactivation of the two-stage alarm (2nd level alarm delay)
	1	check that level 2 operation is available on the remote panel
	2	gaining access at level 3 (panel programming)
	1	check that level 2 operation is available on the front panel of the control unit
	1 or 2	exit from a menu, sub-menu or function and other actions in the user menu
	1 or 2	scroll up and other actions in the user menu
	1 or 2	scroll down and other actions in the user menu
	1 or 2	accessing the user menu entering a sub-menu or starting a function and other actions in the user menu

4. Conditions signalled by the control panel

During normal operation, the green LED described as POWER is lit on the front panel. The display shows the time and date (on the top line) and the programmed message (on the bottom line). The control panel can signal the conditions described below, which are the result of actions taken by the operator or require action by the operator.

Access level 2 - panel - is indicated by the flashing of the blue LED above the button 

2nd level alarm delay - is signalled by the yellow LED above the button lighting up  .

Pre-alarm - is signalled:
- by the slow flashing of the red LED marked with the zone number that triggered the pre-alarm;
- by a sound.

Warning: Pre-alarm signalling can convert to alarm signalling if a detector in the interdependent zone is triggered within 30 minutes. After 30 minutes, the pre-alarm is automatically cancelled.

Alarm - is signalled:
- by the flashing or illumination of the red LED described as FIRE;
- rapid flashing or illumination of the red LED marked with the zone number that triggered the alarm;
- by a sound;
- by a message on the display:
  - top line: name of the zone that first triggered the alarm / serial number of the alarm / total number of alarms;
  - bottom line: name of the zone that last triggered the alarm / alarm sequence number / total number of alarms.

Fault - is signalled:
- by the illumination of a yellow LED described as FAULT;
- by flashing of the yellow LED corresponding to the fault (see subsection LEDs);
- by a sound.

Fault memory - is signalled by a flashing yellow LED described as Fault. The fault memory is signalled when the operator has not confirmed the

fault with the button  and the control unit no longer detects the fault.

Lockout - is signalled:

- by the illumination of a yellow LED next to the button  ;
- by the illumination of the yellow LED corresponding to the blocked element (see LEDs subsection).

Zone test - is signalled:

- by the illumination of a yellow LED next to the button  ;
- by the illumination of the yellow LED next to the button marked with the number of the zone being tested.

5. Operation

5.1. Access levels

5.1.1. Level 1 - all users

It is possible to use the , and buttons.

In addition, the , , and , buttons are also available for launching and using the user menu (clock programming is not available).

5.1.2. Level 2 - authorised users

It is possible to use all the buttons. For level 2 access, turn the key switch to the position marked fi.

5.2. Operation at the first access level

5.2.1. Mute the audible signalling of the control panel and the remote panel

Press the button .

5.2.2 Testing the signalling elements of the control panel/remote panel

Press and hold the button for approx. 3 seconds. All the LEDs should start flashing evenly and a beep should be heard.

5.2.3. Check that level 2 operation is available on the second panel

Checking on the front panel of the control panel

Press and hold the button . When the button is pressed, the yellow LED next to the 1 button lights up if level 2 operation is available on the remote panel.

5.2.4. Using the user menu

The user menu is displayed after pressing the button . Using the button scrolls the menu down and the button scrolls it up. The button allows you to start the function indicated by the cursor . The button allows you to exit the menu. After 30 seconds of inactivity (when no button has been pressed), the menu is automatically exited.

Warning: If any of the zone's fire warning LEDs are flashing or lit, use of the user menu is not possible.

Viewing the alarm memory

When the function is activated, the display shows information about the last alarm:
- top line: alarm sequence number / total number of alarms;
- bottom line: time of occurrence of the alarm.

Pressing the button MENU OK allows access to additional alarm information. When the button is pressed again, the bottom line is displayed:
- date of occurrence of the alarm;
- alarm type;
- name of the zone that triggered the alarm.

Use the and buttons to scroll up and down the list of alarms. The button allows exiting the function.

Viewing the event memory

When the function is activated, the display shows information about the last event:
- top line: event sequence number / total number of events;
- bottom line: time of occurrence of the event.

Pressing the button MENU OK allows access to additional event information. When the button is pressed again, the bottom line is displayed:
- date of occurrence;
- event description;
- description of the event (continued);
- the device affected by the incident.

Use the and buttons to scroll up and down the list of events. The button allows exiting the function.

Overview of current fault

When the function is activated, the display shows information about the fault:
- top line: serial number of the current fault / total number of current faults;
- bottom line: description of the fault.

Pressing the button MENU OK allows access to additional fault information. When the button is pressed again, the bottom line is displayed:
- description of the fault (continued);
- the device to which the fault relates

Use the and buttons to scroll up and down the list of current faults. The button allows exiting the function.

5.3. Second level of access

3.5.1 Activation/deactivation of the two-stage alarm

Press the button  . Lighting of the yellow LED above the button indicates that the two-stage alarm is activated. Triggering of detectors in appropriately programmed zones will trigger a level I alarm (internal panel alarm, which, among other things, does not activate the fire alarm transmission output). The attendant then has 30 seconds to acknowledge the alarm with the  button. If the  button is not pressed, the following is triggered

2nd level alarm (main alarm). If the  button is pressed, the level II alarm will be delayed by an additional time programmed in the control panel.

When two-stage alarming is disabled (the yellow LED above the  button is not lit), all zones trigger a level II alarm.

5.3.2 Action in the event of an alarm

1. Press the  button to acknowledge the alarm and silence the audible signalling of the control panel and the remote panel. The red LED described as FIRE will stop flashing and start to light up. In the event of a level I alarm, the control panel will start counting down the recognition time, which allows the staff to check whether a fire is actually taking place. After this time, unless the operator cancels the alarm, a level II alarm will be triggered.
2. Check which zone triggered the alarm (this is indicated by flashing or illumination of the relevant LED and, in the case of control panels and remote panels equipped with an LCD display, also by information on the display).
3. Go to the part of the building from which the alarm was reported to check that a fire is actually occurring.
4. If a fire is found, follow the instructions provided for the facility in the event of a fire.
5. If the alarm is false, press the  button to reset the alarm. If the fire brigade or other services have been informed of a fire (a level II alarm has been triggered, which has activated the fire alarm transmission output), they must be informed that the alarm was false. If false alarms in the zone persist, lock the zone and call for service.

Warning: In the case of a pre-alarm, proceed in the same way.

5.3.3. Switching sounders off/on

When an alarm is signalled, it is possible to turn the sounders off or on. To do this, press the button  .

Warning: During an alarm, sounders can be activated even if they are locked.

5.3.4. Behaviour in case of fault indication

1. Press the  button to acknowledge the fault and silence the control panel's audible alarm.

2. Read out the fault information (the **Fault** item in the user menu additionally appears).
3. Record the fault information.
4. Press the  button to clear the fault.
5. If the fault signal resumes, contact the service department.

Warning: Service should not be called in the event of a 230 V AC power failure indication, if the operator determines that there is no voltage in the mains supply.

5.3.5. Blocking

Blocking is equivalent to disabling the element in question.

1. Press the button  . The yellow LED next to the button will start flashing.
2. Select the item to be blocked:
   - Press the button marked with the number to block the zone with that number;
   - press the  button to block the fire alarm transmission output;
   - Press the  button to disable the fault signal transmission output;
   - Press the  button to disable the sounders.

When the button is pressed, the yellow LED next to the button will be on (if it was off) or off (if it was on). If a component is to be blocked, the LED must be lit.

3. Press the  button to exit the blocking function.

5.3.6. Zone testing

Warning: When an alarm is signalled, zone testing is not possible.

1. Press the button  . The yellow LED next to the button will start flashing.
2. Press the button marked with the number corresponding to the zone number to be tested. The yellow LED next to the button will light up.
3. Press the button  . The yellow LED next to the button will stop flashing and will remain illuminated.
4. Test the operation of the zone. If a detector is triggered in the tested zone or a manual call point is activated:

- the red LED marked with the zone number lights up;
- the acoustic signalling in the control panel and the remote panel is activated;
- signalling devices will be activated;
- after one second, the alarm is automatically cancelled. Test alarms do not activate the transmission output.

5. When the test is complete, press the  button. The yellow LED next to the button will start flashing.
6. Press the button marked with the number corresponding to the zone number that was tested. The yellow LED next to the button will go out.

7. Press the  button to exit the testing function.

5.3.7. Testing of transmission and signalling outputs

Warning: When an alarm is signalled, testing of transmission outputs or signalling devices is not possible.

1. Press the button  . The yellow LED next to the button will start flashing.
2. Select the item to be tested:
   - press and hold the  button to test the fire alarm transmission output;
   - press and hold the  button to test the fault transmission output;
   - Press and hold the  button to test the sounders.

   When the button is pressed, the yellow LED next to the button is lit and the selected panel element (transmission output or sounders) is active.
3. Release the button to end the test.
4. Press the  button to exit the test function.

5.3.8 Using the user menu

How to use the menu and view the alarm memory, event memory and current faults is described in the subsection on level 1 operation. In addition, there is a submenu with functions for programming the panel clock. Sub-menus can be entered, as can functions, by pressing the 

button.

Programming the clock

Time and date are programmed using separate functions. When the function is activated, a flashing cursor indicates which parameter is currently being edited. The ↑ and ↓ buttons allow the parameter to be changed. Use the MENU OK button to move the cursor to the right and the ↩ button to move it to the left. If the cursor points to the first parameter to be edited, pressing the ↩ button will exit the function. If the cursor points to the last parameter, pressing the MENU OK button will exit the function. If you make changes after exiting the function ↩, you will be asked whether you want to save the changes (the button allows you to return to the function, the ↑ button allows you to abandon the changes, and the ↓ button allows you to save the changes).

6. Technical specifications of the CSP-MM1

Mains supply from mains voltage..... 230 V AC +10%, -15% 50 Hz
Maximum mains current consumption .....0.5 A
Overcurrent protection of the power supply unit.....delayed fuse 3.15 A
Current parameters of the integrated power supply (according to EN54-4):
Imax a .....2.5 A
Imax b .....3.6 A
Backup power supply:
internal acid battery..... 12 V / 7.0Ah -18.0Ah
external acid battery..... 12 V / <24 Ah
Backup power supply operating time .....72 h
Battery charging current (max.) .....1.4 A
Overcurrent protection for the battery charging system ..... delayed fuse 3.5 A
Maximum internal resistance of the battery (with wires and terminals in the circuit)..... 1 Ω
Battery current consumption in the supervision state.....140 mA
Battery current consumption in alarm state.....215 mA
Current consumption from the integrated AC power supply in the supervision state .....105 mA
Current consumption from the integrated AC adapter in the alarm state.....155 mA
Number of monitoring lines.....4
Guard line resistance (max.)..... 100 Ω (2 * 50 Ω)
Number of detectors per monitoring line (max.) 32
Number of manual call points (ROPs) per line (max.) 10
Terminating resistor in the monitoring line ..... 5.6 kΩ ±5%
Permissible fault current in the monitoring line.....10 mA
Maximum line current during an alarm .....40 mA
Current limitation level in the monitoring line .....54 mA
Permissible resistance of the signalling, alarm, and fault lines (max.)..... 75 Ω (2 * 37.5 Q)
Number of lines of external signalling devices 2
Operating voltage of the signalling line ..... 24 V DC ±15%
Permissible line current of signalling devices.....180 mA
Terminating resistor in the signal line ..... 10 kΩ ±5%
Number of programmable relay outputs.....4

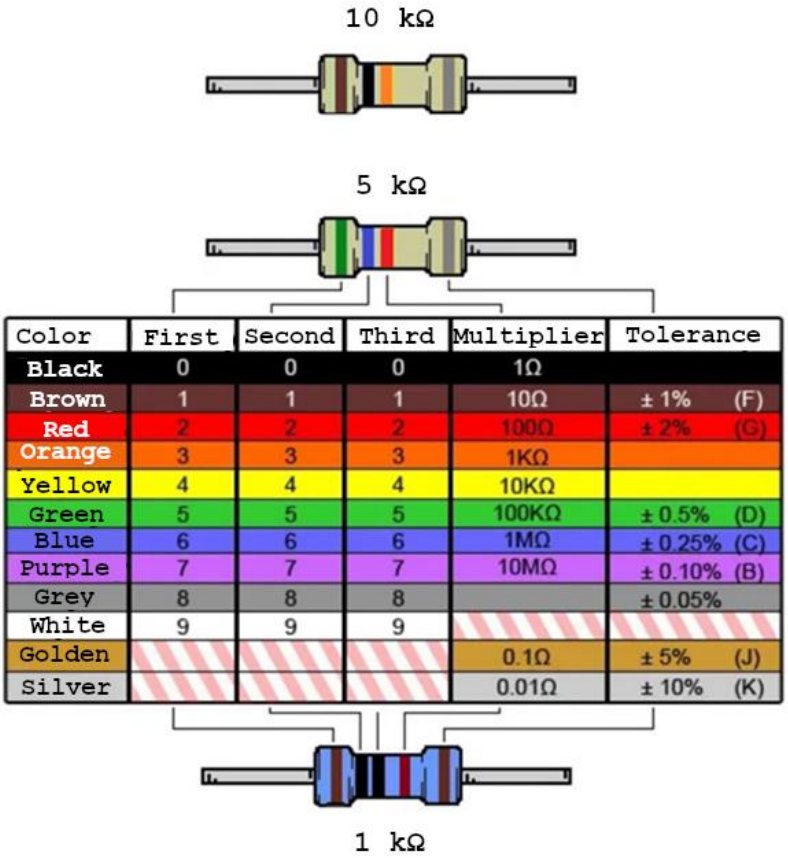
Electrical characteristics of the relay outputs	1 A / 30 V DC (NO or NC)
Number of free programmable control inputs	3
Terminating resistor in the control input line	10 kΩ ±5%
Alarm resistor in the control input line	1 kΩ ±5%
24V power output	24 V DC ±15% / 200 mA (max.)
PC communication output (service)	RJ11 / serial transmission
Clock battery	3 V (CR2032)
Delay time for alarm transmission to the outside	programmable from 0 to 10 min, in 1 s increments
Alarm counter capacity	9999
Event memory capacity	8999
Case tightness	IP30
Maximum humidity	93% ±3%
Operating temperature range	from -5°C to +40°C
Transport temperature range	from -25°C to +55°C
Dimensions	324 x 382 x 108 mm
Weight without battery	< 3 kg

7. Frequently asked questions

Item	Question	Answer	Instructions page with description
1	What supply voltage does the control panel require and does it have to be guaranteed voltage?	The control unit must be supplied with 230 V AC and does not require a guaranteed voltage.	6 18
2	What overcurrent protection is needed to protect the panel circuit?	The control panel circuit is protected by an overcurrent circuit breaker (single-pole) with a value and characteristics of B16A.	6 18
3	How many and which batteries does the control panel have?	The control unit is equipped with one 12 V / 7.0Ah - 7.2Ah battery	18 30
4	How long will the battery sustain the operation of the control panel when the 230 V input voltage is lost?	In the absence of voltage from the power supply, the battery will keep the system running for approximately 18 h (7.0Ah -7.2Ah)	standard
5	What signal must be fed into the control panel to trigger an alarm from the building fire system?	The Input Fire Alarm Signal must be potential-free. With normally open (NO) contacts, the control unit remains in standby mode. A fire alarm causes the contacts to close (NC).	13 8
6	What feedback signals can be taken from the control panel?	The control panel sends two information / potential-free signals: - FAULT signal, indicating a fault in the control panel. - ALARM signal, which indicates that the control panel has been put in a fire alarm state.	8 9 13
7	How many detectors can be connected to the panel?	The control panel has 4 zones - 32 optical, thermal or multi-detector detectors can be connected to one.	11
8	How many sounders can be connected to the control panel?	Two sounders can be connected to the control panel via separate parameterised outputs (10 kΩ resistor).	14 8

9	How many electric locking devices can be connected to the control panel?	Two KENDRION or ASSA-ABLOY electric locking devices can be connected to the control panel.	17
10	What parameter resistor should be used to protect the input circuits?	The inputs are parameterised by a 5.6 kΩ resistor.	8 10-13
11	What series resistor is needed to trigger an alarm in a panel with SSP?	1k Ω resistor.	8 13
12	How do I reset the control panel after an alarm?	Reset instructions and a wiring diagram can be found on the inside of the control panel cover: - put the key in the switch and turn it to the right, - press the "delete" button, - remove the key from the switch.	35
13	What to do if only the "FAULT" LED is flashing?	Press the  button to clear the fault.	28
14	What to do if the "fire transmission" LED flashes	Use a 10 kΩ resistor at the **FIRE TX** output	8 9
15	What to do if the "transmission fault" LED flashes	Use a 10 kΩ resistor at the **FLT TX** output	8 9
16	What to do if the "external equipment AUX" LED flashes	Use a 10 kΩ resistor at the **IN4-COM** input	8 9

8. Resistor bar code



Color	First	Second	Third	Multiplier	Tolerance
Black	0	0	0	1Ω	
Brown	1	1	1	10Ω	± 1% (F)
Red	2	2	2	100Ω	± 2% (G)
Orange	3	3	3	1KΩ	
Yellow	4	4	4	10KΩ	
Green	5	5	5	100KΩ	± 0.5% (D)
Blue	6	6	6	1MΩ	± 0.25% (C)
Purple	7	7	7	10MΩ	± 0.10% (B)
Grey	8	8	8		± 0.05%
White	9	9	9		
Golden				0.1Ω	± 5% (J)
Silver				0.01Ω	± 10% (K)

Fig. 24. Resistor value colour code table

9. Schedule and instructions for cancelling the fire alarm

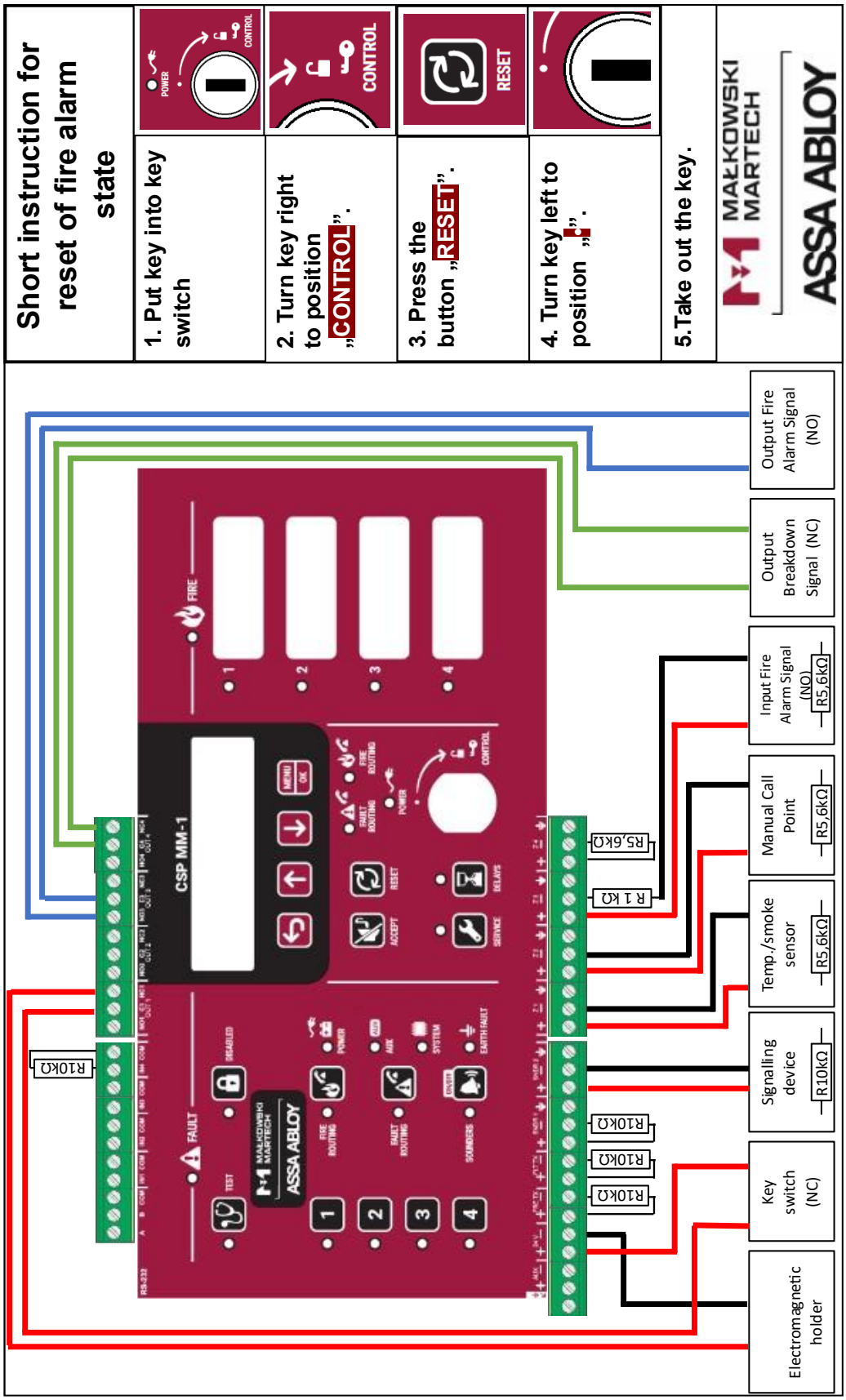


Fig. 25. Schedule from the CSP-MM1 control panel

10. Notes