

FIRESMART

USER MANUAL

Wired Fire Alarm Control Panel System

FCP-x / FSP-x Control Panels, Wired Detectors, Call Points and Sounder Beacons

PRODUCT CODE: FCP-x, FSP-x, FSS, FSH

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Prepared by: Tien Anh

About This Document

1. Purpose

This document provides complete, clear and standardised guidance for the installation, configuration, operation and maintenance of the equipment in the FIRESMART fire alarm system. Its purpose is to help users and technicians ensure that the equipment functions correctly, safely and at optimum performance in line with technical requirements.

2. Scope

This document applies to:

- The relevant FIRESMART equipment described in this manual.
- Deployment, operation, maintenance and periodic inspection activities related to that equipment.
- Installers, operators and system administrators working to the manufacturer's technical standards.

This document does NOT apply to equipment outside the FIRESMART system or to control panels of a different architecture.

3. Intended Audience

This document is intended for the following user groups:

- Installation technicians: wiring, configuration and commissioning of equipment.
- System operators: monitoring status, handling alarms and carrying out day-to-day operations.
- System administrators: configuring advanced parameters, managing devices and updating firmware.
- Maintenance personnel: periodic inspection, repair or replacement of parts as required.

Users should have basic knowledge of fire alarm systems and electrical/electronic equipment.

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For licensing requests, please contact:

FIRESMART FIRE ALARM EQUIPMENT CO., LTD.

Office: 3rd Floor, HH2 Bac Ha Building, Nhan Chinh Ward, Thanh Xuan, Hanoi, Vietnam

Factory: CN3 Road, Tu Liem Small and Medium Industrial Cluster, Hanoi, Vietnam

Phone: 0983.016.201

Website: firesmart.vn

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I. FCP-x / FSP-x WIRED CONTROL PANELS

1. DEVICE INTRODUCTION



Figure 1: FCP-x wired fire alarm control panel



Figure 2: FSP-x wired fire alarm control panel

1.1 Role in the System

The FCP-x/FSP-x wired fire alarm control panel is the central device of the FIRESMART system, responsible for managing and monitoring all of the subordinate field devices. The panel collects information and keeps the whole system operating as one, ensuring that fire detection and alarming are carried out accurately and promptly.

1.2 Key Features

The FCP-x/FSP-x is equipped with the following core functions:

- Receives and processes fire alarm signals from detectors and call points on each zone, and accurately displays the affected area so the operator can quickly locate the danger.
- Continuously monitors the status of the system and devices on every zone, including alarms such as AC mains failure, battery fault, open circuit (broken wiring/missing detector), missing end-of-line resistor, and short circuit.
- Supports configuring how short circuits are handled, allowing the operator to choose between treating a short as a fault or as a fire alarm, according to the system's operating requirements.

- Integrates alarm control functions, including activating the bell/sounder/beacon on fire, temporarily silencing the sounder, and resetting the system to normal (Reset).
- Uses a dual power supply — 220 VAC mains plus a backup battery — so the system keeps operating continuously during a mains power outage.

1.3 Technical Specifications

Table 1-1: Technical specifications of the FCP-x control panel

Parameter	FCP-2C	FCP-4C	FCP-8C
Main power supply	220 VAC, 50/60 Hz	220 VAC, 50/60 Hz	220 VAC, 50/60 Hz
Main power fuse	3 A	3 A	3 A
Operating temperature	-5°C to +50°C	-5°C to +50°C	-5°C to +50°C
Operating humidity	≤ 95% RH (non-condensing)	≤ 95% RH (non-condensing)	≤ 95% RH (non-condensing)
Number of zones	2	4	8
Max. detectors per zone	32	32	32
Backup power	24 VDC battery – 2.5 Ah	24 VDC battery – 2.5 Ah	24 VDC battery – 2.5 Ah
System output voltage	24 VDC	24 VDC	24 VDC
Standby current	130 mA	130 mA	130 mA
Alarm current	0 mA	0 mA	0 mA
End-of-line resistor	4.7 kΩ	4.7 kΩ	4.7 kΩ
Sounder outputs	2 (1 inside the panel, 1 outside)	2 (1 inside the panel, 1 outside)	2 (1 inside the panel, 1 outside)
Sounder output current	500 mA	500 mA	500 mA
Sounder output voltage	24 VDC	24 VDC	24 VDC
Fault relay contact	30 VDC/0.5 A or 250 VAC/0.5 A	30 VDC/0.5 A or 250 VAC/0.5 A	30 VDC/0.5 A or 250 VAC/0.5 A
Fire relay contact	30 VDC/0.5 A or 250 VAC/0.5 A	30 VDC/0.5 A or 250 VAC/0.5 A	30 VDC/0.5 A or 250 VAC/0.5 A
Installation environment	Indoor	Indoor	Indoor
Enclosure rating	IP30	IP30	IP30
Enclosure material	1.0 mm steel sheet, powder-coated	1.0 mm steel sheet, powder-coated	1.0 mm steel sheet, powder-coated
Colour	White	White	White
Dimensions	390 × 280 × 80 mm	390 × 280 × 80 mm	390 × 280 × 80 mm

Weight	≈ 4.0 kg	≈ 4.0 kg	≈ 4.0 kg
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Table 1-2: Technical specifications of the FSP-x control panel

Model	FSP-10	FSP-15	FSP-16	FSP-20	FSP-24	FSP-32	FSP-40
Power supply	220 VAC/3 A (50/60 Hz)	220 VAC/3 A (50/60 Hz)	220 VAC/3 A (50/60 Hz)	220 VAC/3 A (50/60 Hz)	220 VAC/3 A (50/60 Hz)	220 VAC/3 A (50/60 Hz)	220 VAC/3 A (50/60 Hz)
Operating temperature	-5°C to +50°C	-5°C to +50°C	-5°C to +50°C	-5°C to +50°C	-5°C to +50°C	-5°C to +50°C	-5°C to +50°C
Humidity	95% (non-condensing)	95% (non-condensing)	95% (non-condensing)	95% (non-condensing)	95% (non-condensing)	95% (non-condensing)	95% (non-condensing)
Number of zones	10	15	16	20	24	32	40
Standby current (excl. detectors)	200 mA	200 mA	200 mA	300 mA	300 mA	390 mA	470 mA
Alarm current	250 mA	250 mA	250 mA	330 mA	330 mA	400 mA	480 mA
Max. detectors per zone	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
Backup power	24 V, 3 Ah battery	24 V, 3 Ah battery	24 V, 3 Ah battery	24 V, 3 Ah battery	24 V, 3 Ah battery	24 V, 3 Ah battery	24 V, 3 Ah battery
Fault relay contact	30 VDC/10 A or 250 VAC/10 A	30 VDC/10 A or 250 VAC/10 A	30 VDC/10 A or 250 VAC/10 A	30 VDC/10 A or 250 VAC/10 A	30 VDC/10 A or 250 VAC/10 A	30 VDC/10 A or 250 VAC/10 A	30 VDC/10 A or 250 VAC/10 A
Fire relay contact	30 VDC/10 A or 250 VAC/10 A	30 VDC/10 A or 250 VAC/10 A	30 VDC/10 A or 250 VAC/10 A	30 VDC/10 A or 250 VAC/10 A	30 VDC/10 A or 250 VAC/10 A	30 VDC/10 A or 250 VAC/10 A	30 VDC/10 A or 250 VAC/10 A
Enclosure rating	IP30	IP30	IP30	IP30	IP30	IP30	IP30
Enclosure material	1 mm steel, powder-coated	1 mm steel, powder-coated	1 mm steel, powder-coated	1 mm steel, powder-coated	1 mm steel, powder-coated	1 mm steel, powder-coated	1 mm steel, powder-coated
Colour	White	White	White	White	White	White	White
Dimensions	430×335×10 mm	430×335×10 mm	430×335×10 mm	430×335×10 mm	580×400×10 mm	580×400×10 mm	580×400×10 mm

Note: The FSP-20 model is offered in two case sizes (430×335×101 mm and 580×400×101 mm); confirm the exact dimensions with FIRESMART when ordering.

2. OPERATING PRINCIPLE

2.1 Operating Principle

The control panel operates by powering and continuously monitoring the wiring circuits (zones) to which the detectors and call points are connected. Based on changes in the electrical signal on the line, the panel determines whether the system is in one of the following states:

- Normal
- Fire alarm
- Fault

When a Fire Alarm Occurs

When a fire occurs:

- The smoke/heat detector or the manual call point changes the electrical signal on the line.
- This signal is sent back to the control panel.

The panel processes it and responds immediately:

- The fire alarm LED lights up red.
- The LED for the affected zone lights up red.
- The bell/sounder/beacon is activated.
- The fire alarm relay contact closes (to drive external equipment, if fitted).

Note: The panel can only identify which zone has a fire; it cannot identify the exact detector.

When a Fault Occurs

If the system develops a fault, the panel will detect and warn of it:

- 220 V (AC) power loss.
- Battery fault or battery loss (DC power).
- Broken wire (loss of detector connection).
- Missing end-of-line resistor.
- Short circuit on the signal wiring.

When this happens:

- The fault LED lights up yellow.
- The LED for the faulty zone lights up yellow.
- A fault sounder may also activate.

3. INSTALLATION GUIDE

3.1 Power Wiring

The control panel uses both 220 VAC mains power and a 24 VDC backup supply at the same time. Wire it as follows:

- Connect 220 VAC power to the two terminals L and N of the power supply inside the panel.
- The connections from the adapter and the battery are already wired inside the panel. The user only needs to switch on the 2 corresponding power switches to energise the board.

Notes:

- Make sure the polarity is correct and the power supply is stable.
- Do not apply power before wiring of the equipment has been fully completed.

3.2 Wiring Detectors and Call Points by Zone

Each zone is a separate wiring circuit, used to connect:

- Smoke / heat detectors.
- Manual call points.

Wiring principles:

- Wire the devices in parallel.
- Each zone must be fitted with a 4.7 k Ω end-of-line resistor.

Note: On the zone board, the zones are numbered 1 to 8, corresponding to an 8-bit DIP switch.

- Switch UP: that zone uses the end-of-line resistor built into the board. The panel will not report a missing end-of-line-resistor fault for that zone. Use this only when there is no detector on the zone, or there is an issue with the end-of-line resistor — it temporarily silences that fault while the system is being checked.
- Switch DOWN: that zone does not use the on-board resistor. An external end-of-line resistor must be fitted at the far end of the wiring.

The 1-bit switch selects how a short circuit is handled, depending on the building owner's requirements:

- Switch UP: when the zone shorts → the panel reports a fire alarm.
- Switch DOWN: when the zone shorts → the panel reports a fault.

3.3 Wiring Peripheral Devices

The FCP-x/FSP-x control panel provides the following outputs and contacts for connecting external equipment:

- 1 fire alarm contact (NO/NC): activated on fire. Maximum permitted current: ≤ 500 mA.
- 1 fault contact (NO/NC): activated when the system develops a fault. Maximum permitted current: ≤ 500 mA.
- BEACON output: 24 VDC under normal conditions; flashes (≈ 1 Hz) on fire. Maximum permitted current: ≤ 500 mA.
- BELL output: no voltage under normal conditions; outputs 24 VDC on fire. Maximum permitted current: ≤ 500 mA.
- BEAM output: supplies 24 VDC to a beam detector. Resets together with the panel. Maximum permitted current: ≤ 500 mA.

- Continuous 24 VDC output: supplies stable power to external equipment. Maximum permitted current: ≤ 500 mA.

4. OPERATION

4.1 Display

The FCP-x/FSP-x control panel uses a 3-colour LED indicator to show the system status:

- Red (Fire): fire alarm.
- Yellow (Fault): fault / disabled status.
- Green (Power): normal operation.

Main indicators on the FCP-x panel:

- FIRE LED → lights red when a fire signal is present.
- FAULT LED → lights yellow when the system has an issue.
- ZONE BELL LED → lights yellow when the external sounder is silenced.
- PANEL BELL LED → lights yellow when the sounder inside the panel is silenced.
- FIRE RELAY LED → lights yellow when the fire alarm relay is disabled.
- DELAY LED → lights yellow when the re-verification function is turned off.
- AC POWER LED → lights green when 220 V power is present.
- DC POWER LED → lights green when the battery is present.
- Zone LEDs: red → the zone has a fire alarm; yellow → the zone has a fault.

The FSP-x control panel uses an LED display to show the system's fire alarm and fault information. It is also equipped with a time-display setting function.

4.2 Key Functions

- ZONE BELL: turns the external sounder (on-site sounder) on/off.
- PANEL BELL: turns the sounder inside the panel on/off.
- FIRE RELAY: enables or disables operation of the fire alarm relay (NO/NC).
- DELAY: turns the re-verification function on/off, checking the fire signal again before confirming a fire alarm.
- RESET: restarts the panel, clearing the fire alarm or fault status once it has been resolved.

4.3 Operation by Status

When the system is operating stably, with no fire or fault: the screen shows real time and the configured display name. It shows the total number of sub-devices currently connected in the FIRESMART system.

This is the default interface, letting the operator quickly monitor the whole system without any key presses.

Normal Status

Display: the AC and DC POWER LEDs are lit green. No fire or fault LEDs are lit.

The system is operating stably and ready to detect an incident.

Fire Alarm Status

Display:

- The FIRE LED lights red.

- The corresponding zone LED lights red.
- The bell/sounder operates.

Actions to take:

- Identify the zone in alarm.
- Check the actual area.

If needed:

- Press ZONE BELL → silence the external sounder.
- Press PANEL BELL → silence the sounder inside the panel.

After the situation has been handled: press RESET to return the system to normal.

Note: Do not reset until the cause has been clearly identified.

Fault Status

Display:

- The FAULT LED lights yellow.
- The corresponding zone LED also lights yellow.

Common causes:

- Loss of AC or DC power.
- Broken wire / missing device.
- Missing end-of-line resistor.
- Short circuit on the zone.

Actions to take:

- Check and correct the fault.
- Press RESET once it has been resolved.

II. WIRED SMOKE / HEAT DETECTORS

1. FSS-001 WIRED SMOKE DETECTOR



Figure 3: Wired smoke detector

The wired smoke detector is a sensing device in the FIRESMART wired fire detection and alarm system. It detects smoke in the installation area and sends the alarm information back to the FCP control panel for processing and system-wide alerting. The device is suitable for most areas, with the exception of places such as kitchens or areas with dust or steam.

1.1 Role in the System

The FSS-001 smoke detector is an early fire-detection device in the automatic fire alarm system. It is responsible for:

- Detecting the presence of smoke in the protected area.
- Sending a signal to the control panel when there is a fire risk.
- Acting as the end-of-line device, directly monitoring the protected area.

1.2 Technical Specifications

The technical parameters of the FSS-001 smoke sensor meet the requirements of the Vietnamese and European standards for optical smoke fire detectors, TCVN 7568-7:2015 and BS EN54-7.

Table 1-2: Technical specifications of the wired smoke detector

Parameter	Value
Operating voltage	24 VDC $\pm$ 5%
Operating current	10 μ A
Alarm current	40 mA
Status LED	Slow flash in standby mode fast flash in test mode continuously lit in alarm mode
Activation threshold	0.5–3.8% obscuration/ft @ 300 ft/min
Operating temperature	-5°C to 80°C
Humidity	95%, non-condensing
Size	4 in
Weight	85 g
Material / colour	ABS plastic, white
Ingress protection	IP43

Table 1-3: Coverage area specifications

Mounting Height (m)	Coverage per Detector (m ²)	Max. Spacing Between Detectors (m)	Max. Distance to Wall (m)
Below 3.5	85	9.0	4.5
3.5 to 6.0	70	8.5	4.0

Above 6.0 to 10	65	8.0	4.0
Above 10 to 12	55	7.5	3.5

1.3 Operating Principle

The optical smoke detector operates on the principle of light scattering as smoke enters the sensing chamber. This type of detector is very effective for smouldering, heavily smoke-producing fires.

An optical smoke detector typically consists of the following main components:

- A light-emitting LED (usually infrared – IR).
- A light-receiving sensor (photodiode or phototransistor).
- A smoke chamber, designed to block ambient light.
- A signal-processing circuit.

The emitting LED and the receiving sensor are offset at an angle to each other, not facing directly.

- Alarm state

When the smoke concentration in the air exceeds the safe threshold, the detector identifies it and switches to alarm state. At that point, the LED on the detector activates and lights continuous red to give a local warning, while the fire alarm signal is transmitted back to the control panel.

The whole process happens automatically and follows the BS EN54-2 standard, ensuring a fast and accurate alarm when a fire event occurs.

- Operation
- The device operates fully automatically and requires no day-to-day action.
- When smoke or a fault is present, the system automatically processes it and raises the alarm.
- The operator only needs to monitor the information shown on the control panel.

Note: The detector should be inspected and cleaned once every 6 months to keep it working correctly.

2. FSH-001 WIRED HEAT DETECTOR



Figure 4: Wired heat detector

The FSH-001 heat detector is designed to raise an alarm signal when it detects an abnormal temperature rise in the area being protected.

- The device is a point-type heat detector, with an activation threshold in classes A1 and A2 per TCVN 7568.
- Its heat sensitivity is factory-set and cannot be changed after it leaves the factory.
- The product meets TCVN 7568-5:2015 and BS EN54-5 (European standard).
- The device operates reliably and is suited to Vietnam's climate and environmental conditions.

2.1 Role in the System

- Detects a fire risk through a rise in temperature.
- Transmits the fire alarm message back to the control panel.
- Acts as the end-of-line device, directly monitoring the protected area.

2.2 Technical Specifications

Table 2-1: Technical specifications of the wired detector

Parameter	Value
Operating voltage	24 VDC $\pm 5\%$
Operating current	10 μ A
Alarm current	40 mA
Status LED	Slow flash in standby mode fast flash in test mode continuously lit in alarm mode
Heat sensitivity	TCVN 7568-5:2013 (class A1-A2) 60°C $\pm 2^\circ$ C
Operating temperature	-5°C to 80°C
Humidity	95%, non-condensing
Size	4 in
Weight	85 g
Material / colour	ABS plastic, white
Ingress protection	IP43

Table 2-2: Coverage area specifications

Mounting Height (m)	Coverage per Detector (m ²)	Max. Spacing Between Detectors (m)	Max. Distance to Wall (m)
Below 3.5	25	5	2.5
3.5 to 6	20	4.5	2
6 to 9	15	4	2

2.3 Operating Principle

The heat detector is a fire-detection device based on the change in ambient temperature, and does not rely on smoke or flame. When the temperature reaches or exceeds the defined threshold, the detector sends a fire alarm signal to the control panel.

When the temperature reaches the static threshold of $60^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$

→ The detector switches to alarm state

At that point:

- The LED on the detector lights continuous red (visible through 360°).
- The fire alarm signal is transmitted to the control panel.

Once the signal is received, the control panel will:

- Activate the bell, sounder and beacon.
- Control related equipment such as: the fire suppression system, lifts, pressurisation fans, smoke extraction, etc.

Operation

- The device operates fully automatically and requires no day-to-day action.
- When overheating occurs, the system automatically processes it and raises the alarm.
- The operator only needs to monitor the information shown on the control panel.

3. INSTALLATION AND CLEANING OF DETECTORS

3.1 Installation Guide

Installing a wired heat detector is similar to installing a wired smoke detector.

General principles

- Wired heat detectors are connected to the control panel by zone.
- Each zone is a separate wiring circuit used to monitor its detectors and call points.
- The control panel supplies power and receives the signal from the detectors over this wiring.

Wiring order: from the control panel → the first detector → the second detector → ... → the last detector. An end-of-line resistor, typically $4.7\text{ k}\Omega$, must be fitted at the end of the run.

Specific wiring method

- Terminal 2 of every detector: wired together in common.
- From the control panel: the zone (+) terminal connects to terminal 1 of the first detector.
- From the first detector: terminal 3 connects to terminal 1 of the second detector.
- Continue in the same way: terminal 3 of the previous detector → terminal 1 of the next detector.
- The last detector: fit the end-of-line resistor as specified.

3.2 Recommended Cleaning Cycle

- Normal environment (office, home): every 6 months.
- Dusty, humid, greasy environment (workshop, kitchen, warehouse): every 3 months.
- After renovation or construction work: clean immediately.

Tools required:

- A handheld vacuum cleaner or low-pressure air blower.
- A soft brush / small paintbrush.
- A dry, clean, lint-free cloth.
- A ladder or a dedicated detector-removal pole.

3.3 Smoke Detector Cleaning Procedure

- Removing the detector:
- Turn the detector counter-clockwise to release it from its base.
- Handle it gently, avoiding dropping it or knocking it hard.
- Cleaning the outside
- Use a dry cloth or soft brush to wipe the detector housing clean.
- Clean the smoke-intake slots around the body of the detector.
- Cleaning the smoke chamber (important)
- Use a vacuum cleaner or gently blow compressed air into the smoke chamber.
- Vacuum/blow from several directions; avoid blowing directly with excessive force.
- Do not use: water, chemical solvents, alcohol or strong cleaning agents.

Note: Do not touch the emitting LED or the light-receiving sensor inside the smoke chamber with your hand or any hard object.

- Post-cleaning check: observe for
- Any remaining dust.
- Signs of insects, mould/damp, or oxidation.
- If the smoke chamber is heavily discoloured or a component is damaged → replace the detector.
- Reinstall and check operation
- Reinstall the detector in the correct position, turning it just tight enough.
- Carry out a functional test of the detector.
- Make sure the detector returns to normal status.

3.4 Heat Detector Cleaning Procedure

- Removing the detector: same as for the smoke detector.
- Cleaning the surface: disconnect the detector's battery power before cleaning; wipe the detector housing clean with a cloth.
- Use a soft brush or compressed air to clean dust off the circuit board surface.
- Reinstall and check operation
- Reinstall the detector in the correct position, turning it just tight enough.
- Carry out a functional test of the detector.
- Make sure the detector returns to normal status.

 **Caution:** Do not test a heat detector with a naked flame, a lighter or a gas torch, as this can shift its heat-activation threshold.

III. WIRED CALL POINTS AND SOUNDER BEACONS

1. FSM-001 CALL POINT



Figure 5: FSM-001 manual call point

1.1 Role in the System

The manual call point is a device used to trigger a fire alarm by hand, used when a person discovers a fire before an automatic detector activates.

It is an important part of the fire alarm system, usually installed together with detectors on the same zone, or it can be installed on an independent zone.

1.2 Technical Specifications

Table 1-1: Technical specifications of the FSM call point

Parameter	Value
Maximum current	500 mA
Operating voltage	10-30 VDC
Colour & material	Red - PVC plastic
Weight	129 g
Dimensions	86 × 86 × 48 mm
Humidity	90% (25°C)
Operating temperature	-10°C to 55°C

1.3 Instructions for Use

When a fire is discovered: press the "PRESS HERE" location on the call point. After activation:

- A fire alarm signal is sent to the control panel.
- The system switches to fire alarm status.

After activation: use the dedicated key to reset the call point.

Installation locations:

- Emergency exits.
- Corridors and stairwells.
- Clearly visible locations.

Installation height: 1.4 ± 0.2 m above finished floor level.

Maximum spacing between call points: 45 m.

2. FSBL-001 SOUNDER BEACON



Figure 6: FSBL-001 sounder beacon

2.1 Role of the Device

The sounder beacon is a device used to give an audible and visual fire alarm when the system detects an incident. Its role is to:

- Emit a loud audible signal so everyone can recognise the danger.
- Emit a flashing light to give warning in noisy or poorly lit environments.

It helps people in the area to:

- Quickly recognise a fire situation.

- Move and evacuate promptly.

2.2 Technical Specifications

Table 2-1: Technical specifications of the FSBL-001 sounder beacon

Parameter	Value
Operating voltage	24 VDC $\pm$ 5%
Alarm current	80 mA
Sound output	90 dB (at 2 m)
Flash rate	6 Hz
Operating temperature / humidity	-10°C to +55°C 10–90% RH, non-condensing
Colour	Red
Material	Flame-retardant ABS plastic
Weight	75 g

2.3 Instructions for Use

- Principle

When the control panel receives a fire alarm signal from a detector or a call point, it supplies 24 VDC to the sounder beacon. Once powered, the device will:

- Emit a loud alarm sound (approx. 90–95 dB at a distance of 1 m).
- Flash a white LED continuously to attract attention.

The audible and visual signals operate together, increasing the effectiveness of the alarm.

- How to use

The sounder beacon operates fully automatically and requires no direct action.

When the fire alarm system activates → the sounder rings and the beacon flashes.

Once the incident has been resolved → press RESET on the control panel → the sounder and beacon stop.

- Installation

The sounder beacon is installed on the wall or fitted into the enclosure of a combined bell/beacon/call-point unit, at locations such as:

- Corridors.
- Public areas.
- Emergency exits.
- Locations that are easy to see and hear.

Wiring: connect to the sounder output of the control panel. Supply 24 VDC.

Contact & Support

For technical support, warranty service, spare parts or system design assistance, please contact FIRESMART:

- Phone / Hotline: 0983.016.201
- Website: firesmart.vn
- Office: 3rd Floor, HH2 Bac Ha Building, Nhan Chinh Ward, Thanh Xuan, Hanoi, Vietnam
- Factory: CN3 Road, Tu Liem Small and Medium Industrial Cluster, Hanoi, Vietnam

The Vietnamese-language original of this manual, together with full installation photographs and app configuration screenshots, is available on request or for download at firesmart.vn.