

FIREWOLF

BY NAPCO

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE DUCT SMOKE DETECTOR

These are Installation Instructions (WI1711) for the FWC-FSLC-DUCT Duct Housing customized as follows:

FWC-FSLC-DUCT Duct Housing with the FWC-FSLC-SMKALG Analog Photoelectric Smoke Sensor & Relays*

**These products are compatible exclusively with fire alarm control panels that utilize Napco's protocol, DCP.*

I. LOCATION REQUIREMENTS

Duct Smoke Detector Location Requirements: To prevent false alarms the detectors should not be mounted in areas of extreme high or low temperatures, in areas where high humidity exist, or in areas where duct air may contain gases or excess dust. The duct detector should, when possible, be located a minimum of six duct widths downstream from a source of turbulence (bends, inlets, or deflection plates). At these locations, air flow is less turbulent and the air/smoke mixture should be more homogenous. Refer to NFPA 90A, 72, and 101 for more information. See Figure 1A and 1B.

Exception: Where it is physically impossible to locate the duct detector accordingly, the duct detector can be positioned closer than six duct widths, but as far as possible from inlets, bends, or deflection plates.

II. MOUNTING THE DETECTOR

A. DUCT PREPARATION

1. Remove paper backing from mounting template AP 121 (packaged in installation kit) and affix to duct at desired location.
2. Using template as a guide, drill 4 mounting holes (3/32" diameter) for duct mounting screws (4 #12 x 1/2" sheet metal screws packaged in installation kit). Drill or punch holes for sampling tubes in air ducts (1-3/8" diameter), using template as a guide. Clean all holes.

B. VERIFY AIR FLOW AND DIRECTION

The Duct Detectors are designed for use in ducts where the air velocities are from 300 to 4000 feet per minute. Verify this by checking specifications of installation and if necessary, use an Alnor Model 6000P velocity meter (or equivalent) to check the air velocity. See Figure 2 for sampling tube orientation to air flow direction.

C. SAMPLING TUBE ASSEMBLY (See Figure 2)

The sampling tubes may be ordered to a desired length or ordered in one of 3 standard lengths and cut per requirements. The intake sampling tube consists of a piece of steel piping with a series of holes drilled the entire length of the tube and should extend the entire width of the duct. The holes must be facing into the air flow (see Figure 2). The exhaust tube consists of a piece of steel piping approximately 7-1/2" long.

INTAKE SAMPLING TUBES STANDARD LENGTHS:

FWC-DTUBE-S3	For duct widths of 1.0' to 3.0'
FWC-DTUBE-S5	For duct widths of 2.5' to 5.0
FWC-DTUBE-S10	For duct widths of 5.0' to 10.0'

1. Cut the intake sampling tube to the desired length.
2. Firmly insert the stopper (packaged in installation kit) in the end of the INTAKE sampling tube.

D. MOUNT SAMPLING TUBES (See Figure 2)

1. Sampling tube connectors are equipped with set screws, which allow the tubes to be mounted only in directions shown in Figure 2. Establish proper orientation considering airflow direction.
2. Insert intake and exhaust tubes into connectors, align set screw to set screw hole in tubes and tighten firmly.

E. MOUNT THE DUCT HOUSING (See Figure 1B & 2)

Move duct housing/sampling tube assembly to desired location. Use 4 mounting screws (4 #12 x 1/2" sheet metal screws, packaged in installation kit) to secure the housing to the air duct.

F. VERIFY AIR SAMPLING (See Figure 3)

To verify proper sampling of air, use a Dwyer Model 4000 differential pressure gauge (or equivalent). See Figure 3 for gauge connections. The pressure differential between input sampling tube and exhaust tube should be greater than 0.01" of water and less than 1.2" of water.

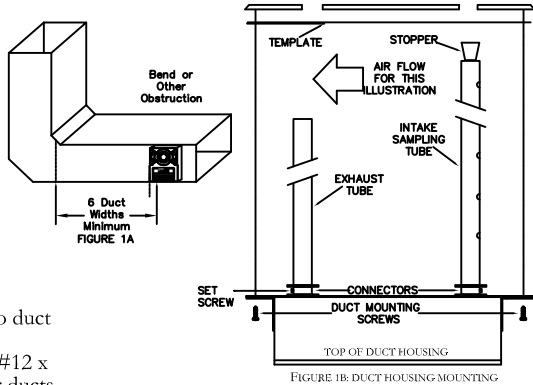


FIGURE 1B: DUCT HOUSING MOUNTING

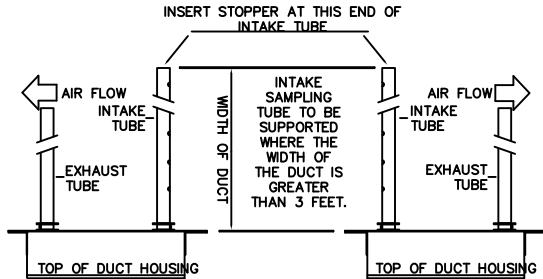


FIGURE 2 SAMPLING TUBE ORIENTATION

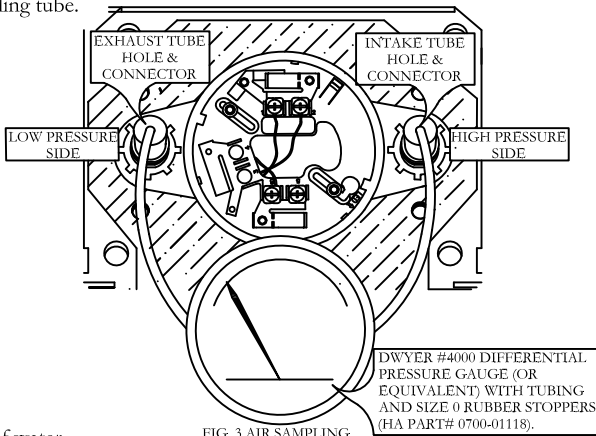


FIG. 3 AIR SAMPLING VERIFICATION

III. ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION

A. GENERAL INFORMATION

Wiring must conform to applicable local codes, ordinances and regulations covering these types of devices. Wire the detectors according to the engineering drawings for the particular job requirements. These detectors are not intended for open area protection, nor should they be used for open air protection. Refer to NFPA 90A and NFPA 72 for general and additional information on Duct Smoke Detectors concerning operation and installation. Terminals are suitable for 12 to 22 AWG. Maximum of 2 conductors per terminal.

B. DETECTOR WIRING

1. With power source de-energized and the smoke detector not installed, wire all connections per engineering drawings. Refer to the applicable figures below depending on your duct housing model number.
2. With all wiring in place, install the detector head.
3. Energize the duct detector.

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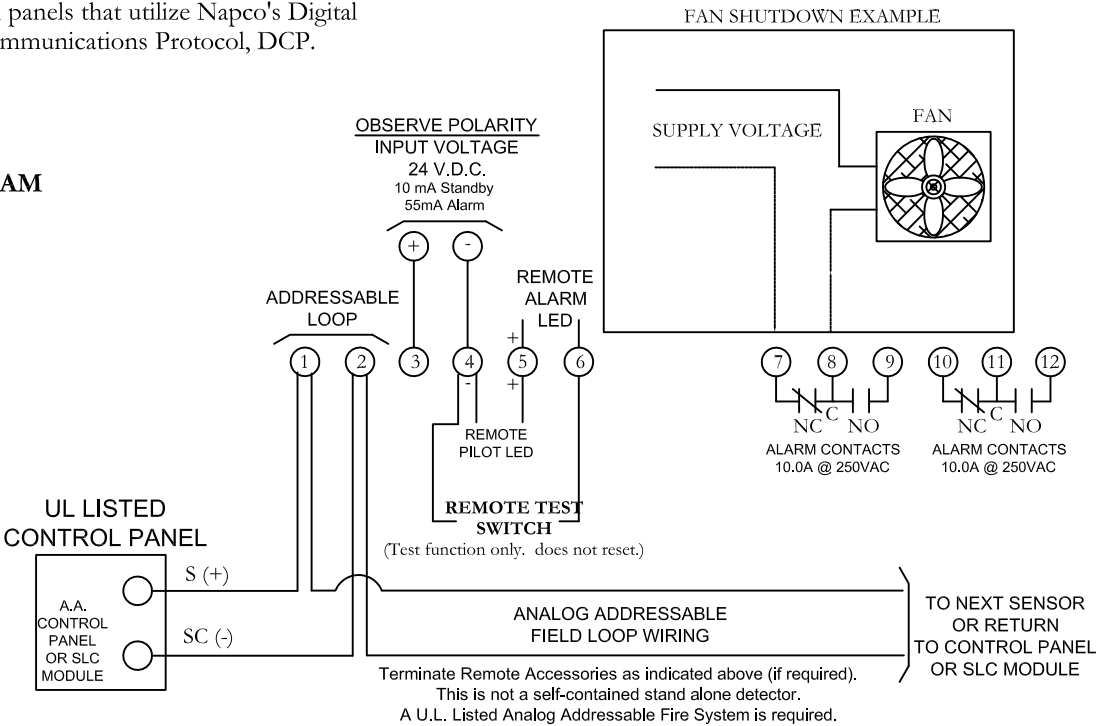


These duct sensors are analog addressable and can be calibrated by a U.L. Listed analog control panel. See the FACP Installation Instructions for specific directions.

Note: All duct detector models can be tested with actual smoke. Remove the duct detector cover. Test the detector head by lighting a piece of cotton clothesline, and placing it approximately 3 inches from the detector head. Blow across the lit end of the clothesline toward the detector. The LEDs on the detector should illuminate within one minute. After performing this test sequence, reinstall the duct detector cover.

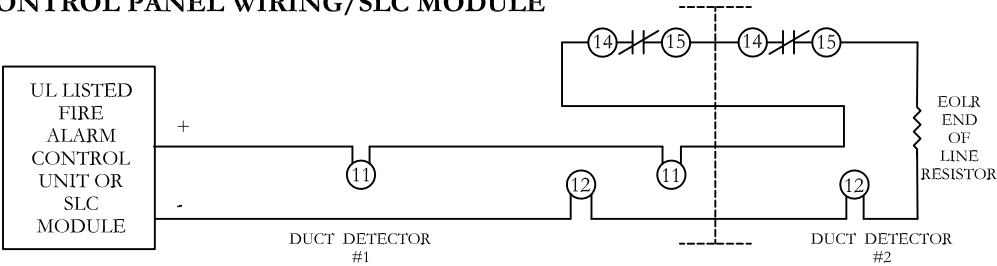
The FWC-FSLC-DUCT is not self-contained sensors. This product is compatible only with fire alarm control panels that utilize Napco's Digital Communications Protocol, DCP.

WIRING DIAGRAM

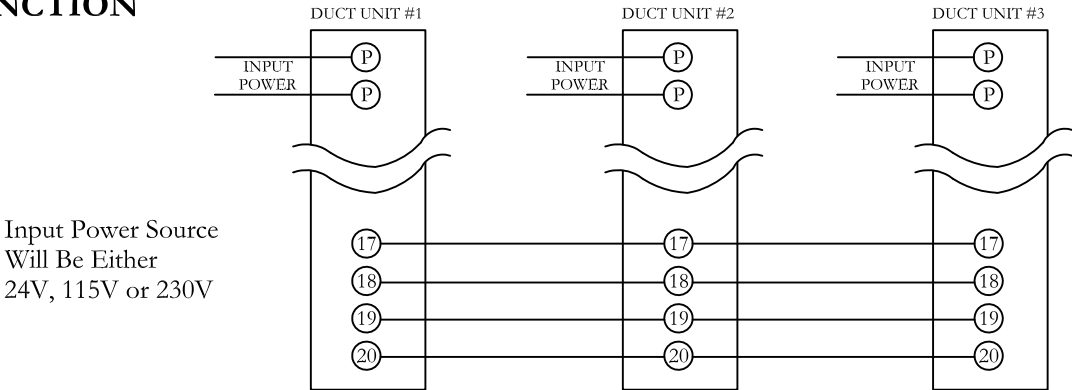


CAUTION: Since the analog loop is current limited similar to a conventional two-wire loop, the FWC-FSLC-DUCT cannot be guaranteed to operate under all conditions. This analog duct housing must be treated as a two-wire conventional duct detector when considering auxiliary functions necessary for smoke control.

FIRE ALARM CONTROL PANEL WIRING/SLC MODULE



COMMON FUNCTION



Installation requiring common functions must be wired as shown in Figure 5B.

Common functions include one or all of the following:

- * Remote common alarm indication, remote pilot indication, remote common reset, common shutdown and common visual indication.
- * Common fault indication (when green pilot LED is extinguished) cannot be achieved on the Duct Units. Individual Remote Pilot LED's must be installed to monitor detector head or power source removal for each unit.
- * In the event of an alarm, the detector head and duct unit alarm (Red) LED's will be illuminated. All remaining duct unit alarm LED's will not be illuminated. All remote alarm LED's fitted to the duct units will be illuminated when any of the units go into alarm. Only the duct unit in alarm will permit resetting of the system from the built in test/reset switch on that particular duct unit.
- * A common Remote reset switch will reset all detectors.