



Zerio Plus

EDA-D6000 Radio Combined Heat Detector and Sounder Installation Instructions



0359

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EDA-D6000

Radio combined heat detector and sounder for use in fire detection and fire alarm systems for buildings.

Type: A1S
A-for in-door use.

The EDA-D6000 Radio Combined Heat Detector and Sounder is used as part of the Zerio Plus Radio Fire Alarm System. It cannot be used with other ranges of Electro-Detectors products.

The unit is rated to IP21C and should only be used for indoor use.

To fix the base to the ceiling

The heat detector should be fitted in an appropriate position as detailed in BS5839 Part 1. The base plate should be separated from the unit by rotating the detector anti-clockwise and pulling apart. The base should be screwed to a flat surface using 2 x No 6 screws of appropriate length for the material that the unit is being mounted on. It is recommended that the base should be used as a template for the screw holes. If the surface is not flat, the unit may buckle and cause tamper conditions, when screwed tightly to the surface. It is recommended that the units not be secured too tightly or a rigid mounting plate be fixed to the wall first. The units should not be fitted covering holes in ceilings where water could possibly drip through. Any hole should be made good prior to installing the detector. The unit should be fitted away from any metal objects or electrical items to avoid radio interference and a radio survey for the position should have been carried out prior to installation.

Adding the device to the system

Before the unit will operate on a system, it must be programmed via the control panel. To program the unit the panel must be set in the appropriate mode to add a device to the system. If a device is being added or replaced on the system then the appropriate menu option should be selected on the control panel. Please refer to the panel manual for further information. Before adding/replacing the device on the system you will need to know what unit number/address the unit is to be programmed to. The zone number, sensitivity, volume, area and text location information should also be to hand but this can be added/changed later. Some of this information is left at default.



Zone Number

The zone number is a logical way of grouping devices and is used as a way of indicating where the alarm is in a building. Careful attention to BS5839 should be exercised when allocating devices to zones and would usually be defined when the system is designed. The number of zones available depends on the type of control panel that is being installed. There are 8, 20 and 100 zone models available.

Types

There are a number of different kinds of heat detectors that can be used. The A1S type should be used for systems that have been designed to meet EN54 part 5. Although the A1R setting conforms to the specification it has not been 3rd party tested.

A1S	As specified by EN54 part 5, A1S detectors are intended for use in applications where the ambient temperature is typically around 25°C and not expected to exceed 50°C. A1S detectors will not respond below their minimum static response temperature of 54°C, regardless of a rapid change in ambient temperature.
A1R	As specified by EN54 part 5, an A1R detector is a rate of rise detector with a fixed upper limit of 57°C, at which the device will go into alarm if the rate of rise has been too slow to trigger the alarm earlier.
Fixed Point	The device will go into alarm once the temperature reaches this point. The user can specify an alarm temperature from 50 – 99°C.
Rate of Rise	The device will go into alarm when it senses a rapid increase in temperature. The user can choose from 3 levels of sensitivity. 0.5, 1.0 and 2°C per minute. The unit will also operate once 54°C has been exceeded.

Alarm Verify

The time period, in seconds, that a detector remains in alarm before sending an alarm signal.

Range: 1 to 20 seconds

The recommended value which conforms with third party type approval tests is 2 Seconds

Volume

The volume of the unit, when it is sounding, can be set inside the unit. We would recommend that this is left as its default maximum setting which conforms to EN54-3 as tested. Care should be exercised when changing volume levels as the appropriate sections of BS5839 should be considered. The type approved volume level quoted was measured at the maximum volume setting.

High	Maximum	80dB at 1m*
Medium		75dB at 1m
Low		65dB at 1m
Quiet	Very Low Level	35dB at 1m
Off	No Sound	0dB

(*Type tested to this volume. This was the minimum volume recorded in all directions. Depending on orientation a maximum of 90dB can be achieved)

Area 1 and Area 2

In order to allow for sector sounding, a sounder unit can be programmed in to a logical area or group, eg 1st floor. Usually the systems are set up as all out evacuate systems which ignores this setting and so does not matter what it is set at. They default to 101 and 101 and it is recommended that they be left as this unless special cause and effects are being used. The panel can be programmed so that different areas / groups of sounders can be operated. The sounders can be put into two separate groups. If a panel instructs the system to sound a particular group then only these sounders programmed to that group will sound. If the areas are left as area 0 then whatever the panel is programmed to then sounders programmed into area 0 will always sound.



Output Timeout

This controls how long the unit will sound before automatically silencing. Once automatically silenced the panel will remain indicating the alarm but the unit will be silenced. Should another alarm condition occur then the unit will resound. This can be set in multiples of 30 minutes from 0 to 900 minutes. Setting the value at 0 will allow the unit to sound continuously. The default value is 30 minutes.

Sounder Tone List

Two tones are available. A swept tone that should be used as a general evacuate tone and a single frequency tone that is pulsed and used for an alert signal.

To achieve EN54 Part 3 compliance the swept tone must be used with the maximum (High) volume setting.

When programming the panel, for each device that can set the system into alarm, a set of cause and effects can be programmed to determine how the sounders operate. The options are detailed below. The system defaults to sounder tone number 0 and has been type approved to this. Other options have not been approved. Four user defined tones can be added to the system.

The swept tone sweeps from 1056Hz to 918Hz in 500mS

The pulsed single frequency operates on a 50% duty cycle and is on for 1 second.

Sounder Tone Number	Tone Name	Tone Description
0	Swept	Swept Tone
1	Pulsed	Pulsed 1s on 1s off
2	Swept	Swept Tone
3	Pulsed	Pulsed 1s on 1s off
4	Swept	Swept Tone
5	Pulsed	Pulsed 1s on 1s off
6	Swept	Swept Tone
7	Pulsed	Pulsed 1s on 1s off
8	No Tone	No Tone
9	No Tone	No Tone
10	No Tone	No Tone
11	No Tone	No Tone
12	User Tone A	User Tone A
13	User Tone B	User Tone B
14	User Tone C	User Tone C
15	User Tone D	User Tone D



To put the heat detector into log mode, follow the procedure below:-

1. The panel will need to be put into ‘add device’, ‘replace device’ or new set-up mode
2. Remove the base by rotating the detector anti-clockwise and pulling apart.
3. Ensure the power jumper is removed.
4. Press and hold the unit removal peg and the reset button on the front of the detector simultaneously.
5. With these buttons both pressed down, fit the power link.
6. If the mode is successfully selected the LED on the front of the unit will glow green.
7. Both buttons can now be released.
8. The panel will indicate that it has found a device of type heat detector. It will also indicate what type of heat detector the unit has previously been programmed to. The factory default is A1S.
9. Confirm this on the panel and select the correct zone number.
10. The panel will now ask whether to use default values or custom settings. Select which option you require. To meet EN54 Part 5 the unit must be programmed to type A1S. Follow the instructions on the screen selecting the appropriate values. The selections can be made by using the cursor keys.

The available settings in the advanced menu, which are described above, are as follows.

Type:	Zone Number:	Sensitivity / alarm temp:
Volume:	Area 1:	Area 2:
Output Timeout:	Alarm Verify:	

Fitting the unit to the ceiling.

If not already fitted the power link should be fitted on the ON position. When applied the unit will beep and the LED will flash initially green. It will then flash red once a second indicating the unit removal condition. When fitting the unit to its base the red marking on the base should be aligned with the led on the outer case. The detector should be located in the base and rotated clockwise. Once mounted correctly press the reset button for about a second until it beeps. The LED should stop flashing if the unit is mounted correctly.

Should the temperature exceed the alarm condition threshold the unit will indicate the alarm condition by illuminating the LED. The internal buzzer on the detector will also beep. An alarm transmission will be made to the control panel and the alarm will be indicated on the panel. The sounder is instructed to sound by the control panel and so if programmed accordingly the sounder would sound a few seconds after the alarm is displayed on the control panel.

To change the battery in the detector:- replacement part: 1 x EDA-Q690

The battery should last approximately four years in the heat detector. Always use batteries supplied by Electro Detectors otherwise this will invalidate the certification. Many similar battery technologies are available but only the ones that meet certain properties can be used with these units. The battery pack is fitted with 2xAA Lithium Thynol Chloride cells. Min voltage 3.0V, Max 3.7V. The maximum current drawn when the unit is sounding is 60mA. When the battery is approaching its end of life the unit will transmit a low battery condition, which will be indicated on the control panel. The system will still function for at least a further 60 days in this condition before the unit fails to operate. Once the batteries are too flat to operate, the unit will either indicate a “verify fail” fault, because the panel has lost communication with the device, or a battery fault will be displayed. Should either of these be witnessed, the batteries should be changed immediately. If the unit detects a fault with the battery a ‘battery fault’ will be indicated on the panel. Therefore:-



1. Remove the detector from the base by rotating the detector anti-clockwise and separating the unit.
2. Remove the power link.
3. Remove the back plate by removing the two screws
4. Remove the old battery pack.
5. Fit the new battery pack making sure the battery's pins are lined up and pressed down.
6. Re-fit the back plate.
7. Press and hold the unit removal and reset button simultaneously.
8. With these buttons pressed down, fit the power link.
9. Let the unit go into its log-on mode, (it will beep) and keep the buttons pressed down.
10. After another 5 seconds a second BEEP will sound, at this point release the buttons. This will re-set the battery counter after a further 15 minutes. If you realise that you didn't want to reset the counter, then power the unit down by removing the power pin. Leave for 5 seconds and re-apply the power. The counter will not reset.
11. Refit the device onto its base.

Faults displayed on the control panel from heat detectors:-

Low Battery: The batteries are approaching their end of life. The unit will continue to operate for a further 60 days in which time the batteries should be changed.

Verify Fail: The panel has lost communication with the device, this could be caused by the batteries being flat, the unit failing to operate, something obstructing the radio signal path or the device not being installed correctly with an adequate signal strength.

Battery Fault: The unit has detected a problem with the battery.

Unit Removal: If the unit is removed from its base, the panel will display a unit removal/tamper fault.

Tx/Rx Fault: A failure with the transmit / receive module of the device. It is suggested that the fault should be reset and if the same fault occurs within 60 minutes the unit be replaced.

Int Fault: The unit has detected an internal problem with the way it is operating. There are several faults that can cause this but the usual way of solving the problem is to replace the unit or return it for repair. It is suggested that the fault should be reset and if the same fault occurs within 60 minutes the unit be replaced. The faults can relate to the operation of the sensing head, if fitted, the micro-processor controlling the device, its internal memory and a host more.



Polar Diagram for swept tone at maximum volume

