# INSTALLATION, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE MANUAL

**FOR** 

# DUAL SPECTRUM® FLAME DETECTORS MODELS PM-6M AND PM-6MX

September 1996

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#### INTRODUCTION

The SANTA BARBARA Dual Spectrum (SBDS) Models PM-6M and PM-6MX are Factory Mutual Research Corporation listed (approval pending) infrared flame detectors designed to provide long range detection of a variety of fires. The PM-6M (P/N 411945; Figure 1 and Appendix A) is a long-range flame detector with a typical response time of 5 seconds designed for use in petrochemical processing facilities, aircraft hangers, fuel storage areas or other large, open areas where detection of hydrocarbon-fueled fires or class ABC fires is desired. The PM-6MX (P/N 411900; and Appendix B) has the same long range flame response as the PM-6M plus a response time to explosive fires of typically fifty milliseconds or less.

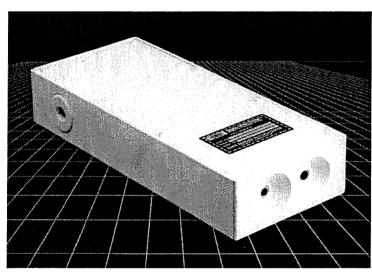


Photo No. 94-5-88

Figure 1. PM-6M and PM-6MX Detectors (See Appendix A, drawing number 411945 and Appendix B, drawing number 411900 for detailed information. Drawing number 409000, Appendix C, is a detailed drawing of the optional mounting bracket.)

The PM-6M and PM-6MX will detect a 1 ft<sup>2</sup> gasoline fire from 100 feet away, and have a 90° conical field-of-view. The detectors are encapsulated and sealed providing a rugged assembly that is rated NEMA 4X.

Factory Mutual has certified the performance of the PM-6M and PM-6MX flame detectors, the compliance with National Fire

Protection Association (NFPA) Standard 72 and the installation described in this document. The PM-6M and PM-6MX are listed for use in hazardous (classified) locations as described below.

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The PM-6M and PM-6MX are enclosed in a cast aluminum housing approximately 8 x 3.5 x 1.6 inches. A bracket assembly (P/N 409000; Appendix C) for mounting the detector is available that allows adjustment on two axes. The detector housing has an integral junction box with three 3/4 inch conduit ports, available for connecting to hard or flexible conduit. Electrical connections are made via a terminal block mounted inside the junction box at the rear of the detector. A partition is installed in the junction box to separate the power and initiating-device circuits in an intrinsically safe installation.

NOTE: The detector range to fires not described in this manual will vary and should be verified by fire tests using the fuel in question. Please contact Santa Barbara Dual Spectrum for further information.

#### **DETECTOR USE IN HAZARDOUS AREAS**

The SBDS Dual Spectrum<sup>®</sup> Models PM-6M and PM-6MX flame detectors are Factory Mutual Approved flame detectors suitable for use in Class I, Division 1, Groups C-D, Class I, Division 2, Groups A-D, Class II, Division 1, Groups E-G; Class II, Division 2, Groups F-G; and Class III, Division 1 and 2 hazardous (classified) locations. This certification depends on proper installation which is described in this Installation Manual. See the following sections and Control Drawing Configuration (Drawing 409664, Appendix D) for installation and component selection criteria.

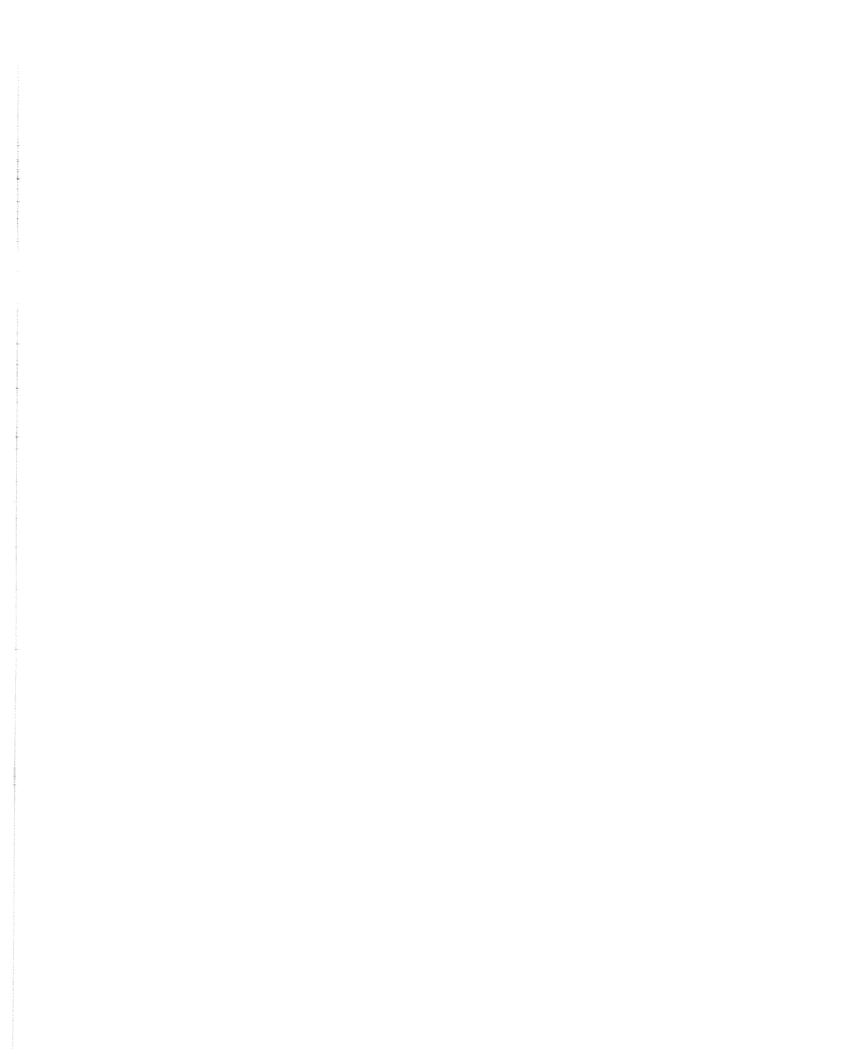
## **ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

The PM-6M and PM-6MX are designed to interface to an NFPA 72 compatible fire alarm control panel. Normally-open, dry-relay contacts provide the alarm signal. The alarm contacts latch closed when a fire is detected and remain closed until the detector is powered down or the detector junction box cover is removed and replaced. An internal supervision-status relay

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closes when the detector powers up and opens if a detector fault, such as loss of power, low power supply voltage, or a detector malfunction, is detected. In NFPA class A or B circuits (Appendices D to F), such a fault condition is indicated at the control panel as a trouble signal.

A built-in-test (BIT) is performed at power up and approximately every 15 minutes to verify proper detector operation. The BIT test checks all the detector hardware and program integrity. If the detector fails the BIT then the supervision relay will open, generating a trouble signal.

Supply voltage:

20 to 28 VDC (Observe Polarity) Including line drops and ripple

NOTE: Detector output is not guaranteed below 20 VDC and is locked out below 19 VDC. The supervision relay will reflect this condition.

Input Current:

30 milliamps at +24 VDC quiescent

40 milliamps at +24 VDC in alarmed state

Alarm Output:

Relay contacts latch closed.

Trouble Output:

Opening of normally-closed relay contacts.

Closes 0.5 seconds after power up.

Relay Contact Ratings:

1 Amp, 30 VDC

0.5 Amp, 125 VAC

Reset:

After detector is powered down and up or after junction

cover is removed and replaced.

Stabilization Time:

Approximately 10 seconds after power up

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TABLE I. PM-6M and PM-6MX Terminal Block Identification.

Terminal A	Dual	+24 VDC
Terminal B	Dual	DC return
Terminal C	Single	Supervision Relay Contact, Trouble Signal
Terminal D	Single	Normally Closed
Terminal E	Dual	Alarm Relay Contact
Terminal F	Dual	Normally Open

# **ENVIRONMENTAL CHARACTERISTICS**

#### **TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY**

Operating and Storage Temperature Range: -40° F to +158° F

-40° C to +70° C

Relative Humidity:

0% to 99%, non-condensing

**Enclosure Rating:** 

NEMA 4X

#### **VIBRATION**

The PM-6M and PM-6MX are designed to withstand severe vibration and shock as defined in FM Approval Standard 3260.

#### **ELECTROMAGNETIC INTERFERENCE**

The PM-6M and PM-6MX are designed to be highly immune to radiated and conducted Electromagnetic Interference (EMI). The detector is immune to radiated fields of five volts per meter including amplitude and frequency modulated (AM & FM) signals in the frequency range of 1 MHz to 1 GHz. The detector can operate in the presence of conducted noise levels up to 1.0 VRMS in the frequency range of 30 Hz to 250 kHz. Both detectors meet or exceed the requirements for conducted and radiated emissions, per FCC Regulations, Part 15, Subpart J, for Class A computing devices.

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# **DETECTOR PERFORMANCE**

#### **DETECTION RANGE AND RESPONSE TIME**

Best performance of the PM-6M and PM-6MX detectors is achieved when the detectors are mounted so that the protected area is within the range, or detection-threshold distance, given in Table II for various flammable hazards, and within the 90° field-of-view of the detector. The step-response time of the PM-6M to the threats shown in Table II is typically five seconds. The explosion response time of the PM-6MX is less than fifty milliseconds with a seven foot detection threshold to a 1 ft explosion. An explosion is defined as a fuel oil fireball that grows from less than or equal to one inch, to greater than or equal to one foot in diameter instantaneously. The detectors respond most quickly to closer or larger fires and more slowly to smaller fires or fires that are further away.

**TABLE II.** PM-6M and PM-6MX Detection-Threshold Distances For 5 Second Typical Response Time.

Flame Fuel	Range (ft)
1 sq. ft. Gasoline	100 ft.
1 sq. ft. JET-A	75 ft.
1 sq. ft. Isopropyl Alcohol	50 ft.
1 sq. ft. No. 2 Diesel	50 ft.
1 sq. ft. Methanol	25 ft.
30 in. Methane Flare	25 ft.
30 in. Hydrogen Flare	15 ft.

The range is reduced no more than 50% when sources are close to the edge of the  $\pm 45^{\circ}$  field-of-view of the detector.

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Mounting detectors so that they do not view very brightly illuminated areas will help ensure optimum sensitivity. For example, mounting locations where the detectors look out doors or windows should be avoided where possible. The detectors may be used outdoors but their sensitivity could be reduced by bright sun or artificial light.

NOTE: The detector range to fires not listed in Table II will vary and should be verified by fire tests using the fuel in question. Please contact Santa Barbara Dual Spectrum for further information.

#### **FALSE-ALARM IMMUNITY**

The PM-6M and PM-6MX are extremely false-alarm immune. However, no flame detector is perfect — a fire-alarm output due to non-fire stimuli is possible. Tables III and IV, for PM-6M and PM-6MX respectively, list common sources and the false-alarm immunity distance for those sources; no false alarms occur for larger distances in laboratory measurements.

 TABLE III.
 PM-6M
 False-Alarm Immunity Distances.

Stimulus (Chopped or Unchopped)	Range (ft)
Sunlight	No Response
Brightly Colored Clothing	No Response
Flash Light (3 D-Cell Maglite)	No Response
Fluorescent Light (40 W)	No Response
Vehicle Head Lights	2
Incandescent Light (100 W Frosted)	2
Electronic Flash (Sunpak 411)	1/2
Flood Light (Sungun-II, 650 W)	2
Arc Welding (5/32" Steel Rod, 140 A)	10
Sodium or Mercury Vapor Lamp (70 W)	No Response
Radiation Heater (1500 W)	3
Lighted Cigar Or Cigarette	1/2
Large Wooden Match Flare-Up	3
Aircraft Running Lights	2
Aircraft Strobe Lights	No Response

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TABLE IV. PM-6MX False-Alarm Immunity Distances.

Stimulus (Chopped or Unchopped)	Range (ft)
Sunlight	No Response
Brightly Colored Clothing	No Response
Flash Light (3 D-Cell Maglite)	No Response
Fluorescent Light (40 W)	No Response
Vehicle Head Lights	2
Incandescent Light (100 W Frosted)	2
Electronic Flash (Sunpak 411)	1/2
Flood Light (Sungun-II, 650 W)	2
Arc Welding (5/32" Steel Rod, 140 A)	10
Sodium or Mecury Vapor Light (70 W)	No Response
Radiation Heater (1500 W)	3
Lighted Cigar Or Cigarette	2
Large Wooden Match Flare-Up	3 ^
Aircraft Running Lights	2
Aircraft Strobe Lights	2

For best performance, the detector should be mounted so that any exposure to these sources occurs at distances larger than those given in Tables III and IV. In addition, to ensure optimum performance, detectors should be mounted so that they do not view very brightly illuminated areas. For example, mounting locations where the detectors look out doors or windows should be avoided where possible. The PM-6M and PM-6MX may be used outdoors but their sensitivity could be reduced by bright sun or artificial light.

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## **DETECTOR INSTALLATION**

#### PHYSICAL MOUNTING

The PM-6M and PM-6MX detectors must be installed in conformance with the proper Control Drawing, as described in the next section, NFPA 72, the NEC, and all local codes for the hazard classification of the location to be protected.

The PM-6M and PM-6MX detectors can be mounted on an optional bracket assembly (SBDS P/N 409000; Appendix B), or equivalent, mounted to any solid surface. The bracket assembly can be adjusted on two axes and, once correctly positioned, can be locked in place.

The detectors have three 3/4 inch conduit ports which can be used to connect to rigid or flexible conduit. Torque conduit connectors between 70 and 80 inch pounds. Two ports are plugged with the supplied conduit plugs using Teflon tape on the threads. The rear junctionbox cover can be removed to connect the wiring to the terminal block.

### **CAUTION**

THE FACTORY SEALED FRONT COVER IS ESSENTIAL TO THE CERTIFICATIONS OF THE DETECTOR. REMOVING THIS COVER WILL COMPROMISE THE PERFORMANCE OF THE DETECTOR.

The rear cover has a built-in gasket which provides a seal for the rear-junction box. Make sure the gasket is undamaged when re-installing the cover. Hand tighten all six cover screws to 8 in-lb to insure a good seal.

#### **WARNING**

SUBSTITUTION OF COMPONENTS IN THE JUNCTION BOX MAY IMPAIR INTRINSIC SAFETY.

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The number of detectors required to protect a given area will depend upon the size of the area, the distance from the detector, unavoidable obstructions and the size and type of the threat fire. Certain factors need to be considered when designing an installation:

- The detectors should be mounted so that objects do not block their field-of-view. This
  includes glass, plexiglas and other visibly transparent materials.
- 2. Whenever possible, detectors should be mounted so their ranges and fields-of-view overlap.
- 3. Detectors should be mounted so they will not be blocked by moving machinery or human operators during normal operations within the area.
- 4. To ensure optimum sensitivity and performance, detectors should be mounted so they do not look at brightly illuminated areas.
- 5. The detectors should be mounted so that they are easily and safely accessible for inspection and maintenance.
- 6. If mechanical or high-temperature damage, or window contamination is likely in the installed location, then the detectors should be protected. However, the protection method cannot obstruct the detectors field-of-view with any material, including visibly transparent materials, such as glass and Plexiglas.
- 7. The detectors can be mounted in any orientation, so long as the manufactured mounting point is the point of support.
- 8. Mounting the detectors so that they point below horizontal is recommended as this normally results in minimized window contamination.

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#### **ELECTRICAL WIRING CONNECTION**

An approved installation of the PM-6M and PM-6MX flame detectors should be in accordance with the approved SBDS Control Drawings included as appendices to this manual. The required Control Drawing for specific hazardous (classified) or non-hazardous locations can be determined from the Control Drawing Configuration (Drawing 409664; Appendix D). Detectors may be wired in a standard NFPA 72 class B, style B configuration or in a Class A, Style D configuration. Approved initiating device circuits may be either intrinsically safe or nonincendive as required.

#### **WARNING**

DO NOT REMOVE THE PM-6M OR PM-6MX JUNCTION BOX COVERS WHILE THE CIRCUIT IS ALIVE UNLESS THE AREA IS KNOWN TO BE **NON-HAZARDOUS** 

#### **INTRINSICALLY SAFE CIRCUITS**

Intrinsically safe installations require the use of suitable and approved barriers, an approved fire alarm control panel that is compatible with the barriers, and wiring methods consistent with ANSI/ISA-RP12.6 and other code. The Control Drawing 409458 (Appendix E) calls out the type and quantity of barriers required for installation in hazardous (classified) locations and show the electrical interconnection to an NFPA compliant fire alarm control panel. Wiring that passes from the non-hazardous location to the hazardous location should pass through a seal appropriate for the type of hazard. All control room instrumentation must operate at less than 250 VRMS.

The barriers may be located in the main control panel, or in a separate enclosure, but adequate separation between intrinsically safe and non-intrinsically safe wiring must be observed as defined by ANSI/ISA-RP12.6. Barrier grounds should be connected separately to

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the same grounding location. All interconnecting wiring should be run in conduit or raceways and kept separate from non-barrier wiring.

All flame detector wiring should be run in its own separate conduit or raceway using the minimum wire sizes and maximum distances shown in Table V. Each detector contains two separate intrinsically-safe circuits which must be separated per ANSI/ISA-RP 12.6. This can be accomplished by using shielded cables or running the initiating device and power circuits in separate conduit that terminates on the appropriate side of the junction box partition. Figure 2 illustrates a proper wiring method for intrinsically safe circuits in the PM-6M or PM-6MX as described in Appendix E.

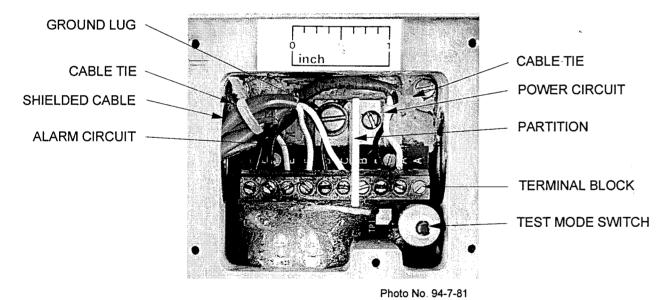


Figure 2. PM-6M or PM-6MX Junction Box Connections.

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TABLE V. Maximum Wiring Distances.

AWG Solid#	Maximum One-Way Wiring Distance (ft)
14	2500
16	1500
18	1000
20	600
22	400

The power and initiating-device circuits use shielded UL 2464 power limited fire-protection signaling circuit cables with the shields grounded at the source. The installed partitions in the junction box of the PM-6M or PM-6MX must be in place to provide separation of the power and initiating device circuits in their junction boxes.

#### **CIRCUITS WITH NONINCENDIVE DETECTORS**

In Class I, Division 2 Group A-D, Class II, Division 2, Group F-G, or Class III, Division 1 & 2 hazardous (classified) or non-hazardous locations the NEC allows less stringent wiring methods. The PM-6M and PM-6MX flame detectors are nonincendive and where allowed by the NEC and local code may be installed in otherwise incendive circuits in the preceding hazardous locations. In this case the terminal strip partition must be removed from the detectors to allow unobstructed wiring of power and initiating device circuits. Installations require the use of an approved fire alarm control panel that is compatible with the Class B, Style B and/or Class A, Style D initiating device circuits.

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#### SYSTEM TEST

After the fire protection system is installed it should be tested for correct operation. The detectors may be tested with live fires, or by using the hand-held SBDS model PSS-X or PSS-LC test sets (Drawing 409027; Appendix H and Drawing 412157: Appendix I). The details of this sequence will vary with particular installations, but the procedure must include the following steps:

#### **WARNING**

A FULL SYSTEM TEST RESULTS IN AN ALARM OUTPUT. THIS WILL RESULT IN THE AUTOMATIC SUPPRESSION SYSTEM BEING ACTIVATED IF IT IS NOT DISABLED PRIOR TO PROCEEDING.

- PSS-X Test Procedure.
- 1. Suppression system. Disable the suppression system if its activation is not desired during this test.

#### **WARNING**

DO NOT USE THE PSS-X TEST SET UNLESS THE AREA IS KNOWN TO BE NON-HAZARDOUS

2. PSS-X Test Set. Check the battery condition of the PSS-X test set by pressing the start button. A green "in progress" indicator signifies that the battery is good. A red indicator signifies that the battery is weak and should be replaced. Do not change the battery in hazardous (classified) locations. For valid test results, the PSS-X test set and the PM-6M(X) detector under test must be at approximately the same temperature. Under some circumstances it may be necessary to hold the test set against the front of the detector for 15 seconds to allow the detector to stabilize before testing. See Appendix G, Drawing 409027 for more detailed information.

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#### **WARNING**

DO NOT REMOVE THE PM-6M OR PM-6MX JUNCTION BOX COVER WHILE THE CIRCUIT IS ALIVE UNLESS THE AREA IS KNOWN TO BE NON-HAZARDOUS.

3. Enter Test Mode. The PM-6M(X) detectors can be placed in test mode in two ways. The PM-6M(X) can be placed in test mode by touching the Test Magnet P/N 411906 (Appendix J) to the front face of the detector as shown in Figure 3. The result, in an approved wiring scheme, will be a trouble-signal indication at the control panel. The PM-6M(X) will remain in

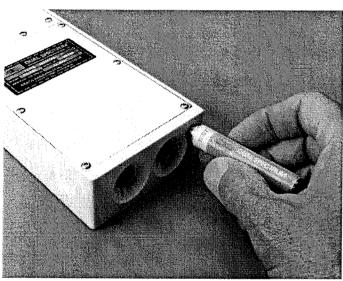


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**Figure 3.** Correct alignment of test magnet with the PM-6M or PM-6MX.

test mode for 1 minute then automatically reset. The PM-6M(X) can also go into the test mode by removing the junction cover at the rear of the detector housing. Again the result, in an approved wiring scheme, will be a trouble-signal indication at the control panel.

 False-alarm Immunity. Correct Dual Spectrum<sup>®</sup> system operation can be verified by using a properly aligned

SBDS PSS-X set in the "FAR" mode. See Figure 4 for correct alignment. The control panel should not indicate an alarm condition. Repeat this test with the PSS-X set in the "NEAR" mode. If a test fails, wait 15 seconds and repeat the test. More than two failures usually indicates a problem. Consult Troubleshooting Guide.



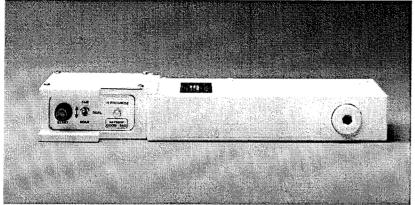


Figure 4. Correct Alignment of PSS-X Test Set with the PM-6M or PM-6MX.

- 5. Fire Response. Expose the detector under test to a properly aligned SBDS PSS-X set in the "DUAL" mode. The control panel should indicate an alarm condition for the position or zone corresponding to the detector. If a test fails, wait 15 seconds and repeat the test. More than two failures usually indicates a problem. Consult Troubleshooting Guide.
- 6. Leave Test Mode. The PM-6M(X) will automatic exit test mode after 1 minute if initiated with the Test Magnet P/N 411906. If the test mode was initiated by removing the junction box cover replace the cover to exit test mode. In either case the trouble-signal indication at the control panel will cease when the detector leaves test mode.
- 7. Interconnection Wiring. Correct interconnection wiring should be checked by removing any wire attached to the detector terminal block and replacing the PM-6M(X) junction cover. The result, in an approved wiring scheme, should be a trouble-signal indication at the control panel.
- 8. Restore fire protection system. Restore the system to an operational condition after all tests have been completed.



PSS-LC Test Procedure.

#### **WARNING**

A FULL SYSTEM TEST RESULTS IN AN ALARM OUTPUT.
THIS WILL RESULT IN THE AUTOMATIC SUPPRESSION
SYSTEM BEING ACTIVATED IF IT IS NOT DISABLED PRIOR TO PROCEEDING.

 Suppression System. Disable the suppression system if its activation is not desired during this test.

#### **WARNING**

DO NOT USE THE PSS-LC TEST SET UNLESS
THE AREA IS KNOW TO BE NON-HAZARDOUS

- 2. Enter Test Mode. The PM-6M(X) detectors can be placed in test mode in two ways. The PM-6M(X) can be placed in test mode by touching the Test Magnet P/N 411906 (Appendix J) to the front face of the detector as shown in Figure 3. The result, in an approved wiring scheme, will be a trouble-signal indication at the control panel. The PM-6M(X) will remain in test mode for 1 minute then automatically reset. The PM-6M(X) can also go into the test mode by removing the junction cover at the rear of the detector housing. Again the result, in an approved wiring scheme, will be a trouble-signal indication at the control panel.
- Operation of PSS-LC Test Set. Turn on PSS-LC, wait at least 15 seconds. Sweep the
  infrared beam across the front of the detector to cause an alarm output. Hold the PSSLC so that the infrared filter is less than 1 inch from the front of the flame detector to
  be tested.

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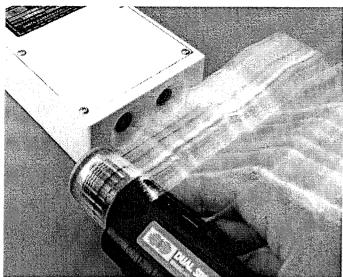


Figure 5. Testing a PM-6M(x) with the PSS LC Test Set.

- Fire Response. Expose the sensor under test to a SBDS PSS-LC as described in Step 3. The control panel should indicate an alarm condition for the position or zone corresponding to the sensor.
- 6. Leave Test Mode. The PM-6M(X) will automatic exit test mode after 1 minute if initiated with the Test Magnet P/N 411906. If the test mode was initiated by removing the

junction box cover replace the cover to exit test mode. In either case the trouble-signal indication at the control panel will cease when the detector leaves test mode.

- 6. Interconnection Wiring. Correct interconnection wiring should be checked by removing any wire attached to the sensor terminal block and replacing the PM-6M(X) junction cover. The result, in an approved wiring scheme, should be a trouble-signal indication at the control panel.
- 7. Restore Fire Protection System. Restore the system to an operational condition after all tests have been completed.

#### **OPTIONAL TEST METHOD:**

With the detector in operational mode, i.e., junction cover installed, the following tests can be done. False-alarm immunity can be checked using stimuli and distances shown in Table III. Fire response can be check by exposing the detector under test to a live fire source.

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Momentarily turn off power to reset the alarm output of the detector. Follow all required precautions when testing in this manner.

# TABLE VI. TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

SYMPTOM	PROBABLE CAUSE	CORRECTIVE ACTION
Trouble light on at fire alarm control panel.	Incorrect wiring.	Check circuit installation.
	Junction box cover not installed.	Install junction box cover to fully depress Test Mode Switch.
	Low or no voltage to detector	Check voltage at pin A with respect to pin B. Should be 20-28 VDC.
	Detector malfunction.	Replace detector.
Detector does not alarm during FIRE RESPONSE test.	Incorrect wiring.	Check circuit installation.
	PSS-X or PSS-LC temperature different from detector.	Allow detector and Test Set temperatures to stabilize.
	Low batteries in PSS-LC.	Remove and replace batteries in PSS-LC.
	Detector not in test mode.	Remove junction box cover or activate test mode with test magnet. Trouble light will light at panel.
	Detector malfunction.	Replace detector.
Detector alarms during NEAR and FAR test (PSS-X only).	PSS-X source not recovered.	Wait 15 seconds and retest at least twice.
	PSS-X temperature different from detector.	Allow detector and PSS-X temperatures to stabilize.
	Detector malfunction.	Replace detector.

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#### **MAINTENANCE**

#### **ROUTINE VISUAL INSPECTION**

A properly installed Dual Spectrum® detector system is highly resistant to being blinded by contamination build-up on the detector front face windows. However, a thick enough build-up will begin to reduce the performance of the detectors. This can be prevented by periodically inspecting installed detectors visually for contamination build-up on the detector front face. If such a build-up is observed, it should be removed by cleaning the detector front face windows with a soft cloth or lens tissue. The minimum inspection period should be compatible with appropriate regulating agency requirements.

#### **PERIODIC SYSTEM TEST**

The authority having jurisdiction and internal facility requirements generally call for routine testing of safety systems at defined intervals, which, at a minimum, should conform to the requirements of NFPA 72. These tests should include visual inspections and the steps listed in the System Test section above.

#### WARNING

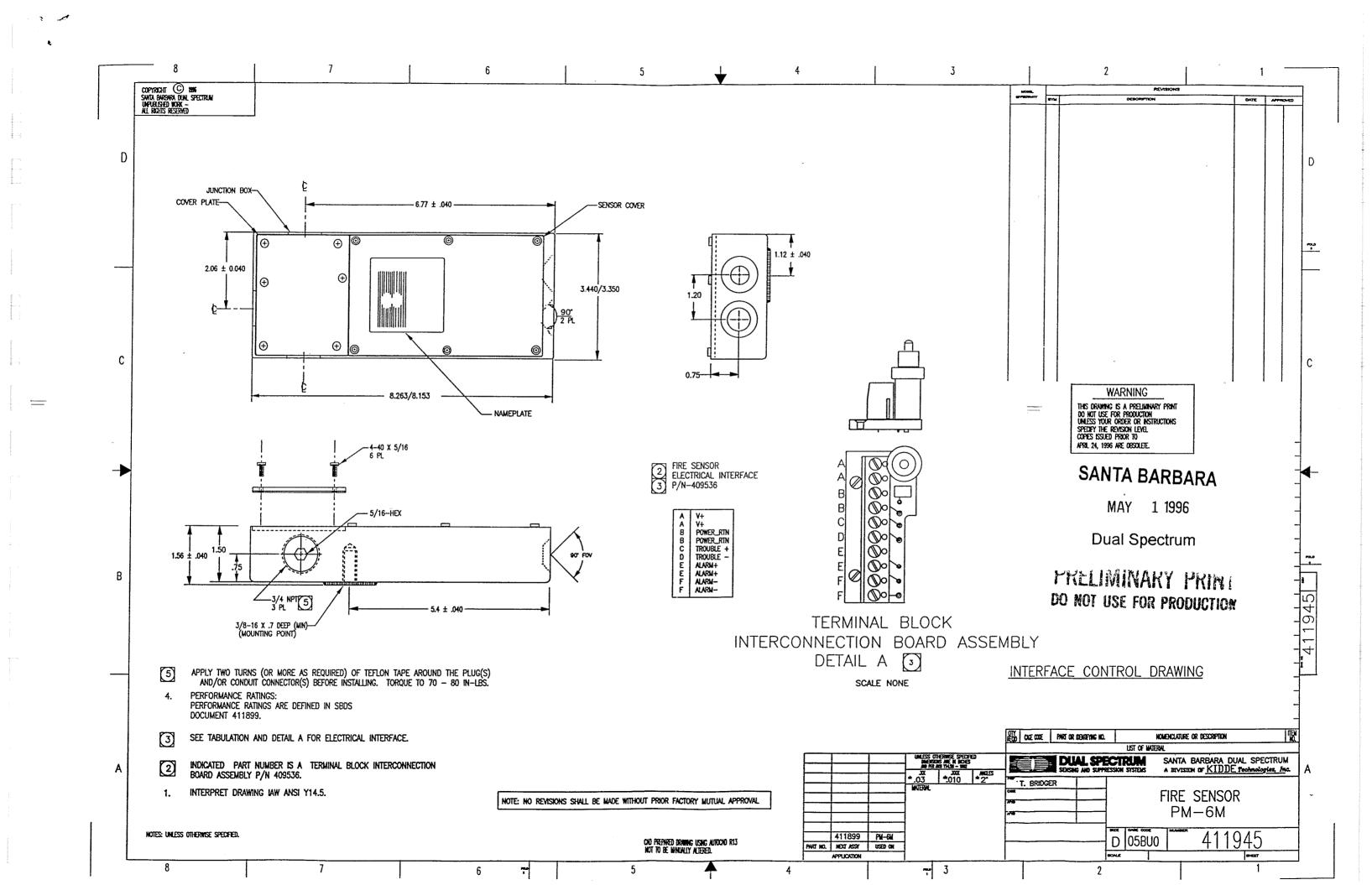
A FULL SYSTEM TEST RESULTS IN AN ALARM OUTPUT. THIS WILL RESULT IN THE SUPPRESSION SYSTEM BEING ACTIVATED IF IT IS NOT DISABLED PRIOR TO TESTING.



# APPENDIX A

PM-6M FLAME DETECTOR

PM-6M AND PM-6MX INSTALLATION, OPERATION & MAINTENANCE MANUAL DECEMBER, 1996

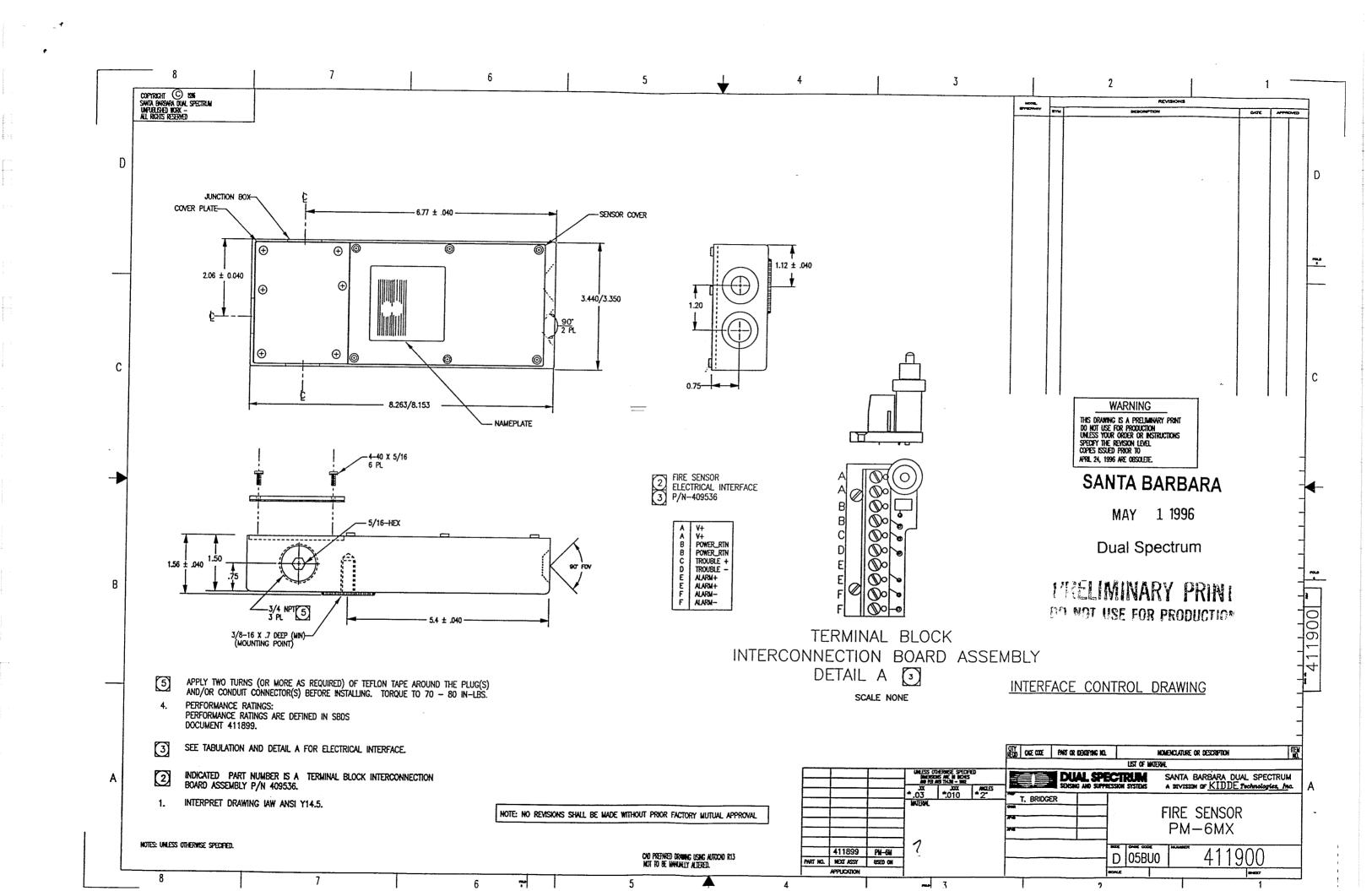




# APPENDIX B

# PM-6MX FLAME DETECTOR

PM-6M AND PM-6MX Installation, Operation & Maintenance Manual December, 1996



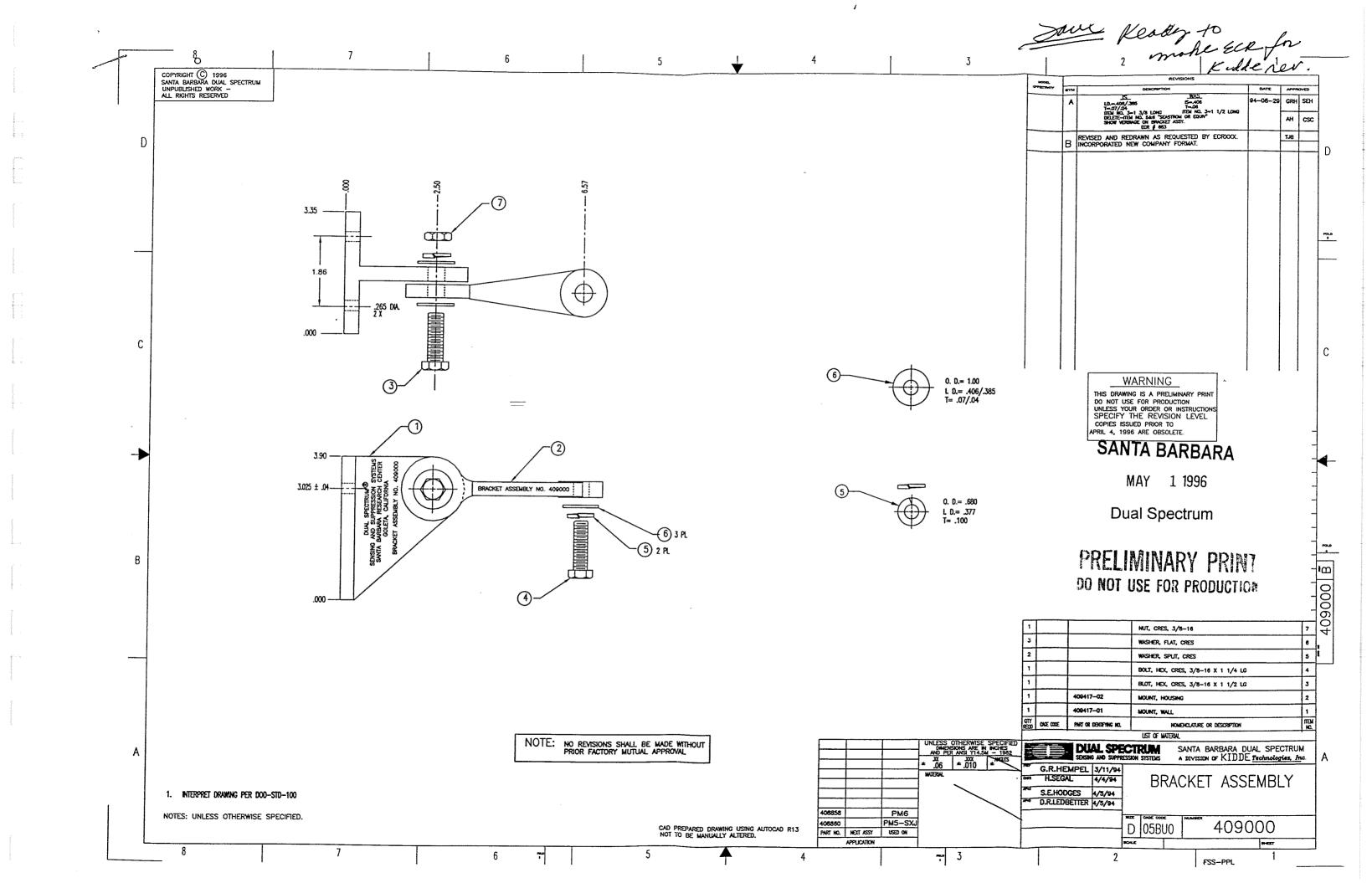


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# APPENDIX C

**BRACKET ASSEMBLY** 

PM-6M AND PM-6MX INSTALLATION, OPERATION & MAINTENANCE MANUAL DECEMBER, 1996

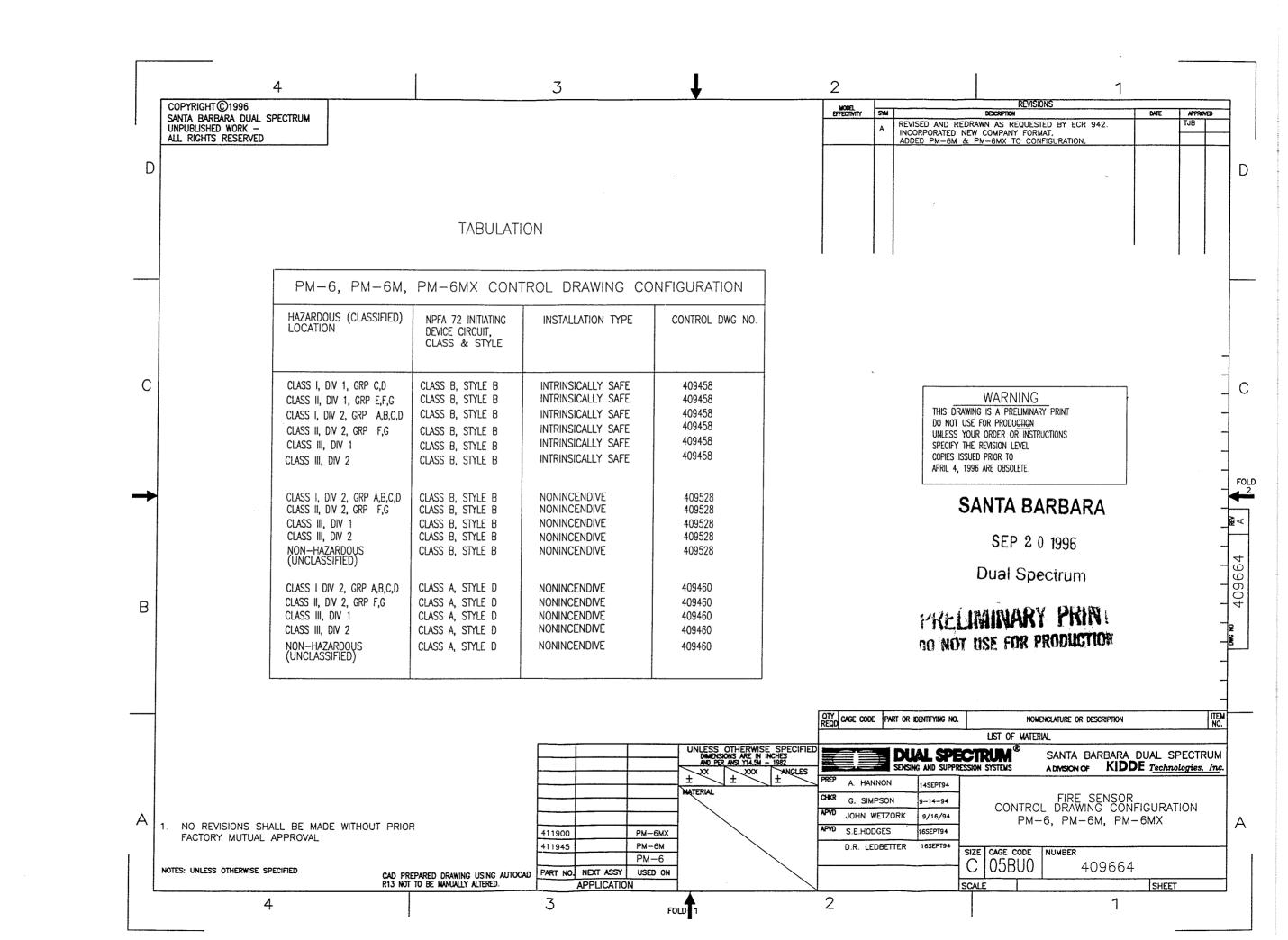




# APPENDIX D

CONTROL DRAWING CONFIGURATION

PM-6M AND PM-6MX INSTALLATION, OPERATION & MAINTENANCE MANUAL DECEMBER, 1996



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### **APPENDIX E**

#### **INTRINSICALLY SAFE**

# **CLASS B, STYLE B CONTROL DRAWING**

Hazardous (Classified) Locations:

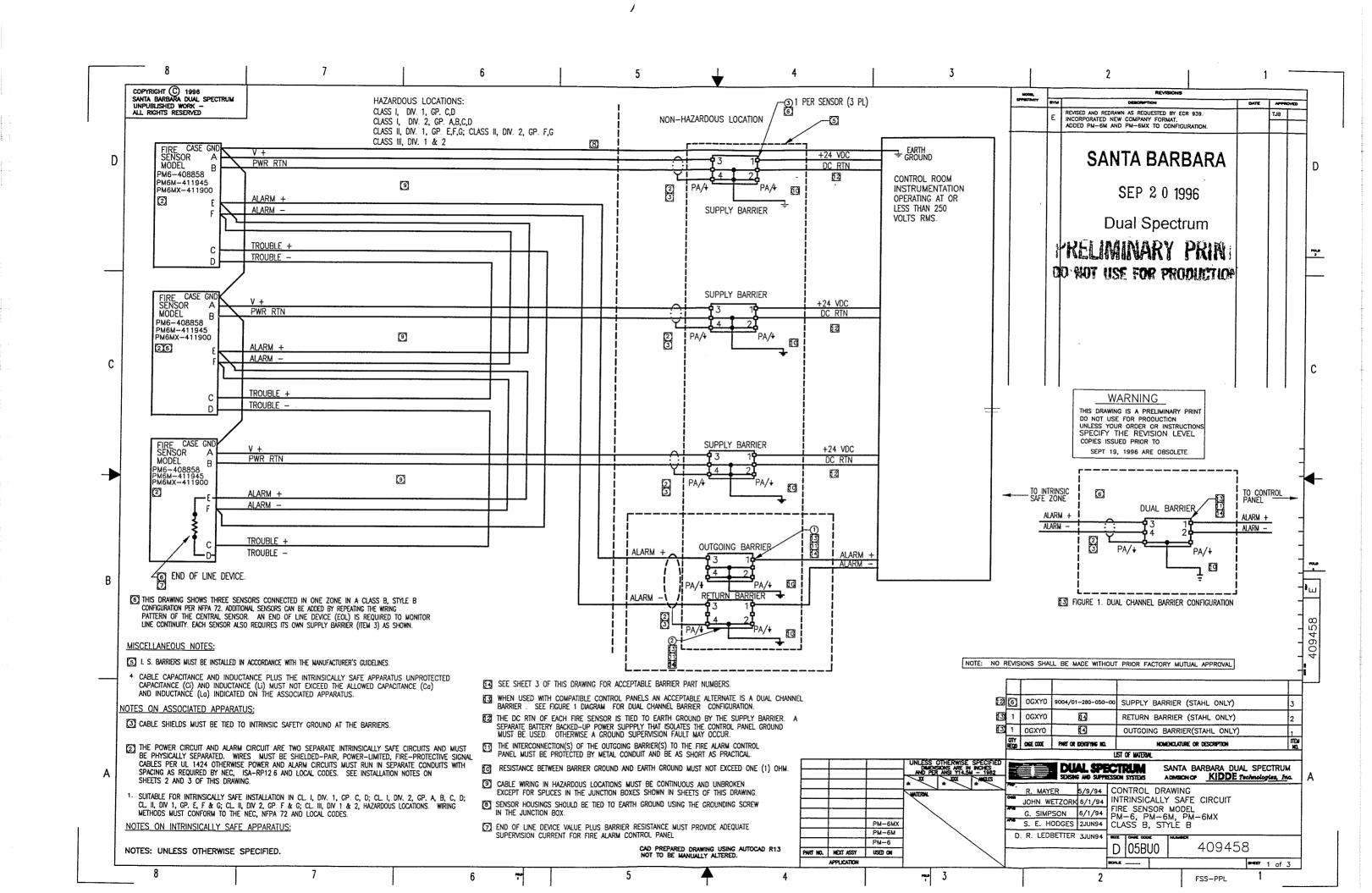
Class I, Division 1, Group C, D

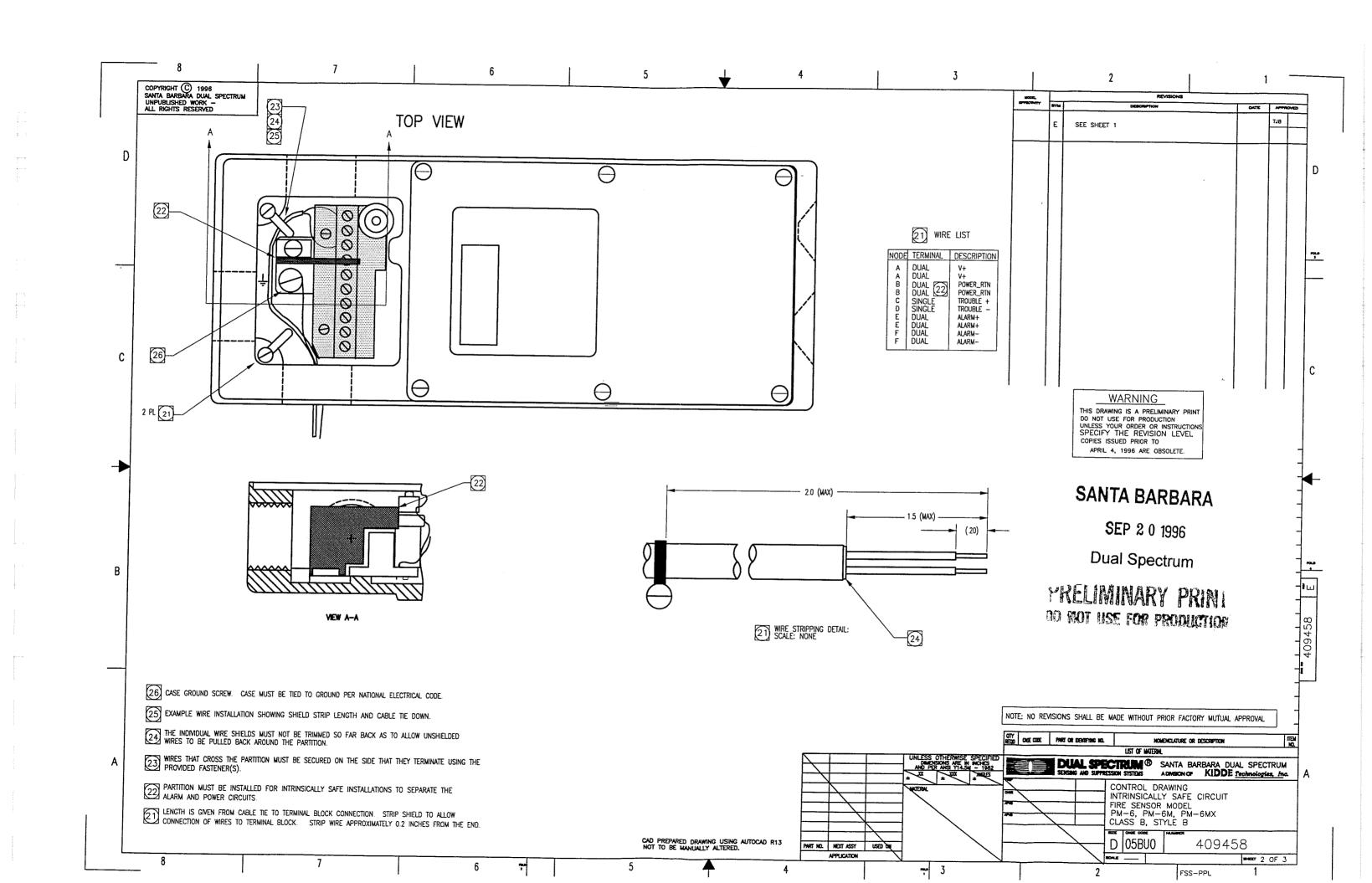
Class I, Division 2, Group A, B, C, D

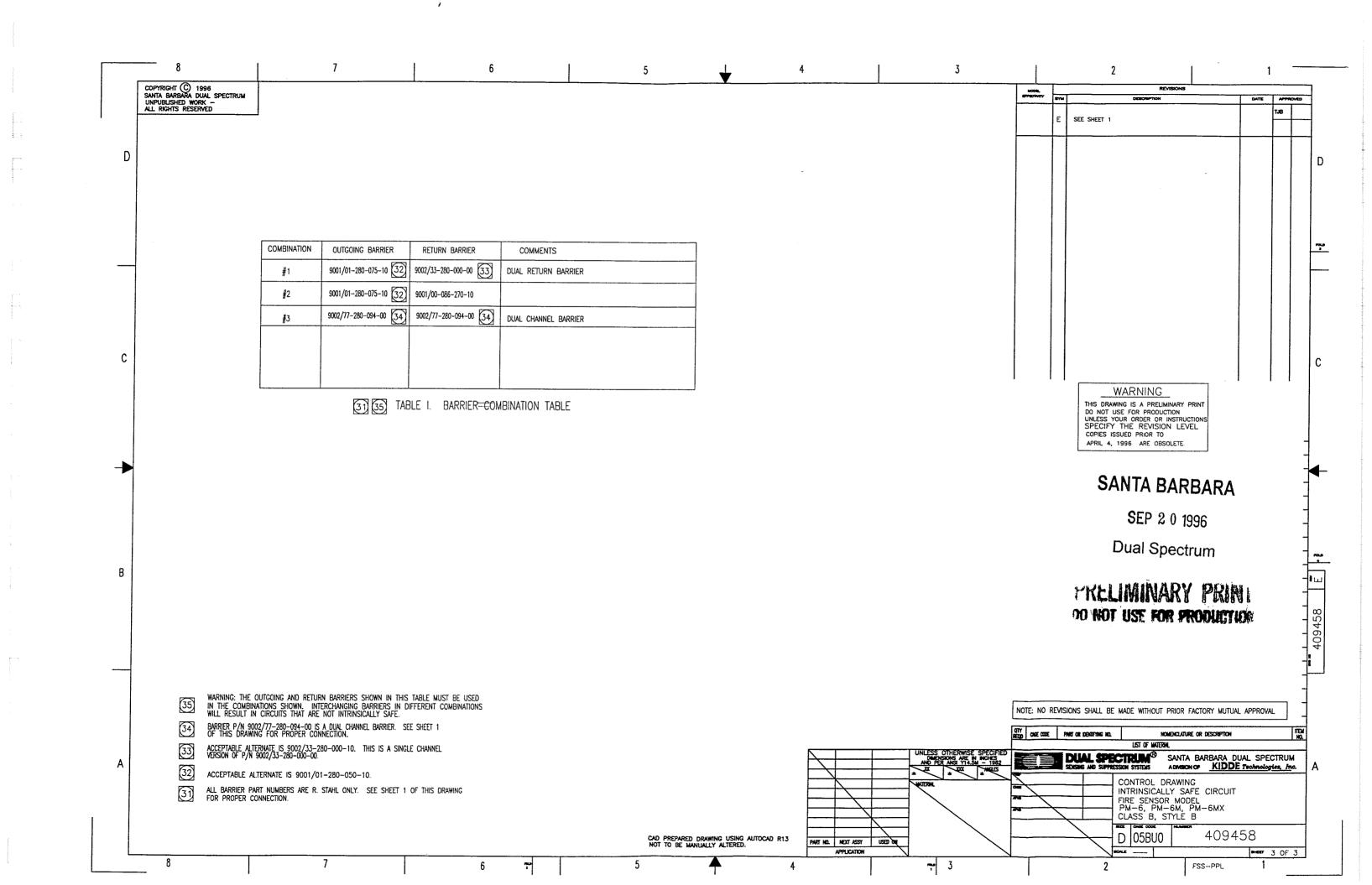
Class II, Division 1, Group E, F, G

Class II, Division 2, Group F, G

Class III, Division 1 and 2









# **APPENDIX F**

# NONINCENDIVE

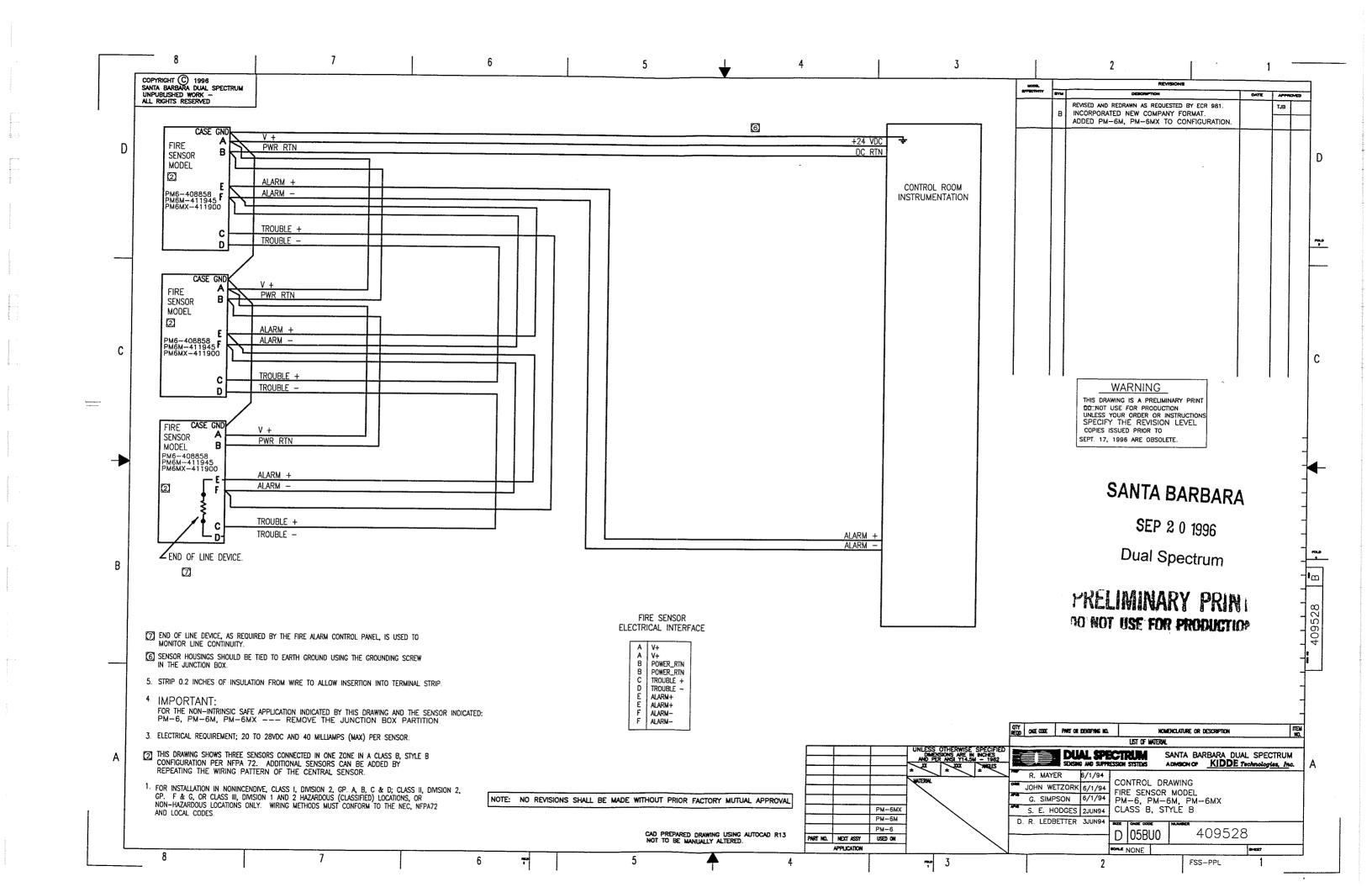
# **CLASS B, STYLE B CONTROL DRAWING**

Hazardous (Classified) Locations: Class I, Division 2, Group A, B, C, D Class II, Division 2, Group F, G Class III, Division 1 and 2 ns:

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Non-hazardous (Non-classified) Location
PM-6M AND PM-6MX Installation, Operation & Maintenance Manual December, 1996

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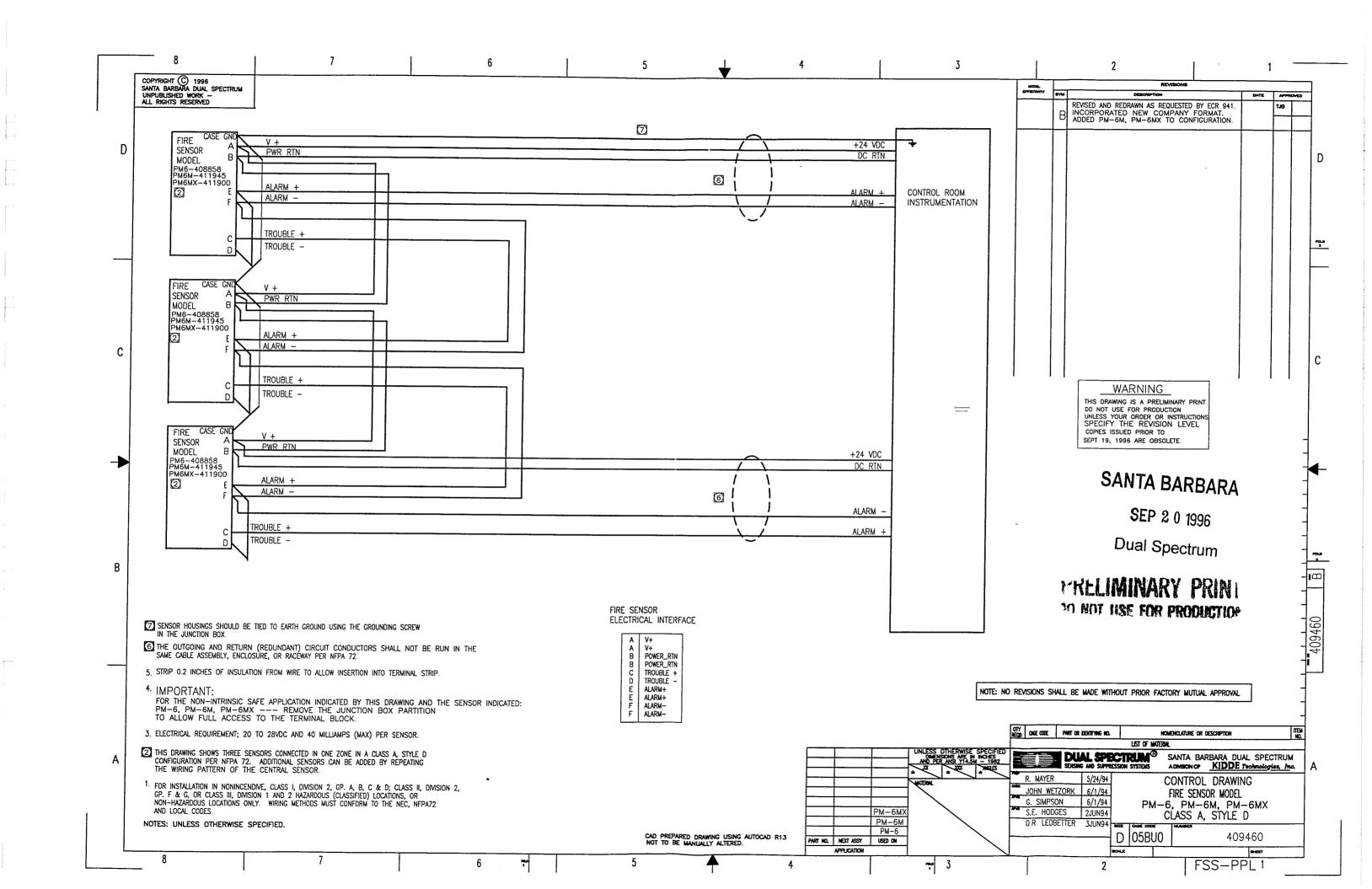
# **APPENDIX G**

#### **NONINCENDIVE**

# **CLASS A, STYLE D CONTROL DRAWING**

Hazardous (Classified) Locations: Class I, Division 2, Group A, B, C, D Class II, Division 2, Group F, G Class III, Division 1 and 2 Non-hazardous (Non-classified) Locations:

PM-6M AND PM-6MX DOCUMENT No. 411899 INSTALLATION, OPERATION & MAINTENANCE MANUAL DECEMBER, 1996

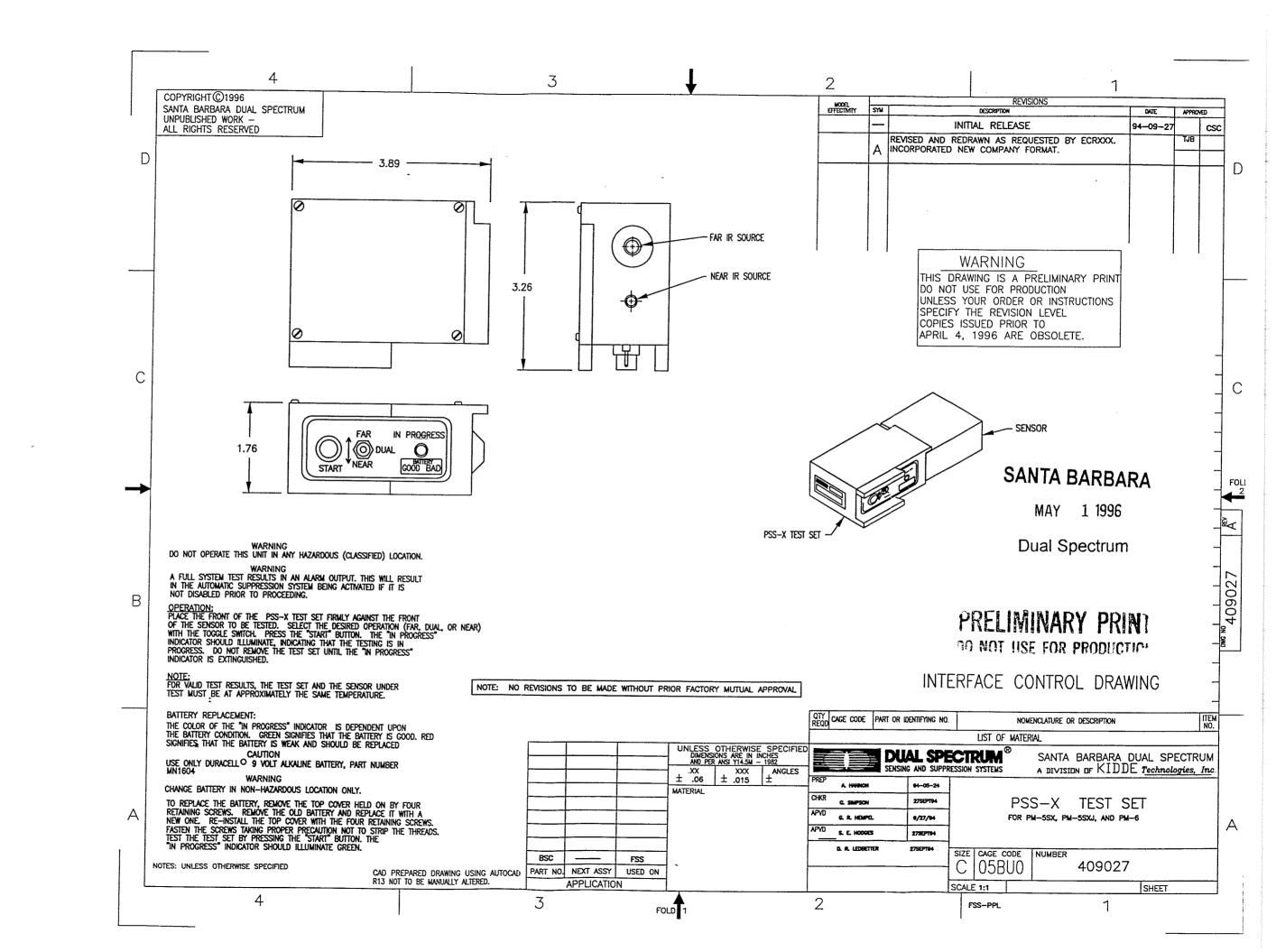




APPENDIX H

**PSS-X TEST SET** 

PM-6M AND PM-6MX INSTALLATION, OPERATION & MAINTENANCE MANUAL DECEMBER, 1996

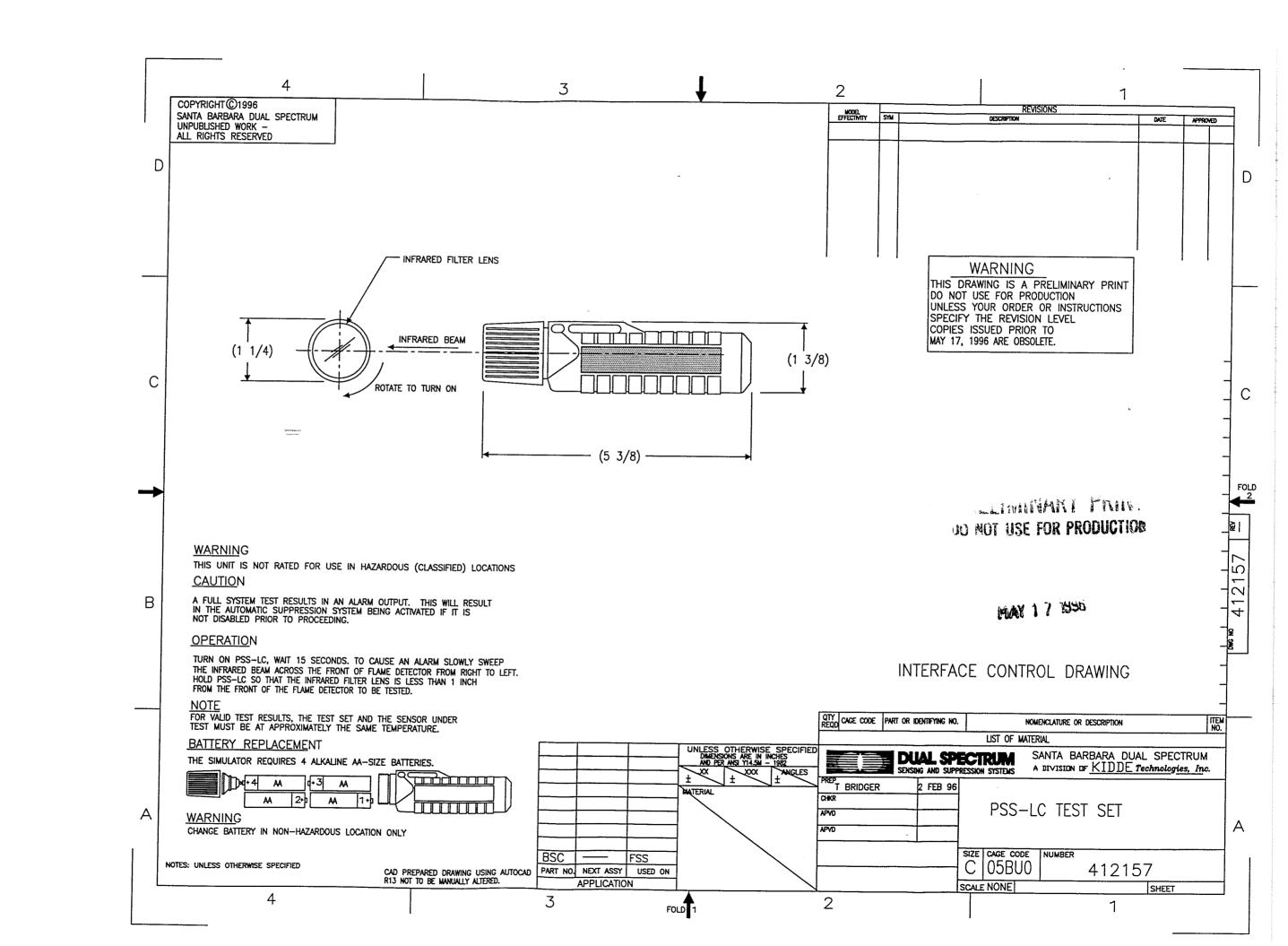




# APPENDIX I

**PSS-LC TEST SET** 

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APPENDIX J

**TEST MAGNET** 

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