

Booster Power Supply Manual

DEVELOPED BY	General Signal Building Systems Corporation 6411 Parkland Drive Sarasota, FL 34243 (941) 739-4300
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COMPATIBLE DEVICES	For a complete list of compatible devices, refer to P/N 85000-0285.

DOCUMENT HISTORY: P/N 270946

Date	Revision	Reason for change
June 1999	1.0	Initial release.
July 1999	2.0	Added note to AC power wiring diagram and updated specifications.

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Introduction

Models covered

Catalog number	Description
BPS6	6.5 Amp Booster Power Supply
BPS6220	6.5 Amp Booster Power Supply
BPS6C	6.5 Amp Booster Power Supply
MIRBPS6	6.5 Amp Booster Power Supply
MIRBPS6220	6.5 Amp Booster Power Supply
MIRBPS6C	6.5 Amp Booster Power Supply
XLS-BPS6	6.5 Amp Booster Power Supply
XLS-BPS6220	6.5 Amp Booster Power Supply
XLS-BPS6C	6.5 Amp Booster Power Supply
BPS10	10 Amp Booster Power Supply
BPS10220	10 Amp Booster Power Supply
BPS10C	10 Amp Booster Power Supply
MIRBPS10	10 Amp Booster Power Supply
MIRBPS10220	10 Amp Booster Power Supply
MIRBPS10C	10 Amp Booster Power Supply
XLS-BPS10	10 Amp Booster Power Supply
XLS-BPS10220	10 Amp Booster Power Supply
XLS-BPS10C	10 Amp Booster Power Supply

Description

The 10 Amp and 6.5 Amp Booster Power Supplies (BPS) are designed to extend a fire alarm panel's signaling capacity. The Booster can be connected to existing Class A or Class B Notification Appliance Circuits (NACs) or activated via Signature Series modules. There are four independent 3.0 Amp NAC circuits supervised in a non-alarm condition.

The Booster has a trouble relay that operates on any Booster trouble. The Booster contains a battery charger capable of charging up to two 10 amp hour, 12 V batteries to supply a total of 24 Vdc.

Specifications

AC line voltage:	
6.5 amp Booster	120 V / 220/240 Vac (50/60 Hz) 250 watts
10 amp Booster	120 V / 220/240 Vac (50/60 Hz) 375 watts
Sense voltage V (input)	10 V – 45 V DC or 14 V - 32 V FWR (unfiltered DC)
Sense current I (input)	6 mA @ 24 Vdc, 3 mA @ 12 Vdc, 12 mA @ 45 Vdc
NAC output voltage	24 V nominal (special application output use only)
NAC output current	3.0 A max. per circuit, 10 A/6.5 A max total all NACs
Wire size	18 - 12 AWG
NAC EOL	15 K Ω
Auxiliary supv. current	6 amps max. (3 amps max./circuit)
Auxiliary outputs	2 (programmable), replaces NACs
Auxiliary outputs disabled under battery	Optional – programmable after 30 seconds
Battery Requirements	Up to 10 AH
Battery charger current limit	1.0 A max.
Operating environment:	
Operating temperature	32 to 120 ^o F (0 to 49 ^o C)
Operating humidity	0 to 93% RH

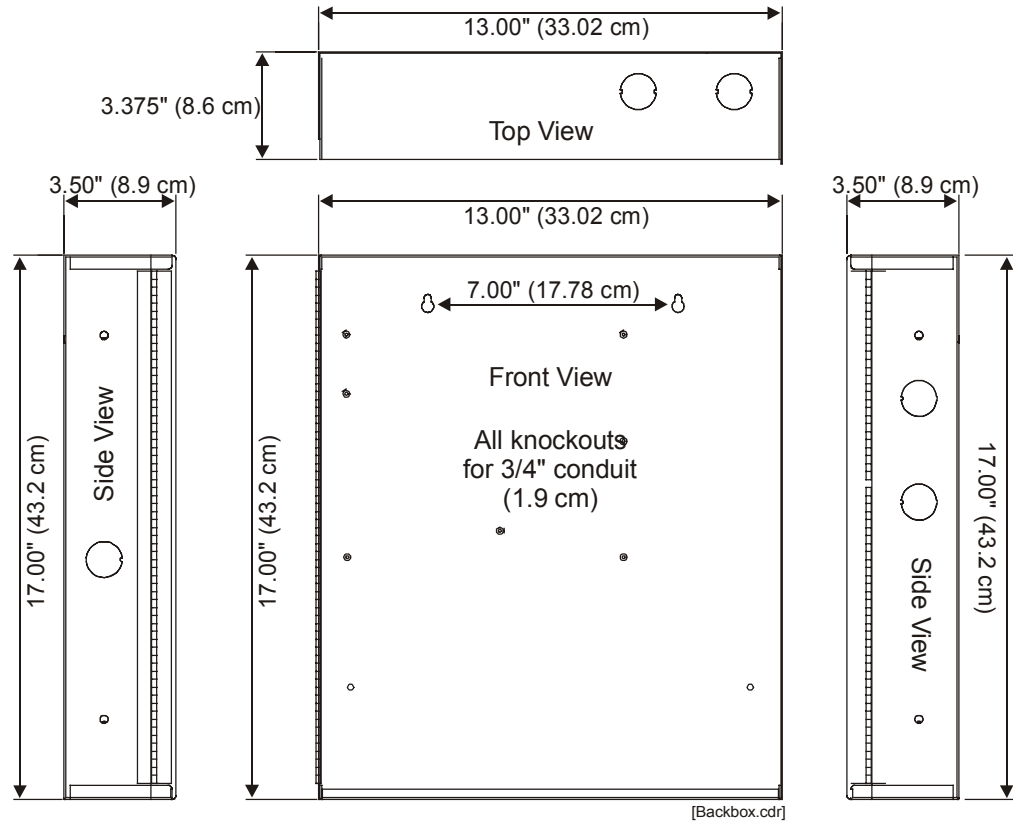
LED indicators

The Booster has six LED indicators. There are four NAC trouble LEDs, one battery trouble LED, and one ground fault LED.

Installing the enclosure

Be sure to follow all applicable national (NFPA 72) and local fire alarm codes and standards when installing this system.

Mount the backbox at the required location. A dedicated 120 Vac (220/240 Vac) 50/60 Hz circuit is required for power. Install all conduit and pull all wiring into the backbox before proceeding.

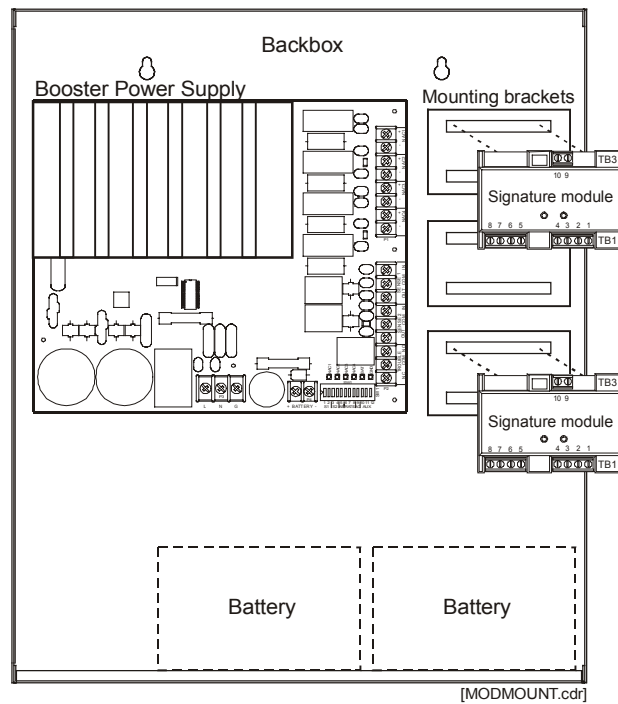


Mounting Signature Series modules

To mount Signature Series modules:

1. Remove the black bracket connected to the module.
2. Snap the module in one of the three provided brackets in the backbox.

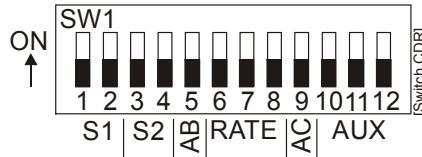
Refer to the drawing below.



Configuring DIP switch setting options

DIP switch configuration

A 12-position DIP switch is used to configure NAC circuit options, AC power loss, auxiliary outputs, and Class A or B wiring. The following tables show the positions for each switch on the DIP switch for the various input, output, and panel configurations.



Sense 1 input Switch SW1-1/2 (S1)

Description			
SW1-1	SW1-2	Class B	Class A
OFF	OFF	Activates all NACs	Activates both NACs 1/2 and 3/4
ON	OFF	Activates NAC1 only	Activates NAC 1/2
OFF	ON	Activates NACs 1 & 2 only	Activates NAC 1/2
ON	ON	Activates NACs 1, 2 & 3 only	Activates both NACs 1/2 and 3/4

Sense 2 input Switch SW1-3/4 (S2)

Description			
SW1-3	SW1-4	Class B	Class A
OFF	OFF	Activates all NACs	Activates both NACs 1/2 and 3/4
ON	OFF	Activates NACs 2, 3, & 4 only	Activates NAC 3/4
OFF	ON	Activates NACs 3 & 4 only	Activates NAC 3/4
ON	ON	Activates NAC4 only	No NACs activated

Class A or B configuration Switch SW1-5 (AB)

SW1-5	Description
ON	NACs Class A (JP1 and JP2 must be set to Class A)
OFF	NACs Class B (JP1 and JP2 must be set to Class B)

**NAC output rate
Switch SW1-6/7/8 (RATE)**

SW1-6	SW1-7	SW1-8	Description
OFF	OFF	OFF	All NACs follow sense input
ON	OFF	OFF	NAC1 is Temporal [3-3-3], all others follow sense input
OFF	ON	OFF	NAC1 & 2 are Temporal [3-3-3], all others follow sense input
ON	ON	OFF	NAC1, 2, & 3 are Temporal [3-3-3], NAC4 follow sense input
OFF	OFF	ON	All NACs are Temporal [3-3-3]
ON	OFF	ON	All NACs are 120 bpm
OFF	ON	ON	NAC1 & 2 are 120 bpm, NAC3 & 4 follow sense input
ON	ON	ON	NACs 1, 2, & 3 are 120 bpm, NAC4 follow sense input

**AC power
Switch SW1-9 (AC)**

SW1-9	Description
ON	AC power loss reporting delay is 6 hours
OFF	AC power loss is reported within 20 seconds

**Auxiliary output setup
Switch SW1-10 (AUX)**

SW1-10	Description
ON	NAC3 configured as an auxiliary output
OFF	NAC3 configured as NAC output circuit

Switch SW1-11 (AUX)

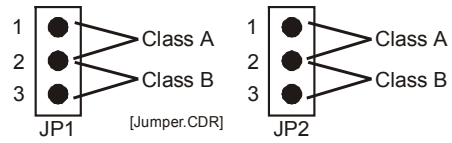
SW1-11	Description
ON	NAC4 configured as an auxiliary output
OFF	NAC4 configured as NAC output circuit

Switch SW1-12 (AUX)

SW1-12	Description
ON	Auxiliary outputs turn off 30 seconds after AC fail
OFF	Auxiliary outputs stay on after AC fail

Jumper configuration

JP1 and JP2 are used to select a Class A or Class B NAC wiring configuration. Both jumpers must be positioned to match the SW1-5 DIP switch selection (Class A or Class B).

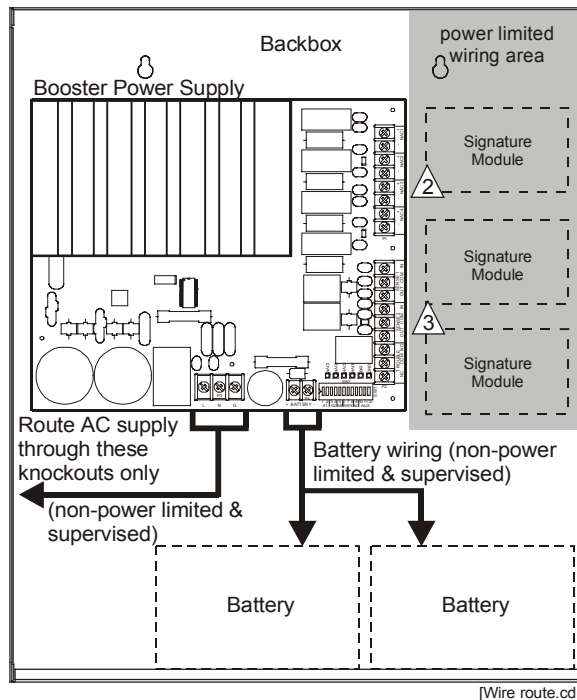


Wiring the Booster Power Supply

Wiring placement

To avoid noise, keep input wiring isolated from high current output and power limited wiring. Separate high current input/output from low current. Separate power limited from non-power limited wiring.

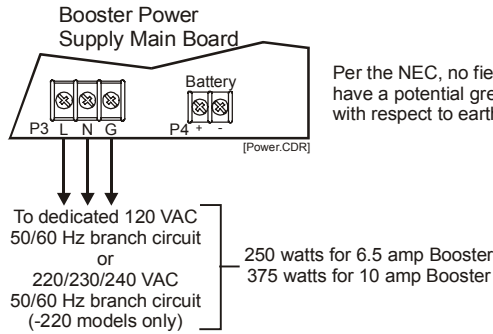
Wiring within the cabinet should be routed around the cabinet, not across the printed circuit board.



Notes:

1. Maintain 1/4 in. (6 mm) spacing between power limited and non-power limited wiring or use type FPL, FPLR, or FPLP cable per NEC.
2. Power limited and supervised when *not* configured as auxiliary power. Non-supervised when configured as auxiliary power.
3. Source must be power limited. Source determines supervision.
4. When using larger batteries, make sure to position the battery terminals towards the door.

AC power wiring



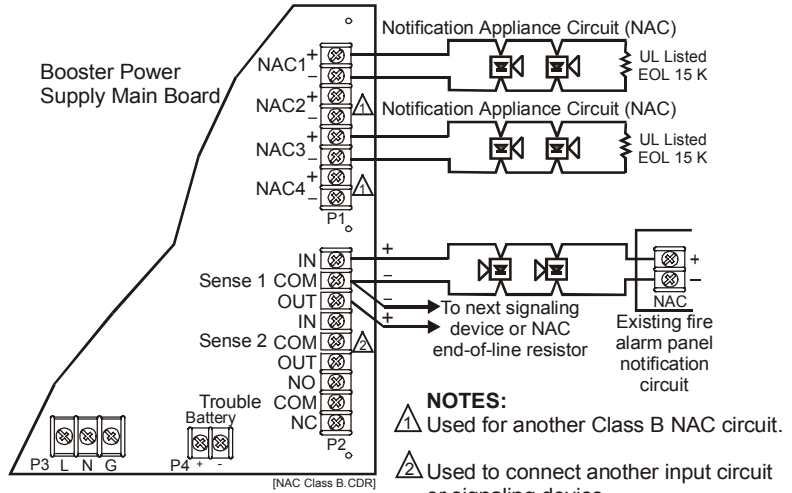
Per the NEC, no field wiring can have a potential greater than 150 Vac with respect to earth ground.

NAC Class B wiring

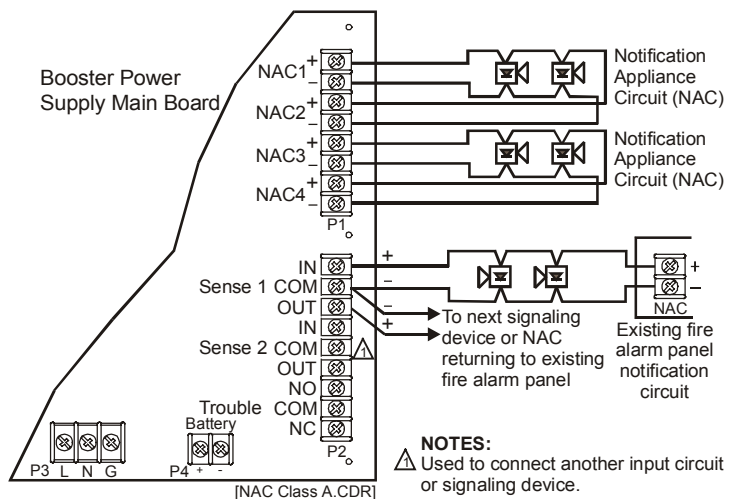
Note 1: A trouble on the Booster will be sensed on the existing fire panels NAC circuit causing an NAC trouble on that panel.

In an alarm condition, the Booster will allow NAC current to move downstream to devices connected to the existing fire panel's NAC circuit.

Note 2: Refer to the connected fire alarm control panel's documentation for more details on making NAC wiring connections.

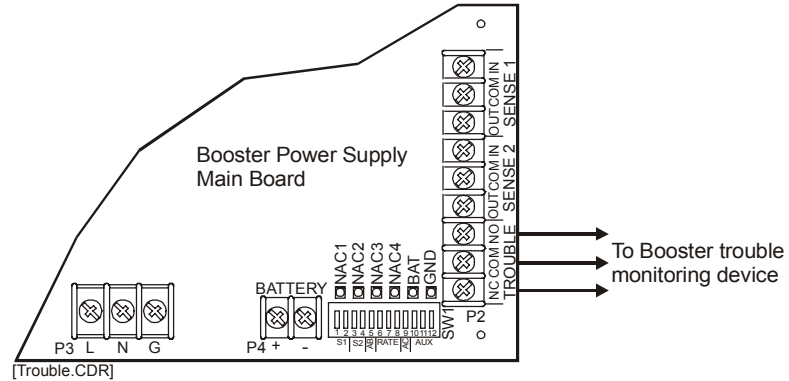


NAC Class A wiring



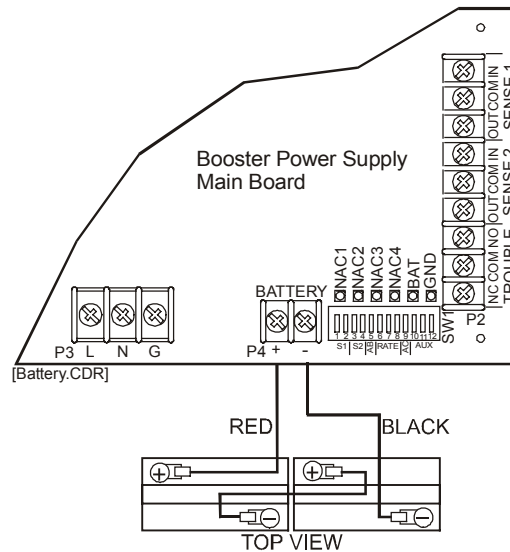
Trouble relay wiring

The Booster Power Supply has a Form C trouble relay that provides a normally open and normally closed contact. The trouble relay will deactivate under any trouble condition. A 16-second delay is used on the trouble relay for AC fail and brownout troubles.



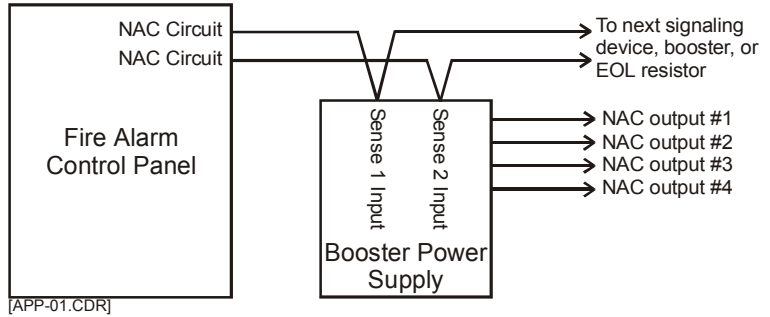
Battery wiring

Two backup batteries are required with the Booster Power Supply. Use 12 Vdc, up to 10 AH batteries. Batteries should be replaced every five years. The diagram below depicts proper battery wiring.

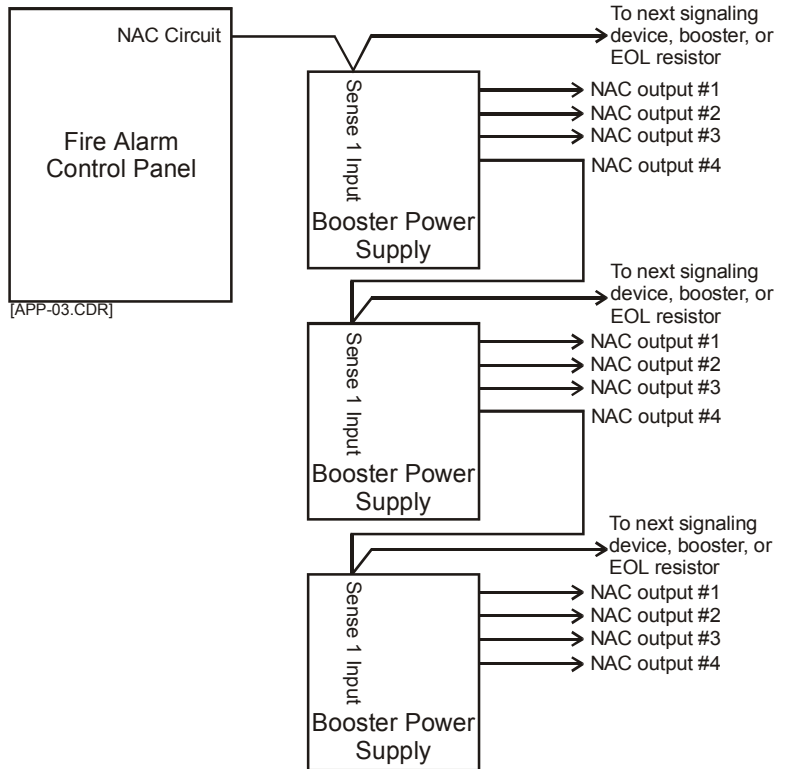


Applications

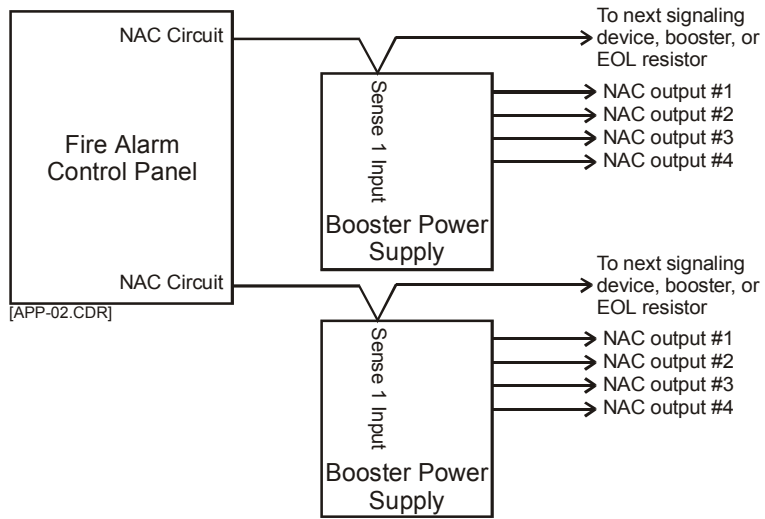
NAC circuit power applications



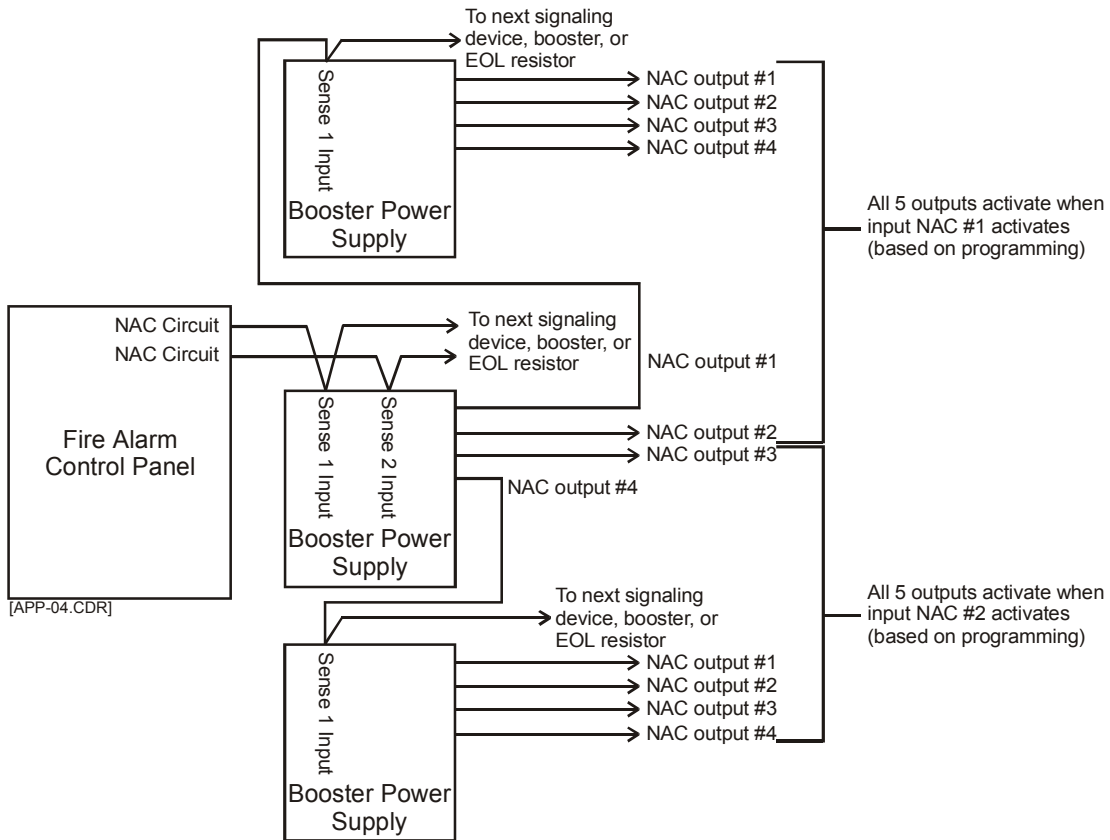
Inputs activate NAC outputs based on programming



One fire alarm control panel activating three Boosters in series



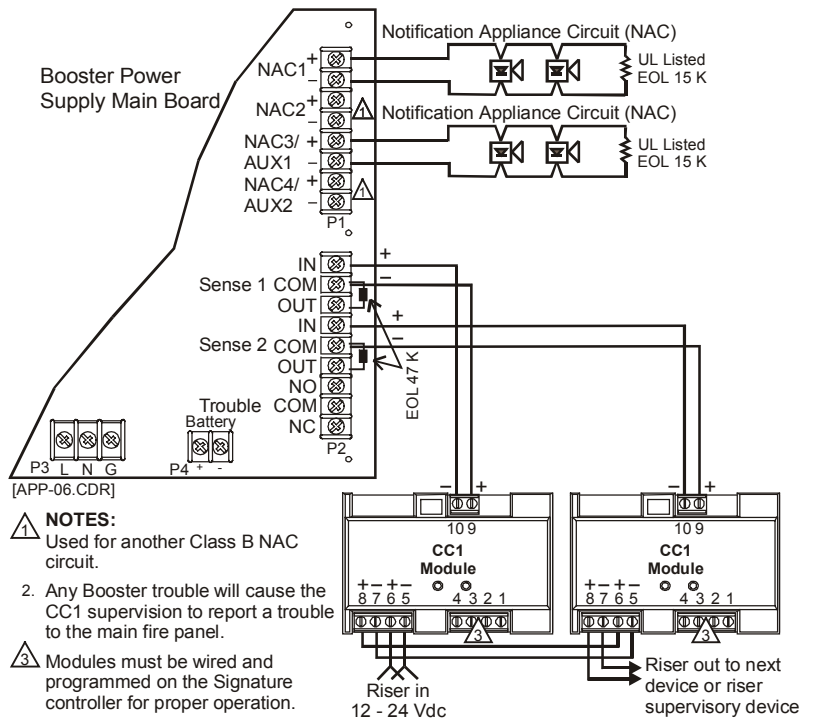
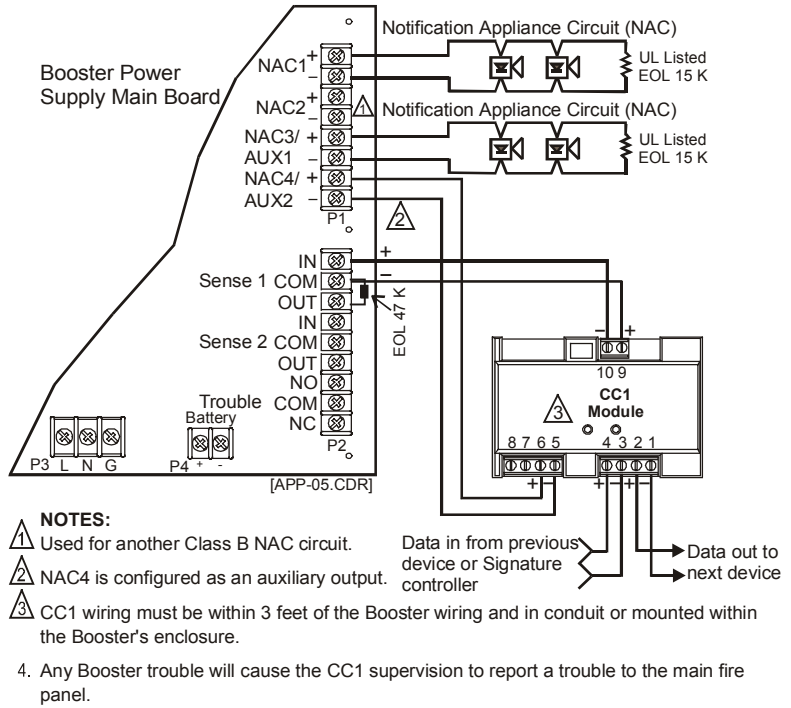
One fire alarm control panel activating two Boosters

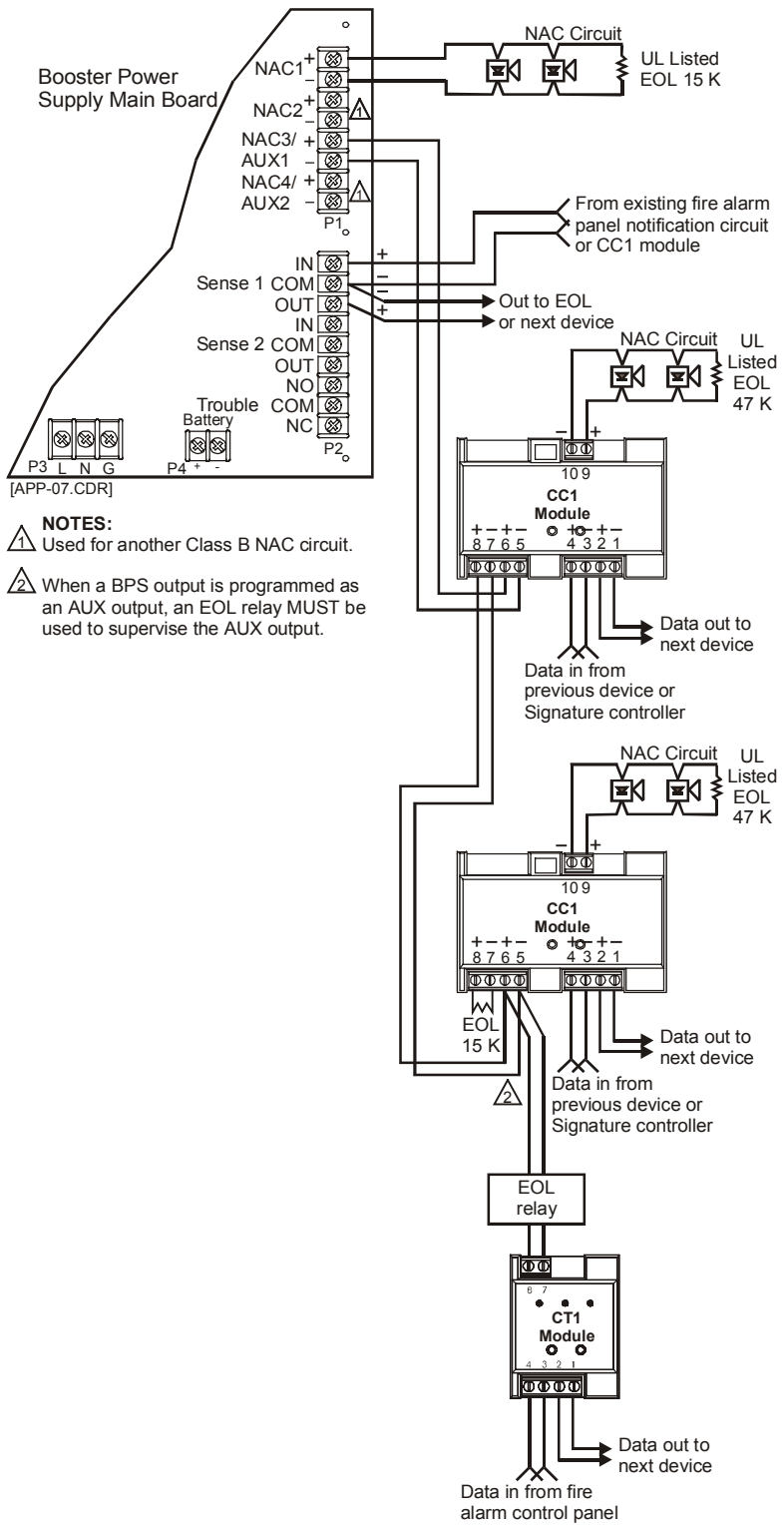


Each fire alarm control panel NAC activates five output circuits

NAC applications using Signature Series modules

Note: These applications show Signature Series CC1 module connections. However, other Signature Series signal modules can be used. A maximum of 10 modules are allowed per NAC. The maximum total for parallel EOL's is 4.7 K.





Battery calculation worksheet

Auxiliary devices			
Note: Only add auxiliary current if SW1-12 is OFF. (Auxiliary output stays on after AC power failure.)			
Device type	Quantity	Auxiliary current (mA)	Total / device
Total Aux.			

A (mA)

NAC devices			
Note: Use strobe 20.4 V current rating for calculations.			
Device type	Qty	Alarm current (mA)	Total alarm
Total NAC Alarm Current			

B (mA)

Supervisory Current Calculation

Supervisory current	$70 + A$ (if SW1-12 = OFF)	=		(mA)
Supervisory Hours	(i.e. 24,60)	X		(Hr)
Supervisory battery required (mA Hr)		=		C (mA Hr)

Alarm Current Calculation

Alarm Minutes	(i.e. 5 min.)	=		D (min)
Alarm Hours	(D/60)	=		E (Hr)
Alarm current	$190 + A$ (if SW1-12 = OFF) + B	=		(mA)
Alarm Hours		X		E (Hr)
Alarm battery required (mA Hr)		=		F (mA Hr)

Total Battery Requirement

Total Amp-Hour Battery Size	$\frac{[(1.11 \times C) + (2 \times F)]}{1000}$	=		10 AH Max.
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24 Vdc Notification Appliance Circuit (NAC) specifications

Note: No "T" tapping permitted.

Typical cable pair resistances	
Wire size	Resistance per 1,000 feet
12 AWG	3.5 Ω
14 AWG	5.2 Ω
16 AWG	8.0 Ω
18 AWG	13.0 Ω

The NAC cable must be a minimum 18 gauge. Distance limits are determined using the maximum allowable circuit resistance and cable manufacturer's specifications. Restrictions apply when calculating the wire size for the NACs:

1. Minimum supply voltage available is 18.9 V.
2. Minimum required circuit voltage at any NAC is 17 Vdc.
3. Maximum alarm current required for all NACs.

Using Ohm's law, the NAC current requirement, and a voltage drop of 1.9 volts (18.9 - 17), the maximum allowable NAC resistance is determined as follows:

$$R_{\max} = \frac{V_{\text{drop}}}{I_{\max}}$$

R_{\max} = Maximum allowable NAC resistance
 I_{\max} = Maximum NAC current requirement
 V_{drop} = Maximum allowable voltage drop from power supply to NAC

Using this formula, the maximum permissible circuit resistance for a loaded (2.5 A) circuit is 0.76 Ω as follows:

$$0.76 \Omega = \frac{1.9 \text{ V}}{2.5 \text{ A}}$$

Using the Load vs. Distance table, the maximum allowable length (D) of any listed wire gauge pair is determined as follows:

$$D = \frac{R_{\max}}{R_{/1000' \text{ PAIR}}} \times 1000$$

D = Distance in feet
 R_{\max} = Maximum allowable wire resistance
 $R_{/1000' \text{ PAIR}}$ = wire resistance per 1000' pair

Using this formula, the maximum length of a loaded (2.5 A) NAC using a pair of 14 AWG wires is:

$$146.1' = \frac{0.76}{5.2} \times 1000$$

146 feet is the maximum length of a loaded (2.5 A) NAC branch circuit using a pair of 14 AWG wires.

Quick reference table (load vs distance NAC circuit (1.9 volt drop))

Load current	Maximum distance to last appliance, in feet (meters)			
	12 AWG	14 AWG	16 AWG	18 AWG
0.1 A	5,428 (1656)	3,654 (1114)	2,375 (724)	1,461 (446)
0.25 A	2,171 (662)	1,461 (446)	950 (290)	585 (178)
0.50 A	1,086 (331)	731 (223)	475 (145)	292 (89)
0.75 A	714 (218)	487 (148)	312 (95)	192 (58)
1.0 A	543 (165)	365 (111)	237 (72)	146 (44)
1.5 A	360 (110)	243 (74)	157 (48)	97 (29)
2.0 A	271 (83)	183 (56)	119 (36)	73 (22)
2.5 A	217 (66)	146 (44)	95 (29)	58 (18)
3.0 A	180 (55)	122 (37)	79 (24)	48 (15)

