IMPORTANT
CARE REQUIRED FOR FIRST POWER ON
READ PAGE 21 INSIDE

REMOVE POWER TO MX1 PANEL BEFORE PLUGGING IN OR DISCONNECTING MODULES SUCH AS THE 16-ZONE LED DISPLAY, LCD/KEYBOARD, MX LOOP CARD, ETC.

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INTRODUCTION
This manual covers installation and wiring of the Vigilant MX1 (NZ) fire alarm system. It covers both the Slimline (FP0893) and 15U (FP1010) cabinet formats, but is applicable also (with adaptation) to build-to-order systems in other cabinets.

MOUNTING INSTRUCTIONS

Location
The MX1 Slimline cabinet is designed to be easily surface mounted on a wall or inset into a window frame or other cavity.

The 15U cabinet is designed to be surface mounted on a wall.

The cabinet location should:

- Be dry, with a moderate ambient temperature, 45°C absolute maximum.
- Not be subject to outdoor conditions without suitable protection.
- Position the LCD to be at typical eye level (see Figure 1).
- Have clear access and viewing for brigade staff and operators.
- Allow for the door to open at least 120°.

The MX1 must not be installed in hazardous areas as defined in AS/NZS 3000.

Figure 1(a) – Recommended Clearances – Slimline Cabinet

Figure 1(b) – Recommended Clearances – 15U Cabinet
Wall Mounting (Slimline Cabinet) (front-service use) – see Figure 2(a)

- Mark a horizontal line on the wall 27mm below the intended top of the cabinet.
- Mark a vertical line from the first line where the centre of the cabinet will be.
- Hold the mounting bracket against the wall with its top edge against the horizontal line and its central hole over the vertical line. Mark the location of the mounting screws.
- Fasten the mounting bracket to the wall but do not completely tighten the screws.
- Hang the cabinet on the mounting bracket and then tighten the screws.
- Drill a hole at the base of the cabinet and put a screw through it to lock the cabinet in position.

Window Mounting Slimline Cabinet (rear-service use)

The MX1 Slimline cabinet can be mounted in a window frame for rear-service use in New Zealand. To do this, mounting holes must be drilled where necessary in the side and top or bottom of the cabinet. The mounting bracket cannot be used.

Note that the cabinet door opens within the vertical profile of the cabinet body, so the cabinet can be mounted flush in a cavity if required.

Wall Mounting (15U Cabinet)

The 15U cabinet is supplied pre-drilled with four keyholes suitable for mounting screws of not more than 8mm shaft diameter and 11mm head diameter. A drilling template is supplied with each unit. Refer Figure 2(b). The keyhole detail is shown in Figure 2(c).

EXTERNAL WIRING

Cable Entry

Slimline Cabinet

There are five 20mm knockouts provided in the top and five knockouts in the bottom of the cabinet. Refer Figure 3(a). Other entry holes can be drilled as required.

To prevent water entering the cabinet, seal unused knockouts and any top cable entries. Where possible, use bottom cable entry with cables going down 100 mm below the cabinet before rising.

15U Cabinet

The 15U cabinet has 2 x 50mm and 5 x 20mm knockouts in the top and 2 x 50mm and 4 x 20mm knockouts in the bottom. Refer Figure 3(b).
Additionally, the 15U cabinet has two knockouts in the rear of the cabinet – behind matching slots in the gearplate. Refer Figure 2(b).

**Figure 2(c) – Keyhole Detail**

**Slime Line Cabinet General Power Outlet (current version)**

A single switched GPO outlet is mounted on the right side of the cabinet, and the power supply module is plugged into it. See Figure 4(a).

The mains outlet is supplied with the MX1 and must be wired by a suitably qualified electrician to comply with NZ electricity safety regulations. A dedicated current-limited supply must be used.

Terminate the incoming Mains earth wire to the screw terminal block beneath the GPO. Do not loosen or remove the earth wire from the terminal block to the GPO.

**Figure 3(a) – Knockout positions on Slimline cabinet**

**Figure 3(b) – Knockout positions on 15U cabinet**

**Figure 4(a) – Slimline Cabinet General Power Outlet**
15U Cabinet

A dual switched GPO is supplied with the MX1 and must be wired by a suitably qualified technician. The mains outlet is supplied with the MX1 and must be wired by a suitably qualified electrician to comply with NZ electricity safety regulations. A dedicated current-limited supply must be used.

It is recommended the cable entry knockout behind the mains block be used for the mains cable entry. Alternatively route the mains cable as shown in Figure 4(b) to minimise electrical interference between the mains supply and the other circuits connected to the electronics.

Terminate the incoming Mains earth wire to the screw terminal block beneath the GPO. Do not loosen or remove the earth wire from the terminal block to the GPO.

Battery Wiring

The MX1 Slimline cabinet has space for a pair of 12V batteries up to 17Ah (or 24Ah mounted on their sides). These will be sufficient for most brigade-connected systems.

The MX1 15U cabinet has space for a pair of 12V batteries up to 40Ah.

Many non-brigade-connected systems will require up to 40Ah batteries to meet the 72 hour standby operation requirements. These will not fit in the MX1 Slimline cabinet, and will require a separate cabinet which must be located as near as practical to the MX1.

The wiring between the external battery cabinet and the MX1 should use 4mm² cable to minimise voltage drop. A 10A thermal cutout (e.g., SU0159) should be wired into the positive battery lead inside the battery cabinet (check maximum loading first). Refer Figure 5.
**Addressable Loop Wiring**

Figure 6 shows the general form of the addressable loop wiring from the MX1.

The screw terminals on the controller board can accommodate loop wire of up to 4.0mm$^2$ in size.

Correct polarity must be maintained around the loop as most MX devices are polarity sensitive.

NZS 4512:2010 requires that short circuit isolators (isolator base, isolator module, or in-built to module/detector) be located at zone boundaries to restrict the effect of short circuits or overloads to a single zone.

Note that the 850P, 850PH and 850H detectors have built-in short circuit isolators when fitted to 4B-C bases.

Refer to the MX1 System Design Manual (LT0361) for detailed information on acceptable current loads and wire sizes for the addressable loop wiring.

A range of brackets is available for mounting certain MX modules in the MX1 15U Cabinet – typically where the MX Loop Cards mount. Refer to the relevant installation instructions LT0557 and LT0591 for details.
**T-GEN 50**

Both the Slimline cabinet and 15U cabinet gear plates are fitted with five plastic standoffs and one metal standoff to mount a T-GEN 50 tone generator. This can be connected to either of the ANC1 or ANC2 relay outputs as shown in Figure 7.

A pre-made loom is available for this purpose, part number LM0319, which will plug in directly to the 6 way header on ANC1. An LM0319 is supplied with each MX1.

If the T-GEN 50 is fitted elsewhere, for example in a separate FP0944 empty Slimline MX1 cabinet, then an LM0401 (1.3m long) can be used or the LM0319 wiring can be extended.

This wiring provides complete supervision of wiring open and short circuits, as well as passing the state of the T-GEN 50’s fault relay to the MX1 controller. The 10kΩ resistor is critical to this supervision and should not be omitted, or a different value substituted.

When the T-GEN 50 Alert and Evacuation tones must be separately controlled by the MX1, one of the GP OUT terminals must be connected to the T-GEN 50’s A/I/E- input, as shown. This is not default operation, and the MX1 must be specially configured.

Refer to the T-GEN 50 Installation Manual (LT0186) for information about its DIP switch and link settings, but the following settings are required at least:

- SW4 = ON, to enable Alarm Input supervision
- SW5=OFF, for non-latching ALM
- LK7 = RELAY, to enable the Fault Relay output
- LK2 and LK6 = MASTER

The MX1 must be configured to have “contact” supervision enabled for whichever of ANC1 or ANC2 relay is used.
Mini-Gen

Mini-Gen is an alternative tone generator to T-GEN 50, but with lower power and fewer facilities.

The MX1 Slimline cabinet gear plate has mounting footprints for two Mini-Gens, overlapped with the T-GEN 50 footprint. The first Mini-Gen should be mounted in the lower position, so that it is earthed by the metal standoff. The second Mini-Gen is mounted on plastic standoffs, and should be earthed to the first Mini-Gen as shown in Figure 8.

On the 15U cabinet gear plate both Mini-Gens are mounted on plastic stand-offs. Earth the Mini-Gens using the spare earth lead included in the panel.

Mini-Gens must be connected to the ANC3 relay output since this has sufficient current rating. This relay can be configured for full supervision of loudspeaker wiring, using the 27kΩ EOLRs provided with the MX1.

All Mini-Gens must have their 2W supervision link fitted. If only one Mini-Gen is used, the unused 27kΩ EOLRs must be connected to its DC terminals so that there are still three EOLRs in total.

The MX1 must be configured to have “ANC3” supervision enabled for the ANC3 relay.

Multiple Branched Loads

Ancillary relay ANC3 can supervise wiring to controlled loads on up to three branches. This output can switch loads up to 5A resistive at 30V. Figure 9 shows the necessary wiring.

The loads must all be isolated with diodes as shown in the figure. A suitable diode for loads up to 1A each is 1N5404.

Inductive loads such as bells must have suppression capacitors or diodes fitted as well.

For a single branch, the EOLR is 9.1kΩ. For two branches, each EOLR is 18kΩ. For three branches, each EOLR is 27kΩ.

Suitable EOLRs are supplied with the MX1.

The MX1 must be configured to have “ANC3” supervision enabled for the ANC3 relay.

Figure 8 – Wiring Ancillary Relay to Mini-Gen(s)

Figure 9 – Wiring for multiple branched loads with supervision
Ancillary Relay Load Supervision

Ancillary relays ANC1 and ANC2 can be used to supervise load wiring for short and open circuit faults, using the wiring shown in Figure 10.

Full supervision is only possible for a single load, or multiple loads wired in series. Multiple parallel loads cannot be reliably supervised.

The load can be wired directly if its resistance is 400Ω to 18kΩ. Loads of less than 400Ω require a series diode for correct supervision. A suitable diode is 1N5404. The minimum rated load is 25Ω.

The MX1 must be configured to have the supervision input operate in "load" mode.

Door Holders

Figure 11 shows wiring for a method of connecting normally-energised loads such as door holders to the ancillary relays, powered from the non-battery-backed supply VNBF, and with wiring supervision.

This method supervises both supply leads, and can be used with either ANC1 or ANC2 relays. The two EOLRs must have the same value, but this can be anything between 2.7kΩ and 27kΩ. Either of the 18kΩ or 27kΩ EOLRs provided with the MX1 are suitable.

Inductive loads such as door holders must have a suppression diode connected as shown. A suitable diode is 1N5404.

Note that ANC1 and ANC2 contacts are only rated at 1A inductive at 30V.

The MX1 must be configured to have the supervision input operate in "door holder" mode.

General Purpose Inputs (IN1, IN2)

MX1 has two identical protected inputs which can be used for supervised connection to clean contacts or open collector style outputs of other equipment, e.g., sprinkler FBA/DBA.

Figure 12 shows examples of connection to a normally-open contact and to an open collector output, both with defect supervision. The EOLRs can be any value between 1.5kΩ and 3.3kΩ; 2.7kΩ EOLRs are provided with the MX1. The diode can be any general purpose silicon diode such as 1N4004.

If supervision is not required, the EOLR can be omitted. If short circuit defect supervision is not required, the diode can be omitted, i.e., wired through. Note that short circuit supervision is not possible for a connection to an open collector output.

The MX1 must be configured with user logic or a zone mapping for these inputs to produce any effect. There is no default action.
General Purpose Outputs (OUT1, OUT2)

MX1 has two protected open collector outputs which can be used for driving small loads, e.g., external buzzers or relays.

Figure 13 shows examples of connection to a fault buzzer and an external relay. The maximum load current is 500mA for each output, i.e., 54Ω minimum load resistance. The relay suppression diode can be any general purpose diode such as 1N4004.

Each output can be configured for open circuit fault detection if this is required.

The MX1 must be configured with user logic or a zone mapping for these outputs to produce any effect. There is no default action.

SGD or Brigade Relay Interface

The gear plate has plastic standoffs fitted to mount a GP SGD, part number PA0862, or GP Brigade Relay Interface, part number PA0861; in the top left part of the Slimline cabinet or on the top of the right-hand gear plate return of the 15U gear plate.

The PA0861 or PA0862 is connected to the Brigade Signalling Interface connector on the Controller either by an FRC loom, part number LM0172, supplied with the unit, or a (longer) LM0084 supplied with the 15U MX1.

RZDU

Up to eight Remote Display Units or Alarm Display Units (Nurse Station Annunciator or Compact FF) can be connected to the RZDU interface on the MX1. Other RZDU protocol devices (e.g. IO-NET or QE90 EWIS) can also be connected to the MX1 via the RZDU bus.

RZDU devices that are separately powered should not be connected to the +VRZDU line, but must be connected to the 0V line.

The TXRZDU and RXRZDU signals must “cross-over” between the MX1 panel and the first RZDU device, as shown in Figure 15. There must not be any wiring crossover between subsequent RZDU devices.

Wiring between RZDU devices can be a daisy chain or a star format.

The cable can be a single four core type or a pair of twin core types.
ZONE LED DISPLAYS

Rear Service Slimline Cabinet

MX1 is supplied with one zone LED display board fitted on the gear plate in a rear service format, as shown in Figure 16.

A second zone display (part number FP1002) can be fitted, as shown in Figure 17.

Note that the FRC loom from the LCD/keyboard on the door must be moved from the first display board to the second display board, and the second display board connected to the first display board with the LM0291 FRC loom provided with the zone display kit (FP1002).

Front Service Slimline & 15U Cabinet

A rear service Slimline cabinet can be converted to front service format by unclipping the display board(s) from the plastic standoffs on the gear plate and moving them to the metal standoff mounts on the front panel, as shown in Figures 18 and 19.

The excess length of the LM0335 loom can be folded and clipped in place on the front panel.

A front service index will also require fitting (see next section).

The 15U cabinet is front service only.
A second front service zone display board (part number FP1002) can be fitted, as shown in Figure 19.

Note that the FRC loom from the LCD/keyboard must be moved from the first display board to the second display board, and the second display board connected to the first display board with the LM0291 FRC loom provided with the zone display kit (FP1002).

The 15U cabinet can optionally be fitted with up to two 4U doors (ME0457) which can each hold five of these zone display modules, giving a total of 191 zones of indication. One LM0092 cable will be needed to run from the LCD/keyboard to the highest number zone LED board on the ME0457, and 1 x LM0056 will be needed to connect LED displays on one ME0457 to either the next or to the MX1 4U inner door. An additional LM0056 will be needed when the second ME0457 is fitted. Drawing 1982-88 shows example arrangements.

ZONE DISPLAY LABELLING

Front Service Slimline & 15U Cabinet

Zone displays mounted on the front panel can be labelled with strips of card slipped through the slot in the panel above each display. A pre-printed set of labels on grey card is available as LB0600 (5 strips per sheet). One sheet is supplied with each MX1.

Alternatively, a template file (LT0369) is available. The required text is entered into this template document, which is then printed at 100% scaling onto suitable material (grey card).

The optional Slimline cabinet front service index (part number FA2417) is fastened to the door of the cabinet with four hex head screws supplied with the MX1. The engraving on the front service index needs to match the wording of the zone indicator labelling.

Plastic push-in blanking plugs (HW0287) are also supplied with the MX1. These are a press-fit into the front door index mounting holes when a front service index is not required. Refer Figure 20. 15U cabinets will generally require a separate index and zone display unit for brigade use.
Rear Service Slimline Cabinet

Zone displays in a rear service format are labelled by engraving the rear service index. The rear service index, supplied with each MX1 Slimline cabinet, can be removed by removing the internal gear plate holding the controller and other circuit boards. See page 3 for details of removing the gear plate.

Blank strips from LB0600 may be slipped into the unused front panel zone display positions to hide the holes and fasteners in the panel.

MX Loop Card

The installation of the MX Loop Card is detailed in the MX1 Loop Card Install Instructions (LT0443). A copy of LT0443 is included with every FP0950 MX Loop Card kit.

Remote Fire Brigade Panel (RFBP)

The MX1 Remote FBP is powered by and communicates with the MX1 panel. Installation and wiring of the RFBP is described in LT0545, supplied with each RFBP.

MX1 15U Cabinet

Additional installation and wiring information is contained in the MX1-Au Fire Alarm System – Wiring Diagrams (LT0442). Note that some information in LT0442 is Australian-specific.

MX1 Networking

MX1 panels can be networked together in a variety of ways normally using copper data cable or fibre optic cable. Depending on the system design requirements the network interface will either be Intelligent Hubs (I-HUBs) or Panel-Link IP Bridges (PIBs). I-HUBs are usually interconnected in a ring using RS485 data copper cable, but can also be interconnected with fibre optic cable with the addition of OSD139 Fibre Optic modems. PIBs are usually used with Fibre Optic switches, Ethernet Extenders, or shielded Ethernet (STP) cables. This section covers the most common applications and includes the mounting of the I-HUB and PIB in the NZ Slimline and 15U cabinets, the wiring between the I-HUB / PIB and the MX1 Controller board, and the mounting and wiring of OSD139 Fibre Optic modems for use within I-HUB and the mounting and wiring of Moxa Fibre Optic Ethernet switches for use with the PIB.

Ring Networking Using I-HUBs

For detailed information on mounting, wiring and programming of the I-HUB including use in other configurations and network topologies please refer to the Panel-Link Intelligent I-HUB User’s Manual (LT0229).

The I-HUB can be used in a number of different network configurations. It is recommended to use the “RING” configuration shown in Figure 21. The I-HUB comes pre-configured for ring operation, with Port 5 (J4) connected to the MX1 serial port configured for networking.

![Figure 21 – Network Ring Example](image-url)
Installation Guide

MX1 Fire Alarm System (NZ)

I-HUB Wiring

The I-HUB is powered by one of the MX1’s +VBF supplies. This supply must not be used for any directly-connected field wiring, to ensure that fuse failure caused by an external wiring fault does not disable the network. Alternatively, the I-HUB (and fibre modems if included) could be powered off the Loop Interface Supply terminals J33 using a fused power lead (e.g., a spare LM0459 supplied with an MX Loop Card). The I-HUB’s J4 TTL serial port is connected using loom LM0152 to whichever serial port (0, 2, 3 or 4) is configured in the MX1 for networking as shown in Figure 22.

![I-HUB Board and MX1 Controller Board](image)

**Figure 22 – I-HUB to MX1 Wiring**

I-HUB Copper Ring

The I-HUBs are typically connected in a ring configuration as shown in Figure 23.

![I-HUB Ring Wiring](image)

**Figure 23 – I-HUB Ring Wiring**

Links LK11, LK12, LK13 and LK14 must be installed on each I-HUB.

Wire the RS485 ring, preferably using shielded cable, from Port 2 TXB+ and TXB- to Port 1 RXA+ and RXA- on the next I-HUB, repeating around the ring. The cable shields should be wired to the shield terminals. The two shield screw terminals are joined together and are isolated from the chassis and I-HUB power grounds.

In ring mode, the I-HUB network ports 1 and 2 are pre-configured to operate at 57,600 baud. The recommended maximum cable length is 300 meters un-terminated (when using 0.75mm² screened cable). When ports 1 and 2 are terminated, the cable length (0.75mm² screened cable) may be increased to 1,500 meters. Termination is detailed in Section 3.9 of the I-HUB User Manual (LT0229).
**I-HUB Fibre Optic Ring**

Ports 1 and 2 can be combined to operate in a 2-wire ring arrangement with other I-HUBs using fibre optic modems and fibre optic cable. Fibre optic modems convert the RS485 signal interface into optical signals for transfer via optical cable. Fibre optic transmission is not affected by electrically 'noisy' environments and offers significant advantage where long ‘cable’ lengths are required.

For fibre segments, I-HUB links LK11 and LK13 (Port 1), LK12 and LK14 (Port 2), (located either side of the screw terminal block) must be removed.

Figure 24 shows a wiring diagram for use with OSD139AF optical modems. These are the recommended fibre optic modems for use with the I-HUB. These units support a maximum baud rate of 57,600 over two fibres per leg. The DTE/DCE switch needs to be set in the DTE position.

![Figure 24 – I-HUB Fibre Ring Wiring](image)

The LM0572 cable should have the 10 way FRC connector cut off, and the labelled leads wired into the appropriate terminals of the I-HUB.

The OSD139 fibre optic modem is available in both single-mode (OSD139AFL) and multi-mode (OSD139AF) variants.

Typically, single-mode fibre is suitable for a least 25km and multi-mode for at least 3km. However specific optical loss budget calculations will need to have been carried out for the design of the network.

**Note:** In Figure 24 the isolated RS485 ports 1 and 2 are connected to the I HUB’s 0V and 24V. This could violate the earth isolation system and therefore both the segment on port 1 and the segment on port 2 must use fibre optic cabling. Isolation is still maintained between I HUBs via the non-conductive nature of fibre cabling.

If an I-HUB requires both copper and fibre connections contact Johnson Controls technical support for details.
I-HUB Mounting

Slimline Cabinet

The I-HUB (FP0771) is mounted in the left side of the cabinet. Remove the I-HUB module from its mounting plate and mount it on the standoffs using 8 screws as shown in Figure 25. Optional OSD fibre modems can be mounted on the gear plate or on the right-hand side of the cabinet in place of the MX1 Loop Card using the FP1032 OSD139 Fibre Optic Modem Bracket (see Figure 25 & 26).

![I-HUB mounting in Slimline cabinet](image1)

**Note:** When using fibre cabling you must allow for cable entry and the minimum bend radius in deciding the cable route to the modems (commonly 60-90mm for field cables, 40mm for patch leads).

15U Cabinet

The I-HUB (FP0771) is usually mounted on the right hand gearplate flange (see Figure 27). Optional OSD fibre modems can be mounted on the MX1 gearplate in place of MX1 Loop Cards by using the FP1032 OSD139 Fibre Optic Modem Bracket (see Figure 26).

**Note:** When using fibre cabling you must allow for cable entry and the minimum bend radius in deciding the cable route to the modems (commonly 60-90mm for field cables).

Networking Using PIBs

For detailed information on mounting, wiring and programming the PIB, Moxa switch and Ethernet Extender please refer to the PIB User Manual (LT0519).

The PIB comes pre-configured for the recommended “RING” configuration using Moxa fibre switches as shown in Figure 28.

![PIB Ring Network](image2)
PIB Wiring

The PIB and other network equipment are powered by the MX1 via one of the MX1’s +VBF supplies. This supply must not be used for any directly-connected field wiring. Alternatively, the PIB, Moxa switch, and Ethernet Extender (if present) can be powered off the LOOP INTERFACE supply terminals J33, using a fused lead (e.g., a spare LM0459 supplied with an MX Loop Card). The PIB’s J24 serial port is connected using loom LM0576 to whichever serial port (0, 2, 3 or 4) is configured in the MX1 for networking.

![PIB and MX1 Wiring Diagram](image)

Figure 29 – PIB to MX1 Wiring

To enable the PIB to be used to remotely access the MX1 for programming, remote diagnostics or remote operation, then a null modem serial cable LM0076 must be fitted between the PIB’s RS232 Port J22 and the MX1’s Diag/Prog port J22 as shown in Figure 29.

The PIB is connected to the Moxa Fibre/Ethernet switch as shown in Figure 30.

![PIB and Moxa Switch Wiring Diagram](image)

Figure 30 – PIB and Moxa Switch Wiring
Two standard versions of the Moxa fibre switch are available from Johnson Controls:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part No</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SU0319</td>
<td>MOXA 5 PORT E/NET SW (2 MULTI MODE FIBRE)</td>
<td>This switch has 3 Ethernet ports and 2 multi-mode fibre ports with SC connectors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SU0320</td>
<td>MOXA 5 PORT E/NET SW (2 SINGLE MODE FIBRE)</td>
<td>This switch has 3 Ethernet ports and 2 single-mode fibre ports with SC connectors.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If shielded CAT3/5/6 copper Ethernet cable (STP) is being used to connect from one Moxa switch to the next (<100m) refer to the PIB User Manual (LT0519) for installation and wiring details.

A Westermo Ethernet Extender module (SU0328) may be used to provide a bidirectional extension of Ethernet signals over a single cable pair. It is designed for use with telephone cable, but will generally work with other cable types, albeit over a shorter distance for the same speed.

The quoted performance is 9 Mbps over 2,000m or 3 Mbps over 5,000m (0.5mm² cable). However the speed achieved may vary depending on the cable. If you propose to use an Ethernet Extender over existing cabling that is not telephone cable, it would be prudent to do some tests before assuming that the existing cable will be satisfactory.

**Note:** 3 Mbps is adequate for most fire networks.

See Figure 31 for wiring, and refer to the PIB User Manual (LT0519) for configuring the Ethernet Extenders as "CO" (Central Office) or "CPE" (Customer Premises Equipment).

![Ethernet Extender Wiring](image)

**PIB Mounting**

The PIB (FP0986) is required to be earthed and the recommended earthing method is via 2 metal standoffs (J17 and J19) in the positions shown in Figure 32. The other standoffs may be plastic or metal. If J17 and J19 are not earthed this way, then earth leads (included with the PIB) must be fitted to the adjacent earth tabs J23 and J25, with the leads electrically connected to the gearplate/cabinet earth.

![PIB Earthing](image)
Slimline Cabinet

The PIB is mounted on the 5 plastic standoffs and 1 metal standoff on the left side of the gear plate as shown in Figure 33.

An Earth loom must be connected between the J25 Earth tab (top left) on the PIB to the Earth stud on the left side of the cabinet.

A Moxa switch and one Ethernet extender (or 2 Ethernet extenders) can be mounted using one FP1012 mounting bracket. This bracket is mounted using 4 screws as shown in Figure 33.

**Note:** The Moxa switch needs to be earthed to the cabinet via the earth screw on its top, and the Ethernet extender requires 10mm of clear air around it for ventilation.

**Note:** When using fibre cabling you must allow for cable entry and minimum bend radius in deciding the fibre cable route to the switch (commonly 60-90mm for field cables, 40mm for patch leads).

The batteries will need to be located in a separate cabinet.

15U Cabinet

The recommended mounting position for the PIB is on the right hand gearplate flange. This provides suitable earthing. Alternatively the PIB can be mounted on the left side of the gear plate on one of the two suitable footprints, but this will leave less room for MX Loop Cards, etc.

Figure 34 shows the 3 possible mounting positions for the PIB on the 15U MX1 gearplate.

When mounting the PIB in position 2, earth leads will need to be fitted between earth tabs J23 and J25 and the gearplate. When mounting the PIB in position 3 an earth lead will be required to be fitted between earth tab J25 and the gearplate. No earth lead is required for J23 as there is a metal standoff on the gearplate.

A Moxa switch and one Ethernet extender (or 2 Ethernet extenders) can be mounted using one FP1012 mounting bracket. This bracket is mounted on the left side of the gearplate, as shown in Figure 35. Note the Moxa switch needs to be earthed to the cabinet via the earth screw on its top, and the Ethernet extender requires 10mm of clear air around it for ventilation.

It is possible to mount the PIB and the FP1012 in the same position to allow room for other devices such as MX Loop Cards. But in this case only the Moxa switch or an Ethernet Extender can be mounted on the FP1012 bracket and the PIB LEDs will not be visible.
Figure 35 – PIB Mounting Example with Fibre Switch

**Note:** When using fibre cabling you must allow for cable entry and minimum bend radius in deciding the fibre cable route to the switch (commonly 60-90mm for field cables, 40mm for patch leads).

**AS1668 Fire Fan Controls**

![Fan Control Boards Wiring Diagram](image)

**Figure 36 – MX1 Fan Control Boards Wiring Diagram**
AS1668 fan controls are mounted in MX1 15U panels by using MX1 AS1668 3U 19" rack doors (FP1056) that come with 2 fan controls fitted. Each door can accommodate 12 controls in total by the addition of five FP1057 Fan Controls Expansion Kits. Each kit provides 2 fan controls. The MX1 panel can support up to 126 fan controls (63 boards), although additional cabinets will be required for more than 36 controls in a 15U cabinet.

Installation of the MX1 Fan Controls is detailed in the MX1 Fan Controls Install Instructions (LT0587). A copy of LT0587 is included with every FP1056 MX1 Fan Controls 3U 19" rack door and FP1057 MX1 Fan Controls expansion kit.

A generalized wiring arrangement is shown in Figure 36.

Note:
The DIP switch on each fan control needs to be set to a unique odd number from 1 to 125. All controls must have their 'M' switch set to ON except the one that connects to the MX1 Controller or MX Loop Card serial port, which has its 'M' switch set to OFF.

**INITIAL POWER ON**
The MX1 is shipped with a factory default configuration loaded.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WARNING:</th>
<th>Do not connect the battery when first powering up. Use the mains power supply alone to start with, so that the current into any wiring faults will be limited to a reasonably safe level.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>When the MX1 system is first powered-up, its default factory configuration will make its GP outputs and ANC outputs turn on and off at approximately 30 second intervals.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Care should therefore be taken that the activation of outputs at first power-up will not cause adverse effects. Ensure that alerting devices, brigade signalling, and other outputs are not initially connected, or are otherwise isolated.

Note also that with the factory default configuration there will almost certainly be some combination of unusual faults displayed – some of which come and go as the outputs turn on and off. This is normal for the default configuration.

A suitable site-specific database configuration should be loaded into the MX1 before further connections are made, and before any testing commences.

Temporarily disconnect the alerting device(s), and switch the MX1 on.

The green “POWER” LED on the controller should light, and the yellow “C” LED should flash once a second.

The LCD/keyboard will beep briefly, and the LCD will display its software version number briefly before changing to the main MX1 system display.

Within 30 seconds, the buzzer should sound. Press SILENCE BUZZER on the keypad to stop the noise. Press FAULTS and verify that a battery connection fault is displayed. (This may take up to 30 seconds).

Connect the battery. The green “BATT CONN” LED on the controller should light, unless the battery is very flat. If this LED does not light, briefly short together the pins of adjacent LK3 with a screwdriver or similar. The LED should light, and the battery should start charging. If the battery is very, very flat, short LK3 for a longer period until the charger can pull the battery voltage up enough.

Within 30 seconds, the battery connection fault should clear.

Temporarily connect one of the 0V terminals on the controller to the gear plate. Within 10 seconds, an earth fault should be indicated. Remove the connection. The earth fault should clear within 10 seconds.

Note that connecting a PC to the Diag/Prog serial port may also generate an earth fault (depending on the PC). This is normal and will clear when the PC is disconnected.

At this stage, all the field wiring can be connected to the MX1. If an earth fault occurs when a piece of wiring is connected, this wiring should be checked and the fault cleared before proceeding further.
Final Configuration
The MX1 site configuration data file is created separately and loaded into the MX1 using special software.

Design of the fire alarm system is outside the scope of this installation guide. Refer to the MX1 System Design Manual (LT0361).

Operation
An MX1 Operator Manual (LT0344) is supplied with each MX1. This manual describes how to use the alphanumeric display and keypad on the front of the MX1 to view the status of the system and to perform basic service functions.

For more detailed information about testing and maintenance of the system, refer to the MX1 Service Manual (LT0366).

Installation Hardware Supplied

* = Slimline cabinet only
# = 15U cabinet only

- EOLRs: 2 x 2.7kΩ, 1 x 9.1kΩ, 2 x 18kΩ, 3 x 27kΩ, 1 x 5.6kΩ
- 1 x LT0344 MX1 Operator Manual
- 1 x LT0360 MX1 NZ Installation Guide
- 1 x LT0356 Inspection Checklist or LT0542 15U Checklist
- 1 x LM0319 TGEN Connection Loom
- 4 x M3 x 12mm screws – for mounting optional Zone Display Board, T-GEN, etc.
- 1 x 003 key
- 4 x M5 screws, nuts and washers for attaching battery leads to batteries
- Battery leads - 1 x Red, 1 x black, 1 x red inter-battery link
- 2 x LB0600 zone display blanking strips
- 4 x plastic plugs to fill front service index mounting holes if not used *
- 2 x FA1163, M4 Barrel Nuts (for Mains Socket) *
- 1 x Cabinet Mounting Bracket *
- 1 x Bulgin key for Silence Alarms, Services Restore & Evacuation switches
- 4 x hex-head screws for mounting front service index *
- 2 x FU0048, 3A fuses (spares) #
- 2 x WA0040, M6 plastic washers (spares for door modules) #
- 1 x LM0231 Earth Loom (spare to earth modules) #
- 1 x LM0084 long 10-way FRC (for SGD) #
- 1 x LT0435 Cabinet Mounting Template #
- 1 x Wormald Domex Label #
## Specifications

**Physical**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dimension</th>
<th>Slimline</th>
<th>15U</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dimensions</td>
<td>590 x 480 x 140mm (H x W x D)</td>
<td>750 x 550 x 210mm (H x W x D)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>1.2mm mild steel, zinc coated. Baked epoxy powdercoat finish. 003 key</td>
<td>1.6mm mild steel, zinc coated. Baked epoxy powdercoat finish. 003 key</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shipping Weight</th>
<th>Slimline</th>
<th>15U</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12 kg approx., excluding batteries</td>
<td>24 kg approx., excluding batteries</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Environmental**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Temperature/Humidity</th>
<th>0 to +45°C operating, up to 95% RH (non-condensing)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cabinet Protection</td>
<td>IP41 (Slimline), IP30 (15U)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Power Supply**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mains Input</th>
<th>Single phase 200-260VAC, 50-60Hz, 1.2A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DC Output</td>
<td>27.3V, 5.0A DC charging, 5.5A DC current limit (nominal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4.0A DC continuous term long term Slimline model (FP0893)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Batteries</td>
<td>Slimline holds 2 x 12V sealed lead-acid batteries, up to 17Ah capacity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(24Ah possible side-on). 15U cabinet holds up to 40Ah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fused Supplies</td>
<td>Three VBF and one VRZDU terminals (battery-backed) and one VNBF (non battery-backed) terminal, wire capacity 2.5mm². Each output is fused at 3A (20 x 5 slow blow cartridge type)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Addressable Device Loop**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output loop current terminals</th>
<th>Up to 1.0A continuous. Overcurrent cutout at 1.1A (nominal)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Power Terminals</td>
<td>AL+, AL-, AR+, AR-. Wire capacity 4.0mm²</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MX Loop Card**

| Output loop current terminals | Up to 1.0A continuous. Overcurrent cutout at 1.1A (nominal) |
| Loop Terminals               | AL+, AL-, AR+, AR-. Wire capacity 4.0mm² |
| Power Terminals              | +24V, 0V x 2. Wire capacity 4.0mm² |

**Inputs**

| GP IN 1                     | Two protected supervised general purpose inputs suitable for connection to or open collector outputs. EOLR value is 1.5kΩ-3.3kΩ. |
| GP OUT 2                    | Each relay provides a voltage-free set of changeover contacts. Rated at 1A inductive or 2A resistive at 30VDC. Configurable contact, load or door-holder mode supervision. |

**Ancillary Relay Outputs**

| ANC1 and ANC2               | A single set of voltage-free changeover contacts, 5A resistive at 30V. Negative bias supervision of up to three branches of wiring is possible from this relay. EOLR values are 9.1kΩ for a single branch, 2 x 16kΩ for a double branch and 3 x 27kΩ for a triple branch. |
|                            | ANC1 has a demountable screw terminal header compatible with pre-made loom LM0319 to connect to a T-GEN 50 tone generator. |
|                            | ANC2 has 2.5mm² capacity screw terminals. |

**Other Outputs**

| GP OUT 1                    | Two protected general purpose open collector 2.5mm² outputs which can be used to drive loads of up to 500mA. Load mode supervision is optional on these outputs. |
| GP OUT 2                    | Male DB9 connector configured as DTE. For connection to PC for diagnostics, programming, or firmware update. Requires null-modem cable, e.g., LM0076. |

**Serial Ports**

| Serial Port 1               | Male DB9 connector configured as DTE. Suitable for connection to a logging printer. Requires null-modem cable for printer connection, e.g., LM0076. |
| Other Serial Ports          | Five 10-way headers configured as logic level (0-5V) DTE. Display Port is dedicated to the LCD/Keyboard connection. Data rate is fixed at 19200 bps, 8 bits, no parity. Serial Port 0 by default is assigned to RZDU, but can be re-assigned to other functions. Serial ports 2, 3, 4 and 0 are configurable for MX Loop Cards, Remote FBP, or Network Interface. |
| RZDU Port                   | Four 2.5mm² capacity screw terminals, for connection to up to 8 remote display devices using proprietary RZDU protocol. |

**Brigade Interfaces**

| SGD Interface              | 10 way FRC header suitable for connection to VIGILANT® GP SGD (PA0862) or GP Brigade Relay Interface (PA0861). |
| ASE Interface              | Isolated and protected screw terminal, 4mm² capacity, for 2 wire connection to an ASE FAS input. Transmits Alarm, Fault and Isolate. (Not currently used in NZ). |
| Brigade Relays             | Three sets of voltage-free changeover contacts, rated at 1A inductive at 30V, with 2.5mm² capacity terminals, for Fire/Alarm, Defect/Fault, and Isolate/Disable signalling. |

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