

## Electrical Signaling

Electrical protective signaling systems are configurations of components used to produce alarm signals indicative of fire, smoke, sprinkler waterflow or other emergency and to produce supervisory signals indicative of conditions needing attention with respect to protection equipment or watch service. System configurations are classified according to where and how the signals are received. The categories are commonly designated as local, municipal, remote station, proprietary, emergency voice/alarm communication, emergency communication, and central station. Auxiliary systems are either local or proprietary systems interconnected with a municipal system.

This category presents the major system component categories and the integrated system configurations. The selection of components to form a hybrid system should be made only by those skilled in system design. Also, the suitability of any system application should be judged on the basis of the hazard(s) being protected.

## Local Protective Signaling

Local systems produce alarm and/or supervisory signals within the protected property, which may not be constantly attended. The systems are electrically supervised, include a secondary power supply having sufficient capacity to operate the system for 24 hours under maximum normal load and often are primarily for the purpose of providing occupant evacuation signals. Some local systems also provide for signaling to a constantly attended remote location.

The heart of a signaling system consists of a control unit to which are connected the initiating and signal indicating circuits. The control unit is usually in a separate enclosure, provides power to its external circuits, and often is of modular design to enable flexibility in obtaining multiple functions. In a coded signaling system, transmitters may be either separate from or integral to a control; they transmit to the control or from a control to remote receiving equipment. The equipment listed below, in conjunction with peripheral devices, may be used to form a complete system or a portion of a multizone system.

## TRIGA SWIFT™ Network

### TRIGA SWIFT™ Network PR460221

SWIFT™ proprietary mesh network.  
Basic System Features, Components and Modules are:

<b>Model:</b>	<b>Description:</b>	<b>FM Project ID</b>
Operating Band	Lower ISM Band [902 - 928MHz].	
TRW-GI Wireless System Gateway	Acts as a bridge between FM Approved Notifier fire alarm control panels. Multiple mesh networks can be used on each panel. Up to 49 addressable devices can be used on each mesh network. These wireless fire devices communicate with the TRW-GI over the wireless network formed by the devices and the TRW-GI. The TRW-GI is powered by either the TRIGA control panel Signaling Line circuit (SLC) or by any external +24VDC FM Approved power supply (rated 18Vdc to 30Vdc). The communication protocol provided to the TRW-GI is the FlashScan protocol on the SLC to communicate with the panel, while the TRW-GI uses a proprietary wireless protocol (SWIFT™ Network) to communicate with the wireless devices.	PR460221
Compatible FM Approved fire alarm control panels	TR-2100R and TR-2100B	PR460065
FM Approved TRIGA wireless input devices compatible with the network	Models TRW-PHOTO, TRW-ACCLIMATE and Photoelectric Smoke Sensors, TRW-HEAT and TRW-HEAT-ROR Temperature Sensors and TRW-MONITOR Monitor Module and TRW-RELAY Relay Module along with System Sensor Models B210W and B501W Wireless Detector bases.	PR460220
FM Approved wireless output devices compatible with the network	See below:	

<p>L-Series AV bases (Part numbers: WAV-RL, WAV-CRL, WAV-WL, WAV-CRL WAV = Wireless Audio Visual C=Ceiling W=White R=Red L=L-Series compatible</p>	<p>The wireless AV base is powered by eight CR123A or DL123A batteries. Four batteries are used to power the notification element and the other four are used to power radio communication element. The module has an LED to indicate the activation and trouble status. The module requires a non-compact wall or ceiling FM Approved System Sensor L-series notification device. A notification device with an audible component must be set to a non-coded setting. Each AV device requires two consecutive SLC addresses on the Fire Alarm Control panel, which is set using a rotary code switch on the AV device and setting the base address. The AV device will also occupy the address following the base address.</p>	<p>3062564</p>
<p>W-SYNC NAC synchronization module</p>	<p>The module works with wireless AV bases to provide audio and visual synchronization of a wireless notification appliance to a wired notification appliance. Synchronization is only available with notification appliances that use the System Sensor synchronization protocol. The W-SYNC also provides wireless control and monitoring of a NAC circuit expander or power supply. The W-SYNC module operates from 24VDC power with supplemental battery support. A trouble will be generated at the panel if batteries are not installed or at a low battery level. Synchronization is not available during supplemental battery operation. The module has an LED to indicate the activation and trouble status.</p>	<p>3062564</p>
<p>TRW-PULL-DA pull stations</p>	<p>The pull station is powered by four CR123A or DL123A batteries. The device has an LED to indicate the activation and trouble status. The pull station occupies one module address.</p>	<p>PR460220</p>

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<b>Company Website:</b>	Not Available
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<b>Listing Country:</b>	United States of America
<b>Certification Type:</b>	FM Approved