NAPCO | COMMERCIAL
FIREWOLF

Addressable Heat Detector FWC-FSLC-HEAT

Reviewed for Code Compliance
Inspections Division
Approved with Conditions
Date: 02/06/17

FEATURES:

- Low Profile - Only 2.0" high, including base
- Simple and reliable device addressing method
- Uses the noise-immune Digital Communication Protocol (DCP), which utilizes interrupts for fast response to fires
- Adjustable threshold temperature 135°F - 150°F (determined at Firewolf FACP)

SIGNALING UL LISTED

DESCRIPTION:

The FWC-FSLC-HEAT Heat sensor incorporates a highly linear thermistor circuit, with the thermistor mounted externally. The specially designed cover protects the thermistor while allowing maximum air flow. The thermistor circuit produces a voltage proportional to temperature which is scaled and transmitted as a digitally encoded value to the control panel. When the ambient temperature exceeds a pre-programmed threshold (fixed temperature), the sensor transmits an interrupt to the control panel indicating a fire alarm. The fire alarm control panel can adjust the sensor threshold for different Standard's requirements.

Up to 127 devices are permitted on each loop. A sensor address can be set by a hand-held programming unit. The sensor mounts to an electronics free base and incorporates a locking mechanism for a secure installation. The base provides mounting slots, terminals for field wiring, and a third contact for a remote indicator / LED. The sensor incorporates dual LEDs for easy viewing of sensor status.

APPLICATION:

The Napco FWC-FSLC-HEAT sensor provides accurate temperature measurement data to the fire alarm control panel. This sensor is particularly suited to environments where heat detectors are usually unsuitable because of the presence of system or cooking fumes such as in a kitchen.

LISTINGS:

- UL521: Heat Detectors for Fire Protective Signaling Systems (FWC-FSLC-HEAT)
- NFPA 72 National Fire Alarm Code
- CSFM: California State Fire Marshall

ENGINEERING SPECIFICATION:

Heat sensors are installed in accordance with NFPA (National Fire Protection Association) 72, the UL Listed Spacing Requirements and the rules and regulations set forth by the local authorities having jurisdiction. Automatic heat sensors shall be Underwriters Laboratories (UL) Listed.

The base shall permit direct interchange with the Napco FWC-FSLC-HEAT photoelectric heat sensor. The vandal-resistant, security locking feature shall be used in those areas as indicated on the drawing. The locking feature shall be optional and can be implemented when required. It shall be possible to perform a functional test of the sensor without generating heat. The test method shall simulate the effects of heat on the device to ensure testing of internal circuitry.

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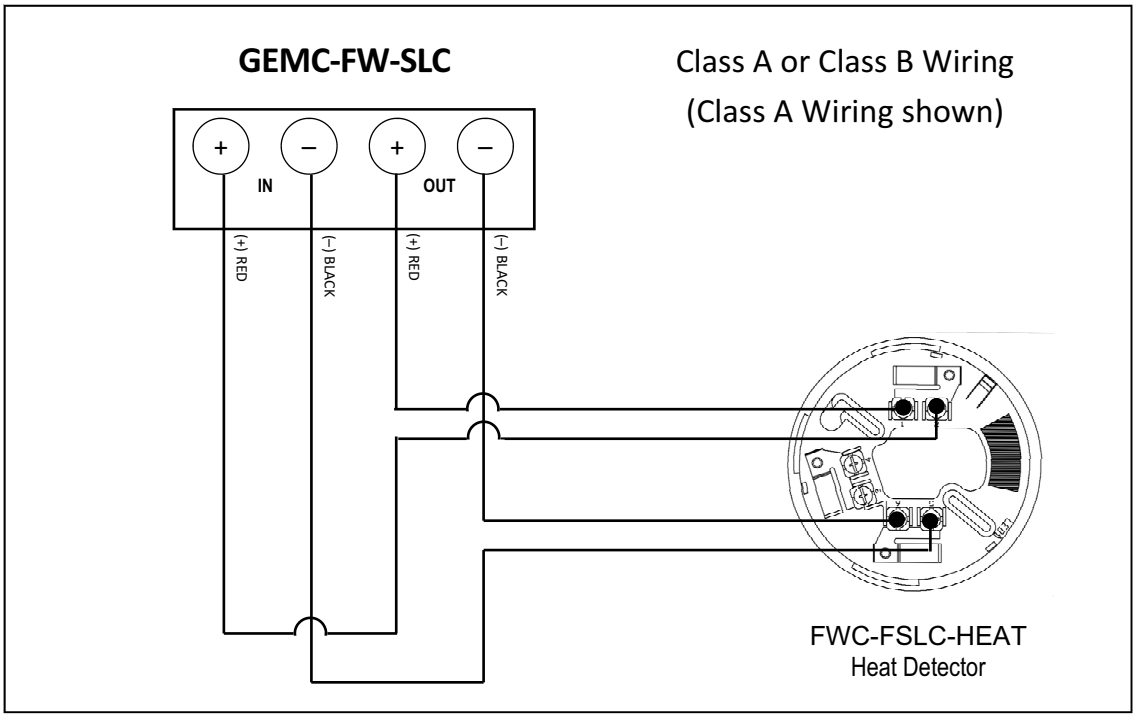
SPECIFICATIONS	
Operating Voltage Range (V_H) (S-SC)	24 ~ 40.7 VDC; 41 VDC Max
Current Consumption (S-SC) Normal Mode	350µA Typical; 500µA Maximum
Current Consumption (S-SC) when polled	2mA
Device Type Code	98 Hex
Operating Temperature	14°F to 122°F (-10°C to 50°C)
UL Listed Temperature	32°F to 115°F (0°C to 47°C)
Storage Temperature	-4°F to 140°F (-20°C to 60°C)
Dimensions	3-15/16"D x 1-9/16"H
Environment	Indoor Use Only
Visual Alarm / Power Indicator	Dual LED



Coverage

- One heat detector covers up to 2500 square feet (233 square meters). Consider local conditions and codes along with engineering evaluations to determine the proper spacing and specifications

WARNING: HEAT DETECTORS ARE NOT LIFE SAFETY DEVICES. WHERE LIFE SAFETY IS A FACTOR SMOKE DETECTORS ARE RECOMMENDED.

Examples:

You may use 50 foot (15.2m) spacing on smooth ceilings for heat detectors. Beams and other obstructions extending more than 18" (45.7cm) below the ceiling reduce the effective range of the detectors. Such obstructions should designate a new separation point, and be considered a border for a new section.

Beams or other obstructions extending more than 8" (20.3cm) but less than 18" (45.7cm) require reduced spacing at the perpendicular of the obstructions. **NOTE:** FOR INFORMATION ON DIFFERING STYLES OF CONSTRUCTION, CONSULT THE NFPA HANDBOOK, SECTION 72.

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