ARIES-MLX, ARIES NET*Link*

Printer Port Output for Remote Annunciators

Technical Guide

Kidde
Fire Systems

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1.0 OVERVIEW

This document details the output of the printer port of the ARIES NET*Link* or ARIES-MLX control unit. This data can be exported to support a remote annunciator module.

By default this port is inactive. To enable this port, access the SET>Port Control menu from the keypad or use the remote configuration software.

2.0 DATA FORMAT

On either RS232 port configured for printer output, the data is presented as:

- 38400 baud
- no parity
- 8 data bits
- 1 stop bit

There is no handshaking on this port.

If configured, the USB Printer Port will transmit the data in the format described here. The interface device must 'attach' by mimicking one of the following printers:

- Okidata Microline 186 (USB printer)
- Okidata Microline 320 (Both USB and RS232 printers)
- Epson FX-890 (USB printer)

3.0 SOFTWARE

Output on this port is in three lines as follows:

- The first line is the time and date of the event
- The second line is the event itself.
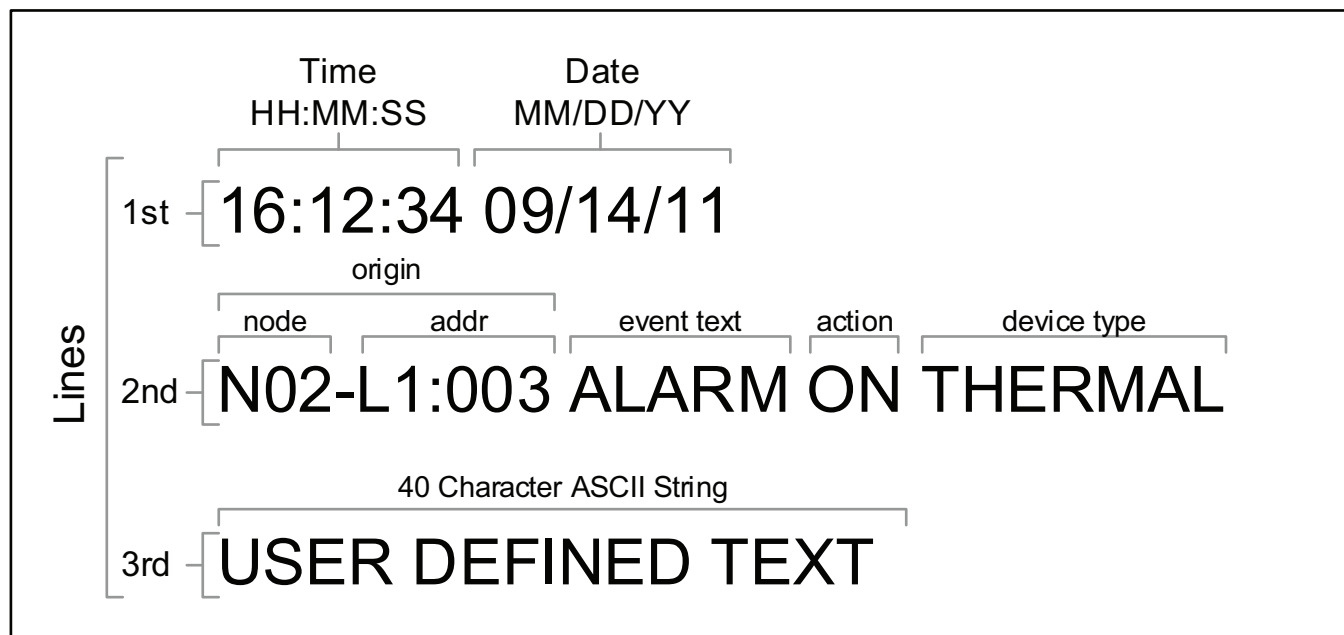- The third line (when present) is the programmable text string associated with some events.

Figure 1. Typical SLC Event Printout

3.1 First Line Format

The first line lists the time and date of the event. The line is terminated with a CR (0Dh) LF (0Ah). The time is displayed in 24Hr/Military format.

For example:

16:12:34 09/14/11

3.2 Second Line Format

The second line lists the type of event being reported. Events can be divided into three types - detector events, panel events and miscellaneous events. The panel event category can be subdivided into Initiating (SLC) device events, I/O module events, and Main CPU events. The line is terminated with CR (0Dh) LF (0Ah).

Note carefully both the spelling and the number of spaces present.

In these lists the following mnemonics are used:

Dettype	"AAM"
	"RR"
	"ASM"
	"ION"
	"PHOTO"
	"THERMAL"
	"PALM"
	"ALARM"
	"MANUAL ALM"
	"MAN REL"
	"ABORT"
	"SPV"
	"WATERFLOW"
	"NORMAL"
	"TBL"
	"SQUIRT"
	"FAN"
	"DRILL"
	"SIL"
	"RESET"
	"ACK"
	"RRM"
	"SPURT"
	"MACRO SWITCH"
	"UNKNOWN TYPE"
ONF	"ON" ("ON ", padded with a space)
	"OFF"
	""- No Action

addr	(each of these may be followed by one or more digits)
"SG"	(On board NAC circuit, 1-4)
"RY"	(Relay circuit, 1-3)
"AR"	(Agent Release circuit, 1-2)
"MAIN DISPLAY"	(no address)
"RDCM"	(Remote Display and Control Module 1-15)
"LAM"	
"ATM"	
"IIM"	
"HSD"	
"ICM"	
"SLC"	
"NIC"	(network module specific events, not NODE specific)
"RNAC"	
"RELAY"	
"DACT"	
"CITY TIE"	
"PMU"	
"OG"	
"RG"	

For network systems, events can be preceded by a node number in the following format, where N01 represents node #1.

N01-L1:005 ALARM ON PHOTO

This node number will only be displayed or transmitted for events that originate from other nodes, not the panel that is connected to the printer. All events discussed below can be preceded by a node number string.

3.2.1   SLC Device Events

These events within this section relate to devices interfaced to the MCB via the Signal Line Circuit (SLC).

3.2.1.1   Event Format

SLC Device events follow the same general format, with a few exceptions, they are all compiled using the following templates:

Local SLC Device Events:

"[*addr*] [*event text*] [*ONF*] [*Devtype*]\r\l" - "L1:005 ALARM ON PHOTO"

Remote SLC Device Events:

"[*node*][*addr*] [*event text*] [*ONF*] [*Devtype*]\r\l" - "N01-L1:005 ALARM ON PHOTO"

Where:

addr

" LX:YYY" - X = originating loop (1-8), YYY = device address (000-255)

node

" NXX-" - XX = originating node (01-64)

Device L1:001 is used for illustration. This represents a device on SLC loop number 1 with an address of 1. The valid range for loop number is 1 - 8 and device address range is 001-255.

L1:001 **ALARM** *ONF Dettype*

L1:001 **ALARM VERIFICATION** *ONF Dettype*

L1:001 **PAS** *ONF Dettype*

L1:001 **PRE-ALARM** *ONF Dettype*

L1:001 **ABORT** *ONF* ABORT

L1:001 **ABORT TROUBLE** *ONF* ABORT

L1:001 **SUPERVISORY** *ONF Dettype*

L1:001 **INPUT** *ONF* TROUBLE

L1:001 **INPUT** *ONF* NORMAL

L1:001 **NOT REGISTERED** *ONF Dettype*

L1:001 **TROUBLE OPEN** *ONF Dettype*

L1:001 **RCU PASSED TEST** *Dettype*

L1:001 **TEST FAILURE TROUBLE** *ONF Dettype*

L1:001 **EEPROM FAILURE** *ONF Dettype*

L1:001 **RAM FAILURE** *ONF Dettype*

L1:001 **CONTACT FAILURE** *ONF Dettype*

L1:001 **DRIFT ERROR** *ONF Dettype*

L1:001 **OUTPUT RELAY FAULT** *ONF Dettype*

L1:001 **9 VDC FAULT** *ONF Dettype*

L1:001 **LINE POWER FAILURE** *ONF Dettype*

L1:001 **ISOLATED** *ONF Dettype*

L1:001 **ILLEGAL TYPE STORED** *ONF Dettype*

L1:001 **OVERHEAT** *ONF* AAM

L1:001 **MODULE NOT CONFIGURED** *ONF* AAM

L1:001 **SENSOR CABLE TROUBLE** *ONF* AAM

L1:001 **24 VDC FAULT** *ONF* ASM

L1:001 **PSU SHORT CIRCUIT** *ONF* ASM

L1:001 **PSU OPEN CIRCUIT** *ONF* ASM

L1:001 **OUTPUT TROUBLE** *ONF* ASM

L1:001 **ALARM RELAY FAILURE** *ONF* ASM

L1:001 **WALK TESTED** *ONF Dettype*

L1:001 **DUPLICATE ADDRESS FAULT** *ONF Dettype*

L1:001 **FAN RESTART** *ONF Dettype*

L1:001 **DEVICE COMMUNICATION FAULT** *ONF Dettype*

L1:001 **SWITCH INPUT ACTIVE** *ONF Dettype*

L1:001 **REMOTE RELEASE** *ONF* RRM

L1:001 **OPEN CIRCUIT FAULT** *ONF* RRM

L1:001 **PSU SUPERVISION FAULT** *ONF* RRM

L1:001 **FAILED TO CARRY OUT COMMAND** *ONF* RRM

L1:001 **SHORT CIRCUIT FAULT** *ONF* RRM

Pegasys Addresable Loop Module Events (PALM).

>   L1:001 **LOW AIRFLOW** *ONF* PALM
>
>   L1:001 **HIGH AIRFLOW** *ONF* PALM
>
>   L1:001 **DETECTOR TROUBLE** *ONF* PALM
>
>   L1:001 **OFFSET TROUBLE** *ONF* PALM

Format exceptions, these use the following template (no action field)

"[node][addr] [event text] [Devtype]\r\l".

>   L1:001 **IS IN DAY MODE** *Dettype*
>
>   L1:001 **ALARM ON ACK** *Dettype*
>
>   L1:001 **PREALARM ON ACK** *Dettype*
>
>   L1:001 **SUPERVISORY ON ACK** *Dettype*
>
>   L1:001 **PAS ACK** *Dettype*
>
>   L1:001 **PAS RESET** *Dettype*

3.2.1.2   SLC Based Group Events

The MCB supports group activations, wherein a group of output devices can be activated quickly in response to a system event. These are called Release Groups or Output Groups. There can be up to seven Release Groups and seven Output Groups. Each group is identified by its type, 'RG' for RRM Groups or 'OG' for ASM and AO Groups, followed by the numerical assignment of the group.

addr: "RGn", where 'n' is the group identifier (1-7)

                         "OGn", where 'n' is the group identifier (1-7)

>   RGn **GROUP SYSTEM RELEASE** *ONF*
>
>   RGn **RRM GROUP ISOLATED** *ONF*
>
>   OGn **OUTPUT GROUP ISOLATED** *ONF*

3.2.2   Panel Events

3.2.2.1   On Board Circuit Events

These events relate to the operation of the on board output circuits, NACs, release and relays. A list of the available modules and addresses can be found in Section 3.2.

addr: ARn, where 'n' is the circuit identifier (1-2)

                         SGn, where 'n' is the circuit identifier (1-4)

                         RYn, where 'n' is the circuit identifier (1-3)

Example:

"*AR2 OPEN CIRCUIT ON*" - Open circuit fault on AR output 2 on MCB

>   *addr* **SHORT CIRCUIT** *ONF*
>
>   *addr* **OPEN CIRCUIT** *ONF*
>
>   *addr* **ISOLATE** *ONF*
>
>   ARn **SYSTEM RELEASE** *ONF*   (Agent Release Only Event)
>
>   *addr* **ACTIVATION FAILURE** *ONF*
>
>   *addr* **MANUAL DISCONNECT** *ONF*

3.2.2.2 Expansion Module Events

The backplane modules provide output circuit expansion capabilities to the MCB (R-NAC module provides 3 combinational outputs (R-NAC), while the Relay module provides 4 voltage free relay outputs). Since the expansion outputs are an extension of the MCB, events associated with these outputs are also treat as extensions of the on-board output circuits.

Each circuit is classified by its type 'AR', 'SG' and 'RY', followed by the logical numerical assignment of expansion module (on-board is '0' so not included in the string), followed by the colon, and then the logical numeric assignment differentiating it from the other output circuits supported by the backplane module.

addr: ARx:y, where 'x' is the backplane module logical identifier and 'y' is the circuit identifier (1-3)

SGx:y, where 'x' is the backplane module logical identifier and 'y' is the circuit identifier (1-3)

RYx:y, where 'x' is the backplane module logical identifier and 'y' is the circuit identifier (1-4)

Example:

"*SG23:3 SHORT CIRCUIT ON*" - Short circuit fault on NAC output 3 on R-NAC expansion module 23

addr **SHORT CIRCUIT** *ONF*

addr **OPEN CIRCUIT** *ONF*

addr **ISOLATE** *ONF*

AR*x:y* **SYSTEM RELEASE** *ONF*   (Agent Release Only Event)

addr **ACTIVATION FAILURE** *ONF*

addr **MANUAL DISCONNECT** *ONF*

3.2.2.3 R-NAC Module Events

The MCB supports multiple R-NAC Module connections via the backplane interface, so it is necessary to differentiate the origin of R-NAC Module events with a logical numerical assignment when printing the R-NAC Module event.

addr: "RNAC x", where 'x' is the R-NAC module identifier (1-24)

Example:

"*RNAC1 ISOLATED ON*" -R-NAC expansion module 1 is isolated

addr **COMM FAILURE WITH MODULE** *ONF*

addr **MODULE IN THE WRONG SLOT** *ONF*

addr **INCOMPATIBLE MODULE FOUND** *ONF*

addr **MODULE UNREGISTERED** *ONF*

addr **CONFIGURATION FAULT** *ONF*

addr **RAM FAILURE** *ONF*

addr **BACKPLANE 24VDC LOW** *ONF*

addr **BACKPLANE 24VDC HIGH** *ONF*

addr **EXT 24V SUPERVISION FAULT** *ONF*

addr **ISOLATED** *ONF*

3.2.2.4   Relay Module Events

The MCB supports multiple Relay Module connections via the backplane interface, so it is necessary to differentiate the origin of Relay Module events with a logical numerical assignment when printing the Relay Module event.

addr: "RELAYx", where 'x' is the Relay module identifier (1-24)

Example:

"*RELAY1 ISOLATED ON*" - Relay expansion module 1 is isolated

addr **COMM FAILURE WITH MODULE** *ONF*

addr **MODULE IN THE WRONG SLOT** *ONF*

addr **INCOMPATIBLE MODULE FOUND** *ONF*

addr **MODULE UNREGISTERED** *ONF*

addr **CONFIGURATION FAULT** *ONF*

addr **RAM FAILURE** *ONF*

addr **BACKPLANE 24VDC LOW** *ONF*

addr **BACKPLANE 24VDC HIGH** *ONF*

addr **ISOLATED** *ONF*

3.2.2.5   City-Tie Module Events

The MCB only supports a single City-Tie Module, through which it can interface with an External Monitoring Station. The single connection negates the necessity to have a logical numerical assignment when printing City-Tie events.

Example:

"*CITY TIE ISOLATED ON*" - City-tie expansion module is isolated

CITY TIE **COMM FAILURE WITH MODULE** *ONF*

CITY TIE **MODULE IN THE WRONG SLOT** *ONF*

CITY TIE **INCOMPATIBLE MODULE FOUND** *ONF*

CITY TIE **MODULE UNREGISTERED** *ONF*

CITY TIE **CONFIGURATION FAULT** *ONF*

CITY TIE **RAM FAILURE** *ONF*

CITY TIE **BACKPLANE 24VDC LOW** *ONF*

CITY TIE **BACKPLANE 24VDC HIGH** *ONF*

CITY TIE **ISOLATED** *ONF*

CITY TIE **OUTPUT DISCONNECTED** *ONF*

CITY TIE **OPEN CIRCUIT** *ONF*

3.2.2.6   SLC Module Events

The MCB supports multiple SLC Module connections via the backplane interface, so it is necessary to differentiate the origin of SLC Module events with a logical numerical assignment when printing the SLC Module event.

addr: "SLCx", where 'x' is the SLC module identifier (1-8)

Example:

 "*SLC3 CONFIGURATION FAULT ON*" - SLC expansion module 3 is reporting a configuration fault

addr **COMM FAILURE WITH MODULE** *ONF*

addr **MODULE IN THE WRONG SLOT** *ONF*

addr **INCOMPATIBLE MODULE FOUND** *ONF*

addr **MODULE UNREGISTERED** *ONF*

addr **CONFIGURATION FAULT** *ONF*

addr **RAM FAILURE** *ONF*

addr **BACKPLANE 24VDC LOW** *ONF*

addr **BACKPLANE 24VDC HIGH** *ONF*

addr **ISOLATED** *ONF*

addr **DISCONNECT FAULT** *ONF*

addr **SLC SHORT CIRCUIT** *ONF*

addr **SLC OPEN CIRCUIT** *ONF*

addr **SLC NOT MONITORING** *ONF*

addr **CONFIGURATION IN PROGRESS** *ONF*

addr **UPDATING SLC DEVICE SETTINGS** *ONF*

3.2.2.7   DACT Module Events

The MCB only supports a single DACT Module, through which it can interface with a Central Station via the PSTN and associated DACR connection. The single connection negates the necessity to have a logical numerical assignment when printing DACT events.

Example:

"*DACT ISOLATED ON*" - DACT expansion module is isolated

DACT **COMM FAILURE WITH MODULE** *ONF*

DACT **MODULE IN THE WRONG SLOT** *ONF*

DACT **INCOMPATIBLE MODULE FOUND** *ONF*

DACT **MODULE UNREGISTERED** *ONF*

DACT **SESSION FAULT** *ONF*

DACT **LINE FAULT CH1** *ONF*

DACT **LINE FAULT CH2** *ONF*

DACT **CONFIGURATION FAULT** *ONF*

DACT **RAM FAILURE** *ONF*

DACT **BACKPLANE 24VDC LOW** *ONF*

DACT **BACKPLANE 24VDC HIGH** *ONF*

DACT **MODEM INITIALIZATION FAULT** *ONF*

DACT **MODEM CONFIGURATION FAULT** *ONF*

DACT **ISOLATED** *ONF*

3.2.2.8 PMU Module Events

The MCB supports multiple PMU Module connections via the backplane interface, so it is necessary to differentiate the origin of PMU Module events with a logical numerical assignment when printing the PMU Module event.

addr: "PMUx", where 'x' is the PMU module identifier (1-4)

Example:

"PMU1 LOW BATTERY FAULT ON" - PMU expansion module 1 is reporting a low battery fault

addr **COMM FAILURE WITH MODULE** *ONF*

addr **MODULE IN THE WRONG SLOT** *ONF*

addr **INCOMPATIBLE MODULE FOUND** *ONF*

addr **MODULE UNREGISTERED** *ONF*

addr **CONFIGURATION FAULT** *ONF*

addr **RAM FAILURE** *ONF*

addr **24VDC OUTPUT HIGH** *ONF*

addr **24VDC OUTPUT LOW** *ONF*

addr **ISOLATED** *ONF*

addr **LOW BATTERY FAULT** *ONF*

addr **BATTERY CHARGER FAULT** *ONF*

addr **AC INPUT FAULT** *ONF*

addr **BATTERY DISCONNECTED** *ONF*

addr **SYSTEM ON BATTERIES** *ONF*

addr **GROUND FAULT -VDC** *ONF*

addr **GROUND FAULT** *ONF*

addr **PSU1 24VDC INPUT HIGH** *ONF*

addr **PSU2 24VDC INPUT HIGH** *ONF*

addr **PSU1 24VDC INPUT LOW** *ONF*

addr **AUX1 SHORT CIRCUIT** *ONF*

addr **AUX2 SHORT CIRCUIT** *ONF*

addr **PSU2 24VDC INPUT LOW** *ONF*

addr **PSU2 NOT CONFIGURED** *ONF*

3.2.2.9 NIC Module Events

The MCB only supports a single Network Module, through which it can communicate with other MCB's over a proprietary network. The single connection negates the necessity to have a logical numerical assignment when printing NIC events.

Example:

"*NIC COMM FAILURE WITH MODULE ON*" - NIC expansion module is not communicating with
MCB

NIC **COMM FAILURE WITH MODULE** *ONF*

NIC **MODULE IN THE WRONG SLOT** *ONF*

NIC **INCOMPATIBLE MODULE FOUND** *ONF*

NIC **MODULE UNREGISTERED** *ONF*

NIC **CONFIGURATION FAULT** *ONF*

NIC **RAM FAILURE** *ONF*

NIC **BACKPLANE 24VDC LOW** *ONF*

NIC **BACKPLANE 24VDC HIGH** *ONF*

3.2.2.10   IIM and HSD Events

The MCB only supports a single IIM connection, through which it can interface with up to 127 HSD Modules. The single connection negates the necessity to have a logical numerical assignment when printing IIM events.

Example:

"*IIM ISOLATION ON*" - IIM module is isolated

IIM **COMMUNICATION FAILURE** *ONF*

IIM **AUX ALARM PRESENT** *ONF*

IIM **AUX ALARM SUPERVISION** *ONF*

IIM **AUX TROUBLE PRESENT** *ONF*

IIM **AUX TROUBLE SUPERVISION** *ONF*

IIM **DIAL TONE SUPERVISION** *ONF*

IIM **MEMORY CHECKSUM FAILURE** *ONF*

IIM **LOCAL PC IN CONTROL** *ONF*

IIM **HSD SUPERVISION FAILURE** *ONF*

IIM **MODEM IN CONTROL** *ONF*

IIM **STYLE6 NETWORK FAILURE** *ONF*

IIM **RS485 CHANNEL 2 FAILURE** *ONF*

IIM **MODEM MISSING** *ONF*

IIM **NOT REGISTERED ON ANY PORT** *ONF*

IIM **BRAND FAULT** *ONF*

IIM **ISOLATION** *ONF*

The MCB supports multiple HSD connections via the IIM interface, so it is necessary to differentiate the origin of HSD events with a logical numerical assignment when printing the HSD event.

addr: "HSDxxx", where 'xxx' is the HSD identifier (001-127), e.g. "HSD001 ALARM LEVEL 1 ON"

Example:

"*HSD001 ALARM LEVEL 1 ON*" - HSD 1 is reporting an Alarm 1 activation

addr **ALARM LEVEL 1** *ONF*   *(levels can be 1 or 2)*

addr **PREALARM LEVEL 1** *ONF*   *(levels can be 1 or 2)*

addr **ALARM LEVEL 1 ON** ACK   *(levels can be 1 or 2)*

addr **PREALARM LEVEL 1 ON** ACK   *(levels can be 1 or 2)*

addr **DETECTOR TROUBLE** *ONF*

addr **LOW AIR FLOW** *ONF*

addr **PSU TROUBLE** *ONF*

addr **ISOLATION** *ONF*

addr **HIGH AIR FLOW** *ONF*

addr **REFERENCE TROUBLE** *ONF*

addr **OFFSET TROUBLE** *ONF*

addr **MISSING** *ONF*

addr **NOT REGISTERED** *ONF*

3.2.2.11 Network Events

The following events relate to network operations or problems. Node numbers can be 1 - 64. For events occurring on the connected node, initial node numbers at the start of strings are not displayed or transmitted.

NODE(S) ADDED: *##*

NODE(S) ADDED: *##-##*

NODE(S) REMOVED: *##*

NODE(S) REMOVED: *##-##*

CH1 COMMUNICATION FAULT: N*##* *ONF*

CH1 UNMAPPED NODE COMMUNICATING: N*##* *ONF*

CH2 COMMUNICATION FAULT: N*##* *ONF*

CH2 UNMAPPED NODE COMMUNICATING: N*##* *ONF*

N*##*-**ISOLATED FROM NETWORK**

The following string is the exception. If the event is occurring on the connected node, the initial node string (N*##*-) is replaced with "LOCAL NODE".

LOCAL NODE **CH1 TOKEN NOT RECEIVED ON:** N*##* *ONF*

LOCAL NODE **CH2 TOKEN NOT RECEIVED ON:** N*##* *ONF*

3.2.2.12 Remote Display & Annunciator Events

The following are events associated with remote displays, RDCM, and remote annunciators, ATM. Addresses of RDCMs can be 1-15, ATMs can be 1-16.

addr: "MAIN DISPLAY", main UI, no identifier required

RDCMn, where 'n' is the RDCM module identifier (1-15)

LAMn, where 'n' is the LAM module identifier (1-16)

ATMn, where 'n' is the ATM module identifier (1-16)

Example:

"ATM14 NOT REGISTERED ON" - ATM #14 is responding to system polls, but is not yet registered

3.2.2.12.1 Annunciator Events

The following events relate to general annunciation event reporting:

addr **ISOLATED** *ONF*

addr **REMOTE PSU LOW VOLTAGE** *ONF*

addr **REMOTE PSU HIGH VOLTAGE** *ONF*

addr **REMOTE PSU SUPERVISION FAULT** *ONF*

addr **REMOTE PSU DETECTED FAULT** *ONF*

addr **STUCK BUTTON FAULT** *ONF*

addr **RAM FAILURE** *ONF*

addr **CONFIGURATION UPDATE FAULT** *ONF*

addr **PROGRAM MEMORY FAULT** *ONF*

addr **SILENCE INPUT FAULT** *ONF*

addr **ACKNOWLEDGE INPUT FAULT** *ONF*

addr **NOT REGISTERED** *ONF*

addr **COMMUNICATIONS FAILURE** *ONF*

3.2.2.12.2 Annunciator Terminal Module (ATM)

The following events are specific to the ATM device type:

addr **REMOTE PSU FAULT** *ONF*
addr **MONITORED I/P FAULT** *ONF*
addr **MONITORED O/P FAULT** *ONF*
addr **COMMUNICATIONS FAILURE** *ONF*
addr **TEST LAMPS INPUT FAULT** *ONF*
addr **SILENCED OUTPUT FAULT** *ONF*
addr **DRILL INPUT FAULT** *ONF*
addr **ACKNOWLEDGE INPUT FAULT** *ONF*
addr **RESET I/P FAULT** *ONF*
addr **SILENCE INPUT FAULT** *ONF*

3.2.3   Miscellaneous & System Events

These events do not fit in any of the above categories. Many of these are transient events which are neither alarms nor troubles.

FRESH START
NO EVENT
EVENT BUFFER CLEARED
PANEL RESET
SILENCE *ONF*
FIRE DRILL *ONF*
POWER ON
HARD RESET
DAY MODE ACTIVE
DEFAULT CONFIGURATION SET
CONFIGURATION SENT TO PC
NEW CONFIGURATION RECEIVED FROM PC
BAD CONFIGURATION *ONF*
PRINTER FAULT ONF*ONF*
CONFIG MEMORY CHECKSUM FAILURE *ONF*
EVENT MEMORY CHECKSUM FAILURE *ONF*
CONFIG MEMORY WRITE FAILURE *ONF*
EVENT MEMORY WRITE FAILURE *ONF*
WALK TEST : *ONF*
ISOLATION OF ALL LOCAL OUTPUTS *ONF*
ISOLATION OF ALL LOCAL INPUTS *ONF*
SYSTEM CHANGED TO BATTERY POWER *ONF*
DATE/TIME MUST BE SET TROUBLE *ONF*
MAIN BOARD VOLT REF FAULT *ONF*
TIME AND DATE HAVE BEEN SET
CONFIGURATION UPDATED
PROGRAM MEMORY CORRUPT *ONF*
CONFIG AND EVENT MEMORY CLEARED
NIGHT MODE ACTIVE
SYSTEM COUNTDOWN *ONF*
EVENT LOG OVERFLOW *ONF*
FIRMWARE UPGRADE
SLC DEGRADE SIGNAL FAULT *ONF*
BACKPLANE ADDRESS FAULT *ONF*
NO PMUS FOUND ONF
COMMUNICATIONS PROCESSOR FAULT *ONF*
CONFIGURATION RESET
BATTERY REPLACEMENT FAULT *ONF*
PASSWORD NOT SET *ONF*
MAIN BOARD RAM FAILURE *ONF*
INVALID USB DEVICE ATTACHED *ONF*

3.3   Third Line Format

This, typically, is a programmable text field, as defined in FCS for a device's Owner Location field. For many events this field is blank. This line is terminated with CR (0Dh) LF (0Ah).

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