**Chapter 3 Definitions**

3.1 General

The definitions contained in this chapter shall apply to the terms used in this Code. Where terms are not defined in this chapter or within another chapter, they shall be defined using their ordinarily accepted meanings within the context in which they are used. Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, 11th edition, shall be the source for the ordinarily accepted meaning.

3.2 NFPA Official Definitions

3.2.1\* Approved

Acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction.

3.2.2\* Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ)

An organization, office, or individual responsible for enforcing the requirements of a code or standard, or for approving equipment, materials, an installation, or a procedure.

3.2.3\* Code

A standard that is an extensive compilation of provisions covering broad subject matter or that is suitable for adoption into law independently of other codes and standards.

3.2.4 Labeled

Equipment or materials to which has been attached a label, symbol, or other identifying mark of an organization that is acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction and concerned with product evaluation, that maintains periodic inspection of production of labeled equipment or materials, and by whose labeling the manufacturer indicates compliance with appropriate standards or performance in a specified manner.

3.2.5\* Listed

Equipment, materials, or services included in a list published by an organization that is acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction and concerned with evaluation of products or services, that maintains periodic inspection of production of listed equipment or materials or periodic evaluation of services, and whose listing states that either the equipment, material, or service meets appropriate designated standards or has been tested and found suitable for a specified purpose.

3.2.6 Shall

Indicates a mandatory requirement.

3.2.7 Should

Indicates a recommendation or that which is advised but not required.

3.3 General Definitions

3.3.1 Accessible (As Applied to Equipment)

Admitting close approach; not guarded by locked doors, elevation, or other effective means. [70:100] (SIG-FUN)

3.3.2 Accessible (As Applied to Wiring Methods)

Capable of being removed or exposed without damaging the building structure or finish or not permanently closed in by the structure or finish of the building. [70:100] (SIG-FUN)

3.3.3 Accessible, Readily (Readily Accessible)

Capable of being reached quickly for operation, renewal, or inspections without requiring those to whom ready access is requisite to take actions such as to use tools (other and keys), to climb over or under, to remove obstacles, or to resort to portable ladders, and so forth. [70:100] (SIG-FUN)

3.3.4 Accessible Spaces (AS Applied to Detection Coverage in Chapter 17)

Spaces or concealed areas of construction that can be entered via openable panels, doors hatches, or other readily movable elements (e.g., ceiling tiles). (SIG-IDS)

3.3.5 Acknowledge

To confirm that a message or signal has been received, such as by the pressing of a button or the selection of a software command. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.6\* Acoustically Distinguishable Space (ADS)

An emergency communications system notification zone, or subdivision thereof, that might be an enclosed or otherwise physically defined space, or that might be distinguished from other spaces because of different acoustical, environmental, or use characteristics, such as reverberation time and ambient sound pressure level. (SIG-NAS)

3.3.7 Active Multiplex System

A multiplexing system in which signaling devices such as transponders are employed to transmit status signals of each initiating device or initiating device circuit within a prescribed time interval so that the lack of receipt of such a signal can be interpreted as a trouble signal. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.8 Addressable Device

A fire alarm system component with discrete identification that can have its status individually identified or that is used to individually control other functions. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.9 Adverse Condition

Any condition occurring in a communications or transmission channel that interferes with the proper transmission or interpretation, or both, of status change signals at the supervising station. (See also 3.3.263.10, Trouble Signal.) (SIG-SSS)

3.3.10 Air Sampling-Type Detector

See 3.3.70, Detector.

3.3.11 Alarm

An indication of the existence of a condition that requires immediate response. (SIG-FUN)

3.3.11.1 Carbon Monoxide Alarm

A single- or multiple-station alarm responsive to carbon monoxide (CO). (SIG-HOU)

3.3.12 Alarm Box

3.3.12.1 Auxiliary Alarm Box

An alarm box that can only be operated from one or more remote initiating devices or an auxiliary alarm system used to send an alarm to the communications center. (SIG-PRS)

3.3.12.2 Combination Fire Alarm and Guard's Tour Box

A manually operated box for separately transmitting a fire alarm signal and a distinctive guard patrol tour supervisory signal. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.12.3\* Manual Fire Alarm Box

A manually operated device used to initiate a fire alarm signal. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.12.4 Master Alarm Box

A publicly accessible alarm box that can also be operated by one or more remote initiating devices or an auxiliary alarm system used to send an alarm to the communications center. (SIG-PRS)

3.3.12.5 Publicly Accessible Alarm Box

An enclosure, accessible to the public, housing a manually operated transmitter used to send an alarm to the communications center. (SIG-PRS)

3.3.13 Alarm Repeater System

A device or system for the purpose of automatically retransmitting alarm information received by the alarm processing equipment. (SIG-PRS)

3.3.14 Alarm Service

The service required following the receipt of an alarm signal. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.15 Alarm Signal

See 3.3.263, Signal.

3.3.16 Alarm System

See 3.3.111, Fire Alarm System; 3.3.291, Supervising Station Alarm Systems; 3.3.221, Public Emergency Alarm Reporting System; 3.3.90.1.2, In-Building Fire Emergency Voice/Alarm Communication System; and 3.3.90.1.3, In-Building Mass Notification System.

3.3.17 Alarm Verification Feature

A feature of automatic fire detection and alarm systems to reduce unwanted alarms wherein smoke detectors report alarm conditions for a minimum period of time, or confirm alarm conditions within a given time period after being reset, in order to be accepted as a valid alarm initiation signal. (SIG-PRO)

3.3.18 Alert Tone

An attention-getting signal to alert occupants of the pending transmission of a voice message. (SIG-PRO)

3.3.19 Analog Initiating Device (Sensor)

See 3.3.141, Initiating Device.

3.3.20\* Ancillary Functions

Non-emergency activations of the fire alarm or mass notification audible, visual, and textual output circuits. (SIG-ECS)

3.3.21 Annunciator

A unit containing one or more indicator lamps, alphanumeric displays, or other equivalent means in which each indication provides status information about a circuit, condition, or location. (SIG-FUN)

3.3.22 Apartment Building

A building or portion thereof containing three or more dwelling units with independent cooking and bathroom facilities. (SIG-HOU) [5000, 2018]

3.3.23 Audible Notification Appliance

See 3.3.182, Notification Appliance.

3.3.24 Automatic Extinguishing System Supervisory Device

See 3.3.141, Initiating Device.

3.3.25 Automatic Fire Detector

See 3.3.70, Detector.

3.3.26 Automatic Fire Extinguishing or Suppression System Operation Detector

See 3.3.70, Detector.

3.3.27 Autonomous Control Unit (ACU)

See 3.3.63, Control Unit.

3.3.28 Auxiliary Alarm System

See 3.3.221, Public Emergency Alarm Reporting System.

3.3.29 Auxiliary Box

See 3.3.12, Alarm Box.

3.3.30\* Average Ambient Sound Level

The root mean square, A-weighted, sound pressure level measured over the period of time that any person is present, or a 24-hour period, whichever time period is the lesser. (SIG-NAS)

3.3.31\* Battery

Two or more cells connected together electrically. (SIG-TMS)

3.3.31.1 Battery Capacity

The electrical energy available from a fully charged battery expressed in ampere-hours. (SIG-TMS)

3.3.31.2 Battery Charger

A device used to restore and maintain the charge of a secondary battery in which electrical energy is converted to chemical energy. (SIG-TMS)

3.3.31.2.1 Float Charge

A constant-voltage charge applied to a battery to maintain it in a fully charged condition. (SIG-TMS)

3.3.31.2.2 Fully Charged

A condition synonymous with 100 percent state of charge. (See also 3.3.31.2.3, State of Charge.) (SIG-TMS)

3.3.31.2.3 State of Charge (SOC)

The stored or remaining capacity of a battery at a given time expressed as a percentage of its rated capacity. (SIG-TMS)

3.3.31.2.4 Trickle Charge

A continuous, low-rate, constant-current charge given to a cell or battery to keep the unit fully charged. (See also 3.3.31.2.1, Float Charge.) (SIG-TMS)

3.3.31.3 Battery Load Test

A controlled discharge of a battery at a specified rate for a given period of time until a final voltage is achieved to determine battery capacity. (SIG-TMS)

3.3.31.4 Battery Unit

See 3.3.41.3, Unit (Multi-Cell). (SIG-TMS)

3.3.31.5 Rechargeable Battery

An electrochemical cell capable of being discharged and then recharged. (SIG-TMS)

3.3.32 Beam Construction

See 3.3.40, Ceiling Surfaces.

3.3.33 Building Fire Alarm System

See 3.3.111, Fire Alarm System.

3.3.34 Building System Information Unit (BSIU)

A computer-based electronic device that is intended to display building information and execute system control functions, including fire system information display and control.

3.3.35 Carbon Monoxide Detection System

A system or portion of a combination system that consists of a control unit, components, and circuits arranged to monitor and annunciate the status of carbon monoxide alarm initiating devices and to initiate the appropriate response to those signals. (SIG-PRO)

3.3.35.1 Combination Carbon Monoxide Detection System

A carbon monoxide detection system in which components are used, in whole or in part, in common with a non-carbon monoxide signaling system, and in which components are not used as part of a fire alarm system. (SIG-PRO)

3.3.35.2 Household Carbon Monoxide Detection System

A system of devices that uses a control unit to produce an alarm signal in the household for the purpose of notifying the occupants of the presence of concentrations of carbon monoxide that could pose a life safety risk. (SIG-HOU)

3.3.36 Carrier

High-frequency energy that can be modulated by voice or signaling impulses. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.37 Carrier System

A means of conveying a number of channels over a single path by modulating each channel on a different carrier frequency and demodulating at the receiving point to restore the signals to their original form. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.38 Ceiling

The upper surface of a space, regardless of height. Areas with a suspended ceiling have two ceilings, one visible from the floor and one above the suspended ceiling. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.38.1 Level Ceilings

Ceilings that have a slope of less than or equal to 1 in 8. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.38.2 Sloping Ceiling

A ceiling that has a slope of more than 1 in 8. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.38.3\* Sloping Peaked-Type Ceiling

A ceiling in which the ceiling slopes in two directions from the highest point. Curved or domed ceilings can be considered peaked with the slope figured as the slope of the chord from highest to lowest point. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.38.4\* Sloping Shed-Type Ceiling

A ceiling in which the high point is at one side with the slope extending toward the opposite side. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.39 Ceiling Height

The height from the continuous floor of a room to the continuous ceiling of a room or space. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.40 Ceiling Surfaces

3.3.40.1 Beam Construction

Ceilings that have solid structural or solid nonstructural members projecting down from the ceiling surface more than 4 in. (100 mm) and spaced more than 36 in. (910 mm), center to center. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.40.2 Girder

A support for beams or joists that runs at right angles to the beams or joists. If the top of the girder is within 4 in. (100 mm) of the ceiling, the girder is a factor in determining the number of detectors and is to be considered a beam. If the top of the girder is more than 4 in. (100 mm) from the ceiling, the girder is not a factor in detector location. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.40.3\* Smooth Ceiling

A ceiling surface uninterrupted by continuous projections, such as solid joists, beams, or ducts, extending more than 4 in. (100 mm) below the ceiling surface. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.40.4 Solid Joist Construction

Ceilings that have solid structural or solid nonstructural members projecting down from the ceiling surface for a distance of more than 4 in. (100 mm) and spaced at intervals of 36 in. (910 mm) or less, center to center. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.41 Cell

The basic electrochemical unit, characterized by an anode and a cathode, used to receive, store, and deliver electrical energy. [70:480] (SIG-TMS)

3.3.41.1 Primary (Dry) Cell

A nonrechargeable electrochemical cell requiring periodic replacement, such as a 9-volt alkaline cell. (SIG-FUN)

3.3.41.2 Starved Electrolyte Cell

A cell in which liquid electrolyte is immobilized, also known as an absorbed glass mat (AGM) cell or a gelled electrolyte cell (gel cell). (SIG-TMS)

3.3.41.2.1 Absorbed Glass Mat (AGM) Cell

A cell in which the liquid electrolyte is immobilized in fiberglass or polymeric fiber separators. (SIG-TMS)

3.3.41.2.2 Gelled Electrolyte Cell (Gel Cell)

A cell in which the electrolyte is immobilized by addition of a gelling agent. (SIG-TMS)

3.3.41.3 Unit (Multi-Cell)

Multiple cells in a single container, such as a 12-volt unit composed of six 2-volt cells. (SIG-TMS)

3.3.41.4\* Valve-Regulated Lead-Acid (VRLA) Cell

A sealed lead-acid cell with a valve that opens to the atmosphere when the internal pressure in the cell exceeds atmospheric pressure by a preselected amount. (SIG-TMS)

3.3.42 Central Station

See 3.3.290.1, Central Supervising Station.

3.3.43 Central Station Alarm System

See 3.3.291.1, Central Station Service Alarm System.

3.3.44 Central Station Service

See 3.3.292, Supervising Station Service.

3.3.45 Central Station Service Alarm System

See 3.3.291, Supervising Station Alarm Systems.

3.3.46 Central Supervising Station

See 3.3.290, Supervising Station.

3.3.47 Channel

A path for voice or signal transmission that uses modulation of light or alternating current within a frequency band. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.47.1 Communications Channel

A circuit or path connecting a subsidiary station(s) to a supervising station(s) over which signals are carried. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.47.2\* Radio Channel

A band of frequencies of a width sufficient to allow its use for radio communications. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.47.3 Transmission Channel

A circuit or path connecting transmitters to supervising stations or subsidiary stations on which signals are carried. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.48 Circuit

Either a means of providing power or a connection path between locations (see 3.3.197). (SIG-PRO)

3.3.49 Circuit Interface

See 3.3.146, Interface.

3.3.50 Cloud Chamber Smoke Detection

See 3.3.276, Smoke Detection.

3.3.51\* Coded

An audible or visual signal that conveys several discrete bits or units of information. (SIG-NAS)

3.3.52 Combination Detector

See 3.3.70, Detector.

3.3.53 Combination Emergency Communications Systems

See 3.3.91, Emergency Communications Systems — Combination.

3.3.54 Combination Fire Alarm and Guard's Tour Box

See 3.3.12, Alarm Box.

3.3.55 Combination System

See 3.3.111, Fire Alarm System.

3.3.56 Common Talk Mode

See 3.3.301, Talk Mode.

3.3.57\* Communications Center

A building or portion of a building that is specifically configured for the primary purpose of providing emergency communications services or public safety answering point (PSAP) services to one or more public safety agencies under the authority or authorities having jurisdiction. [1221, 2016] (SIG-PRS)

3.3.58 Communications Channel

See 3.3.47, Channel.

3.3.59 Communications Circuit

Any signaling path of an emergency communications system that carries voice, audio, data, or other signals. (SIG-ECS)

3.3.60 Communications Cloud

The area in the communications path that is supported by providers of communications services not governed under the scope of NFPA 72 in which signals travel between a protected property and a monitoring station. Depending on the type of transmission that is used, signals can travel on a single defined route or through various routes depending on what is available when the signal is initiated. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.61\* Condition

A situation, environmental state, or equipment state of a fire alarm or signaling system. (SIG-FUN)

3.3.61.1 Abnormal (Off-Normal) Condition

A situation, environmental state, or equipment state that warrants some type of signal, notification, communication, response, action, or service. (SIG-FUN)

3.3.61.1.1\* Alarm Condition

An abnormal condition that poses an immediate threat to life, property, or mission. (SIG-FUN)

3.3.61.1.2\* Pre-Alarm Condition

An abnormal condition that poses a potential threat to life, property, or mission, and time is available for investigation. (SIG-FUN)

3.3.61.1.3\* Supervisory Condition

An abnormal condition in connection with the supervision of other systems, processes, or equipment. (SIG-FUN)

3.3.61.1.4\* Trouble Condition

An abnormal condition in a system due to a fault. (SIG-FUN)

3.3.61.2 Normal Condition

Circuits, systems, and components are functioning as designed and no abnormal condition exists. (SIG-FUN)

3.3.62 Contiguous Property

See 3.3.213, Property.

3.3.63 Control Unit

A system component that monitors inputs and controls outputs through various types of circuits. (SIG-PRO)

3.3.63.1\* Autonomous Control Unit (ACU)

The primary control unit for an in-building mass notification system. (SIG-ECS)

3.3.63.2 Emergency Communications Control Unit (ECCU)

A system capable of sending mass notification messages to individual buildings, zones of buildings, individual outdoor loudspeaker arrays, or zones of outdoor loudspeaker arrays; or a building, multiple buildings, outside areas, or a combination of these. (SIG-ECS)

3.3.63.3 Fire Alarm Control Unit (FACU)

See 3.3.108, Fire Alarm Control Unit (FACU).

3.3.63.4 Wireless Control Unit

A component that transmits/receives and processes wireless signals. (SIG-PRO)

3.3.64 Day-Care Home

A building or portion of a building in which more than 3 but not more than 12 clients receive care, maintenance, and supervision, by other than their relative(s) or legal guardian(s), for less than 24 hours per day. [101, 2018] (SIG-HOU)

3.3.65 Dedicated Function Fire Alarm Control Unit

See 3.3.108, Fire Alarm Control Unit (FACU).

3.3.66 Dedicated Function Fire Alarm System

See 3.3.111, Fire Alarm System.

3.3.67 Deficiency

A condition that interferes with the service or reliability for which the part, system, or equipment was intended. (SIG-TMS)

3.3.68 Delinquency Signal

See 3.3.263, Signal.

3.3.69\* Design Professional

An individual who is registered or licensed to practice their respective design profession as defined by the statutory requirements of the professional registration laws of the jurisdiction in which the project is to be constructed, or other professional with qualifications or credentials acceptable to the jurisdiction in which the project is to be constructed. (SIG-ECS)

3.3.70 Detector

A device suitable for connection to a circuit that has a sensor that responds to a physical stimulus such as gas, heat, or smoke. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.70.1 Air Sampling-Type Detector

A detector that consists of a piping or tubing distribution network that runs from the detector to the area(s) to be protected. An aspiration fan in the detector housing draws air from the protected area back to the detector through airsampling ports, piping, or tubing. At the detector, the air is analyzed for fire products. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.70.2 Automatic Fire Detector

A device designed to detect the presence of a fire signature and to initiate action. For the purpose of this Code, automatic fire detectors are classified as follows: Automatic Fire Extinguishing or Suppression System Operation Detector, Fire-Gas Detector, Heat Detector, Other Fire Detectors, Radiant Energy-Sensing Fire Detector, and Smoke Detector. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.70.3 Automatic Fire Extinguishing or Suppression System Operation Detector

A device that automatically detects the operation of a fire extinguishing or suppression system by means appropriate to the system employed. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.70.4\* Combination Detector

A device that either responds to more than one of the fire phenomena or employs more than one operating principle to sense one of these phenomena. Typical examples are a combination of a heat detector with a smoke detector or a combination rate-of-rise and fixed-temperature heat detector. This device has listings for each sensing method employed. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.70.5 Electrical Conductivity Heat Detector

A line-type or spot-type sensing element in which resistance varies as a function of temperature. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.70.6 Fire-Gas Detector

A device that detects gases produced by a fire. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.70.7\* Fixed-Temperature Detector

A device that responds when its operating element becomes heated to a predetermined level. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.70.8\* Flame Detector

A radiant energy-sensing fire detector that detects the radiant energy emitted by a flame. (Refer to A.17.8.2.) (SIG-IDS)

3.3.70.9 Gas Detector

A device that detects the presence of a specified gas concentration. Gas detectors can be either spot-type or line-type detectors. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.70.10 Heat Detector

A fire detector that detects either abnormally high temperature or rate-of-temperature rise, or both. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.70.11 Line-Type Detector

A device in which detection is continuous along a path. Typical examples are rate-of-rise pneumatic tubing detectors, projected beam smoke detectors, and heat-sensitive cable. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.70.12\* Multi-Criteria Detector

A device that contains multiple sensors that separately respond to physical stimulus such as heat, smoke, or fire gases, or employs more than one sensor to sense the same stimulus. This sensor is capable of generating only one alarm signal from the sensors employed in the design either independendy or in combination. The sensor output signal is mathematically evaluated to determine when an alarm signal is warranted. The evaluation can be performed either at the detector or at the control unit. This detector has a single listing that establishes the primary function of the detector. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.70.13\* Multi-Sensor Detector

A device that contains multiple sensors that separately respond to physical stimulus such as heat, smoke, or fire gases, or employs more than one sensor to sense the same stimulus. A device capable of generating multiple alarm signals from any one of the sensors employed in the design, independently or in combination. The sensor output signals are mathematically evaluated to determine when an alarm signal is warranted. The evaluation can be performed either at the detector or at the control unit. This device has listings for each sensing method employed. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.70.14 Other Fire Detectors

Devices that detect a phenomenon other than heat, smoke, flame, or gases produced by a fire. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.70.15 Pneumatic Rate-of-Rise Tubing Heat Detector

A line-type detector comprising small-diameter tubing, usually copper, that is installed on the ceiling or high on the walls throughout the protected area. The tubing is terminated in a detector unit containing diaphragms and associated contacts set to actuate at a predetermined pressure. The system is sealed except for calibrated vents that compensate for normal changes in temperature. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.70.16 Projected Beam-Type Detector

A type of photoelectric light obscuration smoke detector wherein the beam spans the protected area. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.70.17 Radiant Energy-Sensing Fire Detector

A device that detects radiant energy, such as ultraviolet, visible, or infrared, that is emitted as a product of combustion reaction and obeys the laws of optics. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.70.18\* Rate Compensation Detector

A device that responds when the temperature of the air surrounding the device reaches a predetermined level, regardless of the rate-of-temperature rise. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.70.19\* Rate-of-Rise Detector

A device that responds when the temperature rises at a rate exceeding a predetermined value. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.70.20 Smoke Detector

A device that detects visible or invisible particles of combustion. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.70.21 Spark/Ember Detector

A radiant energy-sensing fire detector that is designed to detect sparks or embers, or both. These devices are normally intended to operate in dark environments and in the infrared part of the spectrum. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.70.22 Spot-Type Detector

A device in which the detecting element is concentrated at a particular location. Typical examples are bimetallic detectors, fusible alloy detectors, certain pneumatic rate-of-rise detectors, certain smoke detectors, and thermoelectric detectors. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.71\* Device (Class N)

A supervised component of a life safety system that communicates with other components of life safety systems and that collects environmental data or performs specific input or output functions necessary to the operation of the life safety system. (SIG-PRO)

3.3.72 Digital Alarm Communicator Receiver (DACR)

A system component that accepts and displays signals from digital alarm communicator transmitters (DACTs) sent over a managed facilities-based voice network. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.73 Digital Alarm Communicator System (DACS)

A system in which signals are transmitted from a digital alarm communicator transmitter (DACT) located at the protected premises through a managed facilities-based voice network to a digital alarm communicator receiver (DACR). (SIG-SSS)

3.3.74 Digital Alarm Communicator Transmitter (DACT)

A system component at the protected premises to which initiating devices or groups of devices are connected. The DACT seizes the connected telephone line, dials a preselected number to connect to a DACR, and transmits signals indicating a status change of the initiating device. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.75 Digital Alarm Radio Receiver (DARR)

A system component composed of two subcomponents: one that receives and decodes radio signals, the other that annunciates the decoded data. These two subcomponents can be coresident at the central station or separated by means of a data transmission channel. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.76 Digital Alarm Radio System (DARS)

A system in which signals are transmitted from a digital alarm radio transmitter (DART) located at a protected premises through a radio channel to a digital alarm radio receiver (DARR). (SIG-SSS)

3.3.77 Digital Alarm Radio Transmitter (DART)

A system component that is connected to or an integral part of a digital alarm communicator transmitter (DACT) that is used to provide an alternate radio transmission channel. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.78 Display

The visible representation of output data, other than printed copy. (SIG-NAS)

3.3.79 Distributed Recipient Mass Notification System (DRMNS)

See 3.3.90, Emergency Communications System.

3.3.80 Dormitory

A building or a space in a building in which group sleeping accommodations are provided for more than 16 persons who are not members of the same family in one room, or a series of closely associated rooms, under joint occupancy and single management, with or without meals, but without individual cooking facilities. [101, 2018] (SIG-HOU)

3.3.81\* Double Doorway

A single opening that has no intervening wall space or door trim separating the two doors. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.82 Downlink

The radio signal from the base station transmitter to the portable public safety subscriber receiver. (SIG-ECS)

3.3.83 Dwelling Unit

One or more rooms arranged for complete, independent housekeeping purposes with space for eating, living, and sleeping; facilities for cooking; and provisions for sanitation. [5000, 2018] (SIG-HOU)

3.3.83.1 Multiple Dwelling Unit

A building containing three or more dwelling units. (SIG-HOU)

3.3.83.2 Single Dwelling Unit

A building consisting solely of one dwelling unit. (SIG-HOU)

3.3.84 Effective Masked Threshold

The minimum sound level at which the tone signal is audible in ambient noise. (SIG-NAS)

3.3.85 Electrical Conductivity Heat Detector

See 3.3.70, Detector.

3.3.86 Electromechanical Releasing Device

Mechanical devices, including fusible links, electrically monitored for contact closure to initiate a signal to the FACU.

3.3.87\* Ember

A particle of solid material that emits radiant energy due either to its temperature or the process of combustion on its surface. (See also 3.3.282, Spark.) (SIG-IDS)

3.3.88 Emergency Command Center

See 3.3.92, Emergency Communications System — Emergency Command Center.

3.3.89 Emergency Communications Control Unit (ECCU)

See 3.3.63, Control Unit.

3.3.90 Emergency Communications System

A system for the protection of life by indicating the existence of an emergency situation and communicating information necessary to facilitate an appropriate response and action. (SIG-ECS)

3.3.90.1 One-Way Emergency Communications System

One-way emergency communications systems are intended to broadcast information, in an emergency, to people in one or more specified indoor or outdoor areas. It is intended that emergency messages be conveyed either by audible, visual, or textual means, or any combination thereof. (SIG-ECS)

3.3.90.1.1 Distributed Recipient Mass Notification System (DRMNS)

A distributed recipient mass notification system is a system meant to communicate directly to targeted individuals and groups that might not be in a contiguous area. (SIG-ECS)

3.3.90.1.2 In-Building Fire Emergency Voice/Alarm Communications System

Dedicated manual or automatic equipment for originating and distributing voice instructions, as well as alert and evacuation signals pertaining to a fire emergency, to the occupants of a building. (SIG-ECS)

3.3.90.1.3 In-Building Mass Notification System

A system used to provide information and instructions to people in a building(s) or other space using intelligible voice communications and including visual signals, text, graphics, tactile, or other communication methods. (SIG-ECS)

3.3.90.1.4 Wide-Area Mass Notification System

Wide-area mass notification systems are generally installed to provide real-time information to outdoor areas and could have the capability to communicate with other notification systems provided for a campus, military base, municipality, or similar single or multiple contiguous areas. (SIG-ECS)

3.3.90.2 Two-Way Emergency Communications System

Two-way emergency communications systems are divided into two categories, those systems that are anticipated to be used by building occupants and those systems that are to be used by fire fighters, police, and other emergency services personnel. Two-way emergency communications systems are used to both exchange information and to communicate information such as, but not limited to, instructions, acknowledgement of receipt of messages, condition of local environment, and condition of persons, and to give assurance that help is on the way. (SIG-ECS)

3.3.91 Emergency Communications Systems — Combination

Various emergency communications systems such as fire alarm, mass notification, fire fighter communications, area of refuge communications, elevator communications, or others that can be served through a single control system or through an interconnection of several control systems. (SIG-ECS)

3.3.92\* Emergency Communications System — Emergency Command Center

The room(s) or area(s) staffed during any emergency event by assigned emergency management staff. The room or area contains system communications and control equipment serving one or more buildings where responsible authorities receive information from premises sources or systems or from (higher level) regional or national sources or systems and then disseminate appropriate information to individuals, a building, multiple buildings, outside campus areas, or a combination of these in accordance with the emergency response plan established for the premises. The room or area contains the controls and indicators from which the ECS systems located in the room or area can be manually controlled as required by the emergency response plan and the emergency management coordinator. (SIG-ECS)

3.3.93\* Emergency Control Function Interface Device

A listed fire alarm or signaling system component that directly interfaces with the system that operates the emergency control function. (SIG-PRO)

3.3.94\* Emergency Control Functions

Building, fire, and emergency control elements or systems that are initiated by the fire alarm or signaling system and either increase the level of life safety for occupants or control the spread of the harmful effects of fire or other dangerous products. (SIG-PRO)

3.3.95\* Emergency Response Agency (ERA)

Organizations providing law enforcement, emergency medical, fire, rescue, communications, and related support services. [1221, 2019] (SIG-SSS)

3.3.96\* Emergency Response Facility (ERF)

A structure or a portion of a structure that houses emergency response agency equipment or personnel for response to alarms. [1221, 2019] (SIG-PRS)

3.3.97 Emergency Response Plan

A documented set of actions to address the planning for, management of, and response to natural, technological, and man-made disasters and other emergencies. (SIG-ECS)

3.3.98\* Endpoint (Class N)

The end of a pathway where a single addressable device or a control unit is connected. (SIG-PRO)

3.3.99\* Energy Storage Systems (ESS)

Equipment that receives electrical energy and then provides a means to store that energy in some form for later use in order to supply electrical energy when needed. The energy storage system utilizes the technologies defined in 3.3.99.2 through 3.3.99.4.

3.3.99.1 Chemical Energy Storage System

Consists of hydrogen storage, the hydrogen generator to supply the hydrogen for storage, and a fuel cell power system to provide electric energy upon demand.

3.3.99.2 Electrochemical Energy Storage System

Consists of a secondary battery, electrochemical capacitor, flow battery, or hybrid battery-capacitor system that stores energy and any associated controls or devices that can provide electric energy upon demand.

3.3.99.3 Mechanical Energy Storage System

Consists of a mechanical means to store energy such as through compressed air, pumped water or fly wheel technologies, and associated controls and systems, which can be used to run an electric generator to provide electric energy upon demand.

3.3.99.4 Thermal Energy Storage System

Consists of a system that uses heated fluids such as air as a means to store energy along with associated controls and systems, which can be used to run an electric generator to provide electrical energy upon demand.

3.3.100\* Evacuation

The withdrawal of occupants from a building. (SIG-PRO)

3.3.101 Evacuation Signal

See 3.3.263, Signal.

3.3.102 Executive Software

See 3.3.279, Software.

3.3.103 Exit Marking Audible Notification Appliance

See 3.3.182, Notification Appliance.

3.3.104 FACP

Fire Alarm Control Panel. See 3.3.108, Fire Alarm Control Unit (FACU).

3.3.105 False Alarm

See 3.3.314, Unwanted Alarm.

3.3.106 Field of View

The solid cone that extends out from the detector within which the effective sensitivity of the detector is at least 50 percent of its on-axis, listed, or approved sensitivity. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.107 Fire Alarm Control Interface (FACI)

See 3.3.146, Interface.

3.3.108\* Fire Alarm Control Unit (FACU)

A component of the fire alarm system, provided with primary and secondary power sources, which receives signals from initiating devices or other fire alarm control units, and processes these signals to determine part or all of the required fire alarm system output function(s). (SIG-PRO)

3.3.108.1 Master Fire Alarm Control Unit

A fire alarm control unit that serves the protected premises or portion of the protected premises as a local fire alarm control unit and accepts inputs from other fire alarm control units. (SIG-PRO)

3.3.108.2 Protected Premises (Local) Control Unit

A fire alarm control unit that serves the protected premises or a portion of the protected premises. (SIG-PRO)

3.3.108.2.1\* Dedicated Function Fire Alarm Control Unit

A protected premises fire alarm control unit that is intended to operate specifically identified emergency control function(s). (SIG-PRO)

3.3.108.2.2 Releasing Service Fire Alarm Control Unit

A protected premises fire alarm control unit specifically listed for releasing service that is part of a fire suppression system and which provides control outputs to release a fire suppression agent based on either automatic or manual input. (SIG-PRO)

3.3.109 Fire Alarm/Evacuation Signal Tone Generator

A device that produces a fire alarm/evacuation tone upon command. (SIG-PRO)

3.3.110 Fire Alarm Signal

See 3.3.263, Signal.

3.3.111 Fire Alarm System

A system or portion of a combination system that consists of components and circuits arranged to monitor and annunciate the status of fire alarm or supervisory signal-initiating devices and to initiate the appropriate response to those signals. (SIG-FUN)

3.3.111.1\* Combination System

A fire alarm system in which components are used, in whole or in part, in common with a non-fire signaling system. (SIG-PRO)

3.3.111.2 Household Fire Alarm System

A system of devices that uses a fire alarm control unit to produce an alarm signal in the household for the purpose of notifying the occupants of the presence of a fire so that they will evacuate the premises. (SIG-HOU)

3.3.111.3 Municipal Fire Alarm System

A public emergency alarm reporting system. (SIG-PRS)

3.3.111.4\* Protected Premises (Local) Fire Alarm System

A fire alarm system located at the protected premises. (SIG-PRO)

3.3.111.4.1 Building Fire Alarm System

A protected premises fire alarm system that includes any of the features identified in 23.3.3.1 and that serves the general fire alarm needs of a building or buildings and provides notification. (SIG-PRO)

3.3.111.4.2 Dedicated Function Fire Alarm System

A protected premises fire alarm system installed specifically to perform emergency control function(s) where a building fire alarm system is not required. (SIG-PRO)

3.3.111.4.3 Releasing Fire Alarm System

A protected premises fire alarm system that is part of a fire suppression system and/or that provides control inputs to a fire suppression system related to the fire suppression system's sequence of operations and outputs for other signaling and notification. (SIG-PRO)

3.3.112\* Fire Command Center

The principal attended or unattended room or area where the status of the detection, alarm communications, control systems, and other emergency systems is displayed and from which the system(s) can be manually controlled. (SIG-ECS)

3.3.113 Fire Extinguisher Electronic Monitoring Device

A device connected to a control unit that monitors the fire extinguisher in accordance with the requirements of NFPA 10. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.114 Fire Warden

A building staff member or a tenant trained to perform assigned duties in the event of a fire emergency. (SIG-PRO)

3.3.115 Fire Warning Equipment

Any detector, alarm, device, or material related to single- and multiple-station alarms or household fire alarm systems. (SIG-HOU)

3.3.116 Fire-Gas Detector

See 3.3.70, Detector.

3.3.117 Fixed-Temperature Detector

See 3.3.70, Detector.

3.3.118 Flame

A body or stream of gaseous material involved in the combustion process and emitting radiant energy at specific wavelength bands determined by the combustion chemistry of the fuel. In most cases, some portion of the emitted radiant energy is visible to the human eye. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.119 Flame Detector

See 3.3.70, Detector.

3.3.120 Flame Detector Sensitivity

The distance along the optical axis of the detector at which the detector can detect a fire of specified size and fuel within a given time frame. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.121 Frequency

Minimum and maximum time between events. (SIG-TMS)

3.3.121.1 Weekly Frequency

Fifty-two times per year, once per calendar week.

3.3.121.2 Monthly Frequency

Twelve times per year, once per calendar month.

3.3.121.3 Quarterly Frequency

Four times per year with a minimum of 2 months, maximum of 4 months.

3.3.121.4 Semiannual Frequency

Twice per year with a minimum of 4 months, maximum of 8 months.

3.3.121.5 Annual Frequency

Once per year with a minimum of 9 months, maximum 15 months.

3.3.122 Gateway

A device that is used in the transmission of serial data (digital or analog) from the fire alarm control unit to other building system control units, equipment, or networks and/or from other building system control units to the fire alarm control unit. (SIG-PRO)

3.3.123 Girder

See 3.3.40, Ceiling Surfaces.

3.3.124 Guard's Tour Reporting Station

A device that is manually or automatically initiated to indicate the route being followed and the timing of a guard's tour. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.125 Guard's Tour Supervisory Signal

See 3.3.263, Signal.

3.3.126 Guest Room

An accommodation combining living, sleeping, sanitary, and storage facilities within a compartment. [101, 2018] (SIG-HOU)

3.3.127 Guest Suite

An accommodation with two or more contiguous rooms comprising a compartment, with or without doors between such rooms, that provides living, sleeping, sanitary, and storage facilities. [101, 2018] (SIG-HOU)

3.3.128\* Hearing Loss

A full or partial decrease in the ability to detect or comprehend sounds. (SIG-HOU)

3.3.128.1 Profound Hearing Loss

A hearing threshold of greater than 90 dB.

3.3.129 Heat Alarm

A single- or multiple-station alarm responsive to heat. (SIG-HOU)

3.3.129.1 Mechanically Powered, Single-Station Heat Alarm

A single-station heat alarm employing a mechanical power source. (SIG-HOU)

3.3.130 Heat Detector

See 3.3.70, Detector.

3.3.131 High Power Loudspeaker Array (HPLA)

High power loudspeaker arrays provide capability for voice and tone communications to large outdoor areas. (SIG-ECS)

3.3.132 High Volume Low Speed (HVLS) Fan

A ceiling fan that is approximately 6 ft (1.8 m) to 24 ft (7.3 m) in diameter with a rotational speed of approximately 30 to 70 revolutions per minute. [13, 2016] (SIG-PRO)

3.3.133 Hotel

A building or groups of buildings under the same management in which there are sleeping accommodations for more than 16 persons and primarily used by transients for lodging with or without meals. [101, 2018] (SIG-HOU)

3.3.134 Household Fire Alarm System

See 3.3.111, Fire Alarm System.

3.3.135 Hunt Group

A group of associated telephone lines within which an incoming call is automatically routed to an idle (not busy) telephone line for completion. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.136\* Identified (As Applied to Equipment)

Recognizable as suitable for the specific purpose, function, use, environment, application, and so forth, where described in a particular Code requirement. [70:100] (SIG-PRS)

3.3.137\* Immediately (As Used in Chapter 26)

Performed without unreasonable delay. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.138\* Impairment

An abnormal condition, during either a planned or emergency event, where a system, component, or function is inoperable. (SIG-FUN)

3.3.139\* In Writing

A form of correspondence formatted as a letter or document that can be verified upon request. (SIG-FUN)

3.3.140 In-Building Mass Notification System

See 3.3.90, Emergency Communications System.

3.3.141 Initiating Device

A system component that originates transmission of a change-of-state condition, such as in a smoke detector, manual fire alarm box, or supervisory switch. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.141.1 Analog Initiating Device (Sensor)

An initiating device that transmits a signal indicating varying degrees of condition as contrasted with a conventional initiating device, which can only indicate an on-off condition. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.141.2 Automatic Extinguishing System Supervisory Device

A device that responds to abnormal conditions that could affect the proper operation of an automatic sprinkler system or other fire extinguishing system(s) or suppression system(s), including, but not limited to, control valves, pressure levels, liquid agent levels and temperatures, pump power and running, engine temperature and overspeed, and room temperature. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.141.3 Nonrestorable Initiating Device

A device in which the sensing element is designed to be destroyed in the process of operation. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.141.4 Restorable Initiating Device

A device in which the sensing element is not ordinarily destroyed in the process of operation, whose restoration can be manual or automatic. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.141.5 Supervisory Signal Initialing Device

An initiating device such as a valve supervisory switch, water level indicator, or low air pressure switch on a dry pipe sprinkler system in which the change of state signals an off-normal condition and its restoration to normal of a fire protection or life safety system; or a need for action in connection with guard tours, fire suppression systems or equipment, or maintenance features of related systems. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.142 Initiating Device Circuit

A circuit to which automatic or manual initiating devices are connected where the signal received does not identify the individual device operated. (SIG-PRO)

3.3.143 Inspection Personnel

See 3.3.200, Personnel.

3.3.144 Intelligibility

The quality or condition of being intelligible. (SIG-NAS)

3.3.145\* Intelligible

Capable of being understood; comprehensible; clear. (SIG-NAS)

3.3.146 Interface

3.3.146.1 Circuit Interface

A circuit component that interfaces initiating devices or control circuits, or both; notification appliances or circuits, or both; system control outputs; and other signaling line circuits to a signaling line circuit. (SIG-PRO)

3.3.146.1.1\* Emergency Control Function Interface

The interface between the fire alarm system emergency control function interface device and the component controlling the emergency control function. (SIG-PRO)

3.3.146.1.2 Signaling Line Circuit Interface

A system component that connects a signaling line circuit to any combination of initiating devices, initiating device circuits, notification appliances, notification appliance circuits, system control outputs, and other signaling line circuits. (SIG-PRO)

3.3.146.2\* Fire Alarm Control Interface

The fire alarm control interface coordinates signals to and from the fire alarm system and other systems. (SIG-ECS)

3.3.147 Ionization Smoke Detection

See 3.3.276, Smoke Detection.

3.3.148 Leg Facility

The portion of a communications channel that connects not more than one protected premises to a primary or secondary trunk facility. The leg facility includes the portion of the signal transmission circuit from its point of connection with a trunk facility to the point where it is terminated within the protected premises at one or more transponders. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.149 Level Ceilings

See 3.3.38, Ceiling.

3.3.150 Life Safety Network

A type of combination system that transmits fire and emergency communications system data to at least one other life safety system. (SIG-PRO)

3.3.151 Line-Type Detector

See 3.3.70, Detector.

3.3.152 Living Area

Any normally occupiable space in a residential occupancy, other than sleeping rooms or rooms that are intended for combination sleeping/living, bathrooms, toilet compartments, kitchens, closets, halls, storage or utility spaces, and similar areas. [101, 2018] (SIG-HOU)

3.3.153 Loading Capacity

The maximum number of discrete elements of fire alarm systems permitted to be used in a particular configuration. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.154 Local Energy-Type Auxiliary Alarm System

See 3.3.221, Public Emergency Alarm Reporting System.

3.3.155\* Local Operating Console (LOC)

Equipment used by authorized personnel and emergency responders to activate and operate an in-building mass notification system. (SIG-ECS)

3.3.156 Lodging or Rooming House

A building or portion thereof that does not qualify as a one- or two-family dwelling, that provides sleeping accommodations for a total of 16 or fewer people on a transient or permanent basis, without personal care services, with or without meals, but without separate cooking facilities for individual occupants. [101, 2018] (SIG-HOU)

3.3.157 Loss of Power

The reduction of available voltage at the load below the point at which equipment can function as designed. (SIG-FUN)

3.3.158 Low-Power Radio Transmitter/Transceiver

Any device that communicates with associated control/receiving equipment or other transceivers by low-power radio signals. (SIG-PRO)

3.3.159 Maintenance

Work, including, but not limited to, repair, replacement, and service, performed to ensure that equipment operates properly. (SIG-TMS)

3.3.160 Malicious Alarm

See 3.3.314.1, Malicious Alarm.

3.3.161\* Managed Facilities-Based Voice Network (MFVN)

A physical facilities-based network capable of transmitting real-time signals with formats unchanged that is managed, operated, and maintained by the service provider to ensure service quality and reliability from the subscriber location to the interconnection point with other MFVN peer networks or the supervising station. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.162 Manual Fire Alarm Box

See 3.3.12, Alarm Box.

3.3.163\* Manufacturer's Published Instructions

Published installation and operating documentation provided for each product or component. The documentation includes directions and necessary information for the intended installation, maintenance, and operation of the product or component. (SIG-TMS)

3.3.164\* Mass Notification Priority Mode

The mode of operation whereby all fire alarm occupant notification is superseded by emergency mass notification action. (SIG-ECS)

3.3.165\* Mass Notification System

See 3.3.90.1.3, In-Building Mass Notification System. (SIG-PRO)

3.3.166 Master Box

See 3.3.12, Alarm Box.

3.3.167 Master Fire Alarm Control Unit

See 3.3.108, Fire Alarm Control Unit (FACU).

3.3.168 Multi-Criteria Detector

See 3.3.70, Detector.

3.3.169 Multiple Dwelling Unit

See 3.3.83, Dwelling Unit.

3.3.170 Multiple-Station Alarm

A single-station alarm capable of being interconnected to one or more additional alarms so that the actuation of one causes the appropriate alarm signal to operate in all interconnected alarms. (SIG-HOU)

3.3.171 Multiple-Station Alarm Device

Two or more single-station alarm devices that can be interconnected so that actuation of one causes all integral or separate audible alarms to operate; or one single-station alarm device having connections to other detectors or to a manual fire alarm box. (SIG-HOU)

3.3.172 Multiplexing

A signaling method characterized by simultaneous or sequential transmission, or both, and reception of multiple signals on a signaling line circuit, a transmission channel, or a communications channel, including means for positively identifying each signal. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.173 Multi-Sensor Detector

See 3.3.70, Detector.

3.3.174 Municipal Fire Alarm Box (Street Box)

A publicly accessible alarm box. (See 3.3.12, Alarm Box.)

3.3.175 Municipal Fire Alarm System

See 3.3.111, Fire Alarm System.

3.3.176 Net-Centric Alerting System (NCAS)

A net-centric alerting system incorporates web-based management and alert activation application through which all operators and administrators could gain access to the system's capabilities based on the users' permissions and the defined access policy. (SIG-ECS)

3.3.177 Network

3.3.177.1 Wired Network (Public Emergency Alarm Reporting Systems)

The method of communications used in a public emergency alarm reporting system that consists of two or more points that are connected by physical conductors. (SIG-PRS)

3.3.177.2 Wireless Network (Public Emergency Alarm Reporting Systems)

The method of communications used in a public emergency alarm reporting system that consists of two or more points that are not connected by physical conductors. (SIG-PRS)

3.3.178 Network Architecture

The physical and logical design of a network, and the inherent ability of the design to carry data from one point to another. (SIG-ECS)

3.3.179 Noncontiguous Property

See 3.3.213, Property.

3.3.180\* Nonrequired

A system component or group of components that is installed at the option of the owner, and is not installed due to a building or fire code requirement. (SIG-FUN)

3.3.181 Nonrestorable Initiating Device

See 3.3.141, Initiating Device.

3.3.182 Notification Appliance

A fire alarm system component such as a bell, horn, loudspeaker, visual notification appliance, or text display that provides audible, tactile, or visual outputs, or any combination thereof. (SIG-NAS)

3.3.182.1 Audible Notification Appliance

A notification appliance that alerts by the sense of hearing. (SIG-NAS)

3.3.182.1.1 Exit Marking Audible Notification Appliance

An audible notification appliance that marks building exits and areas of refuge by the sense of hearing for the purpose of evacuation or relocation. (SIG-NAS)

3.3.182.1.2\* Textual Audible Notification Appliance

A notification appliance that conveys a stream of audible information. (SIG-NAS)

3.3.182.2 Tactile Notification Appliance

A notification appliance that alerts by the sense of touch or vibration. (SIG-NAS)

3.3.182.3 Visual Notification Appliance

A notification appliance that alerts by the sense of sight. (SIG-NAS)

3.3.182.3.1\* Textual Visual Notification Appliance

A notification appliance that conveys a stream of visual information that displays an alphanumeric or pictorial message. (SIG-NAS)

3.3.183 Notification Appliance Circuit

A circuit or path directly connected to a notification appliance(s). (SIG-PRO)

3.3.184 Notification Zone

See 3.3.328, Zone.

3.3.185 Nuisance Alarm

See 3.3.314.2, Nuisance Alarm.

3.3.186\* Occupiable

A room or enclosed space designed for human occupancy. (SIG-FUN)

3.3.187 Occupiable Area

An area of a facility occupied by people on a regular basis. (SIG-FUN)

3.3.188\* Octave Band

The bandwidth of a filter that comprises a frequency range of a factor of 2. (SIG-NAS)

3.3.188.1 One-Third Octave Rand

The bandwidth of a filter that comprises a frequency range of a factor of 21/3. (SIG-NAS)

3.3.189 Off-Hook

To access a communications network in preparation for connecting a telephone. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.190 One-Third Octave Band

See 3.3.188, Octave Band.

3.3.191 One-Way Emergency Communications System

See 3.3.90, Emergency Communications System.

3.3.192 On-Hook

To disconnect from a managed facilities-based voice network. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.193 Operating Mode

3.3.193.1 Private Operating Mode

Audible or visual signaling only to those persons directly concerned with the implementation and direction of emergency action initiation and procedure in the area protected by the fire alarm system. (SIG-NAS)

3.3.193.2 Public Operating Mode

Audible or visual signaling to occupants or inhabitants of the area protected by the fire alarm system. (SIG-NAS)

3.3.194 Other Fire Detectors

See 3.3.70, Detector.

3.3.195\* Ownership

Any property or building or its contents under legal control by the occupant, by contract, or by holding of a title or deed. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.196 Paging System

A system intended to page one or more persons by such means as voice over loudspeaker, coded audible signals or visual signals, or lamp annunciators. (SIG-PRO)

3.3.197 Path (Pathways)

Any circuit, conductor, optic fiber, radio carrier, or other means connecting two or more locations. (SIG-PRO)

3.3.198 Pathway Survivability

The ability of any conductor, optic fiber, radio carrier, or other means for transmitting system information to remain operational during fire conditions. (SIG-ECS)

3.3.199 Permanent Visual Record (Recording)

An immediately readable, not easily alterable, print, slash, or punch record of all occurrences of status change. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.200 Personnel

3.3.200.1 Inspection Personnel

Individuals who conduct a visual examination of a system or portion thereof to verify that it appears to be in operating condition, in proper location, and is free of physical damage or conditions that impair operation. (SIG-TMS)

3.3.200.2 Service Personnel

Individuals who perform those procedures, adjustments, replacement of components, system programming, and maintenance as described in the manufacturer's service instructions that can affect any aspect of the performance of the system. (SIG-TMS)

3.3.200.3 System Designer

Individual responsible for the development of fire alarm and signaling system plans and specifications in accordance with this Code. (SIG-FUN)

3.3.200.4 System Installer

Individual responsible for the proper installation of fire alarm and signaling systems in accordance with plans, specifications, and manufacturer's requirements. (SIG-FUN)

3.3.200.5 Testing Personnel

Individuals who perform procedures used to determine the status of a system as intended by conducting acceptance, reacceptance, or periodic physical checks on systems. (SIG-TMS)

3.3.201 Photoelectric Light Obscuration Smoke Detection

See 3.3.276, Smoke Detection.

3.3.202 Photoelectric Light-Scattering Smoke Detection

See 3.3.276, Smoke Detection.

3.3.203 Plant

One or more buildings under the same ownership or control on a single property. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.204 Pneumatic Rate-of-Rise Tubing Heat Detector

See 3.3.70, Detector.

3.3.205 Positive Alarm Sequence

An automatic sequence that results in an alarm signal, even when manually delayed for investigation, unless the system is reset. (SIG-PRO)

3.3.206 Power Supply

A source of electrical operating power, including the circuits and terminations connecting it to the dependent system components. (SIG-FUN)

3.3.207 Primary Battery (Dry Cell)

A nonrechargeable battery requiring periodic replacement. (SIG-FUN)

3.3.208 Primary Trunk Facility

That part of a transmission channel connecting all leg facilities to a supervising or subsidiary station. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.209 Prime Contractor

The listed central station or listed alarm service local company that is contractually responsible for providing central station services to a subscriber as required by this Code. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.210 Private Operating Mode

See 3.3.193, Operating Mode.

3.3.211 Profound Hearing Loss

See 3.3.128, Hearing Loss.

3.3.212 Projected Beam-Type Detector

See 3.3.70, Detector.

3.3.213 Property

3.3.213.1 Contiguous Property

A single-owner or single-user protected premises on a continuous plot of ground, including any buildings thereon, that is not separated by a public thoroughfare, transportation right-of-way, property owned or used by others, or body of water not under the same ownership. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.213.2 Noncontiguous Property

An owner- or user-protected premises where two or more protected premises, controlled by the same owner or user, are separated by a public thoroughfare, body of water, transportation right-of-way, or property owned or used by others. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.214 Proprietary Supervising Station

See 3.3.290, Supervising Station.

3.3.215 Proprietary Supervising Station Alarm System

See 3.3.291, Supervising Station Alarm Systems.

3.3.216 Proprietary Supervising Station Service

See 3.3.292, Supervising Station Service.

3.3.217 Protected Premises

The physical location protected by a fire alarm system. (SIG-PRO)

3.3.218 Protected Premises (Local) Control Unit

See 3.3.108, Fire Alarm Control Unit (FACU).

3.3.219 Protected Premises (Local) Fire Alarm System

See 3.3.111, Fire Alarm System.

3.3.220 Public Address System

An electronic amplification system with a mixer, amplifier, and loudspeakers, used to reinforce a given sound and distributing the "sound" to the general public around a building. (SIG-ECS)

3.3.221 Public Emergency Alarm Reporting System

A system of alarm-initiating devices, transmitting and receiving equipment, and communications infrastructure — other than a public telephone network— used to communicate with the communications center to provide any combination of manual or auxiliary alarm service. (SIG-PRS)

3.3.221.1\* Auxiliary Alarm System

A protected premises fire alarm system or other emergency system at the protected premises and the system used to connect the protected premises system to a public emergency alarm reporting system for transmitting an alarm to the communications center. (SIG-PRS)

3.3.221.1.1 Local Energy-Type Auxiliary Alarm System

An auxiliary system that employs a locally complete arrangement of parts, initiating devices, relays, power supply, and associated components to automatically activate a master box or auxiliary box over circuits that are electrically isolated from the public emergency alarm reporting system circuits. (SIG-PRS)

3.3.221.1.2 Shunt-Type Auxiliary Alarm System

An auxiliary system electrically connected to the public emergency alarm reporting system extending a public emergency alarm reporting circuit to interconnect initiating devices within a protected premises, which, when operated, opens the public emergency alarm reporting circuit shunted around the trip coil of the master box or auxiliary box. The master box or auxiliary box is thereupon energized to start transmission without any assistance from a local source of power. (SIG-PRS)

3.3.221.2 Type A Public Emergency Alarm Reporting System

A system in which an alarm from an alarm box is received and is retransmitted to an emergency response facility either manually or automatically. (SIG-PRS)

3.3.221.3 Type B Public Emergency Alarm Reporting System

A system in which an alarm from an alarm box is automatically transmitted to an emergency response facility and, if used, is transmitted to supplementary alerting devices. (SIG-PRS)

3.3.222 Public Operating Mode

See 3.3.193, Operating Mode.

3.3.223 Public Safety Agency

A fire, emergency medical services, or law enforcement agency. (SIG-ECS)

3.3.224 Public Safety Radio Enhancement System

A system installed to assure the effective operation of radio communication systems used by fire, emergency medical services, or law enforcement agencies. (SIG-ECS)

3.3.225 Public Safety Radio System

A radio communication system used by fire, emergency medical services, or law enforcement agencies. (SIG-ECS)

3.3.226 Public Switched Telephone Network

See 3.3.297, Switched Telephone Network.

3.3.227 Publicly Accessible Alarm Box

See 3.3.12, Alarm Box.

3.3.228\* Qualified

A competent and capable person or company that has met the requirements and training for a given field acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction. (SIG-TMS)

3.3.229 Radiant Energy-Sensing Fire Detector

See 3.3.70, Detector.

3.3.230 Radio Alarm Repeater Station Receiver (RARSR)

A system component that receives radio signals and resides at a repeater station that is located at a remote receiving location. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.231 Radio Alarm Supervising Station Receiver (RASSR)

A system component that receives data and annunciates that data at the supervising station. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.232 Radio Alarm System (RAS)

A system in which signals are transmitted from a radio alarm transmitter (RAT) located at a protected premises through a radio channel to two or more radio alarm repeater station receivers (RARSR) and that are annunciated by a radio alarm supervising station receiver (RASSR) located at the supervising station. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.233 Radio Alarm Transmitter (RAT)

A system component at the protected premises to which initiating devices or groups of devices are connected that transmits signals indicating a status change of the initiating devices. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.234 Radio Channel

See 3.3.47, Channel.

3.3.235\* Radio Frequency

The number of electromagnetic wave frequency cycles transmitted by a radio in 1 second. [1221, 2016] (SIG-PRS)

3.3.236 Rate Compensation Detector

See 3.3.70, Detector.

3.3.237 Rate-of-Rise Detector

See 3.3.70, Detector.

3.3.238 Record Drawings

Drawings (as-built) that document the location of all devices, appliances, wiring sequences, wiring methods, and connections of the components of the system as installed. (SIG-FUN)

3.3.239 Record of Completion

A document that acknowledges the features of installation, operation (performance), service, and equipment with representation by the property owner, system installer, system supplier, service organization, and the authority having jurisdiction. (SIG-FUN)

3.3.240 Releasing Fire Alarm System

See 3.3.111, Fire Alarm System.

3.3.241 Releasing Service Fire Alarm Control Unit

See 3.3.108, Fire Alarm Control Unit (FACU).

3.3.242 Relocation

The directed movement of occupants from one area to another area within the same building. (SIG-PRO)

3.3.243 Remote Supervising Station

See 3.3.290, Supervising Station.

3.3.244 Remote Supervising Station Alarm System

See 3.3.291, Supervising Station Alarm Systems.

3.3.245 Remote Supervising Station Service

See 3.3.292, Supervising Station Service.

3.3.246 Repeater Station

The location of the equipment needed to relay signals between supervising stations, subsidiary stations, and protected premises. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.247 Reset

A control function that attempts to return a system or device to its normal, nonalarm state. (SIG-FUN)

3.3.248 Residential Board and Care Occupancy

An occupancy used for lodging and boarding of four or more residents, not related by blood or marriage to the owners or operators, for the purpose of providing personal care services. [101, 2018] (SIG-HOU)

3.3.249 Residential Occupancy

An occupancy that provides sleeping accommodations for purposes other than health care or detention and correctional. [101, 2018] (SIG-HOU)

3.3.250\* Response

Actions performed upon the receipt of a signal. (SIG-FUN)

3.3.250.1\* Alarm Response

The response to the receipt of an alarm signal. (SIG-FUN)

3.3.250.2\* Pre-Alarm Response

The response to the receipt of a pre-alarm signal. (SIG-FUN)

3.3.250.3\* Supervisory Response

The response to the receipt of a supervisory signal. (SIG-FUN)

3.3.250.4\* Trouble Response

The response to the receipt of a trouble signal. (SIG-FUN)

3.3.251 Response Time Index (RTI)

A numerical value that represents the thermal response sensitivity of the sensing element in a heat detector, sprinkler, or other heat-sensing fire detection device to the fire environment in terms of gas temperature and velocity versus time. (See B.3.3.3.7.) (SIG-IDS)

3.3.252 Restorable Initiating Device

See 3.3.141, Initiating Device.

3.3.253 Risk Analysis

A process to characterize the likelihood, vulnerability, and magnitude of incidents associated with natural, technological, and manmade disasters and other emergencies that address scenarios of concern, their probability, and their potential consequences. (SIG-ECS)

3.3.254 Runner

A person other than the required number of operators on duty at central, supervising, or runner stations (or otherwise in contact with these stations) available for prompt dispatching, when necessary, to the protected premises. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.255 Runner Service

The service provided by a runner at the protected premises, including restoration, resetting, and silencing of all equipment transmitting fire alarm or supervisory or trouble signals to an off-premises location. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.256 Secondary Trunk Facility

That part of a transmission channel connecting two or more, but fewer than all, leg facilities to a primary trunk facility. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.257 Selective Talk Mode

See 3.3.301, Talk Mode.

3.3.258\* Separate Sleeping Area

The area of a dwelling unit where the bedrooms or sleeping rooms are located. (SIG-HOU)

3.3.259 Service Personnel

See 3.3.200, Personnel.

3.3.260 Shapes of Ceilings

The shapes of ceilings can be classified as sloping or smooth. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.261\* Shop Drawings

Documents that provide information pertaining to the system necessary for installation of a fire alarm and/or signaling system. (SIG-FUN)

3.3.262 Shunt-Type Auxiliary Alarm System

See 3.3.221, Public Emergency Alarm Reporting System.

3.3.263\* Signal

An indication of a condition communicated by electrical, visible, visual, audible, wireless, or other means. (SIG-FUN)

3.3.263.1\* Alarm Signal

A signal that results from the manual or automatic detection of an alarm condition. (SIG-FUN)

3.3.263.2 Carbon Monoxide Alarm Signal

A signal indicating a concentration of carbon monoxide at or above the alarm threshold that could pose a risk to the life safety of the occupants and that requires immediate action. (SIG-FUN)

3.3.263.3 Delinquency Signal

A signal indicating a supervisory condition and the need for action in connection with the supervision of guards or system attendants. (SIG-PRO)

3.3.263.4 Evacuation Signal

A distinctive alarm signal intended to be recognized by the occupants as requiring evacuation of the building. (SIG-PRO)

3.3.263.5\* Fire Alarm Signal

A signal that results from the manual or automatic detection of a fire alarm condition. (SIG-FUN)

3.3.263.6\* Guard's Tour Supervisory Signal

A signal generated when a guard on patrol has actuated a guard's tour reporting station. (SIG-PRO)

3.3.263.7\* Pre-Alarm Signal

A signal that results from the detection of a pre-alarm condition. (SIG-FUN)

3.3.263.8 Restoration Signal

A signal that results from the return to normal condition of an initiating device, system element, or system. (SIG-FUN)

3.3.263.9\* Supervisory Signal

A signal that results from the detection of a supervisory condition. (SIG-FUN)

3.3.263.10\* Trouble Signal

A signal that results from the detection of a trouble condition. (SIG-FUN)

3.3.264 Signal Transmission Sequence

A DACT that obtains dial tone, dials the number(s) of the DACR, obtains verification that the DACR is ready to receive signals, transmits the signals, and receives acknowledgment that the DACR has accepted that signal before disconnecting (going on-hook). (SIG-SSS)

3.3.265 Signaling Line Circuit

A circuit path between any combination of addressable appliances or devices, circuit interfaces, control units, or transmitters over which multiple system input signals or output signals or both are carried. (SIG-PRO)

3.3.266 Signaling Line Circuit Interface

See 3.3.146, Interface.

3.3.267 Signaling Zone

See 3.3.328, Zone.

3.3.268 Single Dwelling Unit

See 3.3.83, Dwelling Unit.

3.3.269 Single-Station Alarm

A detector comprising an assembly that incorporates a sensor, control components, and an alarm notification appliance in one unit operated from a power source either located in the unit or obtained at the point of installation. (SIG-HOU)

3.3.270 Single-Station Alarm Device

An assembly that incorporates the detector, the control equipment, and the alarm-sounding device in one unit operated from a power supply either in the unit or obtained at the point of installation. (SIG-HOU)

3.3.271 Site-Specific Software

See 3.3.279, Software.

3.3.272 Sloping Ceiling

See 3.3.38, Ceiling.

3.3.273 Sloping Peaked-Type Ceiling

See 3.3.38, Ceiling.

3.3.274 Sloping Shed-Type Ceiling

See 3.3.38, Ceiling.

3.3.275 Smoke Alarm

A single or multiple-station alarm responsive to smoke. (SIG-HOU)

3.3.276 Smoke Detection

3.3.276.1 Cloud Chamber Smoke Detection

The principle of using an air sample drawn from the protected area into a high-humidity chamber combined with a lowering of chamber pressure to create an environment in which the resultant moisture in the air condenses on any smoke particles present, forming a cloud. The cloud density is measured by a photoelectric principle. The density signal is processed and used to convey an alarm condition when it meets preset criteria. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.276.2\* Ionization Smoke Detection

The principle of using a small amount of radioactive material to ionize the air between two differentially charged electrodes to sense the presence of smoke particles. Smoke particles entering the ionization volume decrease the conductance of the air by reducing ion mobility. The reduced conductance signal is processed and used to convey an alarm condition when it meets preset criteria. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.276.3\* Photoelectric Light Obscuration Smoke Detection

The principle of using a light source and a photosensitive sensor onto which the principal portion of the source emissions is focused. When smoke particles enter the light path, some of the light is scattered and some is absorbed, thereby reducing the light reaching the receiving sensor. The light reduction signal is processed and used to convey an alarm condition when it meets preset criteria. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.276.4\* Photoelectric Light-Scattering Smoke Detection

The principle of using a light source and a photosensitive sensor arranged so that the rays from the light source do not normally fall onto the photosensitive sensor. When smoke particles enter the light path, some of the light is scattered by reflection and refraction onto the sensor. The light signal is processed and used to convey an alarm condition when it meets preset criteria. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.276.5\* Video Image Smoke Detection (VISD)

The principle of using automatic analysis of real-time video images to detect the presence of smoke. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.277 Smoke Detector

See 3.3.70, Detector.

3.3.278 Smooth Ceiling

See 3.3.40, Ceiling Surfaces.

3.3.279 Software

Programs, instruments, procedures, data, and the like that are executed by a central processing unit of a product and that influences the functional performance of that product. For the purpose of this Code, software is one of two types: executive software and site-specific software. (SIG-TMS)

3.3.279.1 Executive Software

Control and supervisory program that manages the execution of all other programs and direcdy or indirectly causes the required functions of the product to be performed. Executive software is sometimes referred to as firmware, BIOS, or executive program. (SIG-TMS)

3.3.279.2 Site-Specific Software

Program that is separate from, but controlled by, the executive software that allows inputs, outputs, and system configuration to be selectively defined to meet the needs of a specific installation. Typically it defines the type and quantity of hardware, customized labels, and the specific operating features of a system. (SIG-TMS)

3.3.280 Solid Joist Construction

See 3.3.40, Ceiling Surfaces.

3.3.281 Spacing

A horizontally measured dimension used as a criterion in determining the allowable coverage of devices. (SIG-FUN)

3.3.282\* Spark

A moving particle of solid material that emits radiant energy due to either its temperature or the process of combustion on its surface. [654, 2017] (SIG-IDS)

3.3.283 Spark/Ember Detector

See 3.3.70, Detector.

3.3.284 Spark/Ember Detector Sensitivity

The number of watts (or the fraction of a watt) of radiant power from a point source radiator, applied as a unit step signal at the wavelength of maximum detector sensitivity, necessary to produce an alarm signal from the detector within the specified response time. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.285 Spot-Type Detector

See 3.3.70, Detector.

3.3.286 Stakeholder

Any individual, group, or organization that might affect, be affected by, or perceive itself to be affected by the risk. (SIG-ECS)

3.3.287 Stratification

The phenomenon where the upward movement of smoke and gases ceases due to the loss of buoyancy. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.288 Subscriber

The recipient of a contractual supervising station signal service(s). In case of multiple, noncontiguous properties having single ownership, the term refers to each protected premises or its local management. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.289 Subsidiary Station

A subsidiary station is a normally unattended location that is remote from the supervising station and is linked by a communications channel(s) to the supervising station. Interconnection of signals on one or more transmission channels from protected premises with a communications channel(s) to the supervising station is performed at this location. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.290 Supervising Station

A facility that receives signals from alarm systems and at which personnel are in attendance at all times to respond to these signals. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.290.1 Central Supervising Station

A supervising station that is listed for central station service and that also commonly provides less stringent supervising station services such as remote supervising services. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.290.2 Proprietary Supervising Station

A supervising station under the same ownership as the protected premises fire alarm system(s) that it supervises (monitors) and to which alarm, supervisory, or trouble signals are received and where personnel are in attendance at all times to supervise operation and investigate signals. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.290.3 Remote Supervising Station

A supervising station to which alarm, supervisory, or trouble signals or any combination of those signals emanating from protected premises fire alarm systems are received and where personnel are in attendance at all times to respond. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.291 Supervising Station Alarm Systems

3.3.291.1 Central Station Service Alarm System

A system or group of systems in which the operations of circuits and devices are transmitted automatically to, recorded in, maintained by, and supervised from a listed central station that has competent and experienced servers and operators who, upon receipt of a signal, take such action as required by this Code. Such service is to be controlled and operated by a person, firm, or corporation whose business is the furnishing, maintaining, or monitoring of supervised alarm systems. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.291.2 Proprietary Supervising Station Alarm System

An installation of an alarm system that serves contiguous and noncontiguous properties, under one ownership, from a proprietary supervising station located at the protected premises, or at one of multiple noncontiguous protected premises, at which trained, competent personnel are in constant attendance. This includes the protected premises fire alarm system(s); proprietary supervising station; power supplies; signal-initiating devices; initiating device circuits; signal notification appliances; equipment for the automatic, permanent visual recording of signals; and equipment for initiating the operation of emergency building control services. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.291.3 Remote Supervising Station Alarm System

A protected premises fire alarm system (exclusive of any connected to a public emergency reporting system) in which alarm, supervisory, or trouble signals are transmitted automatically to, recorded in, and supervised from a remote supervising station that has competent and experienced servers and operators who, upon receipt of a signal, take such action as required by this Code. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.292 Supervising Station Service

3.3.292.1 Central Station Service

The use of a system or a group of systems including the protected premises fire alarm system(s) in which the operations of circuits and devices are signaled to, recorded in, and supervised from a listed central station that has competent and experienced operators who, upon receipt of a signal, take such action as required by this Code. Related activities at the protected premises, such as equipment installation, inspection, testing, maintenance, and runner service, are the responsibility of the central station or a listed alarm service local company. Central station service is controlled and operated by a person, firm, or corporation whose business is the furnishing of such contracted services or whose properties are the protected premises. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.292.2 Proprietary Supervising Station Service

The use of a system or a group of systems including the protected premises fire alarm system(s) in which the operations of circuits and devices are signaled to, recorded in, and supervised from a supervising station under the same ownership as the protected premises that has competent and experienced operators who, upon receipt of a signal, take such action as required by this Code. Related activities at the protected premises, such as equipment installation, inspection, testing, maintenance, and runner service, are the responsibility of the owner. Proprietary supervising station service is controlled and operated by the entity whose properties are the protected premises. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.292.3 Remote Supervising Station Service

The use of a system including the protected premises fire alarm system(s) in which the operations of circuits and devices are signaled to, recorded in, and supervised from a supervising station that has competent and experienced operators who, upon receipt of a signal, take such action as required by this Code. Related activities at the protected premises, such as equipment installation, inspection, testing, and maintenance, are the responsibility of the owner. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.293 Supervisory Service

The service required to monitor performance of guard tours and the operative condition of fixed suppression systems or other systems for the protection of life and property. (SIG-PRO)

3.3.294 Supervisory Signal

See 3.3.263, Signal.

3.3.295 Supervisory Signal Initiating Device

See 3.3.141, Initiating Device.

3.3.296 Supplementary

As used in this Code, supplementary refers to equipment or operations not required by this Code and designated as such by the authority having jurisdiction. (SIG-FUN)

3.3.297 Switched Telephone Network

3.3.297.1 Loop Start Telephone Circuit

A loop start telephone circuit is an analog telephone circuit that supports loop start signaling as specified in either Telcordia GR-506-CORE, LATA Switching Systems Generic Requirements: Signaling for Analog Interface, or Telcordia GR-909-CORE, Fiber in the Loop Systems Generic Requirements. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.297.2 Public Switched Telephone Network

An assembly of communications equipment and telephone service providers that utilize managed facilities-based voice networks (MFVN) to provide the general public with the ability to establish communications channels via discrete dialing codes. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.298 System Operator

An individual trained to operate and/or initiate a mass notification system. (SIG-ECS)

3.3.299 System Unit

The active subassemblies at the supervising station used for signal receiving, processing, display, or recording of status change signals; a failure of one of these subassemblies causes the loss of a number of alarm signals by that unit. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.300 Tactile Notification Appliance

See 3.3.182, Notification Appliance.

3.3.301 Talk Mode

A means of communications within a building normally dedicated to emergency functions. Commonly referred to as fire fighters' phones, but can also be used for communications with fire fighters and/or fire wardens, including occupants, during an emergency, such as between a fire command center and a designated location, such as a stair, stairwell, or location of emergency equipment. (SIG-ECS)

3.3.301.1 Common Talk Mode

The ability to conference multiple telephones in a single conversation. This is similar to what was referred to as a party line. (SIG-ECS)

3.3.301.2 Selective Talk Mode

The ability for personnel at the fire command center to receive indication of incoming calls and choose which call to answer. This includes the ability to transfer between incoming calls and conference multiple phone locations. Selective calling can include the ability to initiate calls to emergency phone locations. (SIG-ECS)

3.3.302 Testing Personnel

See 3.3.200, Personnel.

3.3.303 Textual Audible Notification Appliance

See 3.3.182, Notification Appliance.

3.3.304 Textual Visual Notification Appliance

See 3.3.182, Notification Appliance.

3.3.305 Transmission Channel

See 3.3.47, Channel.

3.3.306 Transmitter

A system component that provides an interface between signaling line circuits, initiating device circuits, or control units and the transmission channel. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.307 Transponder

A multiplex alarm transmission system functional assembly located at the protected premises. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.308 Trouble Signal

See 3.3.263, Signal.

3.3.309 Two-Way Emergency Communications System

See 3.3.90, Emergency Communications System.

3.3.310 Type A Public Emergency Alarm Reporting System

See 3.3.221, Public Emergency Alarm Reporting System.

3.3.311 Type B Public Emergency Alarm Reporting System

See 3.3.221, Public Emergency Alarm Reporting System.

3.3.312 Unintentional Alarm

See 3.3.314.3, Unintentional Alarm.

3.3.313 Unknown Alarm

See 3.3.314.4, Unknown Alarm.

3.3.314\* Unwanted Alarm

Any alarm that occurs that is not the result of a potentially hazardous condition. (SIG-FUN)

3.3.314.1 Malicious Alarm

An unwanted activation of an alarm initiating device caused by a person acting with malice. (SIG-FUN)

3.3.314.2\* Nuisance Alarm

An unwanted activation of a signaling system or an alarm initiating device in response to a stimulus or condition that is not the result of a potentially hazardous condition. (SIG-FUN)

3.3.314.3 Unintentional Alarm

An unwanted activation of an alarm initiating device caused by a person acting without malice. (SIG-FUN)

3.3.314.4 Unknown Alarm

An unwanted activation of an alarm initiating device or system output function where the cause has not been identified. (SIG-FUN)

3.3.315 Uplink

The radio signal from the portable public safety subscriber transmitter to the base station receiver. (SIG-ECS)

3.3.316\* Video Image Flame Detection (VIFD)

The principle of using automatic analysis of real-time video images to detect the presence of flame. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.317 Video Image Smoke Detection (VISD)

See 3.3.276, Smoke Detection.

3.3.318 Visual Notification Appliance

See 3.3.182, Notification Appliance.

3.3.319 Voice Message Priority

A scheme for prioritizing mass notification messages. (SIG-ECS)

3.3.320 WATS (Wide Area Telephone Service)

Telephone company service allowing reduced costs for certain telephone call arrangements. In-WATS or 800-number service calls can be placed from anywhere in the continental United States to the called party at no cost to the calling party. Out-WATS is a service whereby, for a flat-rate charge, dependent on the total duration of all such calls, a subscriber can make an unlimited number of calls within a prescribed area from a particular telephone terminal without the registration of individual call charges. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.321\* Wavelength

The distance between the peaks of a sinusoidal wave. All radiant energy can be described as a wave having a wavelength. Wavelength serves as the unit of measure for distinguishing between different parts of the spectrum. Wavelengths are measured in microns (µm), nanometers (nm), or angstroms (Å). (SIG-IDS)

3.3.322 Wide-Area Mass Notification System

See 3.3.90, Emergency Communications System.

3.3.323 Wide-Area Signaling

Signaling intended to provide alerting or information to exterior open spaces, such as campuses, neighborhood streets, a city, a town, or a community. (SIG-NAS)

3.3.324 Wireless Control Unit

See 3.3.63, Control Unit.

3.3.325\* Wireless Mesh Network (WMN) (As Used in Chapter 26)

A decentralized communications network made up of radio nodes organized in a mesh topology that does not rely on a pre-existing infrastructure. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.326 Wireless Protection System

A system or a part of a system that can transmit and receive signals without the aid of interconnection wiring. It can consist of either a wireless control unit or a wireless repeater. (SIG-PRO)

3.3.327 Wireless Repeater

A component used to relay among wireless , appliances, and . (SIG-PRO)

3.3.328 Zone

Diagram

A defined area within the protected premises. A zone can define an area from which a signal can be received, an area to which a signal can be sent, or an area in which a form of control can be executed. (SIG-FUN)

Upcodes Diagrams

3.3.328.1 Notification Zone

A discrete area of a building, or defined area outside a building, in which people are intended to receive common notification. (SIG-PRO)

3.3.328.2\* Signaling Zone

An area consisting of one or more notification zones where identical signals are activated simultaneously. (SIG-ECS)