Intesis OPC Server
NID3K

User Manual
r1.0 eng

Issue date: 01/2017

IntesisBox®

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OPC Server for the integration of Notifier ID3000* Fire Panels into SCADA or monitoring/control systems.

Order codes available**:**

IS-OPC-NID3K-1C	1 Fire Panel
IS-OPC-NID3K-2C	2 Fire Panels
IS-OPC-NID3K-5C	5 Fire Panels
IS-OPC-NID3K-16C	16 Fire Panels
IS-OPC-NID3K-32C	32 Fire Panels
IS-OPC-NID3K-64C	64 Fire Panels

The maximum number of Nets (ID2NET networks) supported coincide with the number of panels as a maximum of 16.

* It also allows the integration of ID50/60 panels (only one loop and a maximum of 16 zones)

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1. Quick Start Guide

1. Read this manual.
2. Install the software with administrator rights.
3. Insert the USB key in a free connector of the PC and verify that the LED of the USB key turns on.
4. Connect the network cable and/or the Fire Panels to be used. In case of COM communication, note down on which COM interface (RS232) is each one connected.
5. Carry out the configuration using the *NID3K.ini* file.
6. Execute the *OPC-NID3K.exe* from the direct access short cut or from an OPC client.

2. Description

2.1 Introduction

Intesis OPC-NID3K is a standard OPC server that follows the Data Access 1.0 and 2.0 protocol. The aim of this software is to integrate Fire Panels ID3000 on any SCADA or control and monitoring system containing an OPC client.

All information that can be extracted from the Fire Panel is indicated on the OPC Items below. As the number of parameters available is very large, at the beginning it is allowed to select the pre-view of the hierarchy structure of those parameters to optimize the number of information to manage.

Communication options with the Fire Panels are: through a direct connection with the Fire Panel (via serial port EIA232) or through the ID2NET network (ISO-RS232, provided by Notifier).

2.2 Definitions and concepts

Next, there is a definition of concepts to be used in this document. Comprehending these concepts is a must to understand how the device Works.

Concept	Description
Net	- It makes reference to a communication port/point (COM or TCP/IP) to Access the Fire Panel or a network of Fire Panels. - It is a way to hierarchy group the Fire Panels from a single ID2NET network. In the case of *standalone* Fire Panels, this concept is kept to maintain the coherence with the rest of the *Items*.
Panel	- It is a physical element. - It is the Fire Panel itself. - In this document, the words Fire Panel or Detection Panel can be used indistinctively.
Sector	- It is a logical group of Fire Panels used in the ID2NET networks.
Item OPC	Also called OPC Tag, it is the data unit that will be accessed by the OPC client. All information of the OPC server will be served in OPC *Items*.

2.3 Installation topology. Example.

Next, there is an installation example. The concept of *Installation* used here stands for an already existing installation where the Fire Panel or Panels are already installed.

In this case, connection between a Fire Panel and the SCADA system (control/monitoring) through TCP/IP or EIA232 (dotted line) is shown.

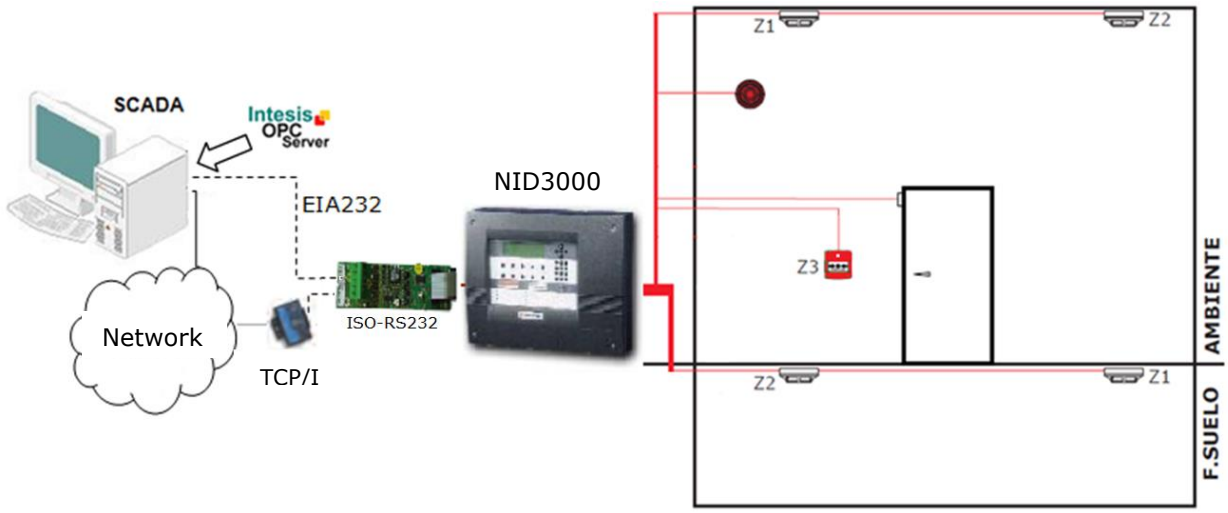

Figure 2.1 Fire Panel and Control system connection sketch

Different scenarios you can deal with are:

a) S*tandalone* Fire Panels connected to the OPC individually.
b) Fire Panels connected to an ID2NET network.
c) Fire Panels connected to an ID2NET network along with *standalone* Fire Panels.

In order to be as flexible as to fit with all these integrations, the *net* concept has been defined. Each *net* is a configuration element where one or more Fire Panels can be present. In the specific case of the *standalone* scenario, only one network with one Fire Panel will be present.

2.4 OPC Server - NID3K capacity

Intesis OPC – NID3K supports a maximum of 16 nets. Each net can be formed by 1 or more Fire Panels (up to 64 in a single *net*).

If all Fire Panels are *standalone* ones, then only 16 Fire Panels would be integrated.

If there are Fire Panels connected in an ID2NET or a combination of panels using ID2NET and *standalone*, the maximum number of Fire Panels that can be controlled is 64, divided into a maximum of 16 *nets*.

Licenses can be acquired by blocks for: 1, 2, 5, 16 or 64 Fire Panels.

NOTE: The software is not warning about the maximum number of Panels allowed. In case the license is surpassed, only the first Fire Panels between the maximum number of panels allowed by the license will be read.

3. Configuration

For each configuration, the OPC server *NID3K.ini and OPC-NID3K.ini* must be edited.

These files allow changing the configuration without requiring the OPC server to be up and running. Changes made in the configuration will not apply until the OPC server is restarted.

NOTE: Remember that if the OPC server is instantiated from another OPC client, once all OPC clients are closed, the OPC serve will shut down as well. If the OPC server is instantiated manually, it will keep running until it is closed manually as well.

Configuration options inside the configuration files are grouped by sections. Sections can be identified as they start with a word between [] and it follows till the end or the beginning of a new section.

There are 3 sections in the NID3K.ini: General Configuration [Gen], Nets configuration [Net] and configuration for the Net that include the Fire Panel Configuration [Nety].

3.1 General Configuration

[Gen] It indicates the starting point for this section in the NID3K.ini file.

DriverOnAtStartup (default '1')

This parameter indicates the driver communication setting. When set to '1', communication will start just when the OPC starts. When set to '0' communication will start when set using the <DriverOnOffCmd> tag.

This option is especially useful if connected to a load balance and/or backup system. Main system shall be initialized with a '1' and the back up with a '0', allowing the SCADA to turn it on if necessary using the <DriverOnOffCmd> tag.

E.g.: DriverOnAtStartup=1

UseCmd (default '1')
It indicates if the <.Cmd> tags are active, so commands can be sent to the Fire Panel. When set to '1', tags will be visible. If set to '0', tags will not be visible.

E.g.: UseCmd=1

UseEve (default '1')
It indicates if the <.Eve> tags are active, so events received from the elements can be read. When set to '1', tags will be visible. IF set to '0', tags will not be visible.

E.g.: UseEve=1

UseNam (default '1')
It indicates if the <.Nam> tags are active, so element names can be read. When set to '1', tags will be visible. If set to '0', tags will not be visible.

E.g.: UseNam=1

UseVal (default '1')
It indicates if the <.Val> tags are active, so element values from 0 to 100% can be read. When set to '1', tags will be visible. If set to '0', tags will not be visible.

E.g.: UseVal=1

UseSts (default '1')
It indicates if the <.Sts> tags are active, so interpreted element values can be read. When set to '1', tags will be visible. If set to '0', tags will not be visible.

E.g.: UseSts=1

OnlyClearDetAlarmOnReset (default '0')
In indicates if the element alarm status is reset only when there is a Fire Panel Reset or also when the corresponding event is received. When set to '0', alarm status for each element will be reset when receiving a new event. If set to '1', alarm status for each element will only reset if there is a Fire Panel Reset.

E.g.: OnlyClearDetAlarmOnReset=0

SendEvePowerRestartOnStart (default '0')
It indicates if on start up all events since the last Fire Panel Reset are requested to the Fire Panel itself. When set to '0', not all events since the last Fire Panel Reset will be sent. If set to '1', all events since the last Fire Panel Reset will be sent. It shall always be set to '0'.

E.g.: SendEvePowerRestartOnStart=0

SignStsBadWhenNotExist (default '0')
It indicates if the quality of the <.Sts> tags will be marked as "Bad" if not configured in a Fire Panel. When set to '1', tags will be marked as "Bad". If set to '0', tags will not be marked as "Bad".

E.g.: SignStsBadWhenNotExist=0

ValueStsWhenNotExist (default '0')
It indicates the status that will show the <.Sts> tags if not configured in the Fire Panel. This value is very helpful to identify signals or events not set in the Fire Panel.

E.g.: ValueStsWhenNotExist=0

3.2 Nets Configuration

[Nets] It indicates the starting point for this section in the NID3K.ini file.

NNets (default '1')
Number of communication ports to be used. This value can vary between 1 and 16 depending on the number of physical COM or TCP ports configured (*Nets* to be used).

E.g.: NNets=1

3.3 Nets and Fire Panels Configuration

[Nety] It indicates the starting point for this section in the NID3K.ini file. The ***y*** character stands for the Net number among the NNets configured in the NID3K.ini file.

Name (default 'NETx')
Name we want to assign to the connection or ID2NET network, where 'x' stands for the *Net* number to be assigned to this specific *Net*.

E.g.: Name=Net1

Enabled (default '1')
It indicates if this connection or network is active, that is if this is going to be used by the OPC server. When set to '1', the network will be enabled. If set to '0', the network will be disabled.

E.g.: Enabled=1

IsNet (default '0')
It indicates if it is connected to an ID2NET network or to a *standalone* Fire Panel. When set to '1', it indicates that it is connected to a Fire Panel network. If set to '0', it indicates that it is connected to a single Fire Panel.

E.g.: IsNet=0

Protocol (default '1', Half Duplex)
It indicates the communication protocol with the Fire Panel. When set to '1', communication is set to Half Duplex. If set to '0', communication is set to Full Duplex. It is strongly recommended to use Half Duplex to ensure proper communication.

E.g.: Protocol=1

TimeoutPolling (default '10000')
It indicates the amount of time between different polling answers. This value is expressed in milliseconds (ms).

E.g.: TimeoutPolling=10000

TimeoutInterFrame (default '3000')
It indicates the amount of time between reception of a request and the sending of the next one. This value is expressed in milliseconds (ms).

E.g.: TimeoutInterFrame=3000

TCPoCOM (default 'COM')
This parameter allows selecting the type of connection to the Fire Panel: COM or TCP. COM connection is carried out through the EIA232 port (it is strongly recommended using the ISO-RS232 adaptor from Notifier). TCP connection is carried out through a serial-to-Ethernet converter (such as Lantronics or Moxa's NPort) connected to the Fire Panel.

E.g.: TCPoCOM=COM

IP (default '192.168.100.111')
If TCPoCOM is set to 'TCP', it is necessary to define the IP address of the remote NPort.

E.g.: IP=192.168.100.111

PortTCP (default '10001')
If TCPoCOM is set to 'TCP', it is necessary to define the TCP port of the remote NPort.

E.g.: PortTCP=10001
LocalPortTCP (default '0')
It is the TCP port of the PC connected to the Fire Panel and where the OPC is running. If '0' value is set or if the value used is not valid, an available one will be used instead.

E.g.: LocalPortTCP=0

Com (default '1')
If TCPoCOM is set to 'COM', this parameter indicates the COM port in the PC running the OPC where connection to the Fire Panel is assigned.

E.g.: Com=1

Settings (default '2400,n,8,1')
If TCPoCOM is set to 'COM', this parameter defines the baud rate, parity data bits and stop bits for communication.

E.g.: Settings=2400,n,8,1

FlowCtrl (default '0')
This parameter indicates if flow control is enabled or not.

IMPORTANT: It shall always be set to '0'.

E.g.: FlowCtrl=0

NPanels (default '1')
It indicates the number of configured Fire Panels (1..64) for this *Net* and must coincide with the license on the USB key.

In case of having a *standalone* Fire Panel (IsNet=0), the value for this parameter must be '1'.

E.g.: NPanels=1

NSectors (default '0')
It indicates the number of sectors configured in a ID2NET network. Usually, there is only one sector, which is the '0' sector and includes all Fire Panels. In this case, select '0'.

E.g.: NSectors=0

From now on, specific parameters to be set on each Fire Panel inside the *Net* are explained. ***X*** stands for the Fire Panel number among the ones configured in **NPanels.**

PxNum (default '0')
It indicates the Fire Panel ID number according to its internal configuration. If having a *standalone* Fire Panel, its value is usually '0'.

E.g.: P1Num=0

PxName (default 'ID3000')
It indicates a descriptive name for the Fire Panel and is mainly used to easy the integration, control and monitoring tasks.

E.g.: P1Name=ID3000

PxEnabled (default '1')
It indicates if the Fire Panel is going to be active and therefore used by the OPC. When set to '1', it indicates that the Fire Panel is active. If set to '0', it indicates that the Fire Panel is disabled from the OPC point of view.

E.g.: P1Enabled=1

PxLoops (default '8')
It indicates the number of loops used in the Fire Panel (1..8). It is recommended to leave this value into '8'.

E.g.: P1Loops=8

PxZones (default '255')
It indicates the number of zones used in the Fire Panel (1..255).

E.g.: P1Zones=255

PxSector (default '0')
It indicates the sector where the Fire Panel is assigned to. Each Fire Panel can only be assigned to one sector.

E.g.: P1Sector=0

3.4 Extra Configuration

[GUI] It indicates the starting point for this section in the OPC-NID3K.ini file.

Autosesion (default '1')
It indicates if when starting the OPC menu and other configuration options are available. When set to '0', sign in will be required introducing the password, even to turn off the application.

E.g.: Autosesion=1

Visible (default '1')
It indicates if when the OPC server is instantiated from an OPC client, it will be visible. In order to make that, it is also required that the OPC client has enabled the access to the GUI where the system is installed. When the OPC server is executed manually, it will be always visible, independently of this parameter status.

E.g.: Visible=1

The rest of parameters make reference to the program window position and status.

4. OPC Server

The OPC server presents an interface of OPC *Items* that varies on the configuration done.

It is compatible with the OPC Data Access 1.0a and 2.0 standards,

4.1 User interface

The user interface shows hierarchically the OPC *Items* configured with its properties and allows very useful options for testing and diagnosis, as explained next. The user interface is only visible if it is executed manually or instantiating it from an OPC client (if configured accordingly in the OPC-NID3K.ini file, Autosesion=1).

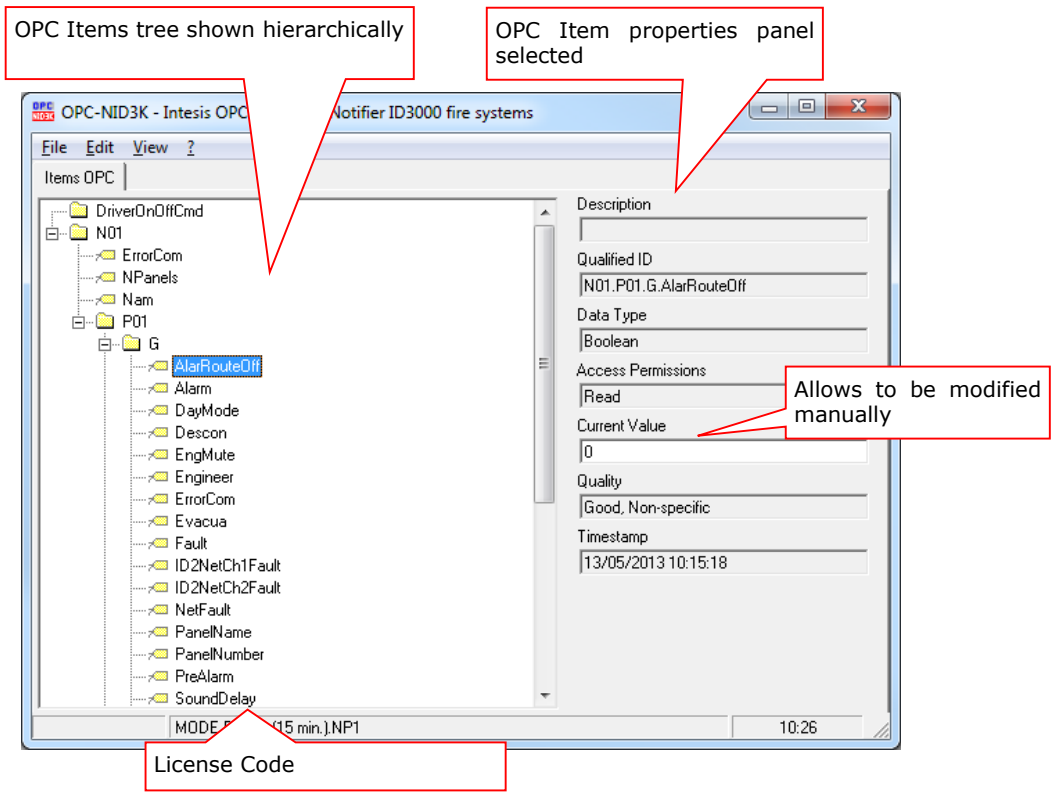

Figure 4.1 OPC-NI3K user interface

OPC *Items* properties	Description
Description	Description of the selected *Item*. Pressing with the mouse on the *Item*, on the *Items'* tree, a full text is displayed to help in the understanding.
Qualified ID	Is the full identifier for the OPC *Item*.
Data Type	Data type present in the Current Value
Access Permissions	Type of access to the *Item*. It can be read or read/write.
Current Value	It is the proper value itself. If session is started, this value can be modified from this same cell directly. In order to write the value to the OPC *Item*, it is necessary to press the ENTER key. The TimeStamp value will be also updated with the date and time of the PC at that precise moment. This will allow data simulation and for instance test the SCADA connected to the OPC client.
Quality	It is the quality for the Current Value according to the OPC standard.
TimeStamp	It is the date and time associated to the Current Value. It is the associated time stamp.

When the OPC server starts up, the OPC *Item* tree is not loaded as seen below:

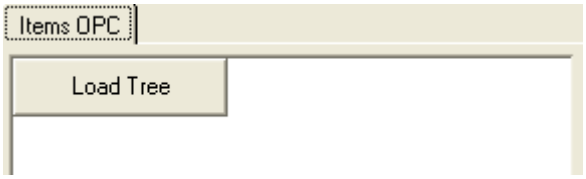

Figure 4.2 Detail of the window where the OPC Items are shown.

When clicking on the Load Tree button, the complete list of available Items will be loaded. If the number of *Items* is very large, the initial load process may take a long time. As this visualization is only for testing purposes, not loading this Tree by default saves a lot of time if it is not going to be used.

Next, different options available from the menu bar, in the top left corner, are explained (check Figure 4.3).

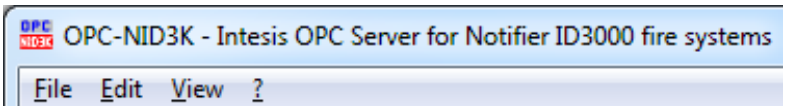

Figure 4.3 Menu bar

4.1.1 File. Init session…

A password will be requested to start the session. The concept of session started only implies:

- Current Value cell will be available for testing purposes to write values manually.
- Closing the OPC server is allowed from the “Exit” menu or with the ‘x’ button to shut close the window.
- If session is not started, it is not possible to carry out this actions. If closing Windows, the program will close correctly.

If “Starting Session Automatically” is selected (check the OPC-NID3K.ini, Autosesion=1) session will start automatically and could not be closed. Session started from this menu will close automatically after 15 minutes.

4.1.2 File. Close session…

It closes the session. Session is also closed automatically after 15 minutes in the DEMO mode.

4.1.3 File. Force Server Close

While there is any OPC client connected, shutting down the OPC sever is not allowed to avoid any error on the client. If the OPC server wants to be forced to shut down anyway, this menu will close the server even if clients are still connected.

If the OPC server is instantiated from an OPC client, when all OPC clients are disconnected, it will close too. If it is instantiated manually, it will remain in execution until it is closed manually.

4.1.4 Edit. Change Password

It allows changing the init session password. Default password is OPC.

4.1.5 View. Communications

It shows a window with the communication frames and information messages about the communication evolution. It is very helpful for diagnosis purposes and to report any issue to the support team. Thanks to this, the support staff can provide a faster an efficient answer.

The log file is named as NID3K.log and is located in the same folder as the configuration files. Its content is incremental. To erase it, simply erase the file.

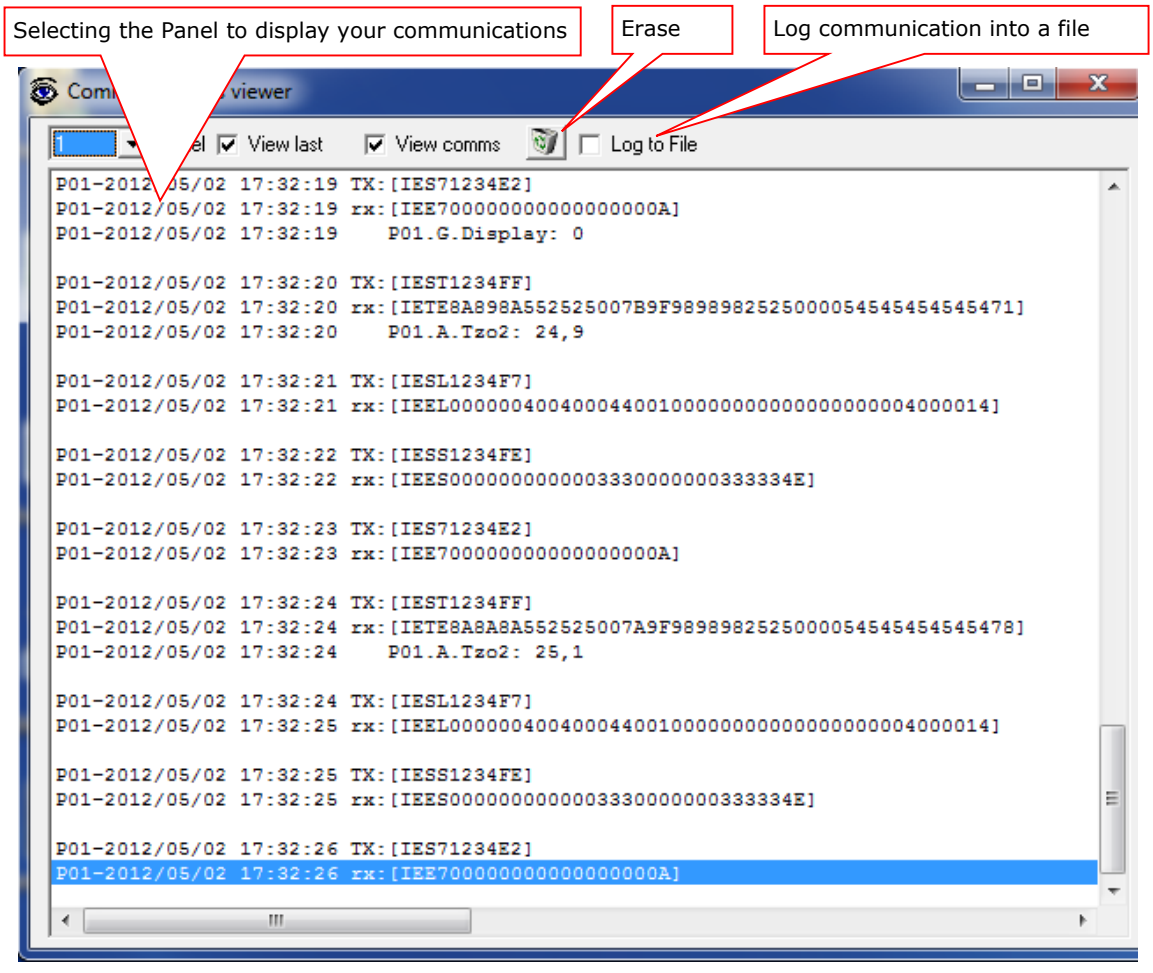

Figure 4.4 Communication Viewer window

5. OPC Items

This chapter is one of the most important as here all OPC *Items* are listed: its ID, description and possible values. Remember that all *Items* depend on the configuration.

Items are organized in 7 different types of branches: Driver, *Net,* G, L, S, W y Z.

5.1.1 OPC Items. DriverOnOffCmd

Item next refers to the communication driver with the Fire Panel.

DriverOnOffCmd[1]	It indicates if the OPC establishes communication with the driver. It is useful for ration and backup configurations where there is more than one OPC server connected. One device will be configured with this parameter as Active and the other one as Disable, waiting to be activated by the SCADA or BMS.
	0 – Disabled, 1 – Enable

5.1.2 OPC Items. Net

Items next refer to each Net configured in the system.

Nnn.ErrorCom	Communication error (problem with the communication physical layer)
	1 – Active
Nnn.Name	Net name
	1 – Active
Nnn.NPanels	Number of Fire Panels in the *Net*
	1..64

5.1.3 OPC Items. Nnn.Pcc.G

Items next refer to the general status of the Fire Panel.

Nnn.Pcc	Branch where *Nnn.Pcc Items* are listed. Where nn varies from 01 to 16 (net number) and cc varies from 01 to 64 (Fire Panel number).
Nnn.Pcc.G	Branch where **Fire panel general status *Items*** *are listed.*
AlarRouteOff	Nnn.Pcc.G.AlarRouteOff
	1 – Active
Alarm	Nnn.Pcc.G.Alarm
	1 – Active
DayMode	Nnn.Pcc.G.DayMode
	1 – Active
EngMute	Nnn.Pcc.G.EngMute
	1 – Active
Engineer	Nnn.Pcc.G.Engineer
	1 – Active
ErrorCom	Nnn.Pcc.G.ErrorCom
	1 – Active
Evacua	Nnn.Pcc.G.Evacua
	1 – Active
Fault	Nnn.Pcc.G.Fault

[1] Since version 1.0.10 and onwards, when communication stops, the TCP socket or the COM port (depending on the type of communication used) are closed. In older versions, communication was stopped, but TCP sockets and COM ports remain open.

	1 – Active
ID2NetCh1Fault	Nnn.Pcc.G.
	1 – Active
ID2NetCh2Fault	Nnn.Pcc.G.
	1 – Active
NetFault	Nnn.Pcc.G.NetFault
	1 – Active
PanelName	Nnn.Pcc.G.PanelName
	1 – Active
PanelNumber	Nnn.Pcc.G.PanelNumber
	1 – Active
PreAlarm	Nnn.Pcc.G.PreAlarm
	1 – Active
SoundersDelay	Nnn.Pcc.G.SoundDelay
	1 – Active
SoundersOff	Nnn.Pcc.G.SoundOff
	1 – Active
SysEvents	Nnn.Pcc.G.SysEvents
	128 … (check the Fire Panel manual for more information)
Test	Nnn.Pcc.G.Test
	1 – Active

5.1.4 OPC Items. Nnn.Pcc.Lx.D.dd

Nnn.Pcc	Branch where *Nnn.Pcc Items* are listed. Where nn varies from 01 to 16 (net number) and cc varies from 01 to 64 (Fire Panel number).
Nnn.Pcc.Lx.D.dd	Branch where **Fire Panel detector status *Items*** are listed. Where x is a number between 1 and 8 (loop number) and dd a number between 1 and 99 (element number).
Cmd	Nnn.Pcc.Lx.D.dd.Cmd
	Command to be executed by the detector
	0-Enabled, 1-Disabled, 4-Start Test, 5-Finish Test, 9-Read Value[2]
Eve	Nnn.Pcc.Lx.D.dd.Eve
	Last event received
	0 … 127
Nam	Nnn.Pcc.Lx.D.dd.Nam
	Detector's name
	It can be empty if not read yet or if the detector does not exist.
Sts	Nnn.Pcc.Lx.D.dd.Sts
	Status expressed in *bitfields*
	bit 0 - Alarm bit 1 - Pre-Alarm bit 3 - Error bit 4 - Test 255 – Value used to highlight that this element does not exist or is not configured in the Fire Panel. This value is configurable with the parameter ValueStsWhenNotExist in section [Gen]. Default value is '0'.
Val	Nnn.Pcc.Lx.D.dd.Val
	Detector's analog value
	0 … 100% - In some cases it can surpass the 100%

[2] This command is used to know the current value at that precise moment for the status and skip the polling cycle.

5.1.5 OPC Items. Nnn.Pcc.Lx.M.mm

Nnn.Pcc	Branch where *Nnn.Pcc Items* are listed. Where nn varies from 01 to 16 (net number) and cc varies from 01 to 64 (Fire Panel number).
Nnn.Pcc.Lx.M.mm	Branch where ***Fire Panel modules status Items*** are listed. Where x varies from 1 to 8 (loop number) and mm varies between 1 and 99 (element number).
Cmd	Nnn.Pcc.Lx.M.mm.Cmd
	Command to be executed by the module
	0-Enabled, 1-Disabled, 4-Start Test, 5-Finish Test, 9-Read Value
Eve	Nnn.Pcc.Lx.M.mm.Eve
	Last event received
	0 … 127
Nam	Nnn.Pcc.Lx.M.mm.Nam
	Module's name
	It can be empty if not read yet or if the detector does not exist.
Sts	Nnn.Pcc.Lx.M.mm.Sts
	Status expressed in *bitfields*
	bit 0 - Alarm bit 1 - Pre-Alarm bit 3 - Error bit 4 - Test 255 - Value used to highlight that this element does not exist or is not configured in the Fire Panel. This value is configurable with the parameter ValueStsWhenNotExist in section [Gen]. Default value is '0'.
Val	Nnn.Pcc.Lx.M.mm.Val
	Module's analog value
	0 … 100% - In some cases it can surpass the 100%

5.1.6 OPC Items. Nnn.Pcc.W

Items next refer to the commands that can be sent to the Fire Panel. This can only be done in *standalone* Fire Panels. On the case of Fire Panels inside an ID2NET network, those are sent to sectors.

Most of this *OPC Items* work as rockers. If the value for these *Items* needs to be modified, the field *Current Value* in the OPC-NID3K application needs to be used. Remember that in order to emulate that the rocker is pressed, a '1' value needs to be sent. Once sent and applied, the value will return to '0' indicating that the rocker is ready to be used again.

Nnn.Pcc	Branch where *Nnn.Pcc Items* are listed. Where nn varies from 01 to 16 (net number) and cc varies from 01 to 64 (Fire Panel number).
Nnn.Pcc.W	Branch where **commands to the Fire Panel *Items*** are listed.
CmdScan	Nnn.Pcc.W. CmdScan
	Scan activation key During the Scan process, all elements status configured in the Fire Panel are requested. Information gathered during the Scan process is used to determine the polling process during normal OPC server working mode (list of elements configured). In the case of the *nets*, a Scan for each Fire Panel connected is carried out.
	1 – Activates the Scan Process
CmdEvacuate	Nnn.Pcc.W.CmdEvacuate (*only for standalone Fire Panels*)
	Evacuation enablement Key
	1 – Activates the Evacuation signal
CmdMuteBuzzer	Nnn.Pcc.W. CmdMuteBuzzer (*only for standalone Fire Panels*)
	Key to mute the buzzer

	1 – Turns off the buzzer
CmdReset	Nnn.Pcc.W. CmdReset (*only for standalone Fire Panels*)
	1 – Enables the Fire Panel Reset
CmdSoundersResound	Nnn.Pcc.W. CmdSoundersResound (*only for standalone Fire Panels*)
	1 – Enables the Sounders signal
CmdSoundersSilence	Nnn.Pcc.W. CmdSoundersSilence (*only for standalone Fire Panels*)
	1 – Silence the Sounders
CmdSoundersTest	Nnn.Pcc.W. CmdSoundersTest (*only for standalone Fire Panels*)
	1 – Enables the Sounders test

5.1.7 OPC Items. Nnn.Pcc.S

Sectors are logical groups of Fire Panels inside an ID2NET network. In an ID2NET network, commands are sent to sectors instead of to the Fire Panels. If there is one sector with different Fire Panels, the command will apply in all of them. The 0 sector includes all the Fire Panels in the network and is the most used.

Most of this *OPC Items* work as rockers. If the value for these *Items* needs to be modified, the field *Current Value* in the OPC-NID3K application needs to be used. Remember that in order to emulate that the rocker is pressed, a '1' value needs to be sent. Once sent and applied, the value will return to '0' indicating that the rocker is ready to be used again.

Nnn.Pcc	Branch where *Nnn.Pcc Items* are listed. Where nn varies from 01 to 16 (net number) and cc varies from 01 to 64 (Fire Panel number).
Nnn.Pcc.S.ss	Branch where **sectors from the installation *Items***. Where ss varies from 00 to 63 (sector number).
CmdScan	Nnn.Pcc.S.ss.CmdScan
	Scan activation key
	1 – Activates the Scan Process
CmdEvacuate	Nnn.Pcc.S.ss.CmdEvacuate
	Evacuation activation key
	1 – Activates the Evacuation signal
CmdMuteBuzzer	Nnn.Pcc.S.ss.CmdMuteBuzzer
	Mute Buzzer key
	1 – Mutes the buzzer
CmdReset	Nnn.Pcc.S.ss.CmdReset
	1 – Enables the Fire Panel Reset
CmdSoundersResound	Nnn.Pcc.S.ss.CmdSoundersResound
	1 – Enables Sounders
CmdSoundersSilence	Nnn.Pcc.S.ss.CmdSoundersSilence
	1 – Mutes Sounders
CmdSoundersTest	Nnn.Pcc.S.ss.CmdSoundersTest
	1 – Enables the sounders test

5.1.8 OPC Items. Nnn.Pcc.Z

Zones make reference to each Fire Panel local zone. Zones are logical groups of elements inside each Fire Panel.

Nnn.Pcc	Branch where *Nnn.Pcc Items* are listed. Where nn varies from 01 to 16 (net number) and cc varies from 01 to 64 (Fire Panel number).
Nnn.Pcc.Z.zzz	Branch where **zones from the Fire Panel *Items*** are listed. Where zzz varies from 001 y 255 (zone number).
Cmd	Nnn.Pcc.Z.zzz.Cmd
	Command to be executed by the zone
	0-Enabled, 1-Disabled, 4-Start Test, 5-Finish Test, 9-Read Value
Sts	Nnn.Pcc.Z.zzz.Sts
	Status expressed in *bitfields*
	bit 0 - Alarm bit 1 - Pre-Alarm bit 3 - Error bit 4 - Test 255 - Value used to highlight that this element does not exist or is not configured in the Fire Panel. This value is configurable with the parameter ValueStsWhenNotExist in section [Gen]. Default value is '0'.

6. Software Installation

Administrator profile is required to install the software properly.

By default, the software is installed at

"C:\Program Files\Intesis\OPC-NID3K".

Folder where the configuration file is present is installed by default at

"C:\Program Files\Intesis\OPC-NID3K".

Before installing a newer version of the OPC server, it is highly recommended to uninstall first the old version. Before removing the old version, it is important to copy the configuration files in a safe location (in case files are required for the current or other projects). Once installed, simply copy this configuration files in the configuration folder overwriting the ones created by default during the installation of the new version.

IMPORTANT: DO NOT CONNECT THE USB KEY BEFORE INSTALLING THE SOFTWARE. FIRST, INSTALL THE OPC SERVER AND THEN CONNECT THE USB KEY.

7. ANNEX. Configuration Files

In the folder where the software is installed, following configuration files can be found:

OPC-NID3K.ini
NID3K.ini

These files can be edited using a simple text editor (note pad or similar).

In order to apply the changes on the configuration, it is necessary to restart the OPC server.