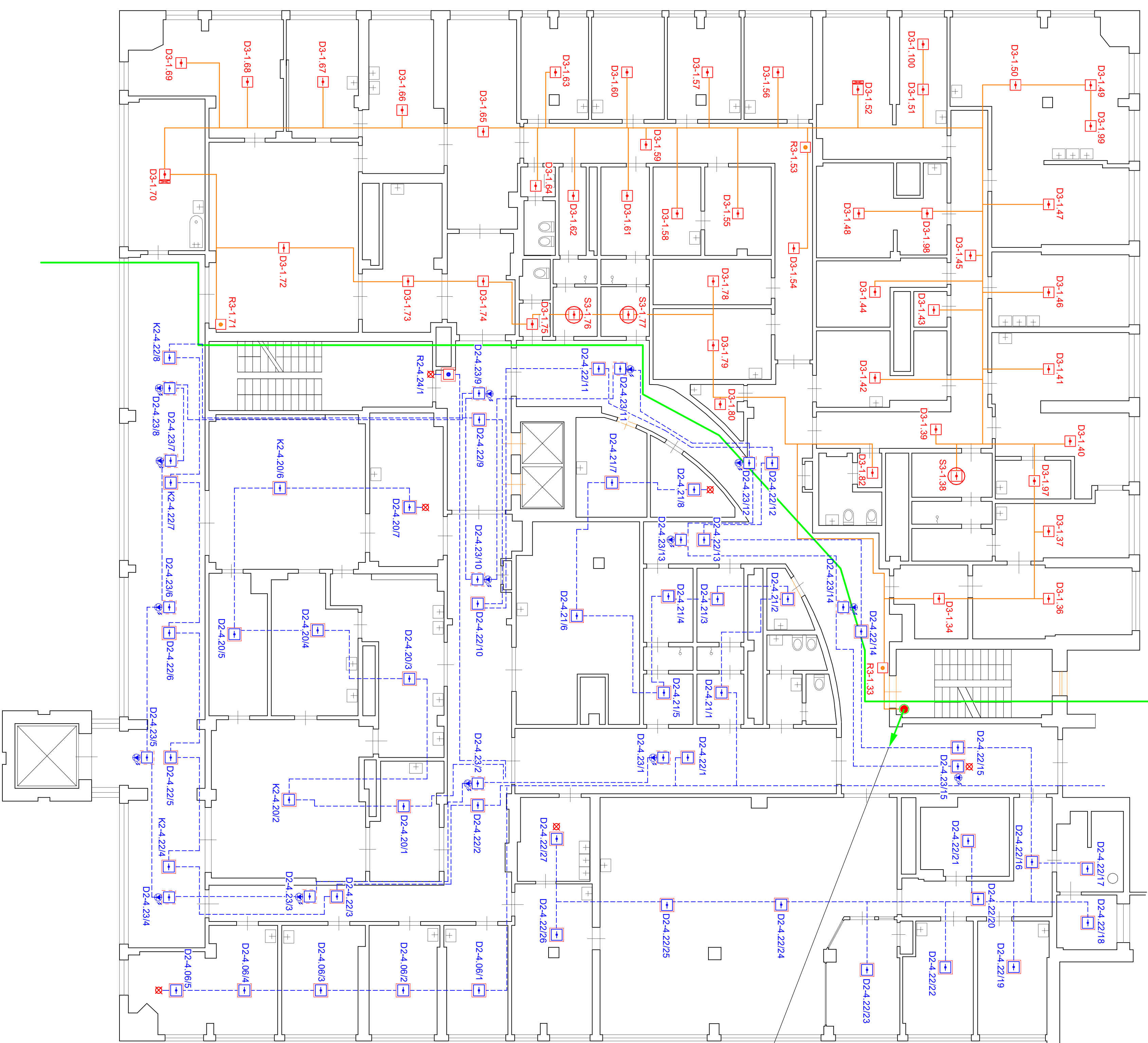


PULTS₃, CILPA₁



3. PULŦS 1. adreŝu cilpas 2 kab
JE-H(S)tH-FE 180/E30 2x1.0+1.1.
no 5. un 4. stāva uz 3. stāvu,
uz PULŦI Nr.3

PULTS 2, CILPA 4 esošais tīkls

 **R** adresu trauksmes pogā bez īsīgājuma izolatora
 **D** adresu dānu detektors
 **I** īsīgājuma izolators
 **S** adresu siltuma detektors
 **U** adresu ugunsdetektors
 **K** adresu konvekcijas detektors
 **U** adresu ugunsdetektors
 **K** adresu konvekcijas detektors
 **U** adresu ugunsdetektors
 **K** adresu konvekcijas detektors

The diagram illustrates the structure of a conventional address (konventionālā ierīces numurs). It is represented by a sequence of arrows pointing right, with the text 'Y-Y-X-XXXX' written above them. The first two arrows are labeled 'ierīces kārtas numurs' (device category number), the next two are 'ierīces adrese' (device address), and the final four are 'cilpas numurs' (slot number). Below the arrows, the text 'konventionālā ierīces numurs (ierīces pieslēguma pīle modulis):' is written. To the right, a separate diagram shows the structure of a UATS address (UATS pīles numurs), represented by a sequence of arrows pointing right, with the text 'A-X-X-XX' written above them. Below this, the text 'UATS pīles numurs' is written. To the right of the UATS diagram, the text 'iekārtas adrese' (device address) is written. Below the UATS diagram, the text 'iekārtas veids: R - manuāla poga, D - dīnu detektors, S - siltuma detektors, M - modulis' (device type: R - manual button, D - door detector, S - heat detector, M - module) is written.

DIAGNOSTIKAS ĒKAS 4.STĀVS

[illegible]