

SWITCH-ON CONDITIONS of fire alarm systems to public fire brigades

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1. Introduction

The purpose of this guideline is to define uniform minimum requirements regarding the conditions for connecting fire protection systems to receiving centres.

This guideline applies to the connection of fire detection control panels according to ÖNORM EN 54-2 and extinguishing control panels according to EN 12094-1 to receiving control panels.

A connection of systems that do not fall under the term "fire protection systems" to the receiving centre of the alarm receiving centre requires the express consent of the alarm receiving centre and the locally responsible fire brigade.

A claim to the connection of a fire protection system only exists if the conditions of TRVB 114 S are completely fulfilled.

Note: This TRVB applies to all fire protection systems that are connected to the alarm receiving point after this TRVB comes into force, but not to systems that have already been connected.

2. Definitions

The definitions can be found in TRVB 001 A - Definitions.

This TRVB is always kept up to date and can be downloaded free of charge as a pdf file at "[www.pruefstelle.at/TRVB Arbeitskreis.html](http://www.pruefstelle.at/TRVB_Arbeitskreis.html)".

3. Transmission system

3.1 The control for transmitting the alarms to the alarm receiving point shall be carried out by function E according to ÖNORM EN 54-1.

3.2 Only alarm transmission types tested according to ONORM EN 54-21 shall be used for alarm transmission. The permissibility of the type of transmission (type 1 or type 2) is to be taken from the individual connection conditions (see Appendix 2).

3.2.1 When using IP technology (e.g. TUS-IP) for alarm transmission, the following applies:

- The fault condition of the transmission device (at least the faults described in EN54-21, item 5.3 b), items 2) [faults within the transmission device] and 3) [faults within the alarm transmission network used]) shall be indicated at the fire alarm control panel as a fault of the transmission device (component E according to EN 54-1). The sum fault alarm contact of the transmission device must not interrupt the alarm-generating contact loop to the transmitting device.
- If the IP modem is not (cannot be) supplied with energy via the exchange offices, the version "Dual Path" to use with SIM card.
- If the transmission device is not installed directly next to the fire alarm control panel, the following applies:
 - The cabling must in any case be laid in a protected manner (e.g. in a transfer tube or wall duct).
 - If the cabling runs through areas that are not monitored by detectors, it must be laid in these unmonitored areas in functional integrity E30.
- The modem and the transmission device must either be connected directly to the mains or secured against tampering (e.g. in a protected box, etc.).

3.3 The alarm transmission system used shall have been positively tested by a testing body accredited for ÖNORM F 3052 in accordance with ÖNORM F 3052.

3.4 The alarm transmission system used must be installed and maintained by a specialist company certified in accordance with ÖNORM F 3076.

3.5 With regard to alarm transmission, the provisions of ÖNORM EN 54-21, as well as ÖNORM F 3051 and ÖNORM F 3052 are mandatory.

The alarm transmission shall meet the requirements D3, M3, T5 (T2), A4 according to ÖNORM EN 54-21.

Performance requirements for transmission systems for fire and fault messages

With reference to EN 50136-1-1, the parameters given in Table A.1 shall be fulfilled by each alarm transmission system:

Table 1 - Requirements according to EN 50136-1-1 (from EN 54-21)

Type of alarm transmission system	Primary transmission route	Redundancy/ duplication	Classification of the transmission Duration D_c	Transmission time Maximum values M_c	Classification of the time span of onward transmission T_c	Classification of the Availability A_a	Security against replacement S	Information security I
Type 1b	Permanently assigned alarm transmission paths	After EN 50136-1-1:1998, 6.4.1	$D_4 = 10 \text{ s}$	$M_4 = 20 \text{ s}$	$T_5 = 90 \text{ sd}$	A4a	S0	I0
Type 2b ^e	Installations with automatic dialling and transmission connections for the public switched telephone network	After EN 50136-1-1:1998, 6.4.1	$D_4 = 10 \text{ s}$	$M_3 = 60 \text{ s}$	$T_2 = 25 \text{ h}$ (total path) $T_5 = 90 \text{ s}$ (network access)	A4a	S0	I0
<p>a This is the overall availability, including all signalling paths.</p> <p>b To meet the availability requirements of this standard, redundancy/doubling according to EN 50136-1-1:1998, 6.4.1 may be applied.</p> <p>c Each parameter - D, M and T - must be fulfilled by at least one of the transmission paths of the selected type (type 1 or type 2).</p> <p>d The classification of the time period of transmission T_3 can be applied to radio equipment.</p> <p>e For an analogue public switched telephone network (PSTN), D_2 and M_2 can be applied.</p>								

Systems and equipment according to ÖNORM EN 50136 - 1-4 and EN 50136 - 2-4 (diallers with voice transmission) are not permitted for the transmission of fire alarms.

3.6 A feedback about the correct reception of the alarm in the receiving centre of the alarm-receiving location shall be transmitted to and displayed at the fire detection control panel, except for systems that do not allow bidirectional data exchange. If a signal message cannot be sent to any of the specified destinations (fire brigade, control centre of the operator of the alarm transmission system), this shall be clearly indicated at the fire alarm control panel and immediately forwarded to the group of persons responsible for fire protection by suitable alarm means (siren, mobile phone, central alarm system, etc.).

3.7 No times are specified for point 4.5.4 of ÖNORM F 3051 (failure of parts of the alarm transmission system without influence on the alarm transmission itself).

3.8 The following requirements apply to clause 4.6.3 of ÖNORM F 3052:
The following components of the alarm transmission system must be redundant:

- AWZ
- Transmission lines between alarm transmission management system and AWZ
- Alarm transmission management system

3.9 Regarding point 4.7.3 of ÖNORM F 3052, no requirements are set for the physical access protection of the servers.

4. Requirements for a fire alarm system to be switched on

4.1 Basic requirements

The location of the fire brigade control panel and any additional equipment required by the fire brigade (parallel displays, AAF, remote control panels, fire brigade plan box, etc.) is determined by the locally responsible fire brigade in compliance with TRVB 123 S, taking into account operational tactical aspects.

The location of the fire service control panel shall in any case be chosen in accordance with the following principles:

- In the vicinity of the fire brigade access road or the area where the fire engines are parked.
- In the vicinity of staircases via which all floors can be reached.
- Easy to find and accessible

- In the vicinity of the fire brigade lifts

The accesses to the fire brigade control panel must also be openable in the event of a power failure (no electrically operated gates, unless these can also be operated mechanically).

The operating devices of other fire protection equipment such as radio systems, electroacoustic emergency warning systems, smoke and heat extraction systems, pressure ventilation systems, etc., but not of extinguishing systems, shall be positioned in the vicinity of the fire brigade control panel.

Likewise, the button for "manual override" of the fire controls is to be installed in the vicinity of the fire brigade service area.

4.2 Technical conditions

4.2.1 The type of control and the power supply of the alarm transmitter is determined by the transmission system. The relevant technical specifications of the operator of the transmission system must be observed.

4.2.2 The transmission device must be installed in accordance with the system operator's specifications, depending on the technical design. The maximum lengths and impedances specified by the system must not be exceeded. If possible, the transmission device shall be installed near the FACP (in the case of hierarchical FACP near the central station) in an area monitored by the detector in such a way that it is protected against mechanical and climatic damage (impairment). With regard to the power supply of the transmission device, the provisions of ÖNORM EN 54-21 shall be observed.

4.2.3 A non-automatic fire detector is to be connected directly to the transmission device (see also Annex 2). This detector shall be clearly labelled "FEUERWEHR" (fire brigade). This non-automatic fire detector shall be installed directly next to the operating device of the FACP or the remote operating unit from which the operating actions are carried out in the standard case.

The release line between the FACP and the MC must be monitored by the MC and terminated with a resistor at the FACP. This ensures that the release line is monitored for wire breakage and short-circuits in the event of a fire. In case of fire, the monitoring current must be increased by the FACP or, if required, by the non-automatic fire detector in order to send the fire alarm status to the transmission device (Fig. 1).

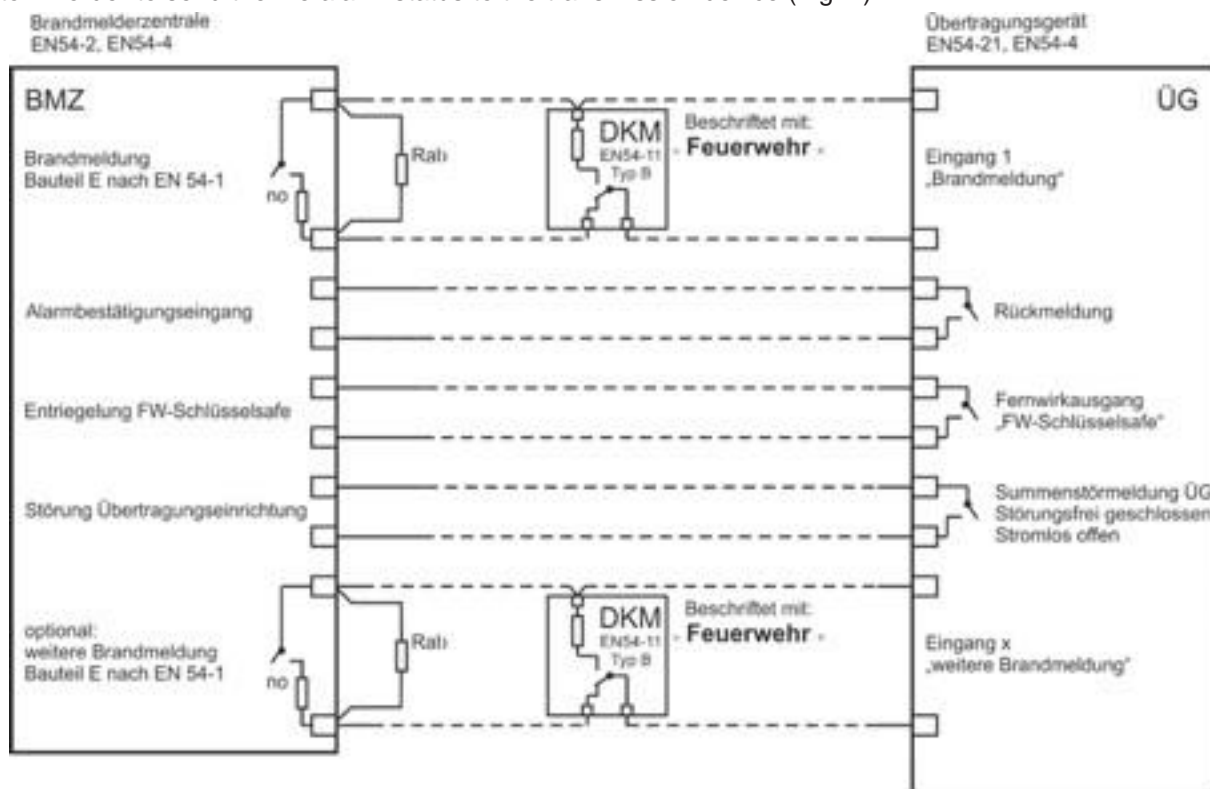


Fig. 1: Connection of the BMZ of the DKM and the transmission unit, even if the units are installed in different rooms.

If the distance between the fire alarm control panel and the transmission device is less than 5 metres and all devices are located in the same room, the non-automatic fire detector can be connected directly into the trigger line between the FACP and the OB as shown in Fig. 2. The line is closed when not in use and is interrupted by the FACP or the non-automatic fire detector in case of fire. There is no monitoring of the release line for short-circuits in case of rest.

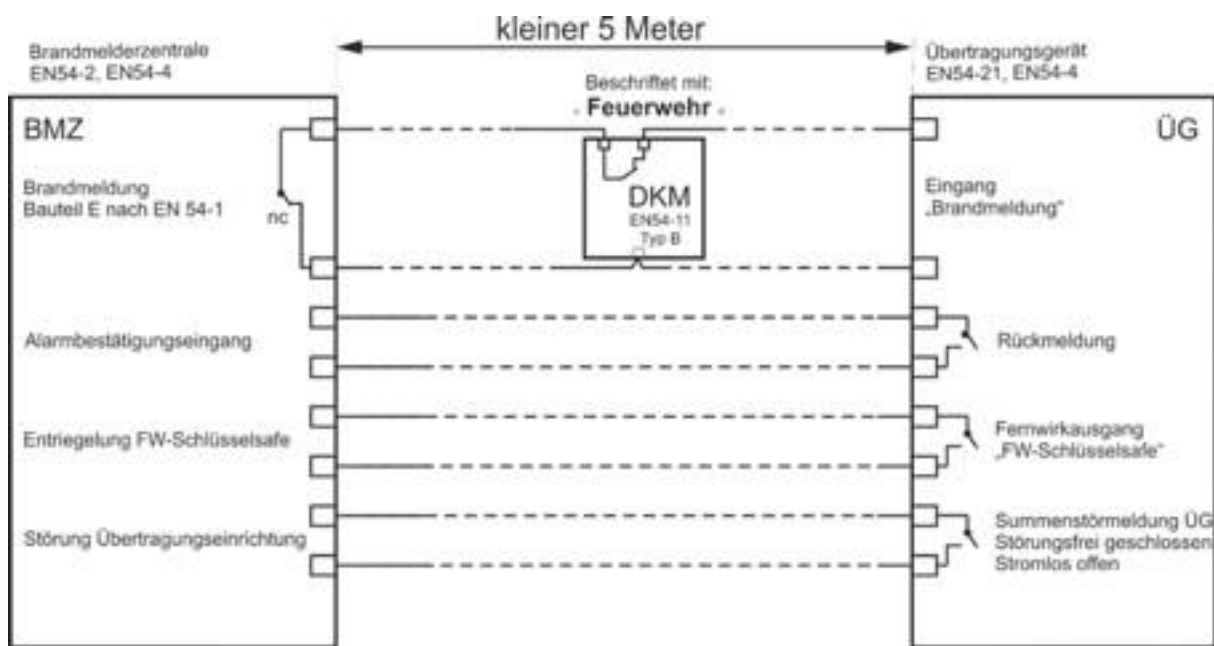


Figure 2: Connection of the BMZ of the DKM and the transmission unit when the units are installed in the same room up to 5 metres away.

4.2.4 Only one fire alarm control panel may be connected to a transmission device - except multi-criteria transmitters - agrees. In the case of subdivided alarm indications, only monitored control outputs with emergency running properties are permissible for the formation of the alarm criteria. If this cannot be ensured, a sum alarm, which is triggered via device E according to EN 54-1, shall be connected to the multi-criteria transmitter at least in parallel to the alarm criteria.

The locally responsible fire brigade can request the transmission of further criteria for the following mission-relevant information:

- For more extensive or unclear objects, e.g. different access roads, identification of components. The tactical requirements (fire brigade key safe, flashing light, AAF, situation planning panel) are determined by the local fire brigade.
- For areas with special personal hazards or hazardous storage (high-voltage areas, hazardous goods storage, etc.)
- Control of various fire protection systems (extinguishing systems, sprinklers, etc)

4.3 Markings and inscriptions

4.3.1 The room in which the fire alarm control panel is located shall be marked on the outside at the entrance as "fire alarm control panel" with a rectangular sign in accordance with ÖNORM F 2030.

Rooms for parallel display (PAE), remote display panel (AAF), remote control panel (ABF) or fire brigade control panel (FBF) according to ÖNORM F 3031 shall be marked on the outside at the entrance with "Parallel display of the fire alarm system" or "Fire brigade control panel", etc.

If the control panel of the FACP and the cabinet of the FACP without control panel are installed in separate rooms, the location of the control panel shall be designated as "fire alarm control panel" and that of the cabinet as "black box FACP".

If the control panel of the FACP and the cabinet of the FACP with the control panel are installed in separate rooms, the location of the control panel shall be designated as "fire alarm control panel" and the location of the cabinet shall also be designated as "fire alarm control panel".

Note: Depending on the certification of the fire detection system, it may be necessary that the FACP cannot be switched to operating level 2 when the ABF is functioning.

4.3.2 In cases where no fire brigade control panel according to ÖNORM F 3031 - variant B (systems with less than 19 transmission groups in stitch technology and without individual detector identification) is required, the way to the fire alarm control panel shall be marked with signs according to ÖNORM F 2030 with a minimum size of 10 cm x 40 cm, if it is not immediately visible to the emergency services from the main access for the fire brigade.

4.3.3 In the case of sprinkler systems, the route from the fire brigade control panel to the sprinkler control centre shall be clearly marked with rectangular signs "Sprinkler control centre" with a minimum size of 10 cm x 40 cm in accordance with ÖNORM F 2030. The areas supplied by the respective wet and dry alarm valve stations (NAV, TAV) shall be indicated on the fire protection plans. The areas supplied by the wet and dry alarm valve stations (and not the location of the NAV, TAV) are to be indicated in the BGV. The valve stations including the supplied areas must be displayed in plain text at the FACP and at the FBF.

4.3.4 If the fire alarm control panel or the AAF/ABF is housed in a cabinet or behind wall panelling etc., these must not be lockable. The relevant information sign complying with ÖNORM F 2030 shall be affixed to the door.

4.3.5 In the case of fire detection control panels that are to be switched to authorisation level 2 with code entry, this code must be clearly and permanently affixed to the inside of the fire brigade control panel.

Note: It is pointed out that according to the type test reports of such fire alarm control panels, a password (code) must be programmed as well as an automatic fallback of 5 minutes to operating level 1 in case of non-operation.

Likewise, in the case of fire alarm control panels which can be switched to "authorisation" with a key, the corresponding key must be kept ready in the key safe - inseparably connected to the object key.

4.4 Key holding

4.4.1 All rooms monitored by the fire protection system must be freely accessible to the local fire brigade in the event of an alarm.

The availability of the keys for the object or the facility shall be ensured by the permanent presence of a person familiar with the location or by the installation of a fire brigade key safe in accordance with ÖNORM F 3032 with the object key deposited in it.

The local fire brigade and the fire brigade assume no liability whatsoever in the event of key misuse.

4.4.2 If the keys are kept in a fire brigade key safe, a maximum of 4 additional keys, which are inseparably connected to the master key (e.g. welded steel ring) and clearly labelled, may be deposited in addition to the master key. If, due to the size of the building, several identical master keys are required for fire brigade tactical reasons, appropriate measures must be taken after consultation with the responsible fire brigade, e.g. several key safes or storage of duplicate keys in a place agreed with the fire brigade.

If the storage of more than 5 object keys is required, a multi key safe must be installed next to the fire brigade control panel. This multi key safe must be tested by an accredited test centre for its suitability for fire brigade use.

Note: When planning the fire alarm system and the division of the operating groups, the multi-compartment key storage system must be taken into account.

4.4.3 Provisions for access control systems

It must be ensured that the fire brigade has unhindered access at all times. This can be achieved in several ways,

- Doors with access control systems are additionally equipped with cylinders (working current door openers with fixed latch (so-called blockade door openers) or motorised deadbolts without lock cylinder operation may therefore not be installed).

- Normally closed electric strikes with a fixed latch are only permissible if these electric strikes are controlled directly via the fire alarm system (as the respective NC contact).

- For objects where doors are opened via an independent system using a card/transponder, a general card must be kept/stored in the fire brigade key safe, for example.

In this case, a dummy key must be placed in the half cylinder of the safe and the general card must be attached to it.

Access transponders with active components (e.g. battery-powered) are only permitted under the following conditions:

- A battery/battery is used which guarantees the function of the access transponder for at least 2 years even at temperatures down to -20° C or the key safe is to be equipped with a heater.

- In the course of the annual maintenance of the key safe, the batteries/rechargeable batteries are demonstrably renewed (entry in the maintenance log).

- the administration software for the allocation of permissions is designed in such a way that there is one user "fire brigade" with access to all rooms and it is not possible for the operator to change the permissions for the user "fire brigade".

"fire brigade" or that access for the fire brigade is still possible without hindrance if the authorisations are changed.

Note: Input and changes to the user "fire brigade" must only be possible by the manufacturer or a company authorised by him.

Note: The subsequent installation of electric strikes, locks, etc. for access control in tested fire doors can lead to the loss of the approval of these doors.

5 Key safe

5.1 Technical execution

5.1.1 Only FW key safes (FW-SS) tested in accordance with ON F 3032 by an accredited test centre may be used.

5.1.2 The FW key safe is to be controlled via a separate control group (STG) of the fire alarm control panel. It must be technically prevented that the STG of the FW-SS is automatically switched off when the connection to the fire brigade is switched off.

The STG of the SS must be designed to be non-disconnectable in operating level 2.

5.1.3 The transmission lines to the key safe control unit (SZG) must be monitored.

5.1.4 If the SZG is not located directly next to or in the BMZ (integrated SZG) or ABF, a fault of the FW-SS that is due must be displayed at the BMZ (sum fault display + individual display). In the event of a malfunction, the aggregate malfunction display must be activated and the malfunction must be indicated as an individual display either with its own LED or in the alphanumeric display. This display may be suppressed in the event of an alarm.

5.2 Positioning

5.2.1 The fire brigade key safe is to be located in the area of the fire brigade's main access route into the building. The positioning of the fire brigade key safe is to be determined in coordination with the locally responsible fire brigade.

5.2.2 The fire brigade key safe is to be placed at a height of approx. 1.2 m (lower edge of the SS) and kept free from any obstruction of view. The FW key safe shall be marked as such with a sign according to ON F 2030 with the inscription "Feuerwehr" (fire brigade).

5.2.3 If the FW key safe is not located in a publicly accessible place (e.g. within the company premises, behind an access gate, barriers, etc.), access for the fire brigade to the FW key safe must be enabled in the following way:

- Possibility of locking the obstacle by means of sub-locking the FW safe key or
- Installation of a key box (lockable with the fire brigade safe key) in which the key for the obstacle is located or
- Control (release) of the obstacle via the fire alarm system, whereby the power supply must be provided by a separate RCD and this control must also function in case of wire breakage of the supply cable: when the fire alarm system is reset, there must be a simple possibility to open the obstacle from the inside or to close it only after a predefined time after reset. There must be a possibility to open electrically operated barriers manually.

6. Fire brigade flashing lights

6.1 Technical execution

The fire brigade flashing light is to be controlled via a separate control group of the fire alarm control panel.

It must be technically prevented that the STG of the fire brigade strobe light is automatically switched off when the connection to the fire brigade is switched off.

The STG of the fire brigade flashing beacon must be designed so that it cannot be switched off in operating level 2.

6.2 Practical explanations

The fire brigade strobe light must be clearly visible from the direction of approach of the fire brigade. The dome colour of the fire brigade flashing beacons must be orange.

The luminosity of the fire brigade strobe light shall be such that the activated fire brigade strobe light is easily visible even in sunlight.

Note: Often flashing beacons are "hidden" on balconies or façade details in such a way that they are only visible from certain angles, which are usually not identical to those of the approaching fire brigade. This is inadmissible.

7. Submission, establishment and termination of a connection to the transmission system

7.1 Submission

7.1.1 The submission shall be made in writing by means of an application form to the alarm accepting body (see Annex 1) as well as to the operator(s) of the alarm transmission system;

7.1.2 The connection to the alarm receiving point is made after conclusion of the connection contract (Annex 3).

7.1.3 The period between the final inspection of the fire protection system and the submission shall not exceed one year.

7.2 Production and termination

7.2.1 The approval of the establishment of a connection to the transmission system (connection of an alarm transmitter) as well as the maintenance of an existing connection in case of modifications or extensions of the connected fire protection system is exclusively a matter of the alarm receiving agency and the competent fire brigade and shall only be approved by the latter if the technically perfect condition of the connected fire protection system and the organisational prerequisites are given.

The actual connection of the alarm transmitter (commissioning) only takes place after all conditions of this guideline have been fulfilled, if necessary in the presence of the fire brigade, the installer of the fire protection system and the system operator.

In individual cases, in the case of sensitive objects or if required by the responsible authority, a connection can also be demanded when the object is occupied/used. The measures required in individual cases must be agreed with the responsible authority, fire brigade and accepting body.

7.2.2 The installation of the fire protection system and the alarm transmission is the responsibility of the participant.

7.2.3 The connection to the transmission system is concluded for an indefinite period.

With the exception of the provisions under 9.7.3, termination may be effected by all contracting parties (subscriber, alarm-receiving unit, local fire brigade, system operator) on a quarterly basis by means of a letter sent by return of post, observing a three-month period of notice. All parties involved in the transmission system (subscriber, alarm receiving agency, local fire brigade, system operator) must be notified of any termination; see also 9.7.3.

After termination, the employees of the system operator shall be granted access to the facilities for the purpose of final decommissioning on the agreed date.

8. Requirements for a fire alarm system to be switched on

8.1 Basic requirements

8.1.1 The fire alarm system intended for connection must be designed in accordance with the official notices (if available) and the provisions of TRVB 123 S in the version valid at the time of installation.

8.1.2 The connection of voluntarily installed fire alarm systems with the scope of protection "facility protection" according to TRVB 123 S can be refused by the alarm receiving agency after consultation with the locally responsible fire brigade.

Note: Although no fire brigade currently rejects the connection of fire alarm systems with "installation protection" protection, it is recommended to make enquiries with the local fire brigade before installing a fire alarm system with "installation protection" protection and planned connection to the fire brigade, in particular whether the fire brigade in charge will carry out an increased alarm due to the "installation protection" protection, since it can no longer be assumed that a fire has started, as is the case with full protection, for example.

8.1.3 It shall be ensured that in the case of officially prescribed fire alarm systems, alarms from all operating groups - if necessary via an intervention circuit - lead to the triggering of the alarm transmitter. If areas monitored by fire detectors are not accessible to the fire brigade in the event of an alarm for certain reasons (e.g. safety or hygienic aspects), the necessary substitute measures shall be agreed with the locally responsible fire brigade.

In special cases, this provision may be waived after consultation with the locally responsible fire brigade, e.g. smoke detectors in flat vestibules.

8.1.4 If fire compartment doors are directly controlled via fire detectors according to TRVB B 148 - and if the adjacent fire compartments are not monitored with automatic detectors - these fire detectors can be integrated into an existing fire alarm control centre connected to the fire brigade, if activations of the fire detectors in question, in addition to the relevant door control, only trigger the central internal acoustic system, if possible in a different tone sequence than in the case of alarm or fault messages, and it is clearly indicated in the plain text display at the fire alarm control panel that no forwarding to the fire brigade takes place. Activation of the total alarm display on the fire alarm control panel and triggering of the transmission device for fire alarms may only be carried out with the approval of the locally responsible fire brigade.

8.2 Organisational requirements

8.2.1 In principle, a company fire protection system must be set up in accordance with TRVB O 119. With regard to the training of fire protection officers and fire protection wardens, the provisions of TRVB 117 O shall be complied with.

Note: According to TRVB 117 O, the BOD must attend the relevant technical seminars (BMA, sprinkler, SHE etc.) and the relevant usage seminar within 2 years if fire protection equipment is present.

8.2.2 In the fire protection regulations (BSO), the participant shall stipulate that, in the event of an alarm during the working hours of the enterprise or the opening hours of the premises, a person instructed in fire protection and familiar with the location shall be present at the main access (at the main entrance) of the fire brigade in the event of an alarm.

8.2.3 However, the locally responsible fire brigade may, in individual cases, dispense with the provisions of TRVB O 119 and instead require the naming of a person who will instruct the emergency services and, if necessary, be available to receive and countersign messages, e.g. about necessary shutdowns and deactivations. This person must be familiar with the operation of the fire alarm system.

Exceptions are possible. The location of the BMZ does not always have to be manned. Self-inspections by external specialist companies are permitted.

8.2.4 At times when no responsible person (BSB) is present in the building (e.g. outside operating hours, on Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays), representatives of the participant must be available by telephone for the fire brigade in case of need (e.g. shutdowns according to 9.7., malfunctions at the fire alarm control panel, case of fire).

For this purpose, the participant must provide the fire brigade with the telephone numbers of at least 2, but no more than 4, responsible persons (private availability). Instead, it can also be the telephone number of a security centre of a facility management company or a security service that is manned around the clock, provided that there is a contractual relationship between the participant and this company, the persons provided have demonstrably completed training in accordance with TRVB 117 O and have sufficient local knowledge of the property.

In special cases (particularly large installations), the fire brigade may be required to appoint a larger number of persons.

One of the responsible persons must arrive on site within 30 minutes of being notified by telephone and must be authorised to take the measures required to maintain fire protection in the property.

The local fire brigade is obliged to wait for the arrival of a responsible person on site. However, the local fire brigade is entitled to move in if none of the responsible persons arrives on site within the aforementioned period of 30 minutes or if they cannot be reached.

Necessary alternative measures, such as the provision of a fire safety guard or notification of the maintenance company, are to be ordered or arranged by the locally responsible fire brigade at the participant's expense.

8.2.5 All required documents are to be kept ready in a clearly arranged, secured form in a red box marked "fire brigade" (fire brigade plan box) in a red folder (fire brigade folder) (for sorting see Annex 5). This box shall be lockable either with the fire brigade control panel key or the fire brigade safe key. The plan box is to be arranged directly next to the fire alarm system, in cases where there is no fire alarm system, directly next to the FACP.

Note: In case of using the fire brigade safe key, a version of the fire brigade safe lock is installed which is equipped with a fire brigade safe key sub-lock, which is also available for the operator.

8.2.6 Fire protection plans in accordance with TRVB 121 O must be available. The fire protection plans must be signed by the local fire brigade.

In the case of properties that are monitored by several fire alarm systems, the fire protection plans of the relevant area, as well as a site plan of all properties, must be available in each fire brigade plan box.

In special cases, the locally responsible fire brigade may require the deposit of fire protection plans of the entire property at each fire brigade plan box or additionally the deposit of several lots.

An operating manual in accordance with TRVB S 123 item 3.5.3.3 must be kept available at each fire alarm control panel.

8.2.7 The locally competent fire brigade may request the transmission of all required documents or parts thereof also in electronic form (e.g. pdf) for the fire brigade itself.

8.2.8 Orientation aids (pilot service)

In the case of very extensive, unclear objects, the fire brigade can either provide a pilot service for the

fire brigade or additional technical measures (e.g. emergency printers, situation planning panels, monitors of an ELS according to ON F 3003) are required to facilitate the orientation of the fire brigade. Fire brigade flashing lights are required at attack routes (fire brigade key safe) and at objects (cf. point 6).

8.29 For an unhindered and quick investigation, suitable tools for opening ceilings and floors must be deposited in the fire brigade's attack route (plan box, etc.).

8.210 In special cases, the fire brigade may request the provision of climbing/exploration aids (stepladders, etc.). The storage locations of these aids are to be entered in the operating group plans or in the fire protection plans.

8.211 Furthermore, in the area of the plan box for the fire brigade, a place must be provided for setting up the command equipment (table, folding desk, etc.). This area must be sufficiently illuminated.

9. Operation and decommissioning of the connection

9.1 Full and ongoing compliance with the terms of this policy is a prerequisite for the operation and maintenance of the connection.

The operation of the fire protection system must be carried out in accordance with the respective "Technical Guidelines for Preventive Fire Protection" (e.g. TRVB 123 S, TRVB 127 S, TRVB 152 S). Entries must be made in the control book regarding all matters relevant to operation (see TRVB S 123 - Appendix 2).

9.2 Participants or other authorised users may not assert any legal claims or claims for damages against the fire brigade due to the presence of an alarm transmitter - except for the claim to rescue persons and/or fight fires by the fire brigade. This applies in particular if the timely alerting of the fire brigade is not possible due to a malfunction or shutdown of the transmission system or if the person(s) could not be reached in accordance with clause 8.2.4.

9.3 The participant or other authorised user cannot assert any claims against the fire brigade if the fire brigade has to force its way into locked rooms to investigate a suspected fire - in particular due to insufficient organisational requirements on the part of the participant (lack of instructions for the fire brigade, lack of keys, insufficient marking of rooms, etc.) - or if intermediate ceilings or floors have to be opened by force due to missing, stuck or non-functioning inspection openings.

9.4 In the event of an alarm triggered by the fire alarm system and received by the alarm receiving centre, the fire brigade immediately goes out to provide assistance or to determine the cause of the alarm in accordance with its existing deployment regulations.

9.5 After the alarm has been triggered by a fire protection system connected to the alarm receiving centre, the participant or other authorised user is obliged to allow and support the necessary measures and investigations by the emergency services in the property. The subscriber or other authorised user is prohibited from resetting the alarm message at the fire alarm control panel before the fire brigade has completed its investigation of the cause, accordingly also in the case of false and deceptive alarms (except in the case of an active intervention circuit as long as the alarm has not been forwarded to the alarm receiving point).

9.6 At the request of the locally responsible fire brigade, the participant or other authorised user is obliged to take measures and have changes made to his system at his own expense which are necessary for reasons of safety against false and deceptive alarms, to eliminate malfunctions, for reasons of danger prevention or for reasons of expediency for the handling of operations.

This applies, for example, to the installation of an intervention circuit, modification of the group distribution, shortening of the maintenance intervals, branch group dependency, out-of-cycle inspections, etc.

9.7 Shutdowns by the locally responsible fire brigade

9.7.1 The local fire brigade is authorised to partially switch off operating or display groups under the following conditions:

- Non-resettability of triggered detectors
- Repeated alarm of a detector within a short period of time

If self-contained areas are no longer monitored due to the shutdown, the local fire brigade is obliged to immediately notify the participant in accordance with 8.2.4.

9.7.2 The local fire brigade is entitled to temporarily switch off the fire alarm system completely or to have the alarm transmitter deactivated under the following conditions:

- defective fire alarm control panel in such a way that it can neither be reset nor operated in any other way, and further

Alarms are no longer evaluated and displayed

- Constant alarm due to e.g. defective alarm transmitter

The local fire brigade is obliged to immediately notify the participant in accordance with 8.2.4. In this case, the fire brigade may not move in until a fire safety guard has arrived on site.

9.7.3 In the cases listed below, the alarm receiving unit is entitled to permanently disconnect the connection to the transmission system:

- Maintenance or revisions not carried out

- unauthorised participation in the transmission system by a third party (lack of authorisation by the fire brigade)

- Connection of fire alarm systems without type test reports/certifications according to valid EN or ÖNORM standards

- Failure to implement remedial measures required by the fire brigade or inspection bodies against false and decoy alarms.

- Default in the payment of fire brigade fees, chargeable operations or other costs associated with the activation and deactivation of the fire alarm system.

- Abort of a fire brigade check of the fire alarm system due to the participant's fault (see chapter 10.3).

- repeated violation of a provision of this TRVB

The alarm receiving unit is obliged to notify the subscriber of an intended final decommissioning of the connection to the transmission system by setting a final deadline by means of a letter with instructions.

The intended disconnection from the receiving centre must be demonstrably notified to the authority by the alarm-receiving body in the case of officially prescribed fire protection systems.

Note: After final shutdown, reactivation is only possible after a new project submission.

9.8 The operator of a fire alarm system is obliged to do everything on his own initiative to avoid false and deceptive alarms while maintaining the protection objective, according to the latest state of the art (see TRVB 123 S - Appendix 2/5).

9.9 The participant must deactivate the relevant automatic detectors in the event of work being carried out or operational processes that could lead to a false alarm (e.g. in the case of fire and hot work, work with steam, work that generates dust).

Note: Watch out for entrained smoke!

During the time when detectors are switched off, the participant must take substitute measures to monitor the area concerned.

9.10 The fire brigade is not obliged to take action when a shutdown or fault message is received from the connected fire alarm system.

9.11 Any change in the scope of protection of the connected fire alarm system and any extension of the system that requires a renewed inspection (extension test) in accordance with TRVB 123 S must be notified in writing to the locally responsible fire brigade, enclosing a monitoring report.

Note: It is recommended to clarify the intended changes with the accepting body in advance.

9.12 The complete or partial deactivation of operating groups by the participant is exclusively his own responsibility in compliance with the official order to operate his fire alarm system.

10. Audit of accounts, maintenance, audits, controls and test alarms, control accounting

10.1 Every fire protection system that is to be connected to the alarm transmission system must be subjected to a final inspection (e.g. according to TRVB 123 S, if safety-relevant fire controls are present also according to TRVB S 151) by an approving body in accordance with the relevant directives and standards.

Should an intervention circuit be set up, this shall be checked in accordance with Annex 4 of this TRVB.

The submission of a positive monitoring report of the final inspection is the basis for the connection to the alarm transmission system. Furthermore, the submission documents (see Annex 1) must be submitted.

In special cases, the alarm accepting body may connect an installation even without a positive monitoring report if the following conditions are met:

- Existing command and control equipment approved by the fire brigade

- Function confirmation of the installer company

- guaranteed accessibility
 - Confirmation by an inspection body of the ongoing inspection and that the system is basically free of defects.
- A positive monitoring report from the accepting body must be submitted to the responsible alarm accepting body no later than 6 weeks after the alarm transmitter has been put into operation.

10.2 Maintenance and inspections of fire protection systems must be carried out in accordance with the applicable guidelines and standards.

The maintenance of the systems must be carried out by a specialist company certified in accordance with ÖNORM EN16763 in conjunction with the relevant ÖNORM F307X. The competence of the specialist company shall be verified by a certification body accredited in accordance with ÖVE/ÖNORM EN ISO/IEC 17065.

Any defects discovered during inspections must be remedied immediately by the participant or have them remedied.

A confirmation of the existence of a valid maintenance contract or a maintenance contract and a legally binding declaration that the necessary maintenance work will be commissioned immediately or that the maintenance contract will be terminated.

The "Maintenance Certificate" in accordance with the applicable TRVB or in accordance with the applicable ÖNORM of the F 307x series of standards is to be sent to the fire brigade and a copy is to be deposited in the folder for the fire brigade.

A maintenance contract valid for a period of one year or a maintenance contract including a legally binding declaration that necessary maintenance work will be commissioned immediately must be concluded.

Maintenance must be carried out by a specialist company certified for the respective fire protection system (which has been certified by a certification body accredited for this purpose).

The maintenance records are to be filed as evidence in the fire brigade folder.

The provision of own services (inspection activities of the instructed person (UP) in the sense of ON F 307x) of the participant is permissible if the participant has appropriately instructed personnel according to ON F 307x available for the area of own services.

The alarm receiving agency and the fire brigade are entitled to inspect the results of the audits carried out or to request the transmission of audit reports and/or maintenance records.

10.3 The locally responsible fire brigade and the alarm receiving agency are entitled to carry out checks on the subscriber's connected fire protection systems with regard to compliance with these TRVB and the connection contract in accordance with Annex 3.

10.3.1 Controls that take place for routine reasons must be agreed with the participant at least 14 days in advance.

10.3.2 Controls that require rapid intervention ("acute cases", e.g. ensuring alarm transmission, questioning an efficient fire brigade operation) may not be refused by the participant during normal business hours.

During inspections, the representatives of the locally competent fire brigade or the alarm receiving agency shall be granted access to the facilities and the participant or his instructed person shall be present.

10.4 The participant or his instructed person shall carry out all operations on the fire protection system necessary for the inspection by the fire brigade (such as triggering a detector, resetting a test alarm at the fire alarm control panel, restoring full operational readiness after inspection, etc.).

The control of the fire protection system is aborted by the fire brigade in the following cases:

- if the fire protection system is not accessible, or
- if the participant or his instructed person is not present or does not cooperate in the control work.

A control aborted according to the above features may result in the termination of the subscriber's authorisation at the receiving centre.

10.5 Maintenance work on the fire alarm system and the fire protection systems connected to it must not cause any alarms to go off in the reception centre.

10.6 The obligatory check of the wall-free function of the alarm message input in the receiving centre according to ON F 307x within the scope of maintenance (carrying out test alarms) as well as the voluntary test of the alarm transmission may only be carried out in agreement with the alarm accepting body. The triggering of the alarm transmitter within the scope of functional tests shall be carried out via the fire alarm control panel.

10.7 The locally responsible fire brigade or the alarm receiving agency are entitled to demand the implementation of test alarms after prior notification. The locally responsible fire brigade or the alarm receiving agency shall be entitled to refuse to carry out test alarms for operational reasons.

10.8 Any work on the alarm transmitter may only be carried out by employees of the system operator or companies certified for this purpose.

10.9 Control book

A control book according to TRVB 123 S must be kept and deposited at the BMZ or, if the plan box for the FW is in the immediate vicinity of the BMZ, in the folder for the FW.

11. Costs

The participant undertakes,

11.1 the fire brigade or the alarm receiving agency to pay the fees for activation or deactivation of the fire protection system to the receiving centre,

11.2 the fire brigade or the alarm receiving agency must pay the monthly connection fee according to the tariff regulations of the respective connecting fire brigade,

11.3 pay the fixed monthly fees to the system operator,

11.4 to reimburse the locally responsible fire brigade for the deployment costs caused by false and deceptive alarms, as well as alarms triggered maliciously, according to the tariff regulations of the fire brigade as amended,

11.5 to bear all costs arising from the fulfilment of these TRVB, in particular those pursuant to 9.6.

12. Intervention circuit

In accordance with the provisions of clause 9.6, the fire brigade may request or allow an intervention circuit.

12.1 Description and basic provisions

12.1.1 The intervention circuit is intended to ensure that false alarms of automatic smoke detectors do not lead to an immediate alarm of the fire brigade.

For this purpose, after an alarm has been triggered by an automatic smoke detector, the transmission of the alarm message to the receiving centre is delayed for a defined period of time (= "intervention time"). The intervention time consists of the reaction time and the investigation time (see definitions).

Within the intervention time, it is the participant's responsibility to determine the reason for the alarm triggering.

If an actual fire is detected, the fire brigade must be notified immediately via a non-automatic fire detector. In this case, the expiry of the intervention time must not be waited for. If it is determined during the investigation that there is no fire, the fire alarm control panel shall be reset before the intervention time has expired or the fire alarm concerned shall be switched off. Please refer to clause 9.5.

Alarms from temperature, flame, non-automatic fire detectors, detectors in two-detector or two-detector group dependency and automatic extinguishing systems must not be included in the intervention circuit.

12.1.2 The reaction time shall be kept as short as possible and shall not exceed 60 seconds. Depending on the risk situation and the possibilities for intervention, the exploration time should be kept as short as possible; as a rule, it should not exceed 5 minutes.

Note: A reaction time of 30 s has proven to be a good value in practice in most cases and should only be exceeded for compelling reasons and with the approval of the body that specified the fire alarm system or the accepting body.

An exploration time of more than 5, but max. 8 minutes is only permissible if a company fire brigade or a sprinkler system is available for the fire compartment(s) in which an intervention circuit is to be set up.

Any provisions of national law shall be taken into account.

12.1.3 The intervention circuit can be executed in two operating modes and depends on the operating conditions:

Variant A:

without time-of-day differentiation: Intervention circuit in operation around the clock

Variant B:

With time-of-day differentiation: Intervention circuit only in operation during (day/night switching) defined times.

It must only be possible to switch on the intervention circuit manually in operating level 2 in accordance with ON EN 54-2 - by means of a separate button or menu item. Switching off must be carried out automatically by the FACP at predefined times.

Note: Premature switch-off using the same function as switch-on is permitted.

12.1.4 In companies and objects where even incipient fires (e.g. in the presence of flammable liquids) present a high level of danger, intervention circuits are only permissible in conjunction with a full-time company fire brigade.

12.1.5 An intervention circuit is generally only permissible with full protection or fire compartment protection (for the BA provided with an intervention circuit in each case).

12.1.6 Before the intervention circuit is put into operation, a positive acceptance report by the accepting body according to 12.2 shall be submitted to the fire brigade (may be omitted if already included in 10.1). This report shall assess the technically flawless design of the intervention circuit as well as the existence and functioning of the alarm organisation required by the fire brigade, including the necessary means of communication in this respect (see test procedure - Annex 4). On the basis of the positive acceptance result, the alarm accepting body shall issue a written approval for commissioning. The approval letter must be kept in the files at the fire alarm control panel.

12.1.7 Alarms from automatic fire detectors that are not quickly accessible to the intervention service due to their installation location (e.g. installation in false ceilings and floors, shafts, ventilation systems) must not include the intervention circuit.

12.2 Technical requirements

12.2.1 Requirements for the fire alarm control panel

12.2.1.1 The fire detection panel must have a button labelled "Investigation", which - if pressed within the reaction time after a fire alarm has been triggered - starts the investigation time. The button must be active in operating level 1 in accordance with ON EN 54-2.

This button can also be realised via a menu item accessible with a simple operation or a virtual button on a touch screen of the FACP.

The following symbol can also be used instead of the "Exploration" label:



12.2.1.2 Pressing the reconnaissance button starts the one-time expiry of the reconnaissance time. In principle, all fire controls including the alarming devices are to be triggered, only the alarm transmission to the fire brigade is delayed.

12.2.1.3 Any exceeding of the times according to 12.1.2 leads to an immediate alarm forwarding to the fire brigade.

12.2.1.4 If another alarm is triggered by a detector within the intervention time or if a fault occurs in a detector or control group, this also leads to an immediate alarm forwarding to the fire brigade.

12.2.1.5 From the moment the local alarm is triggered until the end of the intervention time, it shall not be possible to switch off function E according to ÖNORM EN 54-1 (transmission device to the fire brigade).

12.2.1.6 The intervention circuit must be programmable with automatic day/night switching (variant B: with time-of-day differentiation).

12.2.1.7 The intervention circuit is only permitted for detector zones with smoke detectors. Main alarms triggered by heat detectors, flame detectors, non-automatic detectors (push-button detectors) - see also 12.1.1 - and extinguishing systems must be immediately forwarded to the fire brigade.

Heat detectors can also be included in the intervention circuit under the following conditions:

- complete fulfilment of the respective type test report on the intervention circuit of the fire alarm control panel
- Appropriate opinion of an accredited inspection body on the necessity for

12.2.1.8 Directly next to or at the FACP, there must be a button labelled "Abort Intervention Circuit", which, when pressed, aborts the current exploration time and immediately transmits the alarm to the FW. This can be realised by a DKM, a menu item or a button in the FACP.

12.2.1.9 The following logs with date and time are required for fire alarm systems with intervention circuit:

- Time of activation or deactivation of the intervention circuit
- each switch-off and switch-on of operating groups or detectors and control groups
- any operational malfunction of the fire alarm system and its rectification
- Any fire alarm
- Each triggered steering group
- the alarm acknowledgement at the fire alarm control panel (start of the reconnaissance time)

- resetting the alarm at the fire alarm control panel
- the triggering and resetting of the alarm transmitter (function E according to ÖNORM EN 54-1)
- the triggering of an automatic extinguishing system
- the termination of the exploration period

12.2.2 Logging requirements Two types of logging are permitted:

12.2.2.1 Logging with log printer

To ensure continuous logging, a roll printer with an automatic paper feed device shall be used. The printer shall be located in or adjacent to the fire alarm control panel with the paper feed not leaving the housing. It is advisable to feed the paper strip past a viewing window to enable it to be read.

- If necessary, it must be possible for the log strip to be taken by organs of the fire brigade.
- It must be ensured that only authorised persons have access to the printer.
- It must be possible to recognise in good time that the printer is running out of paper (e.g. by colour marking on the strip).

Alternatively, instead of the built-in log printer, a printer can be used in which 12.2.1.8.) of the last 24 hours can be printed out again at any time by simply pressing a key.

12.2.2.2 Logging with electronic memory

At least the last 2000 messages required by the fire brigade (see 12.2.1.8.) must be logged before overwriting the memory contents.

If further processes within the fire detection system are recorded and logged, the storage capacity shall be extended to such an extent that the required quantity structure according to 12.2.1.8. is maintained.

The contents of the memory must be retained even in the event of a power failure of the fire alarm system and it must not be possible for the subscriber to delete it.

If necessary, it must be possible for the fire brigade to read out and print out the memory contents (if necessary, with the assistance of the maintenance company).

12.2.3 Requirements for a remote exploration facility

12.2.3.1 The complete alarm information shall be displayed at the location of the remote detection device. The remote detection device shall be an acknowledgement device type-tested in the fire detection system with at least 16-digit two-line alphanumeric display with detector text representation for the alarm indication and shall have a detection button.

The fire brigade does not make any demands on the form of the remote exploration facilities. A clear designation and permanent labelling must be provided.

The remote sensing device can also be realised via smartphones or tablets, provided they have a positive type test from an accredited test centre.

12.2.3.2 If a remote detection system is present, it shall be possible to start the detection time both from the fire detection panel and from the remote detection system.

It is irrelevant for the fire brigade which button was used to acknowledge (fire alarm control panel internal or remote).

12.2.3.3 The remote sensing device must have the electrical function of a push-button (switching criterion, only as long as actuation takes place).

It must be ensured that a short circuit in the remote detection unit or in the connecting cable to the fire alarm control panel is not interpreted as actuation of the detection button in the event of a fire alarm.

12.2.3.4 It must be possible to alert all personnel called in for the intervention service from the location of the remote reconnaissance facility.

12.3 Organisational provisions

12.3.1 Intervention service

An intervention service is required for the operation of a fire alarm system with intervention circuit. This service is responsible for investigating the cause of the alarm, initiating any rescue and evacuation measures, providing first aid in extinguishing the fire and instructing the fire brigade.

All personnel to be called upon for the intervention service (IVD) must be mentally and physically fit. One of these persons must have the appropriate training (see TRVB 117 O); the other persons must be demonstrably trained by the trained person.

The training (BMA course) may only be carried out by a recognised training organisation in accordance with TRVB 117 O. The proof of the training of the intervention service must be available in the fire brigade's folder (in the plan box).

No person of the intervention service shall be assigned to a workplace where his or her presence in the

is indispensable in the event of an alarm.

The persons working in the intervention service must have access to all monitoring areas of the fire alarm system in the event of an alarm.

The functionality of the intervention service shall be checked in the course of the self-checks.

12.3.2 Personnel strength of the intervention service

The intervention service on duty shall consist of at least two persons. One person shall permanently be in such proximity to the fire detection control panel or the remote detection facility that the start of the detection period can be reliably effected within the response time. The other person shall be able to be alerted at any time from the location of the fire detection control panel or the remote detection facility and shall carry out the investigation regarding the cause of the alarm in the building. This person must be able to talk back to the person at the fire alarm control panel at any time (e.g. radio, in-house telephone system, DECT telephones).

Depending on the object, the number of personnel must be calculated in such a way that a reliable investigation is guaranteed within the investigation time. For this purpose, more than one person may have to be present.

The number of persons to be trained for the intervention service depends on the type of operation of the object concerned (e.g. shift services) and shall be calculated in such a way that the intervention service can be fulfilled during the specified times, taking into account sick leave and holidays.

The intervention circuit according to variant B (see item 12.1.3) must not be activated without a fully present intervention service, the intervention circuit according to variant A must be deactivated without a fully present intervention service for variant A.

12.3.3 Orientation aids (pilot service)

In the case of very extensive, unclear objects where the intervention circuit is only activated during the operating time, the fire brigade may be required to either provide a plumbing service for the fire brigade or additional technical measures to facilitate the orientation of the fire brigade for the time when the intervention circuit is switched off.

13. Transitional provisions

The provisions of this TRVB shall come into force one year after its publication.

14. Standards and guidelines

ÖNORM EN 54 series Components of automatic fire detection systems

ÖNORM EN 54-21 Transmission equipment for fire and fault alarms ÖNORM EN 50136

Alarm systems - Alarm transmission systems and equipment ÖNORM EN ISO 7010

Graphical symbols -

2030 Safety colours and signs - registered safety signs ÖNORM F

Information signs for fire protection

ÖNORM F 3031 Fire brigade control panel

ÖNORM F 3032 Fire brigade key safe

ÖNORM F 3003 Operation control systems

ÖNORM F 3051 Evaluation centres ÖNORM

F 3052 Alarm transmission

systems

ÖNORM F 3070 Planning, projecting, installation, commissioning and maintenance of fire alarm systems

ÖNORM F 3071 Planning, design, installation, commissioning and maintenance of gas extinguishing systems

ÖNORM F 3072 Planning, design, installation, commissioning and maintenance of sprinkler systems

ÖNORM F 3073 Planning, project planning, installation, commissioning and maintenance of oxygen reduction plants

ÖNORM F 3074 Planning, design, installation, commissioning and maintenance of electroacoustic emergency systems

ÖNORM F 3076 Planning, projecting, installation, commissioning and maintenance of alarm transmission systems

TRVB 112 S Pressure Ventilation Systems

TRVB 123 S Fire alarm systems

TRVB 125 S Smoke and heat extraction

systems TRVB 127 S Sprinkler systems

TRVB S 148 Fixing systems for fire and smoke barriers

TRVB S 151 Control of fire protection equipment by automatic fire alarm systems according to TRVB S 123
TRVB 152 S Gas extinguishing systems
TRVB S 155 Oxygen reduction plants
TRVB 158 S Electroacoustic emergency systems

Annex 1: Application for connection to the alarm receiving unit (informative)

Receipt note/entries of the alarm accepting unit:

1 Object of operation/access address (vulgon name e.g. "Twintower", "Billa", "Phillipswerk" etc.)

Name:	
Place:	POSTCODE:
District:	Street/Avenue/No.:

2 The following fire protection facilities are available: Dry riser:

<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Feed-in points:
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	

Object radio:

<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	
Scope of supply:		
Control panel location:		
<input type="checkbox"/> manual release	<input type="checkbox"/> fire case controlled	<input type="checkbox"/> both

External alarm system: (ELA, ENS)

<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Location of the consultation point:
--	-------------------------------------

Fire smoke ventilation:

<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Location Manual override device : Smoke-free area:
--	--

Fire smoke extraction:

<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Location Manual override device : Smoke-free area:
--	--

Pressurised ventilation system:

<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Location Manual override device : Smoke-free area:
--	--

Fire smoke dilution system:

<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Location Manual override device : Smoke-free area:
--	--

Stairwell ventilation:

<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
--	--

Fire smoke extraction:

<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Location Manual override device : Smoke-free area:
--	--

Firefighting lifts:

<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	Locations: Floors supplied: External power supply:
------------------------------	-----------------------------	--

Sprinkler system:

<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	Sprinkler control centre locations:
Scope of protection:		

Gas extinguishing system:

<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	Locations Extinguishing Media Centre:
Extinguishing area(s):		
<input type="checkbox"/> CO ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> Inert gas	<input type="checkbox"/> Chemical gas

SRA:

<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	Locations Control centre:
Protection area:		

Other extinguishing systems (foam, high pressure, powder):

Annex 1: Application for connection to the alarm receiving unit

3 The installation of the fire alarm system with connection to the alarm receiving point is carried out by

<input type="checkbox"/> prescribed by the authorities	Notification number:	<input type="checkbox"/> voluntary
--	----------------------	------------------------------------

4 Operator of the fire alarm system (connection advertiser)

Name:			
Street/Avenue/No.:			
Postcode:	Place:	Tel:	
		Email:	

5 Cost unit/billing address (bears connection costs, pays for chargeable operations, if identical with connection weaver, note: "as above" is sufficient)

Name:		
Street/Avenue/No.:		
Postcode:	Place:	Tel:
		Email:

6 Description of the object (multiple answers possible; tick or fill in as appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Old people's home, number of beds:	<input type="checkbox"/> Bearing
<input type="checkbox"/> Accommodation establishment, number of beds:	<input type="checkbox"/> Production site
<input type="checkbox"/> Office	<input type="checkbox"/> Hospital, number of beds:
<input type="checkbox"/> Shopping centre	<input type="checkbox"/> Place of sale
<input type="checkbox"/> Garage: Stellplätze/ floorsStellplätze/	<input type="checkbox"/> Residential house
<input type="checkbox"/> Hazardous operating facility	<input type="checkbox"/> other:
<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial operation	
Special hazard areas (e.g. chemicals, laboratory, high voltage, radiation sources) in component / object number / floor:	

7 Fire Safety Officer (BSB) (Intervention Circuit Authorised = IS)

IS	Name of the BOD	Tel. during operating hours	Tel. outside operating hours
<input type="checkbox"/>	Ms./Mr.		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Ms./Mr.		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Ms./Mr.		

8 To notify in case of need (fire)

1. name, tel:
2. name, tel:
3. name, tel:

Appendix 1: Application for connection to the fire brigade's receiving centre

9 Details of the fire alarm system

Fire alarm control panel Make / Type:		
Number automat. Detectors:	Monitoring area (m ²):	
Number of non-automatic detectors:		
Scope of protection:		
<input type="checkbox"/> Full protection	<input type="checkbox"/> Plant protection	<input type="checkbox"/> Furnishing protection
<input type="checkbox"/> Fire compartment protection for:		
<input type="checkbox"/> Aisle guard for:		

10 Intervention circuit

<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> nein		Interventionszeit.....minutes	
Mon-Fri: von	bis	Sat: von	bis
		Sun/Ftg: von	to
		<input type="checkbox"/> Company fire brigade:	
		<input type="checkbox"/> full-time	

11 Locations

(for multi-criteria transmitters, also complete point 14)

BM Central:
Remote control panel:
Parallel display - Remote display panel:
Fire control panel:
Key safe:
Key add-on box:

12 Maintenance agreement

with company: Certificationnumber:
Instandhaltungsvertrag <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance Contract*

***with legally binding declaration to commission necessary repair work immediately 13 Monitoring**

reports from an accredited inspection body or legally mandated body

Final review conducted on:	
From:	Business number:

Appendix 1: Application for connection to the fire brigade's receiving centre

14 Multi-criteria transmitters

CriterionEmployment object / access address/location

Name:	
PLZ:	Place:
District:	Street/Avenue/No.:

Locations:

Fire control panel:
Object radio control panel:
Key safe:
Key add-on box:

For the FW in charge: Special instructions for the alarm letter (max. 250 characters) and the release order

to alarm. FZ	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Additional special vehicles:				

CriterionEmployment object / access address/location

Name:	
PLZ:	Place:
District:	Street/Avenue/No.:

Locations:

Fire control panel:
Object radio control panel:
Key safe:
Key add-on box:

For the FW in charge: Special instructions for the alarm letter (max. 250 characters) and the release order

to alarm. FZ	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Additional special vehicles:				

CriterionEmployment object / access address/location

Name:	
PLZ:	Place:
District:	Street/Avenue/No.:

Locations:

Fire control panel:
Object radio control panel:
Key safe:
Key add-on box:

For the FW in charge: Special instructions for the alarm letter (max. 250 characters) and the release order

to alarm. FZ	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Additional special vehicles:				

If there are more than three criteria, copy this page, fill in the data and attach it to this application.

Appendix 1: Application for connection to the fire brigade's receiving centre

15 confirmations

• Installer company

The fire alarm system installer confirms the information on the fire alarm system (see point 9) und einen störungsfrei durchgeführten Probetrieb für die Dauer von Weeks.

If a key safe is available:

- It was checked that the master key of the object or a maximum of five keys with designations of the restricted area are stored in the key safe.

If a multi-key safe is available:

- A multi-key safe was
(location) has been installed. The completeness of the required keys and the correct labelling has been checked and is hereby confirmed.

Legitimate production of the installer company:

• Locally responsible fire brigade

The fire brigade.....hasam videotaped the fire safety plans and requests that the following information be included in the alert letter (max. 250 characters):

- In the case of multi-criteria transmitters, the "Special Instructions" of item 14 should be indicated on the alarm letter.

- The fire brigade agrees with the defined access routes and criteria of the multi-criteria TUS. In the

event of an alarm, the following vehicles should be dispatched (tick as appropriate):

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Additional special vehicles:				

Special wishes of the FW with regard to the type of alarm:

The fire brigade:

Appendix 2/1: Determinations by the competent fire service department

In the following points of TRVB S 114, possible specifications are to be made by the responsible fire service:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Description</u>
3.2.	Determination of the connection in the case of several transmission systems
4.2.1.	Control mode of the alarm transmitter by the fire alarm control panel
4.2.3.	"EXTERNAL" non-automatic fire detector
4.2.4.	Possibility of connecting several fire alarm control panels
5.1.1	Type of key safe
5.1.2	Control of the key safe
8.2.3.	Distance from TRVB O 119 and 120
8.2.7	Form of the plans
7.1.2	Connection contract
7.2.1	Trial operation
11.	Cost allocation procedure
12.	Demand intervention circuit
12.1.3.	Intervention circuit operating mode
12.1.5.	Special requirements for the monitoring of fire compartments in the case of intervention switching
12.3	Organisational provisions Intervention circuit
Annex 5	Fire brigade folder

Appendix 2/2: Specifications of the individual fire brigades

Only those points according to Annex 2/1 are listed for which specific specifications exist in addition to those of TRVB 114.

1. Professional fire brigades

1.1 Graz

With regard to point xx of TRVB S 114, it is stipulated:

3.2: All transmission systems tested and approved by the ÖBFV can be used. For systems prescribed by the authorities, the transmission system type 1 according to EN 54-21 shall be installed. For systems not prescribed by the authorities with connection to the evaluation centre of the fire brigade, the transmission can be carried out either via type 1 or type 2 according to EN 54-21.

to 4.2.1:The following criteria are required:

- Criterion 1: Automatic detectors
- Criterion 2: non-automatic detectors (DKM)
- K 3: Wet extinguishing systems- K 4: Gas extinguishing systems
- K 8: Main detector switch-off (key switch, door contact, code lock or code switch, HM off button, etc.).

to 4.2.3: An "external" non-automatic fire detector is required.

Re 4.2.4: Connection of several fire alarm systems to one alarm transmitter possible

to 5.1.1: The option point 5.4.2.13 (3rd key) of ÖNORM F 3032 is mandatory.

5.1.2: It must be possible for the fire brigade to open the key safe even without an alarm at the fire alarm system:

- a.) with remote unlocking via the transmission facility; or
- b.) with a release cylinder in the key safe or an external fire brigade cylinder in the immediate vicinity of the key safe.

Note: The activation results in an alarm triggering of the alarm system and the alarm transmitter.

8.2.3: No exemption from TRVB O 119 and O 120 **12:**

Approval only in individual approval procedures **12.1.3:** In

case of individual approval with day/night switching

to 12.3: The intervention service on duty must consist of three persons

1.2 Innsbruck

With regard to point xx of TRVB S 114, it is stipulated:

to 3.2:Connection according to the technical specifications of the professional fire brigade Innsbruck

Re 12: For the establishment of an intervention circuit, reference is made to the provisions of the Intervention Times Ordinance of the Province of Tyrol, LGBL.Nr. 35/2007) in the current version.

1.3 Klagenfurt

With regard to point xx of TRVB S 114, it is stipulated:

3.2: Connection of several transmission systems is possible in principle, but only after the technical requirements have been met at the fire brigade. In the case of systems not prescribed by the authorities with connection to the communication centre of the professional fire brigade, it is possible to connect either via "Infranet" or a digital telephone dialler (analogue or ISDN).

4.2.1: At present, Infranet is operated via Siemens and Infranet is operated via the telephone network of the Municipality of Klagenfurt. The controls are led to a uniform interface.

to 4.2.3: An "external" non-automatic fire detector is not required.

Re 4.2.4: Connection of several fire alarm systems to one alarm transmitter is possible if the individual areas are signalled by an additional message.

K 1 - Alarm

K 2 - DKM alarm

K 3 - 8 - freely assignable

In any case, the criterion alarm (K 1) and then additional criteria are always to be transferred

to 5.1.1: The option point 5.4.2.13 (3rd key) of ÖNORM F 3032 is not permitted. The key safe may only have 2 locks (fire brigade key and operator key).

Re 8.2.3: possible

to 11:with the exception of point 8.1 according to point 8. ff.

Re 12:Prohibited in principle; consent only in exceptional cases

to 12.1.3:Operating mode individually possible

1.4 Linz

With regard to point xx of TRVB S 114, it is stipulated:

3.2.1: The type of transmission shall be as prescribed by the approval authority.

4.2.1: The technical specifications of the system operator apply to the control mode of the alarm transmitter.

to 4.2.3: An "external" non-automatic fire detector is required at the main fire detection control panel. **to 4.2.4:** Alarm transmission of several fire detection systems of the same level as a separate INFRANET criterion is possible.

The following criteria must be wired:

K 1, 3, 5, 7 Alarm criteria

K 2, 4, 6, 8BMZ malfunction (voluntary for additional fee)

to 5.1.1: The option point 5.4.2.13 (3rd key) of ÖNORM F 3032 is not permitted. The key safe may only have 2 locks (fire brigade key and operator key).

to 8.2.3: Possible for voluntary investments

To 11: The determination of the cost allocation is carried out by the head of operations after determining the cause of the trigger on site and in accordance with the relevant internal service instructions.

12.1.2: The relevant requirement of the approval authority applies **12.1.3:** The relevant requirement of the approval authority applies to **12.1.5:** The relevant requirement of the approval authority applies.

1.5 Salzburg

With regard to point xx of TRVB S 114, it is stipulated:

Re 3.2: For officially prescribed installations, the transmission system type 1 ("Infranet") according to EN 54-21 must always be installed.

For fire alarm systems in the following objects, an alarm transmission device according to type 2 of EN 54-21, in redundant design (integrated GSM module), can also be used:

- Service buildings < 1,600m² ground level fire area
- Accommodation establishments < 60 beds (guests and staff)
- Facilities for "assisted living" < 30 care beds
- Underground garages < 1,500m² - Office buildings < 900m² and < 3,600m² total area and < 4 storeys
- Sales premises < 1,800 m² ground level fire area
- Schools < 1,600m² fire compartment area and max. 5,000m² total area.

Re 4.2.3: an "external", non-automatic fire detector is not required.

4.2.4: The assignment of the individual criteria is always done by the system operator. The connection of several fire alarm systems via the alarm transmission system is permissible.

- In the case of hierarchical fire alarm systems, control is effected by the main detector (UE1) of the main system.
- In justified exceptional cases, interconnection with systems of the same level is permitted. In these systems, the control takes place both via the individual main detectors of the respective fire alarm panel and via a serial "Collective annunciator". Further details to be determined by the command of the professional fire brigade.

to 5.1.1: The option point 5.4.2.13 (3rd key) of ÖNORM F 3032 is not permitted. The key safe may only have 2 locks (fire brigade key and operator key).

to 8.2.3: Exceptions are possible.

8.2.7: In addition to the fire protection plans in pdf format, a unique site plan (e.g. fire protection site plan) must be "unlocked" on ACAD.dwg and transmitted in the version specified by the fire brigade.

Re 12: In the city of Salzburg, on the part of the professional fire brigade only possible under the following conditions:

- In the case of an existing "company fire brigade" or
- only fire alarm systems with the protection objective "protection of property" and
- with official approval and
- Full protection according to TRVB 123 S and
- Evidence of appropriately trained personnel.

to 12.1.3: After approval by the fire brigade/authority, only variant B is permitted.

For operations in "shift service", the automatic deactivation of the activation of the intervention circuit must be programmed to the end of the respective shift.

1.6 Vienna

With regard to point xx of TRVB S 114, it is stipulated:

To 3.2: The alarm transmission is carried out exclusively according to type 1 by means of a fire alarm system according to ÖNORM F 3000.

Explanation: In the presence of other fire protection equipment (gas extinguishing systems, sprinkler systems), the following cases must be distinguished:

- these fire protection devices are serviced by the fire alarm system of the object: in this case, alarms of these fire protection devices shall be transmitted as a separate criterion (14 for gas extinguishing systems, 15 for sprinkler systems).

- these fire protection facilities are serviced by their own extinguishing control centres or electrical control centres ("island systems"): The design of the alarm transmission including the control of the key safe and the flashing light shall be carried out in accordance with ÖNORM F 3001 2009, clause 4.6.

Note: If there are also detectors of the house fire detection system in the protected area of the fire protection system (= extinguishing area), only the triggering of the extinguishing system should be transmitted, but not the alarm of the detectors of the extinguishing system, in order to avoid double alarming. In this case, the detectors of the house fire alarm system in the extinguishing area are to be assigned a separate criterion (e.g. K3).

to enable unique identification already at the time of the alarm.

to 4.2.3: When setting up multi-criteria systems, one additional non-automatic fire detector is required for each additionally selected alarm criterion, which must also be connected directly to the transmission device.

4.2.4: If available, the triggering of gas and water extinguishing systems as well as the running of the investigation time for intervention circuits shall be transmitted with separate alarm criteria.

The criteria are to be wired as follows:

K 1, 3 - 13 Alarm criteria, freely selectable: either for different sub-centres, different accesses but also identification of components possible

K 2 currently not used

K 14 Gas extinguishing system triggered

K 15 Water extinguishing system triggered

K 16 Running exploration time in intervention mode

E1 There is an acknowledgement of the alarm received by the alarm receiving unit (= fire corresponding input of the multi-criteria transmitter must therefore be provided for this purpose.

E2 It must be possible for the key safe to be opened remotely by the alarm receiving unit (= fire brigade). A corresponding input of the multi-criteria transmitter must be provided for this purpose and the fire alarm control panel must be programmed accordingly.

Explanations:

The additional criteria K14 and K15 must always be transmitted together (within 1s) with the corresponding alarm criterion (alarm address of the object or component in which the extinguishing system is located - K1 or K3 to K 13). The sole transmission of the additional criteria K14 and K15 is not permitted.

The additional criterion K16 must be transmitted to the transmitter within the reaction time from the moment the exploration button is pressed by the intervention personnel.

The criterion K16 remains active until the alarm is reset (by the intervention personnel during the intervention time), but is not evaluated by the fire brigade as the sole criterion. In case of alarm resetting by the intervention personnel before the end of the reconnaissance time, the K16 expires without additional transmission of an alarm criterion.

If another detector is triggered within the detection time, the associated alarm criterion (K1 or K3 to K13) is transmitted to the alarm transmitter in addition to the already pending criterion K 16 and, in this case, the transmitted alarms are evaluated in the fire brigade's evaluation centre.

Both criteria (respective alarm criterion and criterion K16) may only go out when the fire alarm control panel is reset. **to 5.1.1:** The option point 5.4.2.13 (3rd key) of ÖNORM F 3032 is not permitted. The key safe may only have 2 locks (fire brigade key and operator key).

5.1.2: It must be possible for the fire brigade key safe to be opened remotely by the alarm receiving unit (= fire brigade).

8.2.3: Exceptions are possible (e.g. fire alarm systems in residential buildings), provided the fire alarm system does not serve to monitor the only escape and rescue route.

8.2.6: Fire protection plans must be handed over to the fire brigade in the original and electronically in the form of pdf files.

At the request of the fire brigade, but in any case from a number of 500 automatic fire detectors in the case of full protection and fire compartment protection, or 100 automatic fire detectors in the case of facility protection, a second set of fire protection plans must be filed in the red fire brigade folder. Information on any extinguishing systems (e.g. sprinkler overview plans with details of the shut-off valves, details of the extinguishing gas used, etc.) must also be filed in the red fire brigade folder.

11.4: The costs incurred by the fire brigade as a result of false and deceptive alarms, as well as alarms triggered maliciously, shall be reimbursed by the operator of the fire alarm system according to the actual costs incurred.

In the case of systems in which there is an unusual accumulation of false and/or deceptive alarms, the Vienna Fire Brigade can also explicitly demand the installation of an intervention circuit if internal organisational and technical measures on the part of the operator are unsuccessful.

AH5: The documents are to be kept ready according to variant 1 (one folder red, one folder green).

2. State Fire Brigade Associations

2.1 Burgenland

With regard to point xx of TRVB S 114, it is stipulated:

3.2.1: For fire detection systems in the following objects, an alarm transmission device according to type 2 of EN 54-21 can also be used:

Betriebsbauten	< 2,700m ²
Beherbergungsbetriebe	60 beds (guests and staff)
Residential Pflegeheime	care Beherbergungsbetriebe and < 45 Pflegeheime nursing beds
Tiefgaragen	< 3.000m ²
Bürogebäude	< 1,000m ² and < 4,000m ² total area and < 4 storeys
Blockheizwerke	< 15 MW fuel capacity
Veranstaltungsstätten	< 2,000 persons
Verkaufsstätten	< 3,000 m ² sales area
Schulen	< 1,500m ² fire compartment area and max. 5,000m ² total area

A telephone dialling unit (analogue or ISDN) in redundant design (integrated GSM module) shall be used as alarm transmission device.

to 4.2.3: A non-automatic fire detector shall be connected directly to the alarm transmitter; this detector shall be clearly labelled "EXTERNAL".

4.2.4: When using a multi-criteria alarm transmitter, only one fire alarm system may be connected per criterion.

to 5.1.1: The option point 5.4.2.13 (3rd key) of ÖNORM F 3032 is not permitted. The key safe may only have 2 locks (fire brigade key and operator key).

7.2.2: Trial operation is only permissible before the building, plant or equipment is used for its intended purpose. Trial operation is not mandatory.

to 8.2.3: Compliance with TRVB O 119 and O 120 is required

Re 11: The fees according to 7.2. are to be paid semi-annually in advance.

12.1.3: After an expert opinion has been prepared by the fire prevention agency of the Burgenland fire brigade association and approval has been granted by the competent authority, an intervention circuit of variant B is permissible.

2.2 Carinthia

With regard to point xx of TRVB S 114, it is stipulated:

3.2: (Determination of the connection in case of several transmission systems): In Carinthia, in the operational area of the fire brigades of Hermagor, Spittal/Drau, Villach main fire station, Feldkirchen, St. Veit/Glan, Völkermarkt and Wolfsberg, the alarm has to be transmitted to the district alarm and warning centre and - with the exception of Villach main fire station - simultaneously to the provincial alarm and warning centre.

If the Villach City District Alarm and Warning Centre (HFW Villach) is connected to the LAWZ, the alarm must also be transmitted to the District Alarm and Warning Centre and at the same time to the Regional Alarm and Warning Centre.

Alarms from fire alarm systems outside the above-mentioned areas are to be transmitted directly to the National Alarm and Warning Centre.

to 5.1.1: The option point 5.4.2.13 (3rd key) of ÖNORM F 3032 is not permitted. The key safe may only have 2 locks (fire brigade key and operator key).

2.3 Lower Austria

With regard to point xx of TRVB S 114, it is stipulated:

3.2: In principle, it is possible to connect several transmission systems, but only after the system has been approved by the Lower Austrian Fire Brigade Association.

High security connection (HSA):

In case of alarm transmission systems required by law, standards or directives, type 1 according to ÖNORM EN 54-21 (Annex A) shall be used. If the technical requirements are available in the locally responsible provincial, area, district or section alarm and warning centre, type 2 alarm transmission systems according to ÖNORM EN 54-21 (Annex A) may also be used under the following conditions:

- Two independent transmission paths (e.g. ISDN + GSM)
- The alarm transmission system must demonstrably fulfil the requirements D4, M4, T5, A4 according to ÖNORM EN 54-21

A high security connection (HSA) is required in any case for buildings that are to be equipped with automatic fire alarm and/or extinguishing systems in accordance with the OIB guidelines.

Digital connection (DA) or type 2 alarm transmission systems according to ÖNORM EN 54-21 (Annex A)

with two independent transmission paths (e.g. ISDN + GSM) which demonstrably fulfil the requirements D4, M4, T5, A4 according to ÖNORM EN 54-21:

This connection variant basically guarantees the same transmission security as the high-security connection, but maintenance readiness and fault rectification only take place during normal working hours. Furthermore, the connection does not have to be made via a separate power supply, but a supply via the fire alarm control panel is permissible.

This type of connection can be used if it is proven that, according to the state of the art or science, a secured alarm forwarding according to the requirements of a high security connection (HSA) is dispensable.

Type 2 alarm transmission systems according to ÖNORM EN 54-21 (Annex A) without redundant transmission path may also be used for the following objects:

- In self-service filling stations where, according to the "Ordinance on Flammable Liquids - VfF", an alarm system to the fire brigade must be available.

- For objects with fire alarm systems that are not required by law, standards or directives and are also not anchored in the approval notice of the competent authority. **to 4.2.1:** The control of the alarm transmitter by the fire alarm control panel must be carried out via a potential-free contact or equivalent.

to 4.2.3: An "external" non-automatic fire detector is required.

Re 4.2.4: Connection of several fire alarm systems to one alarm transmitter is possible if approval has been obtained from the local fire brigade.

The assignment of the alarm criteria is freely selectable, but must be coordinated with the operator of the alarm receiving centre.

For

- "Activation of sprinkler system" and

- "Triggering of gas extinguishing system"

In any case, separate additional criteria must be documented.

to 5.1.1: The option point 5.4.2.13 (3rd key) of ÖNORM F 3032 is not permitted. The key safe may only have 2 locks (fire brigade key and operator key).

Re 11: The costs are charged by the system operator, who forwards the fire brigade fee to the agency receiving the alarm.

Re 12: Only permissible with the approval of the authority

to 12.1.3: Operating mode individually possible

2.4 Upper Austria

With regard to point xx of TRVB S 114, it is stipulated:

3.2: In principle, the alarm transmission type shall be type 1 according to ÖNORM EN 54-21. Where this is not technically possible, the alarm transmission can also be implemented as type 2 according to ÖNORM EN 54-21 (cf. point 3.7.2 of TRVB 123 S 2011 edition).

to 4.2.3: An "external" non-automatic fire detector is not mandatory.

4.2.4: Several fire protection systems of one operator may be connected to the transmission device with equal priority and without feedback. A fault message of the alarm transmitter shall be displayed at the connected fire alarm control centres. The location of the alarming fire protection system must be clearly identifiable for the alarmed fire brigade via the alarm criterion.

to 5.1.1: The option point 5.4.2.13 (3rd key) of ÖNORM F 3032 is not required.

Re 12: The fire protection system must be technically designed in such a way that an intervention circuit is possible. In principle, an intervention circuit must be installed unless there are compelling reasons (e.g. official regulations) to the contrary.

2.5 Salzburg

With regard to point xx of TRVB S 114, it is stipulated:

3.2: For fire alarm systems in the following objects, an alarm transmission device according to type 2 of EN 54-21 can also be used under the specified conditions:

- Voluntarily constructed facilities
- Commercial buildings < 2,700 m² fire compartment area
- Accommodation establishments < 60 beds (guests and staff)
- Underground garages < 1,600 m² fire compartment area
- Office building < 1,600 m² fire compartment area
- Block heating plants < 15 MW fuel capacity
- Venues < 1,000 people
- Retail outlets < 3,000 m² sales area

- Schools < 1,600 m² fire compartment area and max. 5,000m² total area

A telephone dialling unit (analogue or ISDN) in redundant design (integrated GSM module) is to be used as alarm transmission device.

4.2.4: In general, several fire protection systems may not be connected via one transmission device. Exceptions may be granted in individual cases by the state fire brigade association upon written application for:

- Extinguishing systems (wet or gas extinguishing systems) located in the object monitored by the fire alarm system.

- several structurally connected properties of an operator, even if these have fire alarm control panels of different makes and therefore do not represent a hierarchical fire alarm system according to ÖNORM F 3000.

It should be noted that extinguishing systems are to be transferred as an additional criterion to the associated criterion (nearest point of attack of the fire brigade) of the respective fire alarm system and individual fire alarm control panels/objects as separate criteria.

to 5.1.1: The option point 5.4.2.13 (3rd key) of ÖNORM F 3032 is not permitted. The key safe may only have 2 locks (fire brigade key and operator key).

7.1.1: The written submission (Form Annex 1) has to be made via the system operator. **11:** The costs to be charged according to 11.1 to 11.3 have to be settled via the system operator. **12.3:** Regarding the deadline for training, point 8.2.1 applies accordingly.

AH5: Variant 2 is preferred. The type of construction must always be agreed with the local fire brigade beforehand.

2.6 Styria

With regard to point xx of TRVB S 114, it is stipulated:

3.2: A type 1 transmission device shall be used for new fire alarm systems to be connected to the alarm receiving point.

If the fire detection system is extended by more than 50 % of new detectors in relation to the original stock, or if the fire detection control panel is replaced, a complete new final inspection of the fire detection system is required and the transmission device must be changed to a type 1 capable transmission device.

to 5.1.1: The option point 5.4.2.13 (3rd key) of ÖNORM F 3032 is not permitted. The key safe may only have 2 locks (fire brigade key and operator key).

7.1.2: The connection contract defined in Annex 3 shall be used as the connection contract.

2.7 Tyrol

With regard to point xx of TRVB S 114, it is stipulated:

to 5.1.1: The option point 5.4.2.13 (3rd key) of ÖNORM F 3032 is not permitted. The key safe may only have 2 locks (fire brigade key and operator key).

Re 7: Point 7.1 is not applicable; otherwise no special provisions.

2.8 Vorarlberg

With regard to point xx of TRVB S 114, it is stipulated:

To 3.2: For the alarm transmission of fire alarms to the RFL, the use of type 2 alarm transmitters according to EN 54-21 is permitted.

4.2.3: Not required; a non-automatic fire detector in the area of the fire alarm centre is sufficient.

to 5.1.1: The option point 5.4.2.13 (3rd key) of ÖNORM F 3032 is not permitted. The key safe may only have 2 locks (fire brigade key and operator key).

7.1.1: The submission is to be made with the forms of the rescue and fire brigade control centre in the respective valid version.

7.1.2: The connection to the alarm receiving point is made after the RFL has been released.

8.2.5: In addition, a copy of the current RFL data sheet is to be filed in the fire brigade folder. Changes, e.g. additional sources of danger or changes in personnel, are to be entered in the data sheet by the participant at regular intervals, e.g. in the course of maintenance or revision, and transmitted to the RFL.

8.2.6: In addition to the fire protection plans, operating group cards (run cards) with a representation of the individual detector groups in an index card system (format up to max. DIN A3) shall be prepared and kept available at the fire brigade control panel. The following criteria must be taken into account:

Contents of the first page:

On the front of the fire alarm map is the site plan with the relevant protected area (hatching) and on the back the floor plan with the protected area and the neighbouring rooms in detail.

shown. Each fire alarm map shall be provided with a tab with the identical labelling as displayed at the fire alarm system in case of fire (e.g. line 12).

Contents in the header:

Building designation, floor in which the fire detection line is located, room or area designation(s) of the area covered by the fire detection line, number/designation of the fire detection line

Contents in the drawing area:

Legend with plain text description, according to the applicable fire protection plan standard, with all symbols used on the first and second pages; marking of the area covered by the fire detection line (hatching); symbolic representation of the floors. In this, the floor in which the detector line is located must be hatched.

The following contents are to be marked with fire protection plan symbols in accordance with the applicable standards: Main fire brigade access; fire alarm control panel; fire brigade control panels; parallel fire alarm displays; release points for fixed extinguishing and smoke extraction systems; stairwells; lifts;

Contents of the second page:

Schematic floor plan of the part of the building in which the fire alarm line is located. The shortest access from the fire alarm map location to the protected area concerned must be drawn in with symbols (further fire brigade access). The following contents must be entered on the floor plan:

All contents for which a symbol is defined in the applicable fire protection plan standard. The respective fire protection plan symbol must be used.

Contents of the header:

Detector location; number of detectors; types of detectors; summary of hazards present in the detector area; contents in the drawing area:

The following contents must be entered on the floor plan:

All contents for which a symbol is defined in the applicable fire protection plan standard, the respective fire protection plan symbol must be used;

All detectors of the respective fire detector line with the respective fire detector symbols according to the applicable fire protection standard and labelling of the line and detector number.

Devices for first and extended fire-fighting assistance; hazards

Fire brigade control panels

Fire detector parallel displays

Release points for fixed extinguishing and smoke extraction systems

Stairwells

Lifts

List with fire detector symbol, detector number, position description

Font size: The minimum font size in the drawing area of 2 mm must be observed. The font colour or the font background must be chosen in such a way that reading is possible even in poor lighting conditions.

2.9 Vienna

see 1.6

CONNECTION CONTRACT

concluded between

1 hereinafter referred to as the fire brigade for short

and

2 hereinafter referred to as participants for short

as follows:

I. The fire brigade shall ensure the connection of the subscriber's fire protection system/installation to the public receiving centre if the following prerequisites are met, up to a maximum of 3 months after conclusion of the connection contract, subject to technical feasibility.

§ II.

(1) The "Technical Guidelines for Preventive Fire Protection TRVB 114 S - Conditions for the Connection of Fire Protection Systems, Technical and Organisational Conditions/in the version" shall be mutually agreed upon for the establishment of the connection, its technical equipment, as well as its connection with the public receiving centre and for the mutual rights and obligations during the term of the contract.

(2) These guidelines are expressly declared to be an integral part of this connection contract and its content. The participant confirms that the TRVB 114 S incl. the specifications according to Annex 2 of the TRVB 114 S were brought to his attention and fully accepted as part of the contract prior to the conclusion of the connection contract.

(3) The undersigned agrees to accept future amendments to TRVB 114 S and the legal sources referred to therein insofar (see also X (5)) as they contain technical innovations approved by approved technical expert committees, are exclusively based on technical progress and are suitable for increasing the safety of all parties involved from fires, failures or false alarms.

§ III.

(1) If the entity receiving the alarm is not the system operator, the present contract shall only become effective if the subscriber has concluded a connection contract with the system operator.

(2) The transmission system shall be determined:

(3) Technical specifications:

Alarm transmitter control:

Operator of the Übertragungssystem: Cert.No. according to ON F 3076:

.....

Appendix 3: Connection contract continued

§ IV.

(1) The connection is established for an indefinite period. Termination can be effected by both contracting parties quarterly at the end of each quarter by registered letter subject to a three-month period of notice (see TRVB 114 S, clause 7.2.3.).

(2) After termination, the employees of the fire brigade and the system operator must be granted access to the facilities on the agreed date for the purpose of final decommissioning.

§ V.

(1) The fire protection system shall be subjected to final inspection, at least annual maintenance, and periodic inspection every two years (one year for SpA) by an accredited inspection body or a body appointed by the legislator.

(2) The actual connection of the alarm transmitter (commissioning) shall only take place after all conditions have been fulfilled (final test and completed trial operation of the fire alarm system, completed training of the personnel, etc.). The alarm accepting body may be present at the commissioning.

The participant is obliged to avoid false and deceptive alarms while maintaining the protection objective.

§ VII.

(1) Appropriately trained persons have been named for the supervision of the fire protection system (see TRVB 114 S, Annex 1). In case of changes of the persons, the responsible fire brigade and alarm receiving agency must be informed immediately.

(2) All incidents related to the fire protection system shall be recorded in the control book.

(3) The following documents must be available in the fire plan box: Fire protection plan (according to TRVB 121 O), control book, short operating instructions, list of operating groups (operating group plans, if the BG are not drawn in the BSP), fire control list, maintenance contract, maintenance records, list of the BOD (persons to be notified), copy of the training certificates of the BOD, copy of the last surveillance report, operating instructions of the FACP, list of notifications.

(4) The participant is obliged to ensure access to the monitored buildings for the fire brigade outside operating hours by means of appropriate facilities (e.g. fire brigade key safe in accordance with ÖNORM F 3032). The emergency services are entitled to enter the required parts of the building and areas to determine the cause of the alarm.

The respective areas for the fire brigade in accordance with TRVB F 134 must be usable at all times. During operating hours, the fire brigade's emergency personnel must be instructed accordingly.

§ VIII.

(1) The existence and operation of the connection is intended to ensure that the fire brigade immediately goes out to provide assistance or to determine the cause of the alarm in accordance with its existing release regulations. The fire brigade does not owe any other success.

(2) Therefore, the participants cannot assert any legal claims or claims for damages against the fire brigade or the alarm receiving agency due to the presence of an alarm transmitter. This applies in particular if it is not possible to alert the fire brigade in good time because the alarm transmitter is switched off, the transmission system is faulty or there are faults in the remote signalling network.

Furthermore, the participant shall not be entitled to any compensation from the fire brigade or the alarm-receiving agency if the alarm was not possible or not possible in time due to technical malfunctions of the receiving centre or the transmission paths.

In the event of failure to report receipt of the alarm, the subscriber is obliged to report the alarm to the fire brigade by telephone via emergency call "122", stating the identification number of the transmission system.

Note: Only applies if feedback from the alarm receiving unit is technically executed.

(3) The participant cannot assert any claims for compensation against the fire brigade if the fire brigade forces have forced their way into locked rooms to investigate a suspected fire, e.g. due to a lack of organisational preconditions on the part of the participant (lack of instruction for the fire brigade forces, lack of keys, inadequate marking of rooms, non-traced BSP, etc.).

Appendix 3: Connection contract continued

(4) The fire brigade or the alarm receiving agency reserves the right to carry out a final shutdown in accordance with TRVB 114 point 7.2.3 in the event of frequent false and noise alarms. In this case, too, the participant shall not be entitled to any compensation.

(5) Furthermore, the fire protection system will be put out of operation if the participant does not pay the overdue participant fees despite a written reminder with a 14-day grace period. In this case, too, any claim for damages by the participant against the fire brigade or the alarm receiving agency shall be forfeited.

(6) In the event of decommissioning pursuant to lit. 4 and 5, the notice periods pursuant to § IV shall not apply.

(7) In the event that the connection of the fire protection system is decommissioned, the alarm receiving agency shall notify the competent authorities in writing if the system is required by the authorities.

(8) If an alarm has been sent from the participant's fire protection system to the alarm receiving agency (except for test alarms in the course of maintenance and self-inspections with prior notification), the participant is prohibited from resetting the alarm before the cause has been determined by the fire brigade.

Note: The type of registration is regulated differently by the alarm receiving agencies

IX. The alarm receiving agency undertakes to receive test alarms, which are required for the fire protection system according to the applicable technical guidelines, free of charge by telephone agreement.

§ X.

(1) Any deployment of the fire brigade that is attributable to false alarms, deceptive alarms or malicious alarm activation will be charged to the participant in accordance with the applicable tariff regulations. These deployment costs will be charged at a flat rate/by the minute. ^{X)}

The participant is obliged to bear these costs even if the alarm was caused by a third party and he/she is not at fault.

Alarms/month/year/after initial activation ^{X)} are not charged.

(2) Der Teilnehmer verpflichtet sich, die Teilnehmergebühren nach der Tarifordnung bis toof each month.

(3) In addition, the following fees apply for commissioning and decommissioning of the connection:
Commissioning: Decommissioning:

(4) In addition, the following fees are incurred for the operation of the evaluation centre:

(5) The participant must carry out necessary modifications and renewals of the fire protection system at his own expense (see also II (3)), provided that this is necessary for the prevention of danger, for the avoidance of false and deceptive alarms, for reasons of expediency for the handling of operations or for a proper operation of the fire protection system.

§ XI. All disputes arising from this contract shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the BG (District) Court.
court in whose district the alarm receiving agency and/or the fire brigade has its seat).

.....
Feuerwehr

.....
Participant

.....,

x) Delete where not applicable

Annex 4: Test procedure for the evaluation of the alarm organisation in connection with an intervention circuit

Note: The following test procedure is to be used if the number of false alarms is too high despite the existence of an intervention circuit. In this case, the alarm accepting body or fire brigade can demand subsequent tests; these tests are to be carried out by an accredited inspection body or a legally authorised body.

The inspection should be unannounced, i.e. only the respective main person in charge (BOD, technical manager, etc.) should know the time of the inspection.

Testing of the alarm organisation can only take place after the intervention service has already been trained and after technical acceptance of the intervention circuit.

Test method

It is to be checked:

1. Preparation

1.1 Inspection of the documents to be kept at the fire alarm control centre on the intervention service on duty (personal data, proof of training):

Data to be recorded: Personal data, training certificate (date, number, issuing institution)

1.2 Inspect the fire protection plans and select a suitable alarm location, taking into account the risk of false alarms and the local situation (distances!):

The most inconvenient place in relation to the normal location of the members of the intervention service shall be chosen.

If feasible, two alarms are to be carried out at different locations.

2. Intervention service

After the alarm has been triggered, the activity of the intervention service shall be checked

2.1 at the fire alarm control panel: acknowledgement, alerting of the scouts, resetting or measures in case of fire: this can also be done indirectly (by observing the scouts)

2.2 at the alarm location: reaching the alarm location in time and with determination, reconnaissance, communication with the employee at the fire alarm control centre, measures in the event of fire

Data to be recorded: Time to reach the alarm location, description of the activity carried out.

3. Means of communication

3.1 Alarm for fire alarm activation (type):

data to be recorded: Type and number of devices

3.2 Possibility to talk back to the employee at the fire alarm control panel (given by an appropriately dense telephone extension network - reliable accessibility of the employee at the fire alarm control panel (free telephone extension!), area coverage of the radio or pager system (cellar!) - quality of the connection to the location of the fire alarm control panel).

data to be recorded: Type of communication, quality (verbal assessment), number of resources available.

3.2.1 Radio or pager: sufficient operational devices available (battery!), spare devices

4. Special facilities

- Remote acknowledgement devices: type-tested yes/no

• documents held at the ready in the case of remote acknowledgement facilities:

• data to be recorded: Listing of the documents, the acknowledgement facilities and their locations

Appendix 5: Cover sheet for the fire brigade folder

Basically, there are 2 variants for the storage of documents for the fire brigade.

Variant 1:

Table of Contents "Fire Brigade Folder" - ORDNER RED

1. reference to the place of deposit of the control book
2. service group directory
3. fire protection plans, if applicable, service group plans/maps
4. control group directory StGV 1, 2 (3)
5. any information on fire protection systems
6. notification list

Table of Contents "Fire Brigade Folder" - ORDNER GREEN

1. control book
2. maintenance contract maintenance certificate (copies), maintenance protocol
3. acceptance and last inspection report of the fire alarm system and other fire protection systems (copies).
4. copies of the fire safety passports of the fire safety officers
5. operating instructions for the fire alarm control panel
6. miscellaneous/submission documents

Variant 2:

Table of contents "Folder for the fire brigade"

1. control book
2. service group directory
3. fire protection plans, if applicable, service group plans/maps
4. fire tax schedule StGV 1 and 2(3)
5. maintenance contract maintenance certificate (copies), maintenance protocol
6. acceptance and last inspection report of the fire alarm system and other fire protection systems (copies)
7. notification list
8. copies of the fire safety passports of the fire safety officers
9. operating instructions for the fire alarm control panel
10. submission documents
11. miscellaneous

Depending on the specifications of the local fire brigade (see Appendix 2), one of the two variants is to be used.

Anhang 6: Form: Master data change (informative)

**AN
ALARM RECEIVING POINT:**

Subject: Fire alarm system Connection no.:
(Be sure to state the number!)

Address: _____

We hereby notify you that the following master data has changed*/will change* for the connection in question.

Operator of the fire alarm system

(In case of change of operator, please also enclose 2 signed connection contracts).

Name:	
Address:	
Postleitzahl:	Place: Tel.: email:

The undersigned hereby confirms that he/she assumes all rights and obligations of the previous operator without restriction. In particular, he accepts the provisions of TRVB 114 S (connection conditions to public fire brigades).

Cost unit/billing address

Name:	
Address:	
Postleitzahl:	Place: Tel.: email:

The current fire safety officers are:

(Please enclose copies of the fire safety officer certificates)

Name	Tel. during operating hours	Tel. outside operating hours
BSB: Fr./Hr.		
BSB: Fr./Hr.		
BSB: Fr./Hr.		

Persons to be notified in case of need:

1st name:	Tel:
2nd name:	Tel:
3rd name:	Tel:

You can enter remarks and additional notes on the reverse side. The amendments come into force on (date).

Date: Legitimate manufacture:

Enclosure:

Connection contract (2-fold)* Fire protection officer certificates (copy)*

(* Please delete where inapplicable)

Annex 7: Form: Personnel changes (informative)

**AN
ALARM RECEIVING POINT:**

Subject: Brandmeldeanlage **Connection no.:**
(Be sure to state the number!)
Address: _____

We hereby inform you that the following data has changed*/will change* for the connection in question:

The following fire safety officers BOD shall be deleted:

BSB: Fr./Hr.
BSB: Fr./Hr.
BSB: Fr./Hr.

The current fire safety officers are: (enclose BOD certificates)

Name	Tel. during operating hours	Tel. outside operating hours
BSB: Fr./Hr.		
BSB: Fr./Hr.		
BSB: Fr./Hr.		

The following exploration personnel are to be deleted:

1st name:
2nd name:
3rd name:
4th name:

The current trained exploration personnel are:

1st name:	Tel:
2nd name:	Tel:
3rd name:	Tel:
4th name:	Tel:

Persons to be notified in case of need:

1st name:	Tel:
2nd name:	Tel:
3rd name:	Tel:

The amendments shall enter into force on (date).

Date: _____

Legitimate manufacture:

Enclosure:

Fire safety officer certificates (copy) *

(* Please delete where inapplicable)

Annex 9: Form: Intervention circuit feedback (informative)

**AN
ALARM RECEIVING POINT:**

Subject: Brandmeldeanlage Connection no.:
(Be sure to state the number!)

We hereby announce that the above fire alarm system is operated with an intervention circuit. A corresponding monitoring report from an accredited inspection body or a legally commissioned body on the intervention circuit operation, as well as the proofs of the fire protection officer(s) with intervention authorisation are enclosed.

Intervention circuit operation will start on.

Trained fire safety officer(s) with intervention circuit authorisation is/are:

Name	Tel. during operating hours	Tel. outside operating hours
BSB: Fr./Hr.		
BSB: Fr./Hr.		
BSB: Fr./Hr.		

Trained exploration staff is:

1. name, tel:
2. name, tel:
3. name, tel:
4. name, tel:

Intervention switching time:

The intervention time is: (max. 5) min. and is activated during the following times:			
Monday till Freitag:	von	o'bis	clock
bis	Clock		
Sunday and bis	clock		

Remarks and additional notes can be indicated on the reverse side.

Legitimate manufacture:

Date:

Enclosure:

Surveillance report of an accredited inspection body Fire protection officer certificates (copy)

Annex 10: Form: Termination of the connection (informative)

**AN
ALARM RECEIVING POINT:**

CANCELLATION OF THE CONNECTION

Subject: Brandmeldeanlage Connection no.:
(Be sure to state the number!)

Address:

Operator: _____

I (we), as the operator of the above connection, hereby give notice that I (we) have terminated the connection agreement with the
.....with the date below.

I (we) acknowledge that, in accordance with TRVB 114 S, notice of termination can only be given quarterly, at the end of each quarter, subject to a three-month period of notice by registered letter.

After termination, access to the facilities for the purpose of final decommissioning shall be granted to the employees of the alarm accepting agency and the system operator, if required, at a previously agreed date, but at the latest within 8 weeks after expiry of the contract.

The termination shall take effect on (date).

Datum: _____ Legitimate manufacture:

NOTE:

This letter does not replace the termination with the system operator.

Remarks and additional notes can be indicated on the reverse side.

