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# MAP Software Release Note #62

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**Topic:** Understanding Alarm Masking in the MAP Software

**General Information:**

In an effort to generate an alarm that will get a field technician closest to a problem, the MAP software performs “Alarm Masking.” When one situation causes alarm conditions in multiple devices, the MAP software will send an alarm only for the device nearest to the problem.

This release note explains how Alarm Masking works for different types of alarm situations.

**Specifics:** To reduce the number of alarms, the MAP software uses the alarm that directs the technician toward the source of the problem, as shown in the table below.

For example, for a cable leak the prioritization of the devices’ alarms is:

- 1) Manifold Flow device (MF)
- 2) End Point pipe pressure device (EP)
- 3) Source Flow device (SF)

However, for a pipe leak the prioritization is opposite—the End Point pipe pressure device and the Source Flow device are the best indicators.

The first column in the table lists four types of conditions that are likely to generate multiple alarms. The next four columns show the reading behavior of different device types for each condition.

<b>Condition</b>	<b>MF</b> (flow)	<b>SF</b> (flow)	<b>SP</b> (pressure)	<b>EP</b> (pressure)
Cable Leak: <b>MF</b> masks <b>EP</b> and <b>SF</b>	↑	–, ↑	–, ↓	–, ↓
Small Pipe Leak: <b>EP</b> could mask <b>SF</b>	↓	↑	–, ↓	–, ↓
Large Pipe Leak: <b>EP</b> masks <b>SF</b>	↓	↑	–, ↓	↓ (3 PSI or more)
Manifold Turned Off: use <b>MF</b>	↓ to 0	–, ↓	–, ↑	–, ↑

↑ represents an increase.

↓ represents a decrease.

– represents little or no change.

For additional information regarding Alarm Masking, call System Studies at the number below or e-mail your request to [support@airtalk.com](mailto:support@airtalk.com).