

Elite S Trouble Shooting Guide






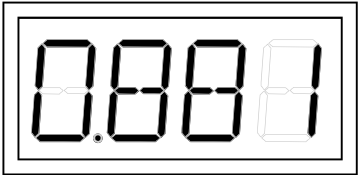
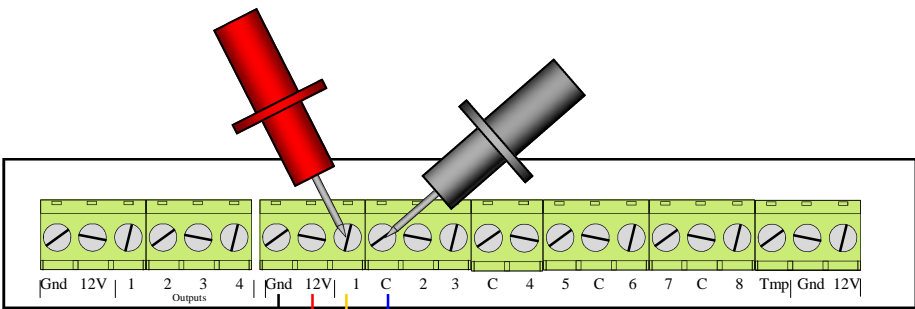
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Albany,
Auckland.
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www.aap.co.nz
v1.0

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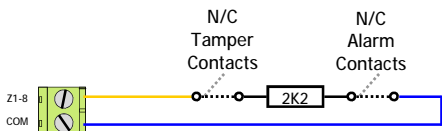


Zone Trouble Shooting (single EOL)

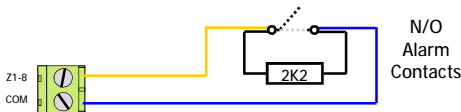
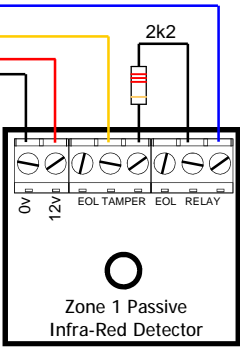
- 2K2 =  = RED, RED, RED, GOLD.
4K7 =  = YELLOW, VIOLET, RED, GOLD.
8K2 =  = GREY, RED, RED, GOLD.



Multi-Meter
Range: Volts DC (V $\overline{\text{---}}$)



TYPE 3: 2k2 EOL.
Diagram illustrates Normally Closed (N/C) PIR



TYPE 3: 2k2 EOL.
Diagram illustrates Normally Open (N/O) Smoke Detector

	Voltage Range	Zone Type 3 P 125 E (Z1-8) E
A	0.0—0.70V	ZONE ALARM
B	0.70—1.10V	✓ SEALED
C	1.10—5.00V	ZONE ALARM

Zone Doubling Type 15 (no tamperers)

For this hardware configuration the zone must be programmed to be type 15 at address:
P 125 E 1-8=zone number E 15=zone type E

P 122 E 1-16=zone number E **1 6 7 8** On by default

Option 1 = Zone is Active. This should be On unless you don't wish to use the zone.

Option 2 = Zone is N/O. If the zone is a smoke detector with N/O contacts turn this On.

Option 3 = Not an Exit delay zone. Leave this option Off.

Option 4 = Keypad Zone. If On the standard zone is disabled and wont work.

Option 5 = Radio Zone. If On the standard zone is disabled and wont work.

Option 6 = Stay Mode. If On the zone will activate the alarm if Set in Stay Mode.

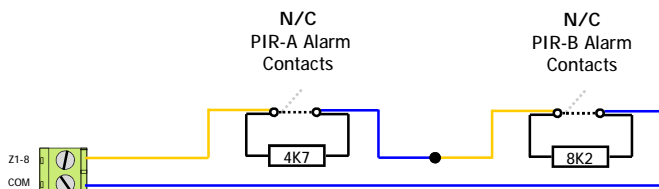
Option 7 = Manually Bypass. On means the zone can be disabled from the keypad.

Option 8 = Auto Bypass. If On the zone can auto disable if not sealed on Arming.

TYPE 15: Zone Doubling with No Tamperers.

Low Zone = PIR-A (N/C)

High Zone = PIR-B (N/C)

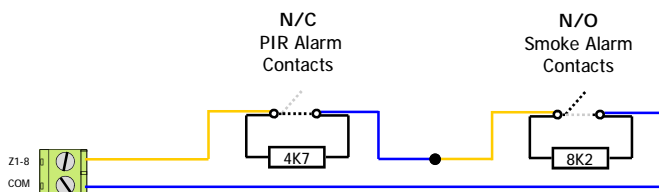


	Voltage Range	Zone Type 15 P 125 E (Z1-8) E
A	0.0—1.10V	✓ SEALED
B	1.10—1.90V	Low Zone Alarm
C	1.90—2.50V	High Zone Alarm
D	2.50—3.30V	High+Low Alarm
E	3.30—5.00V	High+Low Alarm

TYPE 15: Zone Doubling with No Tamperers.

Low Zone = PIR (N/C)

High Zone = Smoke Detector (N/O)*

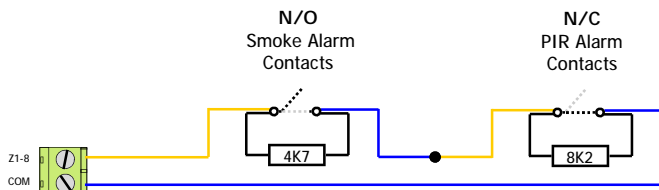


	Voltage Range	Zone Type 15 P 125 E (Z1-8) E
A	0.0—1.10V	High Zone Alarm
B	1.10—1.90V	High+Low Alarm
C	1.90—2.50V	✓ SEALED
D	2.50—3.30V	Low Zone Alarm
E	3.30—5.00V	High+Low Alarm

TYPE 15: Zone Doubling with No Tamperers.

Low Zone = Smoke Detector (N/O)*

High Zone = PIR (N/C)

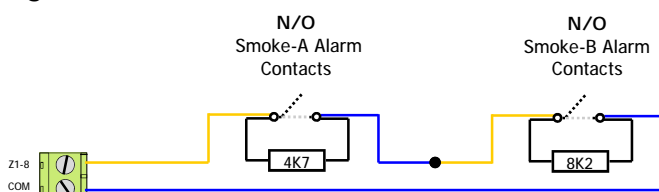


	Voltage Range	Zone Type 15 P 125 E (Z1-8) E
A	0.0—1.10V	Low Zone Alarm
B	1.10—1.90V	✓ SEALED
C	1.90—2.50V	High+Low Alarm
D	2.50—3.30V	High Zone Alarm
E	3.30—5.00V	High+Low Alarm

TYPE 15: Zone Doubling with No Tamperers.

Low Zone = Smoke Detector-A (N/O)*

High Zone = Smoke Detector-B (N/O)*



	Voltage Range	Zone Type 15 P 125 E (Z1-8) E
A	0.0—1.10V	High+Low Alarm
B	1.10—1.90V	High Zone Alarm
C	1.90—2.50V	Low Zone Alarm
D	2.50—3.30V	✓ SEALED
E	3.30—5.00V	High+Low Alarm

Zone Doubling Type 14 (with tampers)

For this hardware configuration the zone must be programmed to be type 14 at address:
P 125 E 1-8=zone number E 14=zone type E

P 122 E 1-16=zone number E **1 6 7 8** On by default

Option 1 = Zone is Active. This should be On unless you don't wish to use the zone.

Option 2 = Zone is N/O. If the zone is a smoke detector with N/O contacts turn this On.

Option 3 = Not an Exit delay zone. Leave this option Off.

Option 4 = Keypad Zone. If On the standard zone is disabled and wont work.

Option 5 = Radio Zone. If On the standard zone is disabled and wont work.

Option 6 = Stay Mode. If On the zone will activate the alarm if Set in Stay Mode.

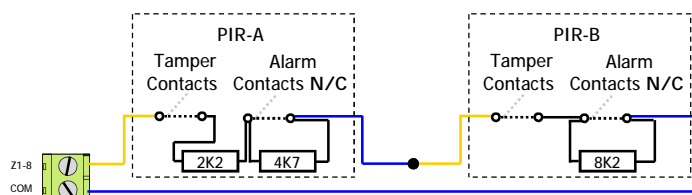
Option 7 = Manually Bypass. On means the zone can be disabled from the keypad.

Option 8 = Auto Bypass. If On the zone can auto disable if not sealed on Arming.

TYPE 14: Zone Doubling with Tampers.

Low Zone = PIR-A (N/C)

High Zone = PIR-B (N/C)

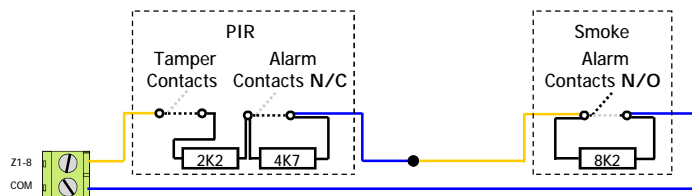


	Voltage Range	Zone Type 14 P 125 E (Z1-8) E
A	0.0—0.70V	Low Zone Tamper
B	0.70—1.40V	✓ SEALED
C	1.40—2.30V	Low Zone Alarm
D	2.30—2.80V	High Zone Alarm
E	2.80—3.30V	High+Low Alarm
F	3.30—5.0V	High Zone Tamper

TYPE 14: Zone Doubling with Tampers.

Low Zone = PIR-A (N/C)

High Zone = Smoke Detector (N/O)*

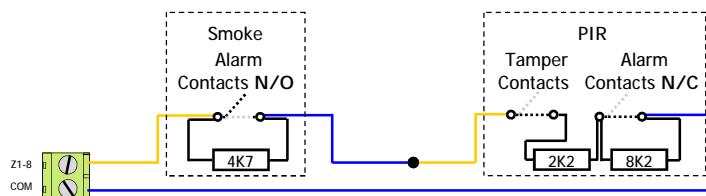


	Voltage Range	Zone Type 14 P 125 E (Z1-8) E
A	0.0—0.70V	Low Zone Tamper
B	0.70—1.40V	High Zone Alarm
C	1.40—2.30V	High+Low Alarm
D	2.30—2.80V	✓ SEALED
E	2.80—3.30V	Low Zone Alarm
F	3.30—5.0V	High Zone Tamper

TYPE 14: Zone Doubling with Tampers.

Low Zone = Smoke Detector (N/O)*

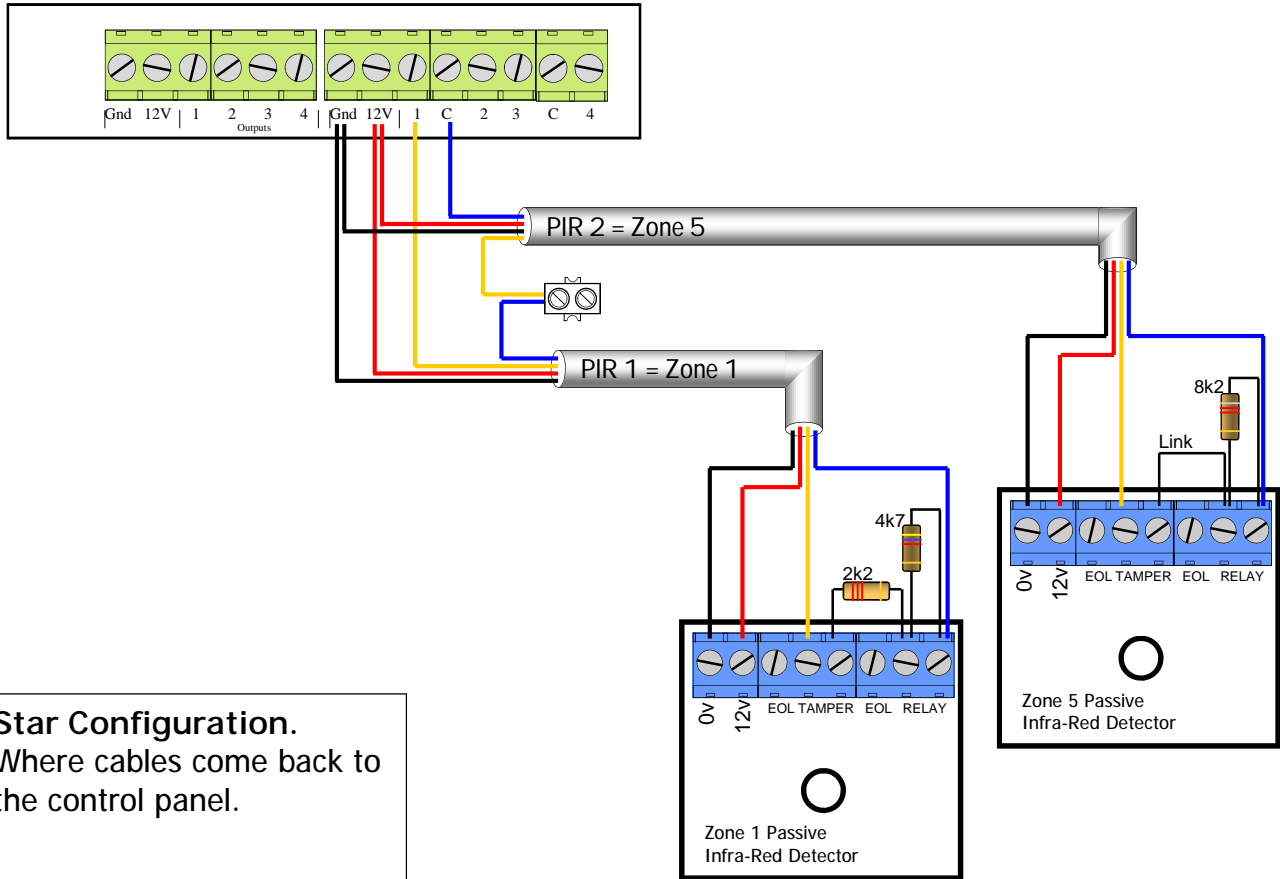
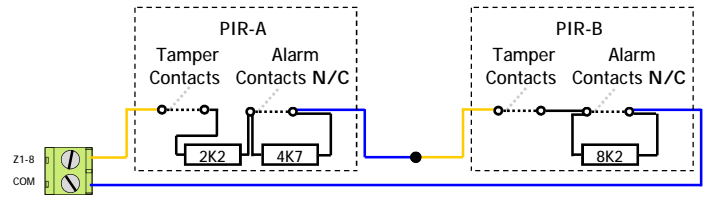
High Zone = PIR-A (N/C)



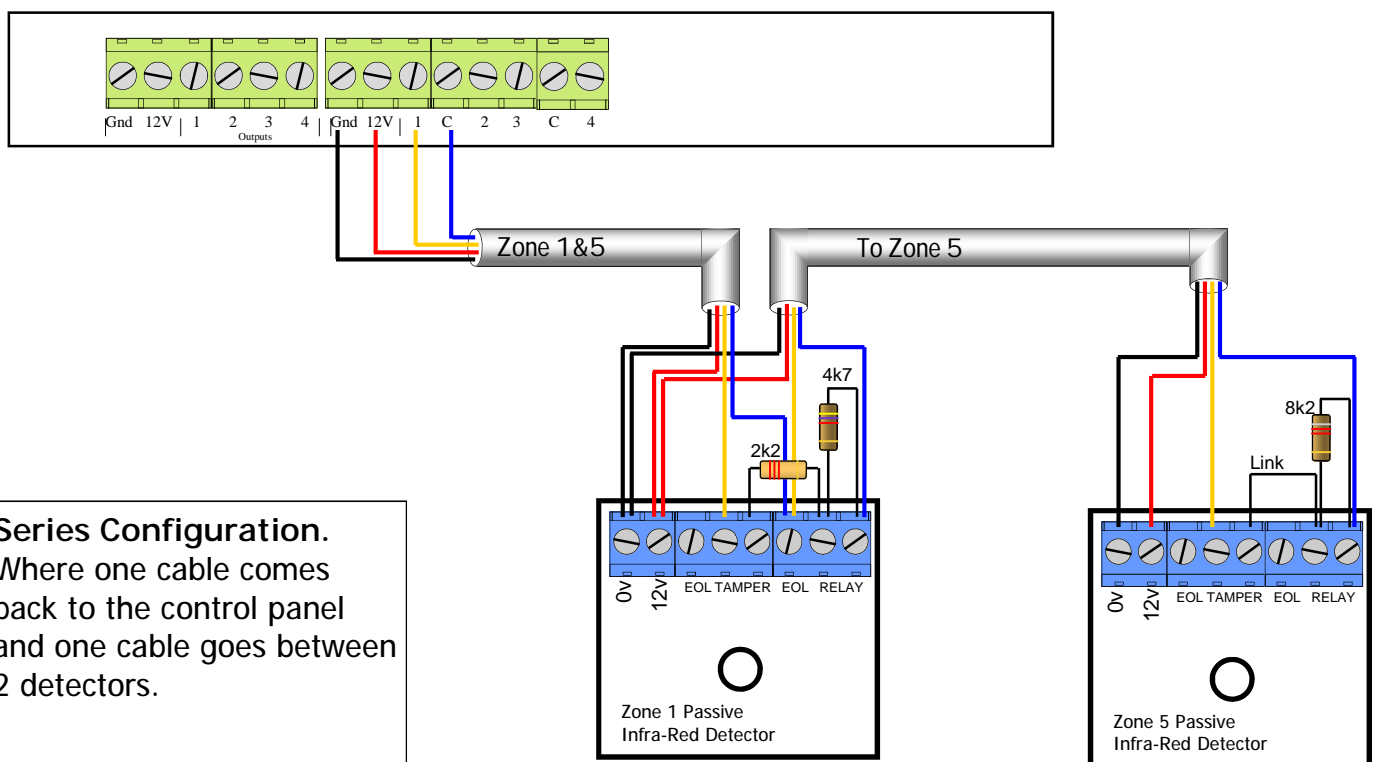
	Voltage Range	Zone Type 14 P 125 E (Z1-8) E
A	0.0—0.70V	Low Zone Tamper
B	0.70—1.40V	High+Low Alarm
C	1.40—2.30V	High Zone Alarm
D	2.30—2.80V	Low Zone Alarm
E	2.80—3.30V	✓ SEALED
F	3.30—5.0V	High Zone Tamper

Zone Wiring Type 14 (with tampers)

Here are two examples of how you can wire a Type 14 Zone network. Both are acceptable and both follow the same connection diagram rules.



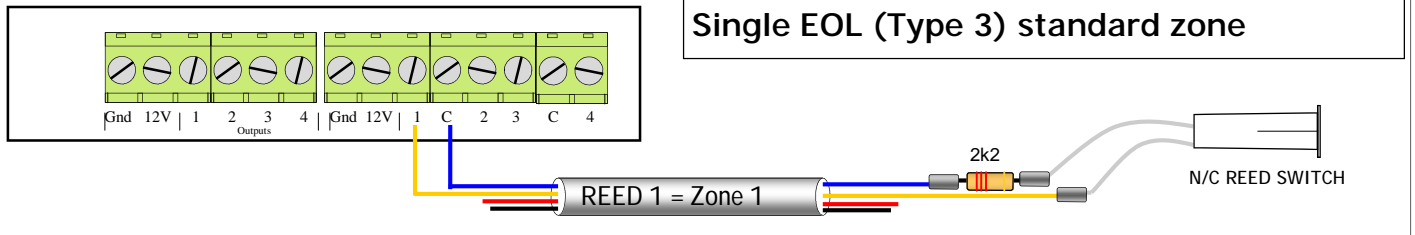
Star Configuration.
Where cables come back to the control panel.



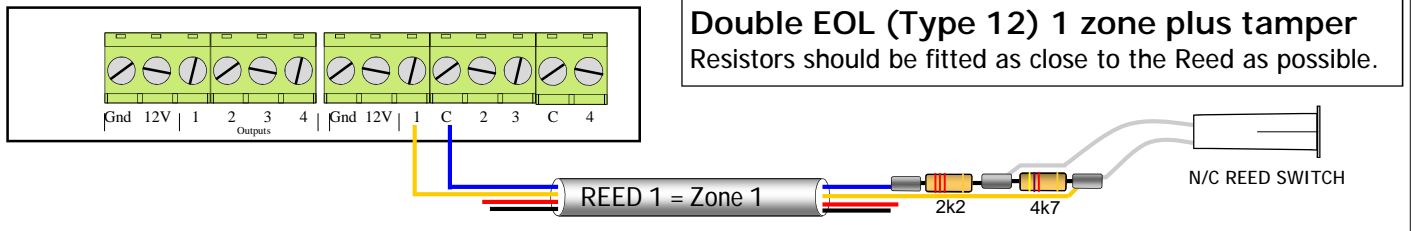
Series Configuration.
Where one cable comes back to the control panel and one cable goes between 2 detectors.

Reed Switch Wiring

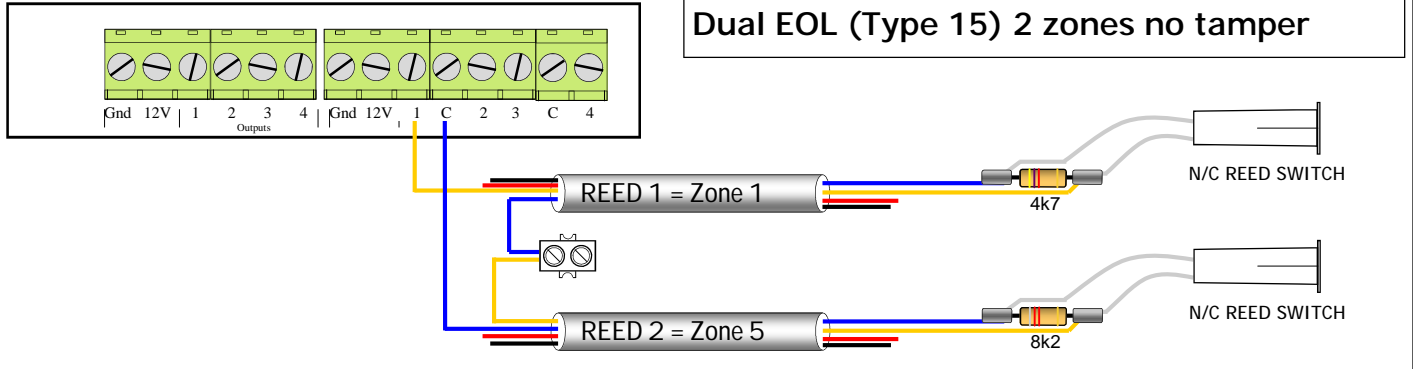
Single EOL (Type 3) standard zone



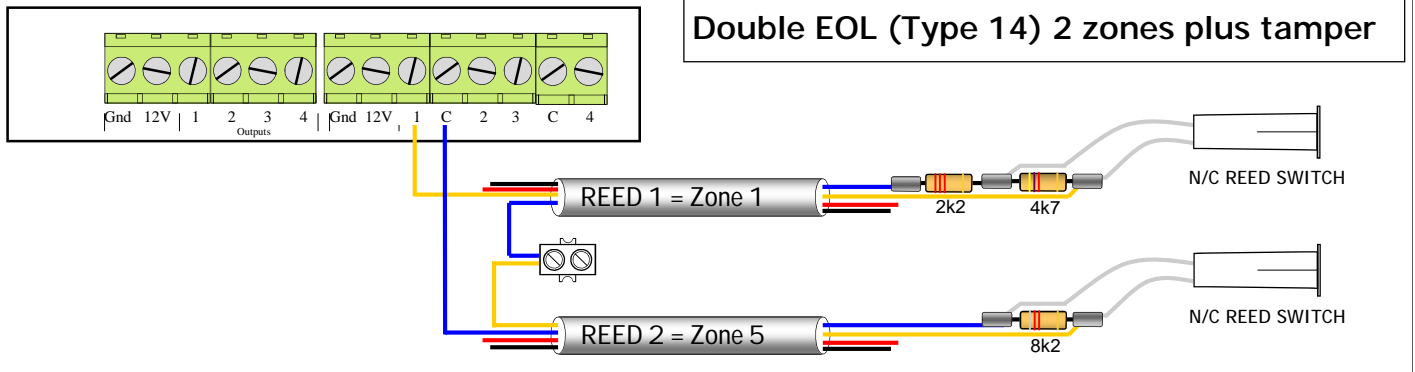
Double EOL (Type 12) 1 zone plus tamper
Resistors should be fitted as close to the Reed as possible.



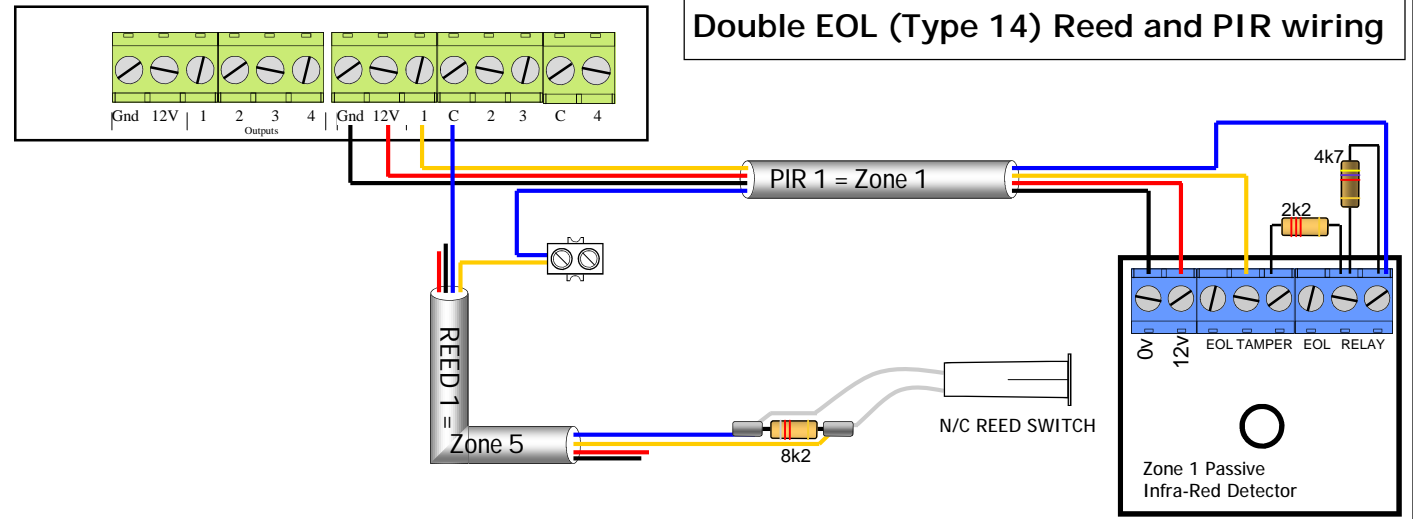
Dual EOL (Type 15) 2 zones no tamper



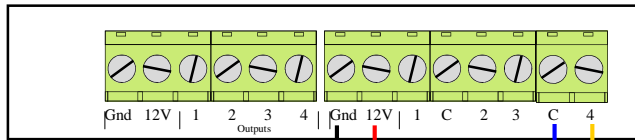
Double EOL (Type 14) 2 zones plus tamper



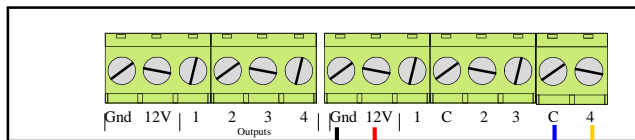
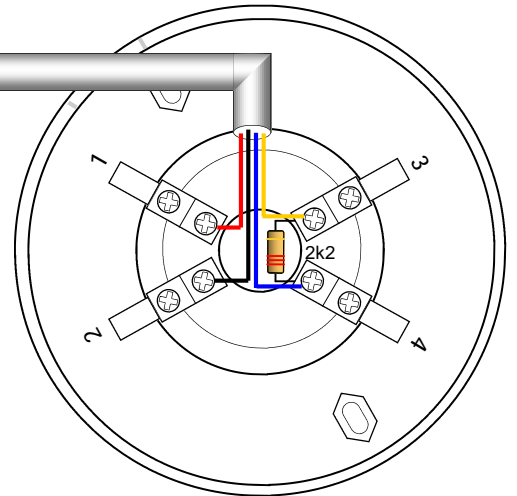
Double EOL (Type 14) Reed and PIR wiring



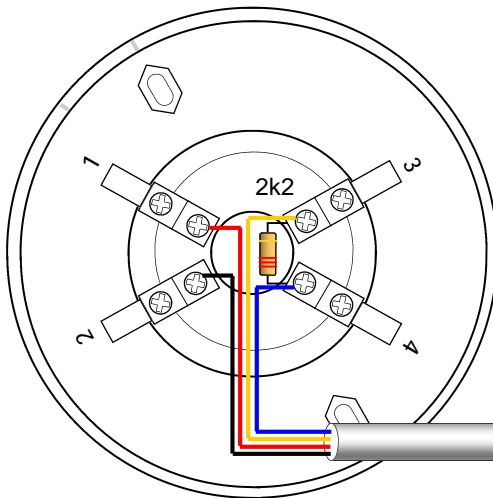
Smoke Detector Zone Wiring (Type3)



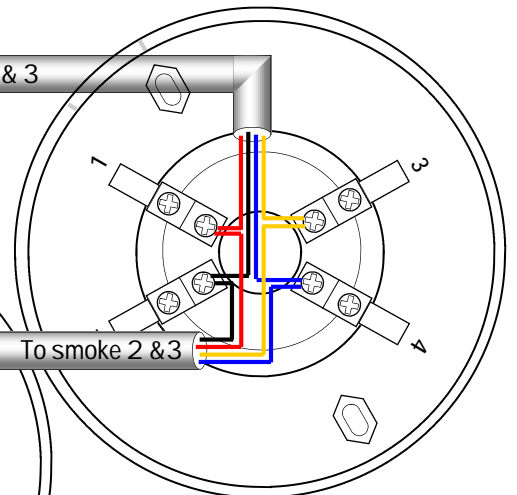
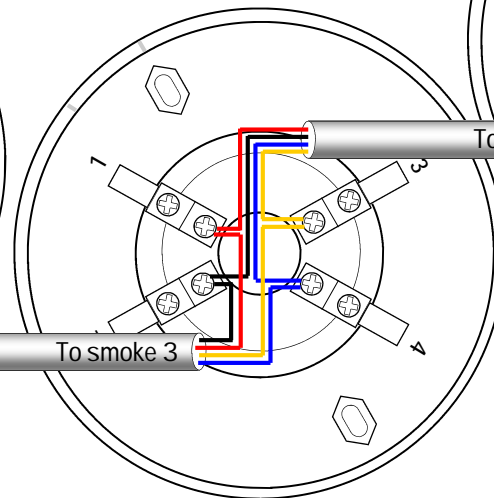
Smoke 1 = Zone 4



Zone 4 = Smoke 1, 2 & 3



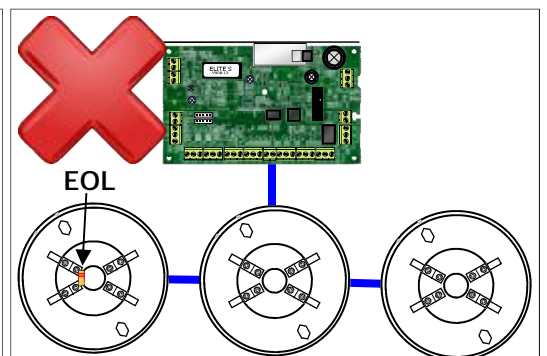
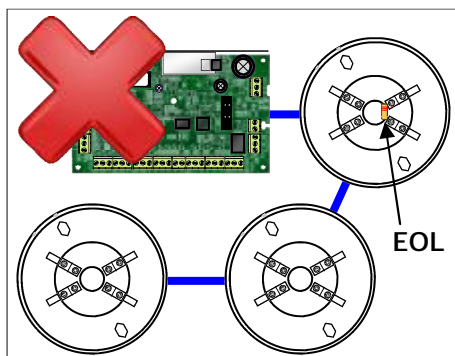
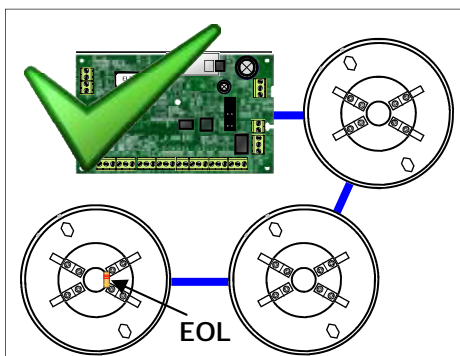
To smoke 3



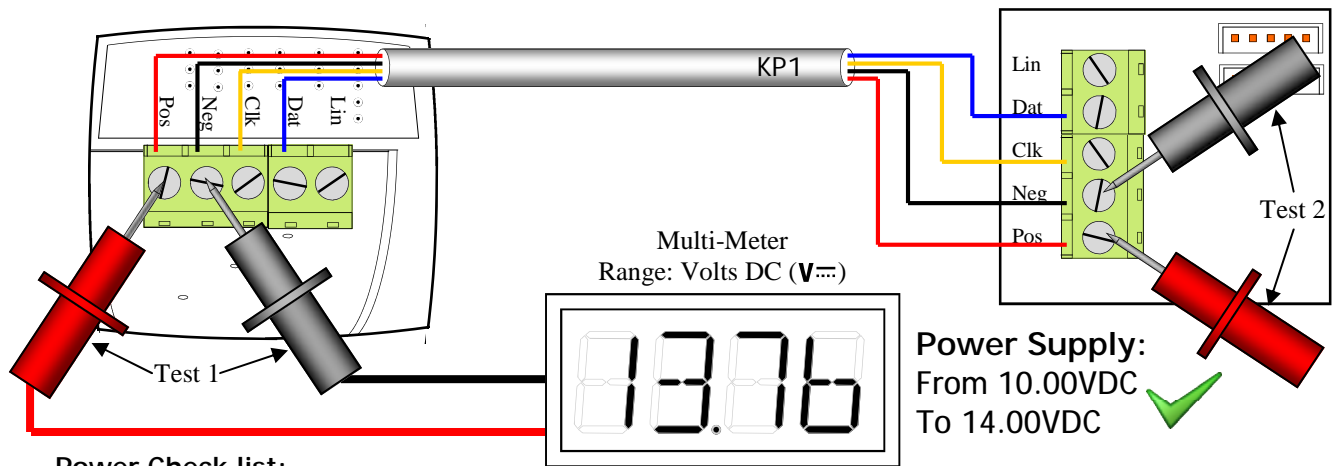
To smoke 2 & 3

*The End of Line Resistor must be fitted in the last detector.

*If Multiple detectors are sharing the same zone, they must be wired in a daisy-chain format.

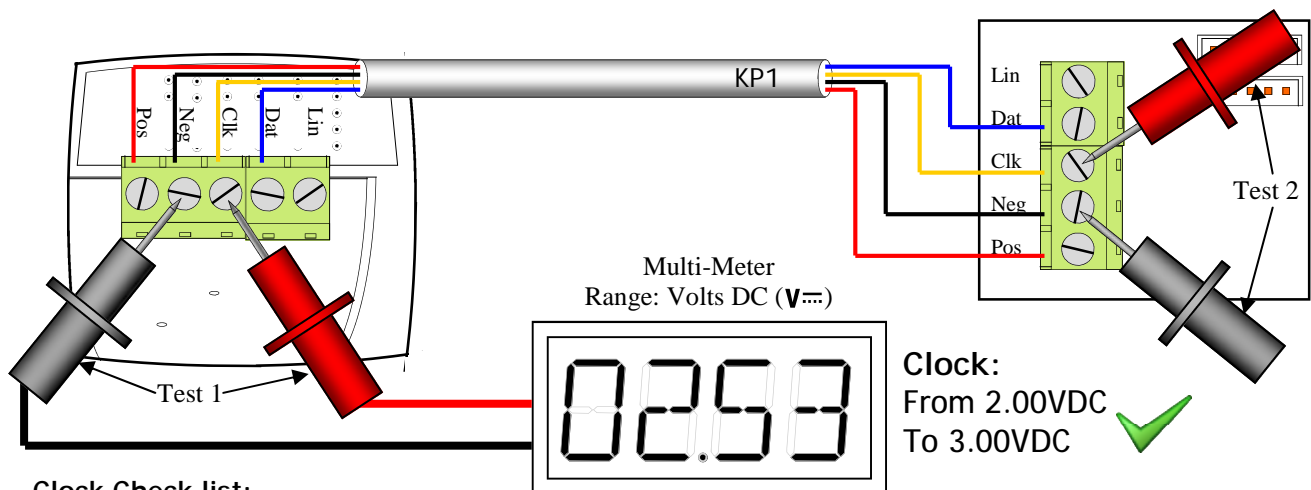


Keypad Bus Check



Power Check list:

If there is no voltage on the Pos & Neg terminals, check it at the panel. If there's volts there you've got a cable fault, If there is no volts there either, the fuse might have tripped. So remove the Red wire and test from the panel again. Powering down the panel many be required to reset the fuse.

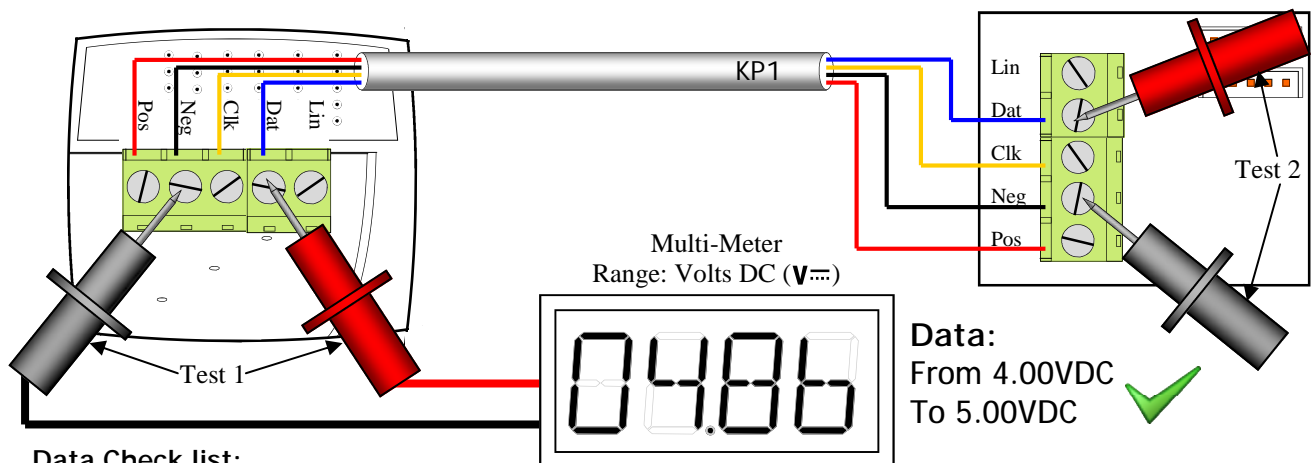


Clock Check list:

If there is no voltage on the Clk & Neg terminals, check it at the panel. If there's volts there you've got a cable fault. If there is no voltage there either, remove all wires in the Clk terminal and check again. If this gives you volts then there is a cable short somewhere, or a faulty device connected.

If you have closer to 5volts there you might have the Data wired in by mistake or a short to Data.

Please try connecting Just one device directly to the panel, on a 1meter length of cable.



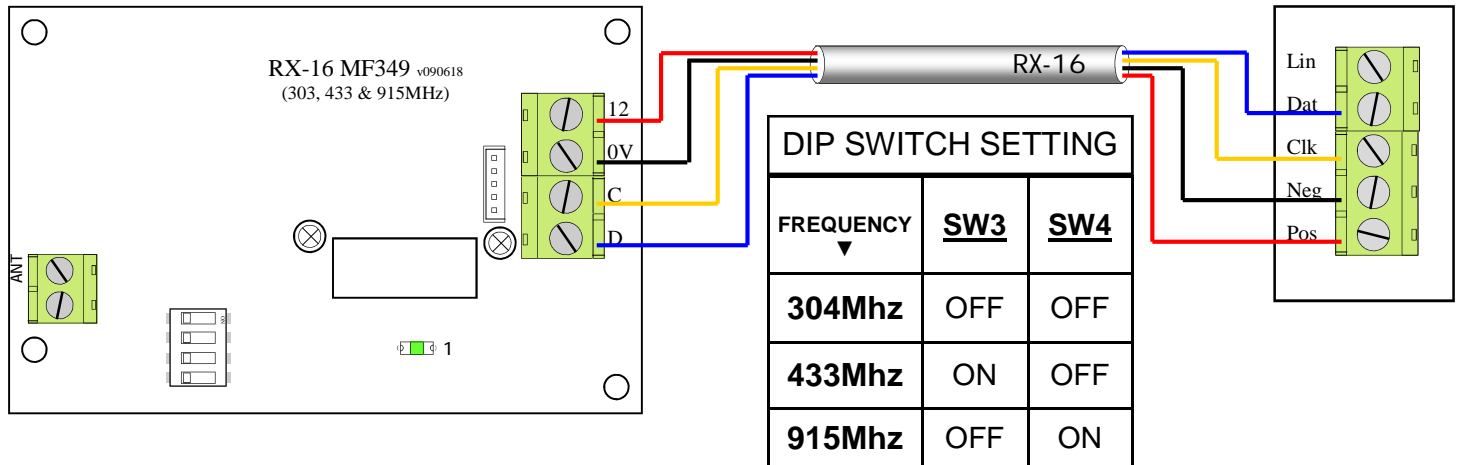
Data Check list:

If there is no voltage on the Dat & Neg terminals, check it at the panel. If there's volts there you've got a cable fault. If there is no voltage there either, remove all wires in the Dat terminal and check again. If this gives you volts then there is a cable short somewhere, or a faulty device connected.

If you have closer to 2volts there you might have the Clock wired in by mistake or a short to Clock.

Please try connecting Just one device directly to the panel, on a 1meter length of cable.

Wireless Trouble Shooting (RX-16MF349)



Common Faults:

Devices not learning in?

- The No.1 reason is Frequency. Confirm Dipswitch 3 & 4 are set correctly for the desired frequency. The Dipswitches are only assigned on power up, so a power/down, power/up may be required. A simple Test is to look at the RX-16 and trigger your wireless device. LED 1 should turn on Green. If the LED doesn't turn on, its not on the correct frequency or there is a connection problem.
- Note. The LED turning on doesn't mean the device is learnt in, just that it is being detected by the RX-16.*
- Wiring could be a problem, because the RX-16 is connected to the keypad bus you can use your multi-meter to measure the voltage to the terminals. Please use the same Voltage tests as showing in the Keypad Bus Checking page. Another simple test is to look at the RX-16 when trying to learn in, LED 1 will flash in sink with the keypad beeps. If the LED doesn't flash there is a communication problem.
- A device can only be learnt in once, so if you try to learn the same button or PIR into a different slot the Elite-S system wont let you. What you can do is a search for loaded Pendants and Detectors. The Programming address for Users/Pendants is P 20 E 0 E (when beeping starts trigger device)
The Programming address for Zones/PIR is P 166 E 0 E (when beeping starts trigger device)
If the device is loaded the slots number will flash up on the display.

Poor Range?

- The No.1 cause of poor range is RX-16 location. Ideally the RX-16 should be mounted in a elevated position and away from metal objects. Inside a plastic box is fine, but in a metal cabinet is bad, even if the antenna is put externally.
- Other Wireless equipment can cause problems, watch out for wireless doorbells & garage door openers. Unplug them and try again, switching to another frequency may fix the problem. Cellphone towers, Radio transmitters and Power pylons can be a problem, try another frequency. Adding more RX-16's in different locations will increase your wireless coverage.

