

## CONNECTORS AND CONFIGURATIONS

The terminal connectors of the siren electronic board are the following:

- LAMP** Slide terminals for flashing lamp
- BELL** Slide terminals for siren
- BAT** Slide terminals for siren back-up battery
- SW** Slide terminals for siren tamper switch
- DC+** +12V external power (min. 350 mA)
- GND** Negative external power

**SV** Service input to disable siren sounder (activation with negative connection)

**OUT** Battery, power, flash trouble signal OC output (it closes to negative at trouble)

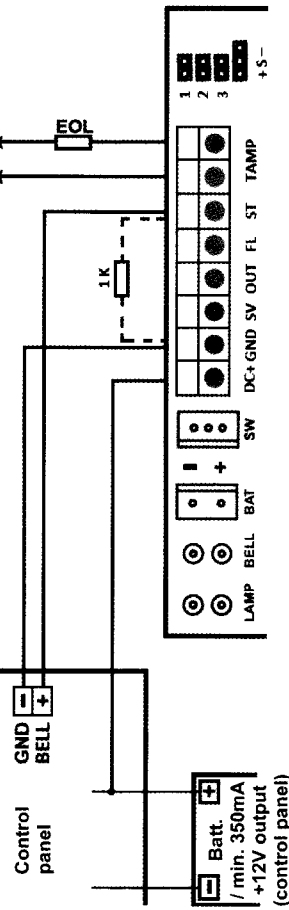
**FL** Flashing lamp activating input (activation with negative connection)

**ST** Siren (sound and flash) activating input (activation with negative or positive)

**TMP** Siren external tamper output (for 24hour tamper circuit on alarm control panel)

The jumper settings of the siren are the following: ➔

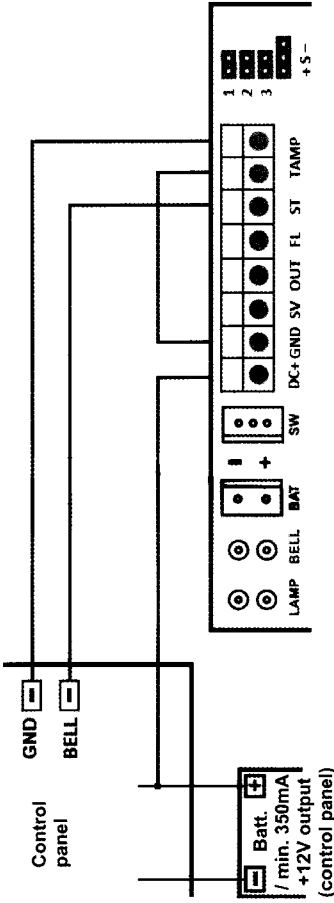
### SIREN CONNECTIONS



**Figure 1 : Positive starting with central tamper control**

- The siren is active (sound and flash) during the active state of ST input (up to 3 minutes).
- The siren tamper switch is connected to the zone of the alarm control panel. The control panel detects the siren tamper activation and controls the siren according to the configuration.

**Note:** At positive start from some control panels (SECOLM) it might be required to use 1K resistor between siren ST and GND terminals. When the siren is continuously active without any reason



**Figure 2: Negative starting with standalone tamper system**

- The siren is active (sound and flash) during the active state of ST input (up to 3 minutes).
- Activation of the siren tamper switch cuts off the siren external power supply circuit, which generates siren activation until restoring the power supply circuit (up to 3 minutes).

## OTHER FUNCTIONS

### Tamper protection

Opening of the plastic housing or removing the siren from the wall cause tamper alarm. The tamper circuit can be connected to the alarm control panel zone - in the way as it can be seen on Figure 1. In this case the control panel activates the siren. In another way the tamper circuit can be connected in the way as in Figure 2. In this case the external power supply circuit cut-off controls the siren.

### OUT output

With this OC output there will be report to the control panel in case of siren back-up battery (10 minutes delay), power, flash lamp trouble.

### SV service input

The acoustic sound can be disabled with this negative controlled input. This function is useful at service operation, in this case the defined OC output of the control panel will disable the sound of the siren. For example: the siren sound can be disabled with controlling Mono / Bi Switch type outputs from the keypad.

When the input is activated, the sounder has a short voice and the lamp flashes once, which

means the siren is disabled. After this:

- Activation of the ST starting input doesn't control the siren;
- The external power supply circuit cut-off only activates the lamp flashing;
- The flashing lamp flashes in every minute. When the input is off, the sounder will sound a horn (without lamp flashing), it means the siren is working again in normal mode.

## INSTALLATION

First of all choose a right place for mounting the siren. The wall - where the siren will be mounted - should be flat, without great hollows and excessive protrusions to not prevent the proper operation of tamper switch. After it is decided where to install, fix the siren with the supplied screws according to the drill pattern plate. Connect the wires to the siren terminals. Be sure there is no voltage to the wires when you connect them. By means of the setting jumpers choose the required operation mode for the siren.

**At the connection of the battery** according to the right polarity. At this time the lamp flashes once, and the acoustic sounder has a short voice to signal