Technical Tips – Wireless Devices

WLS904(PL)-433 – Wireless Motion Detection

1. Ensure the correct frequency detector is being used (900 or 433 MHz).
2. During normal operation, the LED will not come ON when motion is detected.
3. To test the coverage pattern, tamper the unit by removing and replacing the backplate. The unit will turn on the LED the next 10 times motion is detected.
4. The unit includes 'high-traffic shutdown' to preserve battery life. It will not transmit a violation signal more than once every three minutes.
5. For pet-immune applications, jumper J1 must be configured for 'slow' (or harsh).
6. The detector is immune to a single pet less than 60 lbs.
7. If dealing with a false alarm issue, make sure the unit is not looking at stairs, any reflective surfaces like mirrors or windows, or near direct-air flow outlets like air ducts.

WLS906-433 – Wireless Smoke Detector

1. Ensure the correct frequency detector is being used (900 or 433 MHz).
2. During normal operation, the LED will flash every 40-50 seconds.
3. If the unit emits a 'chirp' every 40-50 seconds it is an indication that the transmitter has a low battery of low sensitivity (it cannot reliably detect smoke).
4. The button on the unit is for a local test only. To transmit a violation to the receiver, test the unit with a magnet. Place the magnet above the notch in the outer rim of the mounting bracket to activate the built-in reed switch. The unit will activate the built-in sounder and transmit an alarm signal to the receiver.

WLS907(N)-433 - Wireless Universal Transmitter Contact

1. Ensure the correct frequency detector is being used (900 or 433 MHz).
2. Only one of the built-in reed switches or the external contact input can be used.
3. A normally open version is available – WLS907(N)-433.
4. The transmitter should not be located on metal doors or metal doorframes. Close proximity to metal can distort the propagation of the transmitted signal.

WLS912(L)-433 – Wireless Glassbreak Detector

1. Ensure the correct frequency detector is being used (900 or 433 MHz).
2. If a tester other than the AFT-100 is used, it may not reliably indicate the actual coverage pattern of the detector.
3. The glass must be at least the minimum size indicated and must be framed – framed glass adds strength and requires more force to break, causing higher amplitude (90dB at 10') sound.
4. The glass must break. The detector will not be violated if the glass is only cracked.
5. The detector should have a direct line of sight to the protected glass.

WLS914-433 – Wireless Dual-PIR Motion Detection

1. Ensure the correct frequency detector is being used (900 or 433 MHz).
2. During normal operation the LED will not come ON when motion is detected.
3. To test the coverage pattern, tamper the unit by removing and replacing the backplate. The unit will turn on the LED the next 10 times motion is detected.
4. The unit includes 'high-traffic shutdown' to preserve battery life. It will not transmit a violation signal more than once every three minutes.
5. For pet-immune applications, jumper J1 must be configured for 'slow' (or harsh).
6. The WLS914-433 is immune to a single pet not more than 85 lbs or two or more pets not more than 60 lbs total weight.
7. If dealing with a false alarm issue, make sure the unit is not looking at stairs, any reflective surfaces like mirrors or windows, or near direct-air flow outlets like air ducts.

WLS919-433 – Wireless Key

1. Ensure the correct frequency wireless key is being used (900 or 433 MHz).
2. If the wireless key does not work, ensure the buttons are defined in programming.
3. To activate function, press and hold the key for 2 seconds.
4. If a wireless key can arm, but not disarm, ensure the wireless key serial number was not entered as a wireless zone serial number.

WLS925L(N)-433 - Wireless Universal Transmitter Contact

1. Ensure the correct frequency detector is being used (900 or 433 MHz).
2. Either the built-in reed switch or the external contact input can be used – not both
3. A normally open version is available – WLS925(N)-433.
4. The transmitter should not be located on metal doors or metal door frames. Close proximity to metal can distort the propagation of the transmitted signal.