

ADEMCO 5882AP RF RECEIVER

INSTALLATION AND SETUP GUIDE

GENERAL INFORMATION

The 5882AP RF receiver is designed for use with control panels that support an RF receiver connection *via the remote keypad connection points*. The receiver recognizes alarm, status and keypad control messages from wireless transmitters operating at 315 MHz.

One or two individually identified receivers can be employed, depending on the control used. Connection of multiple receivers to a control can provide redundant coverage or extend coverage in large areas. *Multiple receivers do not increase the number of transmitters that the system can support*. See the control's instructions for specific information regarding the number and type of receivers that can be supported.

These receivers feature a Spatial Diversity System which virtually eliminates the possibility of "Nulls" and "Dead Spots" within the coverage area.

The 5882AP RF receiver is used in conjunction with 5800AP series transmitters.

The number of zones that the 5882AP receiver can support depends on the control with which it is used. See the control panel's instructions for specific details.

If a receiver is connected to a system in which more than the permitted number of wireless zones have been programmed, a "SET UP ERROR" message (alpha keypads) or an "E4" or "E8" message (fixed-word keypads) will be displayed on the system's keypad, and none of the zones will be protected.

The instruction manual that accompanies the control includes recommendations regarding receiver and transmitter locations, the types of wireless zones that can be programmed (e.g., ENTRY/EXIT, PERIMETER, INTERIOR, etc.), and the procedure for programming the receivers.

These receivers should not be installed in an area subject to environmental extremes of below freezing (such as in a refrigerated area) or extremely high temperatures (such as an attic).

INSTALLATION

With some controls, a receiver may be mounted directly inside the control's cabinet (receiver circuit board only, without its plastic housing) instead of remotely (in its own housing). In both cases, avoid mounting the receiver antennas against a metal surface.

1. **Remove the receiver's cover** by inserting and twisting a screwdriver blade in the slot at the center of the cover's lower edge.
2. **If the receiver is to be mounted within the control's cabinet (refer to Figure 1):**
 - a. Remove the receiver's circuit board from its base by bending back the two flexible plastic tabs that hold the board's lower edge.
 - b. In the control's cabinet, unfasten and move the control circuit board downward (if already installed).

- c. Hang two mounting clips (provided with the receiver) on the raised cabinet tabs, as shown in Detail B of Figure 1.
 - d. Insert the top of the receiver board between the rows of slots at the top of the cabinet, as shown in Detail A.
 - e. Position the base of the receiver board onto the mounting clips, and secure it to the cabinet with the supplied screws. See Detail B.
 - f. Hang two mounting clips (supplied with the control board), on the raised cabinet tabs as shown in Detail C in Figure 1.
 - g. Insert the top of the control board into the slots of the mounting clips secured in step e above.
 - h. Position the lower end of the control board into place on the mounting clips and secure both to the cabinet with the two supplied screws.
 - i. Insert both grounding lugs (supplied with the receiver) through the top of the cabinet into the left hand terminals of the antenna blocks (located on the upper edge of the receiver board), and secure them to the cabinet with the screws provided, as shown in Detail D.
 - j. Insert the receiver's antennas through the top of the cabinet, into the block's *right-hand* terminals, and tighten the screws.
 - k. Affix the receiver's Summary of Connections label to the inside of the control's cabinet door.
 - l. Discard the receiver's unused plastic cover and base.
3. **If the receiver is to be located remotely from the control** in its own plastic enclosure (not in a cabinet):

You will not need the circuit board mounting clips, grounding lugs, and screws included with the receiver.

 - a. If concealed wiring is to be used, route it through the rectangular opening at the rear of the base before mounting. For surface wiring entry, a thin breakaway area is provided along the base's right edge.
 - b. Mount the receiver in the selected location. For greatest security, use all four mounting holes (two key slot holes and two round holes) provided in the plastic base.
 - c. Affix the receiver's Summary of Connections label to the inside of the housing cover.
 4. **Setting the DIP switches**

Set the receiver's DIP switch to identify the receiver's address (refer to the DIP switch chart in Figure 2).
 5. **Insert the wiring plug (with 4 flying leads) into the mating socket on the receiver** (see Figure 2 for socket location). Connect the 4 wires to the control's corresponding remote keypad connection points (see "Interface Wiring" in the *SPECIFICATIONS* section).

6. **Install the antennas** in the *right-hand* terminals of the two terminal blocks at the upper edge of the circuit board, one into each block's right-hand terminal, and tighten the screws to secure them.

If the receiver is mounted in a cabinet, insert the antennas through the holes in the cabinet's top first, and then into the terminal blocks.

7. **Replace the receiver's cover** if the receiver is not mounted within a cabinet.
8. **Proceed with any programming of the control that may be necessary for RF operation, and the installation of the system's wireless transmitters**, as described in the control's installation instructions.
9. **The LED located on the receiver's circuit board** should be used as an indicator of strong local radio frequency interference. If this LED is continuously illuminated, the receiver should be relocated.

SPECIFICATIONS

Operating Frequency: 315 MHz

Dimensions:

188mm W x 112mm H (277mm w/antennas) x 37mm D.

Input Voltage:

12VDC (from control's remote keypad terminals).

Current: 60mA.

Operating Temperature: 0°C – 50°C

Interface Wiring:

RED 12VDC input (+) Aux Power

GREEN: Data Out to Control

YELLOW: Data In from Control

BLACK: Ground (-)

Range:

60m nominal indoors from wireless transmitters (the actual range to be determined with the security system in Figure 2).

TO THE INSTALLER

Regular maintenance and inspection (at least annually) by the installer and frequent testing by the user are vital to continuous satisfactory operation of any alarm system.

The installer should assume the responsibility of developing and offering a regular maintenance program to the user, as well as acquainting the user with the proper operation and limitations of the alarm system and its component parts. Recommendations must be included for a specific program of frequent testing (at least weekly) to ensure the system's operation at all times.

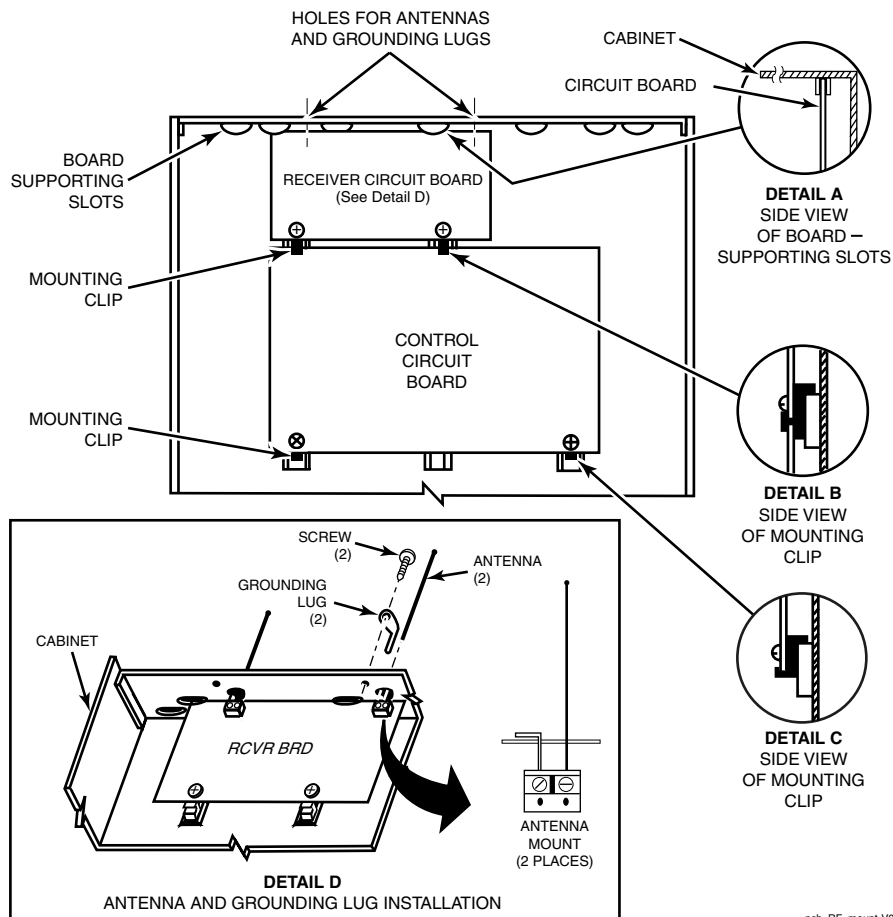


Figure 1: Installing the Receiver Board in the Control's Cabinet

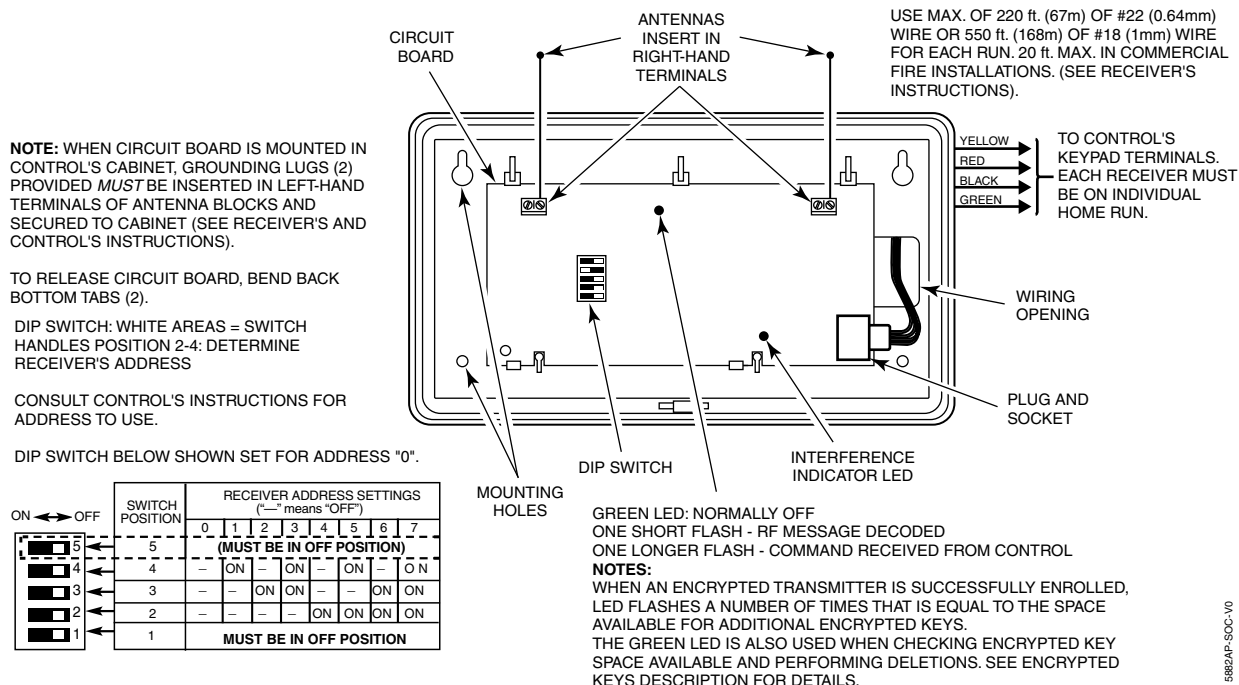


Figure 2: Summary of Connections, 5882AP RF Receiver

WARNING

THE LIMITATIONS OF THIS WIRELESS ALARM SYSTEM

While this System is an advanced wireless security system, it does not offer guaranteed protection against burglary, fire or other emergency. Any alarm system, whether commercial or residential, is subject to compromise or failure to warn for a variety of reasons. For example:

- Intruders may gain access through unprotected openings or have the technical sophistication to bypass an alarm sensor or disconnect an alarm warning device.
- Intrusion detectors (e.g., passive infrared detectors), smoke detectors, and many other sensing devices will not work without power. Battery-operated devices will not work without batteries, with dead batteries, or if the batteries are not put in properly. Devices powered solely by AC will not work if their AC power supply is cut off for any reason, however briefly.
- Signals sent by wireless transmitters may be blocked or reflected by metal before they reach the alarm receiver. Even if the signal path has been recently checked during a weekly test, blockage can occur if a metal object is moved into the path.
- A user may not be able to reach a panic or emergency button quickly enough.
- While smoke detectors have played a key role in reducing residential fire deaths, they may not activate or provide early warning for a variety of reasons in as many as 35% of all fires. Some of the reasons smoke detectors used in conjunction with this System may not work are as follows: Smoke detectors may have been improperly installed and positioned. Smoke detectors may not sense fires that start where smoke cannot reach the detectors, such as in chimneys, in walls, or roofs, or on the other side of closed doors. Smoke detectors also may not sense a fire on another level of a residence or building. A second floor detector, for example, may not sense a first floor or basement fire. Finally, smoke detectors have sensing limitations. No smoke detector can sense every kind of fire every time. In general, detectors may not always warn about fires caused by carelessness and safety hazards like smoking in bed, violent explosions, escaping gas, improper storage of flammable materials, overloaded electrical circuits, children playing with matches, or arson. Depending on the nature of the fire and/or location of the smoke detectors, the detector, even if it operates as anticipated, may not provide sufficient warning to allow all occupants to escape in time to prevent injury or death.
- Passive Infrared Detectors can only detect intrusion within the designed ranges as shown in their installation manual. Passive Infrared Detectors do not provide volumetric area protection. They do create multiple beams of protection, and intrusion can only be detected in unobstructed areas covered by those beams. They cannot detect motion or intrusion that takes place behind walls, ceilings, floors, closed doors, glass partitions, glass doors, or windows. Mechanical tampering, masking, painting or spraying of any material on the mirrors, windows or any part of the optical system can reduce their detection ability. Passive Infrared Detectors sense changes in temperature; however, as the ambient temperature of the protected area approaches the temperature range of 32Å to 40ÅC, the detection performance can decrease.
- Alarm warning devices such as sirens, bells or horns may not alert people or wake up sleepers if they are located on the other side of closed or partly open doors. If warning devices are located on a different level of the residence from the bedrooms, then they are less likely to waken or alert people inside the bedrooms. Even persons who are awake may not hear the warning if the alarm is muffled by noise from a stereo, radio, air conditioner or other appliance, or by passing traffic. Finally, alarm warning devices, however loud, may not warn hearing-impaired people.
- Telephone lines needed to transmit alarm signals from a premise to a central monitoring station may be out of service or temporarily out of service. Telephone lines are also subject to compromise by sophisticated intruders.
- Even if the system responds to the emergency as intended, however, occupants may have insufficient time to protect themselves from the emergency situation. In the case of a monitored alarm system, authorities may not respond appropriately.
- This equipment, like other electrical devices, is subject to component failure. Even though this equipment is designed to last as long as 20 years, the electronic components could fail at any time.

The most common cause of an alarm system not functioning when an intrusion or fire occurs is inadequate maintenance. This alarm system should be tested weekly to make sure all sensors and transmitters are working properly. The security console (and remote keypad) should be tested as well.

This system's wireless transmitters are designed to provide long battery life under normal operating conditions. Longevity of batteries may be as much as 7 years, depending on the environment, usage, and the specific wireless device being used. External factors such as humidity, high or low temperatures, as well as large swings in temperature, may all reduce the actual battery life in a given installation. This wireless system, however, can identify a true low battery situation, thus allowing time to arrange a change of battery to maintain protection for that given point within the system.

Installing an alarm system may make the owner eligible for a lower insurance rate, but an alarm system is not a substitute for insurance. Homeowners, property owners and renters should continue to act prudently in protecting themselves and continue to insure their lives and property.

We continue to develop new and improved protection devices. Users of alarm systems owe it to themselves and their loved ones to learn about these developments.

LIMITED WARRANTY

Honeywell International Inc., acting through its Security & Custom Electronics business ("Seller"), 2 Corporate Center Drive, Melville, NY, 11747, warrants its product(s) to be in conformance with its own plans and specifications and to be free from defects in materials and workmanship under normal use and service for 24 months from the date stamp control on the product(s) or, for product(s) not having a manufacturer's date stamp, for 12 months from date of original purchase unless the installation instructions or catalog sets forth a shorter period, in which case the shorter period shall apply. Seller's obligation shall be limited to repairing or replacing, at its option, free of charge for materials or labor, any product(s) which is proved not in compliance with Seller's specifications or proves defective in materials or workmanship under normal use and service. Seller shall have no obligation under this Limited Warranty or otherwise if the product(s) is altered or improperly repaired or serviced by anyone other than Honeywell factory service. Connection of any device(s) to a communicating bus of a Honeywell security system (e.g., keypad bus, polling loop) other than those manufactured or approved by Honeywell shall void this warranty. For warranty service, return product(s) transportation prepaid, to your local authorized Honeywell representative.

THERE ARE NO WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, OF MERCHANTABILITY, OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR OTHERWISE, WHICH EXTEND BEYOND THE DESCRIPTION ON THE FACE HEREOF. IN NO CASE SHALL SELLER BE LIABLE TO ANYONE FOR ANY CONSEQUENTIAL OR INCIDENTAL DAMAGES FOR BREACH OF THIS OR ANY OTHER WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, OR UPON ANY OTHER BASIS OF LIABILITY WHATSOEVER, EVEN IF THE LOSS OR DAMAGE IS CAUSED BY THE SELLER'S OWN NEGLIGENCE OR FAULT.

Seller does not represent that the product(s) it sells may not be compromised or circumvented; that the product(s) will prevent any personal injury or property loss by burglary, robbery, fire or otherwise; or that the product(s) will in all cases provide adequate warning or protection. Customer understands that a properly installed and maintained alarm system may only reduce the risk of a burglary, robbery, fire, or other events occurring without providing an alarm, but it is not insurance or a guarantee that such will not occur or that there will be no personal injury or property loss as a result. CONSEQUENTLY, SELLER SHALL HAVE NO LIABILITY FOR ANY PERSONAL INJURY, PROPERTY DAMAGE OR OTHER LOSS BASED ON A CLAIM THAT THE PRODUCT(S) FAILED TO GIVE WARNING. HOWEVER, IF SELLER IS HELD LIABLE, WHETHER DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY, FOR ANY LOSS OR DAMAGE ARISING UNDER THIS LIMITED WARRANTY OR OTHERWISE, REGARDLESS OF CAUSE OR ORIGIN, SELLER'S MAXIMUM LIABILITY SHALL NOT IN ANY CASE EXCEED THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT(S), WHICH SHALL BE THE COMPLETE AND EXCLUSIVE REMEDY AGAINST SELLER.

This warranty replaces any previous warranties and is the only warranty made by Seller on this product(s). No increase or alteration, written or verbal, of the obligations of this Limited Warranty is authorized.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION (FCC) STATEMENT

This equipment has been tested to FCC requirements and has been found acceptable for use. The FCC requires the following statement for your information:

This equipment generates and uses radio frequency energy and if not installed and used properly, that is, in strict accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, may cause interference to radio and television reception. It has been type tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B computing device in accordance with the specification in Part 15 of FCC Rules, which are designed to provide reasonable protection against such interference in a residential installation. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this equipment does cause interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

- If using an indoor antenna, have a quality outdoor antenna installed.
- Reorient the receiving antenna until interference is reduced or eliminated.
- Move the radio or television receiver away from the receiver/control.
- Move the antenna leads away from any wire runs to the receiver/control.
- Plug the receiver/control into a different outlet so that it and the radio or television receiver are on different branch circuits.

The user shall not make any changes or modifications to the equipment unless authorized by the installation Instructions or User's Manual.

Unauthorized changes or modifications could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

FCC / IC STATEMENT

This device complies with Part 15 of the FCC Rules, and RSS 210 of IC.

Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) This device may not cause harmful interference (2) This device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

Honeywell

2 Corporate Center Drive, Suite 100
P.O. Box 9040, Melville, NY 11747
Copyright © 2007 Honeywell International Inc.
www.honeywell.com/security

