

Installation Manual

Premier LCD/LCDL

INS180-4



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1. UL/C-UL Requirements

Only the following keypads are to be used in a UL/C-UL Installation.

Model No	Product Description
DBD-0135	Premier LCDL-P UL/C-UL
DBD-0133	Premier Elite FMK Polished Chrome UL/C-UL
DBD-0144	Premier Elite FMK Polished Brass UL/C-UL
DBD-0143	Premier Elite FMK Satin Chrome UL/C-UL
DBD-0148	Premier Elite FMK Diamond Black UL/C-UL
DBD-0147	Premier Elite FMK Gunmetal UL/C-UL
DBD-0134	Premier Elite SMK Polished Chrome UL/C-UL
DBD-0161	Premier Elite SMK Polished Brass UL/C-UL
DBD-0160	Premier Elite SMK Satin Chrome UL/C-UL
DBD-0150	Premier Elite SMK Diamond Black UL/C-UL
DBD-0149	Premier Elite SMK Gunmetal UL/C-UL

2. Installation

The *Premier LCD* and *LCDL* keypads are only compatible with the *Premier* range of control panels.

Any combination of *Premier LCD* and *LCDL* keypads can be used. Keypads can be connected serially (daisy chain), in parallel (star) or any combination of the two.

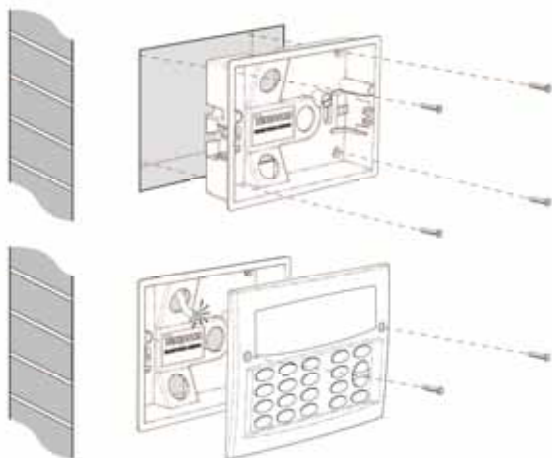
Mounting

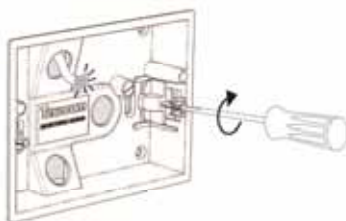
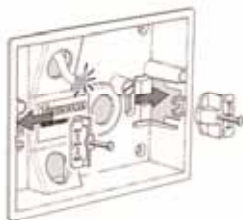
Open the keypad by carefully inserting a small flat-blade screwdriver into each slot at the base of the unit. Gently push the screwdriver to ease the retaining clips upward, **DO NOT LEVER OR TWIST**. Excessive force is **NOT** required. The front flap and front cover can now be removed.

Mount the keypad using at least two appropriate countersunk screws (no larger than No. 8). A keyhole slot has been provided to assist mounting and aid levelling.

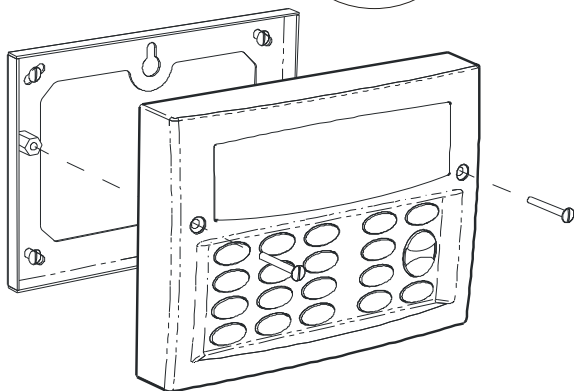
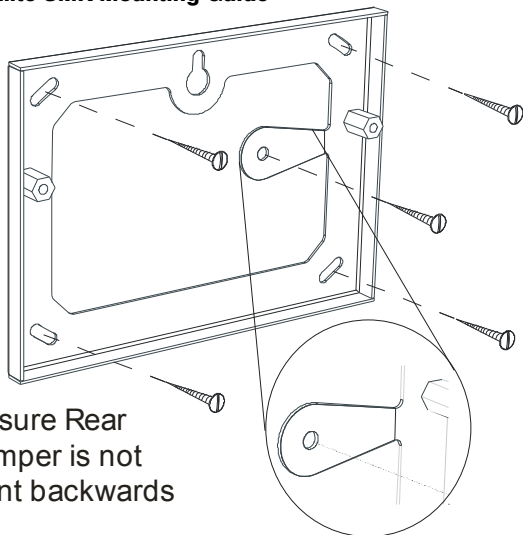
Premier Elite FMK Mounting Guide

Solid Wall





Premier Elite SMK Mounting Guide



Wiring

It is strongly recommended that the system is completely powered down (mains and battery) before wiring a keypad. Connect the keypad to the control panel using 4-core cable as follows:

Keypad	Control Panel	Description
+	+	+12V Supply
-	-	0V Supply
T	T	Transmit Data
R	R	Receive Data










The networks are made up of four terminals incorporating power and data. To ensure correct operation, all four terminals on the device must be connected to the corresponding terminals on the control panel or previous device.

Keypads can be connected using 4-core cable. However, it is recommended that 6 or 8-core cable is used as the spare cores can be used to 'Double Up' on the power connections if needed.

Standard 7/0.2 alarm cable can be used for most installations. However, under certain conditions it may be necessary to use screened cable

Selecting an Address

Each keypad must be assigned a different address using the DIL switches located on the left hand side of the PCB. The table below shows the keypad addressing:

Address	DIL 1	DIL 2	DIL 3	DIL 4	
1	On or Off	Off	Off	Off	
2	Off	On	Off	Off	
3	Off	Off	On	Off	
4	Off	Off	Off	On	
5	On	Off	Off	On	
6	Off	On	Off	On	
7	Off	Off	On	On	
8	On	Off	On	On	
Engineers	On	On	On	On	



Never set two keypads on the same network to the same address.

Keypads are factory set to address 1.

Wiring Zones

Please refer to the Control panel Installation Manual for details on wiring, programming and testing the zones.

Wiring the Output

Please refer to the Control panel Installation Manual for details on wiring, programming and testing the outputs.

Wiring Loudspeakers (LCDL Only)

Only the *Premier LCDL* has an output that can be used to drive loudspeakers. Please refer to the Control panel Installation Manual for details on wiring, volume adjustment and testing the loudspeaker.

3. Specifications

Electrical

Operating Voltage	9 - 13.9Vdc
Current Consumption	<95mA
Network	4-wire standard 7/0.2 alarm cable up to 250m. Star, Daisy Chain or any combination.
Zones	2
Output	100mA switched to 0V
Back Lighting	Fully Adjustable
Speaker Output (LCDL Only)	Minimum Load 8Ω (programmable volume) Maximum Current 325mA
Operating Temperature	-10°C (+14°F) to +50°C (+122°F)
Storage Temperature	-20°C (-4°F) to +60°C (+140°F)
Maximum Humidity	95% non-condensing
EMC Environment	Residential, Commercial, Light Industrial or Industrial

Standards

Conforms to European Union (EU) Electro-Magnetic Compatibility (EMC) Directive 89/336/EEC (amended by 92/31/EEC and 93/68/EEC).

The CE mark indicates that this product complies with the European requirements for safety, health, environmental and customer protection.

Care Instructions

- Clean keypads only with a dry cloth
- DO NOT use detergents with this product



Warranty

All Texecom products are designed for reliable, trouble-free operation. Quality is carefully monitored by extensive computerised testing. As a result the *Premier LCD* and *LCDL* keypads are covered by a two-year warranty against defects in material or workmanship.

As the *Premier LCD* and *LCDL* keypads are not a complete alarm system but only a part thereof, Texecom cannot accept responsibility or liability for any damages whatsoever based on a claim that the *Premier LCD* or *LCDL* failed to function correctly. Due to our policy of continuous improvement Texecom reserve the right to change specification without prior notice.

Premier is a trademark of Texecom Ltd.

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INS180

Texecom Ltd Limitations and Disclaimer

This system has been carefully designed to be as effective as possible, however not even the most advanced alarm system can guarantee 100% protection. There are circumstances involving fire, burglary, or other types of emergencies where it may not provide protection. Any security product whether commercial or residential may be compromised deliberately or may fail to operate as expected for a variety of reasons. Texecom cannot accept liability for the System failing to perform as expected. Some but not all of the reasons for this may include:-

Intruders may enter through an unprotected access point, circumvent a sensing device, evade detection by moving through an area of insufficient coverage, disconnect a warning device, or interfere with or prevent the proper operation of the system.

Intrusion detectors powered by AC will not operate if AC power is disconnected or inadequate. Any interruption to AC power, however brief, will render that device inoperative while it does not have power. Power interruptions of any length are often accompanied by voltage fluctuations which may damage electronic equipment such as a security system. After a power interruption has occurred, immediately conduct a complete system test to ensure that the system operates as intended.

A user may not be able to operate a panic or emergency switch possibly due to permanent or temporary physical disability, inability to reach the device in time, or unfamiliarity with the correct operation.

Even if the system responds to the emergency as intended, the occupants may not have enough time to protect themselves from the emergency situation. Where the alarm system is monitored, the authorities may not respond appropriately or in time to protect the occupants or their belongings. In the case of wireless detectors, signals may not reach the receiver under all circumstances which could include metal objects placed on or near the radio path, deliberate jamming or other inadvertent radio signal interference.

Motion detectors can only detect motion within the designated areas as shown by the detection pattern in their respective installation instructions. They cannot discriminate between intruders and intended occupants. PIR detectors cannot detect motion which occurs behind walls, ceilings, floor, closed doors, glass partitions, glass doors or windows.

If the detector is battery operated, it is possible for the batteries to fail. Even if the batteries have not failed, they must be charged, in good condition and installed correctly. Our wireless detectors have been designed to provide several years of battery life under normal conditions. Ambient conditions such as high humidity, high or low temperatures, or large temperature fluctuations may reduce the expected battery life. While each transmitting device has a low battery monitor which identifies when the batteries need to be replaced, this monitor may fail to operate as expected. Regular testing and maintenance will keep the system in good operating condition.

Passive infrared motion detectors operate by sensing changes in temperature. However their effectiveness can be reduced when the ambient temperature rises near or above body temperature or if there are intentional or unintentional sources of heat in or near the detection area. Some of these heat sources could be heaters, radiators, stoves, barbecues, fireplaces, sunlight, steam vents, lighting and so on.

Dual technology microwave detectors must be adjusted by the installer so they do not detect motion outside the intended protected area. The protection pattern may also be affected by metal objects or foil covered insulation.

Smoke detectors have played a key role in reducing residential fire deaths, however they may not activate or provide early warning for a variety of reasons in as many as 35% of all fires, according to data published by the Federal Emergency Management Agency. 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.

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 building from the bedrooms, then they are less likely to wake 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 or other types of communication medium needed to transmit alarm signals from protected premises to a central monitoring station or other response service may be out of service. Telephone lines are also subject to compromise by sophisticated intruders.

Any type of tampering whether intentional or unintentional may impair the proper operation of the system.

Although every effort has been made to make this keypad as reliable as possible. Even the most reliable electrical devices, including this alarm system, may fail to perform correctly due to unexpected failure of a component part.

Inadequate maintenance is the most common cause of alarm failure. Therefore, test your system at least once per week to be sure sensors, sirens, and phone communications are all working correctly.

Although having an alarm system may make you eligible for reduced insurance premiums, regardless of its capabilities however, the system is no substitute for insurance. Homeowners, renters or other occupiers should continue to insure their lives and property.

Note to Installers

This warning contains vital information. As the only individual in contact with system users, it is your responsibility to bring each item in this warning to the attention of the users of this system.

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