

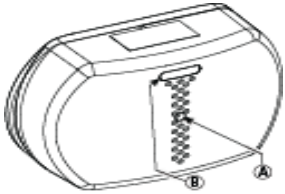
## PG9922/PG8922/PG4922

### Wireless PowerG 2-way Glass-break Detector

#### Operation

The PGx922 is a supervised, wireless 2-way glass-break detector that detects the breaking of framed glass mounted in an outside wall. The PGx922 is protected by a front and back tamper switch that transmits a tamper message when the cover is removed or when the base is forcibly detached from the wall. This detector is wall/ceiling mountable and suitable for most types of window/door glass: plated tempered, laminated, wired, coated and sealed insulating glass. No adjustment is necessary during installation - the detector is fully pre-calibrated.

Figure 1. General View



- A. Microphone
- B. LED

**Caution!** To be installed by service persons in non-hazardous locations only. Risk of explosion if battery is replaced by an incorrect type. Dispose of used batteries according to the manufacturer's instructions and according to local rules and regulations. Batteries are to be replaced by service persons only. Observe polarity when replacing batteries.

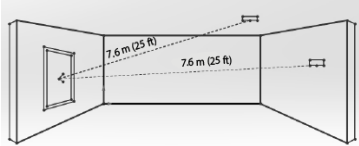
**Caution!** The back tamper switch will not protect the unit unless the break-away base segment is secured to the wall with at least one screw.

**Note:** To ensure the continued operation of all wireless devices after performing a system default, a global upload of all wireless programming via DLS is recommended before defaulting the system. After completing the system default, download the wireless programming.

#### Acoustic Sensor

The acoustic sensor module of the PGx922 is omni-directional, providing full coverage. Coverage is measured from the sensor to the point on the glass farthest from the sensor. The sensor can be mounted as close as 1.5m (5 ft) from the glass.

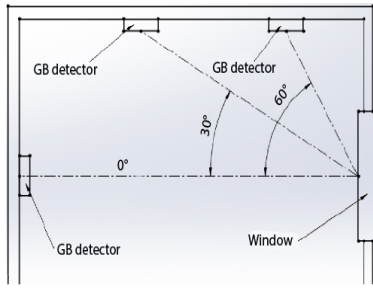
Figure 2. Typical Range Measurement



When mounted on opposite wall, on adjoining walls or on the ceiling, the range is 7.6 m (25 ft) for plate, tempered, laminated, wired, coated, and sealed insulating glass. The coverage range also depends on the angle between the detector and the glass - for a higher angle, maximum range is reduced. See the following table for details:

Angle (degrees)	Maximum Range m (ft)
0	7.6 (25)
30	7.0 (23)
45	5.5 (18)
60	4.0 (13)
75	2.5 (8)
90	0

Figure 3. Angle between detector and window



#### Installation

##### Optimizing Detection and Avoiding False Alarms

###### For best detection, avoid installing in:

- Rooms with lined, insulating, or sound deadening drapes.
- Rooms with closed wooden window shutters inside.

###### For best false alarm immunity:

- Avoid 24-hour loop applications (perimeter loop OK).
- Do not use where white noise, such as air compressor noise, is present.
- Avoid rooms smaller than 3 x 3 m (10 x 10 ft) and rooms with multiple noise sources such as small kitchens, noisy areas, garages, small bathrooms, etc.

###### Areas to avoid:

- Glass airlocks and glass vestibule areas
- Noisy kitchens
- Residential car garages
- Small utility rooms
- Stairwells
- Small bathrooms

**Note:** For glass break protection in such applications, use shock sensors on the windows or window frames.

###### Do not install in humid rooms

The Wireless PGx922 is not hermetically sealed. Excess moisture on the circuit board can cause a short and a false alarm.

###### Avoid 24-Hour Loop Applications

The PGx922 is recommended for perimeter loops and is designed to function in an occupied area. In 24-hour loop applications, where the sensor is armed all day and all night, the false alarm prevention technology will be pushed to its limit. Some sounds can duplicate the glass break pattern the acoustic sensor detects. Install the PGx922 on a perimeter loop which is armed whenever the door and window contacts are armed.

###### Protecting Occupied Areas

The false alarm immunity is best in rooms with only moderate noise. For 24-hour occupied area protection, use shock sensors.

###### Proper Testing

The PGx922 is designed to detect the breaking of framed glass mounted in an outside wall. Testing the sensor with unframed glass, broken bottles, etc., may not trip the sensor. The sensor typically does not trip to glass breaking in the middle of the room.

**Note:** The PGx922 may not consistently detect cracks in glass, or bullets which break through the glass. Glass-break sensors should always be backed up by interior protection.

#### Sound Travel Considerations

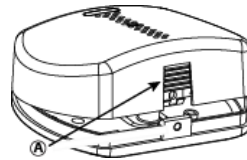
Since the sound of breaking glass travels directionally out from the broken window, the best location for mounting the sensor is on the opposite wall - assuming the glass to be protected is within the sensors range and line of sight. The ceiling and adjoining (side) walls are also good sensor locations. When mounted on the opposite wall, the detector should be mounted at least 1.8m (6ft) off the floor, but not less than 30cm (12") from the ceiling. A ceiling mounted sensor will provide better detection if positioned 2-4 m (6-12ft) away from the protected glass in the room.

Detection is reduced with same-wall mounting, since such detection is partially dependent on glass break sound reflecting off the opposite wall.

#### Battery Installation

1. Press in the snap and separate the cover from the base.

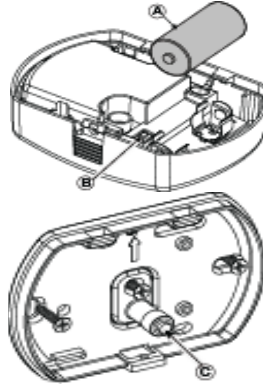
Figure 4. Opening the Unit



- A. Snap

2. Get to know the items in Figure 5 - they are all relevant to the installation procedure.

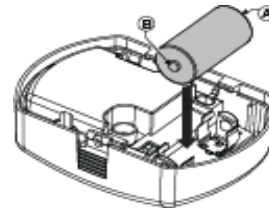
Figure 5. Inside View



- A. Battery
- B. Enroll button
- C. Tamper contact

3. Insert the battery into the battery clips.

Figure 6. Battery Insertion



- A Negative terminal
- B Positive terminal

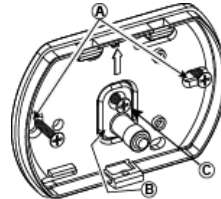
#### Observe Polarity!

**Caution!** Risk of explosion if battery is replaced by an incorrect type. Dispose of used battery according to manufacturers instructions.

#### Mounting the Device

1. Fasten the breakaway segment to the wall.

Figure 7. PG9922 Internal View



- A Mounting holes
- B Break-away base segment
- C Back cover screw

**Attention!** The PGx922 has a back tamper switch on the back plate pressing against the PCB. As long as the PCB is seated firmly within the base, the switch will press against a special

break-away base segment that is loosely connected to the base. Be sure to fasten the break-away segment to the wall. If the detector unit is forcibly removed from the wall, this segment will break away from the base, causing the tamper switch to open.

2. Put back the cover on the base and secure with screw.

Figure 8. Closing the Cover



#### Enrollment of the Device

To quick enroll:

1. On a keypad, press [\*] [8] [Installer Code] [804] [000].
2. Press and hold the device Enroll button until the LED lights steady and then release the button while the LED is still lit. A confirmation message then appears on the keypad.
3. Press [\*] key to confirm ID.
4. Enter 3- digit zone number.
5. Enter 3- digit zone type.
6. Enter 1- digit partition number for all desired partitions and press [#]. If using an LCD keypad you can scroll to the desired partitions and press [\*] to toggle the partition.
7. On an LCD keypad, enter the label by using word library.

To pre-enroll:

1. Remotely configure the unique ID number into the system. For more information see the HSM2HOST manual.
2. When on-site, press the device enroll button.

**Note:** If the wireless device has been powered for more than 48 hours without being enrolled, tamper and restore the device to enroll it.

#### Placement Testing

Before permanently mounting any wireless device, temporarily mount the device and perform a Placement test.

1. Tamper the device by removing the cover.
2. Replace the cover to return the tamper switch to its normal position.
3. After 2 seconds the transmit indicator blinks 3 times. The following table indicates received signal strength indication.

LED Response	Signal Strength
Green LED blinks	STRONG
Orange LED blinks	GOOD
Red LED blinks	POOR
No blinks	No communication

**IMPORTANT!** Only GOOD or STRONG signal strengths are acceptable. If you receive a POOR signal from the device, relocate it and re-test until a GOOD or STRONG signal is received.

**Note:** After installation verify the product functionality in conjunction with the compatible receivers HSM2HOST9, HS2LC-DRF(P)9, HS2ICNRF(P)9 and PG9920.

**Note:** For detailed placement instructions refer to the control panel Reference Manual.

#### Configuration

To enter the wireless configuration section enter [804][Zone Number].

#### Device Toggles

[001][04] **Supervision - Default [Y]**

Enables supervision of the device.

#### Testing Procedures

##### Test Mode

The detection algorithm of the PGx922 ignores most false alarm sounds, including glass-break testers.

If tested in its regular operating mode, the detector will not respond reliably to commercial glass break simulators. The PGx922 generally identifies the sound generated by these simulators as false alarms. A special TEST mode has therefore been included to permit temporary downgrading of the PGx922 signal processing and decision algorithms. This allows the unit to be tested with simulators such as the Intellisense FG-700 or FG-701 model.

##### Switching the Sensor to Test Mode

After power-up or closing the cover, the detector will automatically enter a 15 minute test mode.

##### Testing the Sensor

###### Initial Test

Test the detectors low frequency (FLEX) response by thumping the protected glass with a cushioned object. The green LED will light for 2 seconds.

###### Glassbreak Simulation Test

This optional test activates the detector with FLEX and audio sounds, that simulate the glass breaking sound of a window. To assure success of the simulator-aided test, use a glass pane with dimensions of at least 0.5m x 0.5m(1.5 x 1.5 ft).

###### Procedure

1. Switch the detector to Test mode.
2. Generate a FLEX signal and simulate a glass breaking sound by using one of the following methods:

###### Simulator in manual mode

Hold the simulator close to the protected glass. Thump the glass and immediately start the simulator manually to create the sound of breaking glass.

###### Simulator with automatic activation

Hold the simulator close to the protected glass. Thump the glass. The simulator creates the sound of breaking glass automatically.

###### Hand clap

Thump the glass and immediately clap hands firmly three times. This method is best used in relatively small rooms with a maximum distance of 5 or 6 m (16 ft or 20 ft)

3. The detector will alarm, the red LED lights for 2 seconds.

4. Repeat the test if necessary.

**Important!** Room acoustics can artificially extend the range of a glass-break sensor. The specified range of the PGx922 has been established for worst-case conditions. While the sensor is likely to function at additional range, it may miss a "minimum output" break, or room acoustics may be changed at some future time, restoring sensor coverage back to the normal range of 6 m (20 ft).

Do not exceed the rated range of the sensor, regardless of what the tester shows.

#### Installation Tips

- The PGx922 detects the shattering of framed glass mounted on an outside wall. Testing the sensor with unframed glass, broken bottles, etc. might not trip the sensor. False alarms such as glass breaking in the middle of the room will not activate the sensor.
- False alarms are most likely to occur when installed on a 24-hour loop, in glass airlocks, and glass vestibule areas. Similarly, when mounted above sinks, residential garages, and in other small acoustic live rooms, false alarms can be generated. In rooms where multiple sounds can reflect and duplicate the glass break frequency pattern, use shock sensors.
- Installing the PGx922 on 24-hour loops will increase false alarms. Install on a perimeter loop, which is armed whenever the door and window contacts are armed. For occupied areas, PGx922 false alarm immunity is best in rooms with only moderate noise levels.

#### Specifications

**Frequency Band (MHz) Europe and other regions:** CE Listed PG4922: 433MHz; PG8922: 868MHz; FCC/IC listed PG9922: 912-919MHz

**Communication Protocol:** PowerG

**Supervision:** Signaling at 4-min. intervals

**Tamper Alert:** Reported when a tamper event occurs

**Battery:** 3 V Lithium CR-123A type battery. Panasonic, Sanyo or GP only.

**Nominal Battery Capacity:** 1.45 Ah

**Battery Life Expectancy:** 5 years (For typical use)

**Battery Supervision:** Automatic transmission of battery condition data as part of periodic status report

**Microphone:** Omni-directional electret.

**Maximum Detection Range:** 10m (30ft) if glass size is 30 x 60 cm (1x2 ft) to 3 x 3 m (10x10 ft)

**Alarm Duration:** 4 seconds

**RF Immunity:** 20 V/m up to 1000 MHz, 10V/m up to 2700 MHz.

**Operating Temperature:** -10°C to +50°C (14°F to 120°F) indoors

**Storage Temperature:** -20°C to 60°C (-4°F to 140°F)

**Humidity:** 5% to 95% with no condensation.

**Recommended Glass Size**

**Minimum:** 0.3 x 0.6 m (1 x 2') or larger glass thickness

**Plate:** 2.4 to 6.4 mm (3/32" to 1/4")

**Tempered:** 3.2 to 6.4 mm (1/8" to 1/4")

**Wired:** 6.4 mm (1/4")

**Laminated:** 3.2 to 6.4 mm (1/8" to 1/4")

**Room Size:** Not larger than 15 x 15m (45x45 ft); Not smaller than 3 x 3 m (10x10 ft).

**Min. Distance from Protected Glass:** 1m (3ft)

**Dimensions:** 88 x 62 x 30 mm (3.5 x 2.4 x 1.2 in.).

**Weight (not including battery):** 74g (2.6 oz)

**Housing Material and Color:** Flame retardant PC-ABS, white

## Compatible Receivers

433MHz Band: HSM2HOST4; HS2LCDRF(P)4; HS2IC-NRF(P)4; PG4922

868MHz Band: HSM2HOST8; HS2LCDRF(P)8; HS2IC-NRF(P)8; PG8922

912-919MHz Band: HSM2HOST9; HS2LCDRF(P)9; HS2IC-NRF(P)9; PG9922



Europe: The PG4922 and PG8922 are compliant with the RTTE requirements - Directive 1999/5/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 1999.

## FCC COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

WARNING! Changes or modifications to this unit not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

This device has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in residential installations. This equipment generates uses and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio and television reception.

However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this device does cause such interference, which can be verified by turning the device off and on, the user is encouraged to eliminate the interference by one or more of the following measures:

- Re-orient or re-locate the receiving antenna.
  - Increase the distance between the device and the receiver.
  - Connect the device to an outlet on a circuit different from the one that supplies power to the receiver.
  - Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/TV technician.
- This equipment complies with FCC and IC RF radiation exposure limits set forth for an uncontrolled environment.

This device complies with FCC Rules Part 15 and with Industry Canada licence-exempt RSS standard(s). Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) This device may not cause harmful interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference that may be received or that may cause undesired operation.

The present appareil est conforme aux CNR d'Industrie Canada applicables aux appareils radio exempts de licence. L'exploitation est autorisée aux deux conditions suivantes : (1) l'appareil ne doit pas produire de brouillage, et (2) l'utilisateur de l'appareil doit accepter tout brouillage radioélectrique subi, même si le brouillage est susceptible d'en compromettre le fonctionnement.

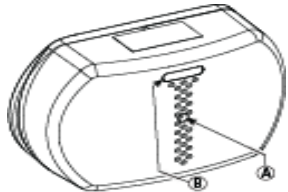
## PG9922/PG8922/PG4922

### Détecteur de bris de glace sans fil bidirectionnel PowerG

#### Fonctionnement

Le PGx922 est un détecteur de bris de glace sans fil, bidirectionnel, supervisé qui détecte la cassure d'un panneau vitré fixé à un mur. Le PGx922 est protégé par un contact anti-sabotage à l'avant et à l'arrière qui transmet un message de sabotage quand le capot est retiré ou quand la base est détachée avec force du mur. Montable sur mur ou pla-fond, il est adapté à la plupart des types de fenêtres et portes en verre : plaque de verre, verre trempé, feuilleté, armé, réfléchissant et isolant scellé. Aucun réglage n'est nécessaire lors de l'installation : le détecteur est totalement pré-calibré.

**Figure 1. Vue générale**



- A. Microphone
- B. Indicateur de détection

**Attention !** À faire installer par un agent de service dans des zones non dangereuses uniquement. Risque d'explosion si la pile n'est pas du type correct. Éliminer les piles usagées selon les recommandations du fabricant, les lois et réglementations locales. Les piles doivent être remplacées uniquement par un agent de service. Respecter les polarités lors du remplacement des piles.

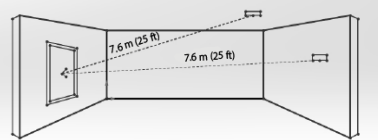
**Attention !** Le contact anti-sabotage arrière ne protégera l'unité que lorsque le segment de la base défonçable sera fixé au mur avec au moins une vis.

**Remarque :** Pour garantir le fonctionnement continu de tous les dispositifs sans fil après avoir réalisé une réinitialisation aux valeurs par défaut, un téléchargement général de toute la programmation sans fil par DLS est recommandé avant de réinitialiser le système. Après avoir complété la réinitialisation aux valeurs par défaut du système, téléchargez la programmation sans fil.

#### Capteur acoustique

Le capteur acoustique du PGx922 est omnidirectionnel, avec une couverture complète. La couverture est mesurée du capteur au point sur la vitre le plus éloigné du capteur. Le capteur peut être fixé à 1.5 m (5 pieds) près de la vitre.

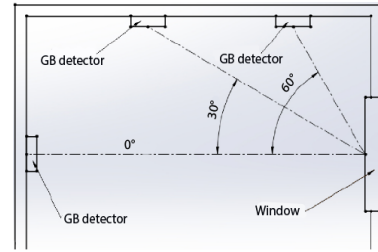
**Figure 2. Mesure de la portée typique**



Si l'installation est réalisée sur la paroi opposée ou sur les murs attenants, la portée est de 7.6 m (25 pieds) pour un verre double, tempéré, laminé et filaire. La portée de la couverture dépend également de l'angle entre le détecteur et le verre : la portée max-imale est réduite lorsque l'angle augmente (voir tableau) :

Angle (degrés)	Portée maximum m (ft)
0	7.6 (25)
30	7.0 (23)
45	5.5 (18)
60	4.0 (13)
75	2.5 (8)
90	0

**Figure 3. Angle entre la fenêtre et le détecteur**



## Installation

### Optimisation de la détection et évitement des fausses alarmes

**Pour une bonne détection, évitez les installations dans :**

- Les pièces avec des rideaux doubles, isolants ou insonorisés.
- Les pièces avec des volets en bois fermés.

**Pour une meilleure immunité :**

- Ne pas utiliser dans des applications de boucle de 24 heures (boucle de périmètre OK).
- Ne pas utiliser dans les endroits en présence de bruit blanc, tel que salle de compresseur à air.
- Éviter les petites pièces de dimensions 3 x 3m (10 x 10 pi) et les salles extrêmement bruyantes telles que petites cuisines, zones bruyantes, petites salles de bain, etc.

**Endroits à éviter :**

- Les zones à vestibule vitré et à sas vitré
- Les cuisines bruyantes
- Les garages résidentiels
- Les petites buanderies
- Les cages d'escalier
- Les cages d'escalier
- Les petites salles de bain

**Remarque :** Dans des applications telles que la protection contre le bris de glace, utilisez des détecteurs de bris de glace sur les fenêtres ou leurs cadres.

**Ne pas installer dans des pièces humides**

Le PGx922 sans fil n'est pas hermétique. Une humidité excessive sur la carte des circuits peut produire un court-circuit et une fausse alarme.

**Ne pas utiliser dans de application de coule de 24 heures**

Le PGx922 est recommandé pour les boucles de périmètre et est conçu pour fonctionner dans un espace occupé. Dans les applications de boucle de 24 heures, où le détecteur est armé tout le jour et toute la nuit, la technologie de prévention des fausses alarmes atteindra ses limites. Certains sons peuvent ressembler au motif de bris de glace que le détecteur acoustique capte. Installez le PGx922 sur une boucle de périmètre qui sera armée à chaque fois que les contacts de porte et de fenêtre sont armés.

**Protection des espaces occupés**

L'immunité contre une fausse alarme est plus efficace uniquement dans des pièces modérément bruyantes. Pour la protection de zone occupée 24h/24, utilisez des détecteurs de choc.

**Tester de manière appropriée**

Le PGx922 est conçu pour détecter le bris de vitre encadré monté sur un mur extérieur. Tester le détecteur avec un verre sans cadre, des bouteilles brisées, etc. Ne déclenchera pas le détecteur. Le détecteur ne se déclenchera pas normalement pour un bris de glace au milieu de la pièce.

**Remarque :** Le PGx922 ne détectera pas de manière systématique un bris de glace causé par une fissure ou des projectiles passant à travers le verre. Les détecteurs de bris de glace doivent toujours être renforcés par une protection intérieure.

## Considérations sur la propagation des sons

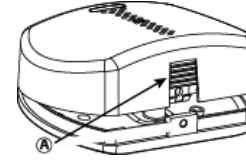
Comme le son d'un bris de glace se propage dans une direction perpendiculaire à la vitre brisée, la meilleure position de montage est le mur opposé, en considérant que la vitre à protéger devra être dans la zone de couverture du détecteur et en vue directe. En cas de montage sur le mur opposé, le détecteur doit être placé à au moins 1,8 m du solet à 30 cm du plafond. Le plafond et les parois adjacentes (latéraux) sont également de bons emplacements pour le détecteur. Un détecteur monté au plafond sera plus efficace s'il est positionné à 2 ou 4 m (6 à 12 pieds) de la vitre protégée dans la pièce. La détection sera réduite s'il est monté sur le même mur, car le principe de détec-

tion dépend en parti de la réflexion du son de bris de glace sur le mur opposé.

## Installer la pile

1. Appuyez sur l'élément encliquetable et séparez le capot de la base.

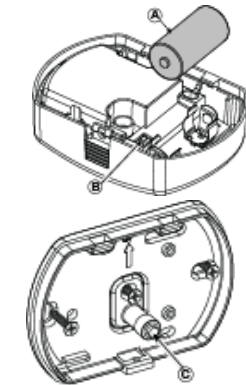
**Figure 4. Ouverture de l'appareil**



A. Languelette

2. Identifiez les éléments indiqués ci-dessous : ils sont importants pour la procédure d'installation.

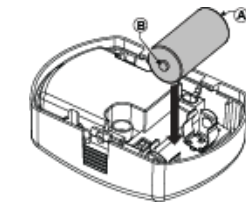
**Figure 5. Vue intérieure**



- A. Batterie
- B. Bouton Enreg
- C. Contact d'autoprotection

3. Insérez la batterie dans les attaches comme indiqué ci-dessous

**Figure 6. Insertion de la pile**



- A. Borne négative
- B. Borne positive

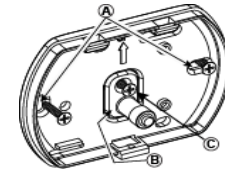
**Respecter les polarités!**

**Attention!** Risque d'explosion si la pile n'est pas du type correct. Éliminer les piles usagées selon les recommandations du fabricant.

## Montage du détecteur

1. Fixer le segment détachable au mur

**Figure 7. Vue interne du PG9922**



- A. Trous de montage
- B. Segment détachable de la base
- C. Vis de fixation

**Attention !** Le PGx922 est doté d'un commutateur d'autoprotection sous la carte à circuits imprimés. Tant que la carte à circuits imprimés est fermement enclenchée dans le socle, le commutateur appuie contre le segment détachable fixé de manière lâche au socle. Assurez-vous de fixer le segment détachable au mur à l'aide de la vis C. Si le détecteur est retiré de force du mur, ce segment se détache de la base et le commutateur d'autoprotection s'ouvre

2. Repositionnez le capot sur le socle et fixez-le avec la vis.

**Figure 8. Fermeture du capot**



## Enregistrement de l'appareil

Pour une attribution rapide :

1. Sur le pavé numérique, appuyez sur [\*] [8] [Code de l'installateur] [804] [000].
2. Appuyez de façon prolongée sur le bouton d'attribution du dispositif tant que le voyant lumineux reste allumé, puis relâchez le bouton d'attribution alors que le voyant lumineux est encore allumé. Un message de confirmation apparaît alors sur le pavé numérique.
3. Appuyez sur la touche [\*] pour confirmer le ID.
4. Entrez le [n° de zone à 3 chiffres].
5. Entrez le [3 chiffres de type de zone].
6. Entrez le [n° de partition à 1 chiffre] pour toutes les partitions souhaitées et appuyez sur [#]. Si vous utilisez un pavé numérique à cristaux liquides LCD, vous pouvez faire défiler les partitions souhaitées et appuyer sur [\*] pour basculer la partition.
7. Sur un pavé numérique LCD, entrez la référence en utilisant la bibliothèque de mot.

Pour une attribution préalable :

1. Configurez à distance le numéro ID unique dans le système. Pour plus d'informations, consultez le manuel HSM2HOST.
2. Sur site, appuyez sur le bouton d'attribution du dispositif.

**Remarque :** Si le dispositif sans fil a été alimenté pendant plus de 48 heures sans être attribué, sabotez et rétablissez le dispositif pour l'attribuer.

## Test de positionnement

Avant de fixer de façon permanente un dispositif sans fil quelconque, montez-le temporairement et effectuez un test de positionnement.

1. Sabotez le dispositif en retirant le cache.
2. Remontez le capot en prenant soin de ramener le contact anti-sabotage à sa position normale.
3. Après 2 secondes, l'indicateur de communication clignotera 3 fois. Le tableau suivant fournit les informations de force du signal reçu.

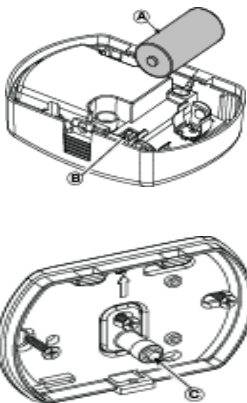
Réponse du voyant	Force du signal
Le voyant vert clignote	FORT
Le voyant orange clignote	BON





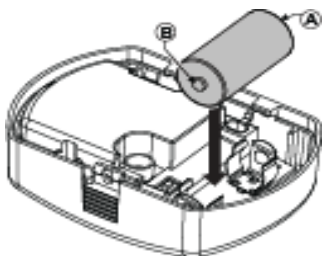
2. Identifique os itens indicados na Figura 4 - são todos relevantes para as etapas que terá que realizar durante a instalação.

Figura 4. Vista interior



- A. Bateria
  - B. Botão de registro
  - C. Contato contra Sabotagem
3. Insira a bateria no encaixe da bateria, conforme mostrado a baixo.

Figura 5. Inserção da bateria

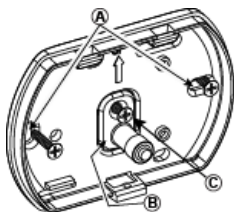


- A Terminal negativo
- B Terminal positivo

**Respeite a polaridade!**

**Cuidado!** Risco de explosão se a bateria for substituída por um tipo incorreto. A eliminação das baterias usadas deve estar de acordo com as instruções do fabricante.

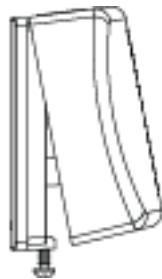
**Montar o dispositivo**



- A. Orifícios de montagem
- B. Segmento de base de ruptura
- C. Parafuso a tampa traseira

**Atenção!** O PGx922 está equipado com um interruptor traseiro na placa traseira pressionando contra o PCB. Enquanto o PCB é assente firme-mente na base, a alavanca do comutador será pressionada con-tra um segmento de base especial de ruptura que está livremente conectado a base. Certifique que o segmento de rup-tura está fixado à parede. Se a unidade do detetor for removida com força da parede, este segmento ficará separado da base, causando a abertura do comutador de bloqueio. Volte a colocar a tampa de volta na base, fixando-a com o parafuso.:

Figura 7. Fechar a tampa



**Registre o dispositivo no sistema**

Para o registro rápido:

1. Em um teclado numérico pressione [\*] [8] [Código Instalador] [804] [0000].
2. Pressione e mantenha pressionado o botão de registro do dispositivo até que os indicadores LED fiquem fixos e depois solte o botão de registro enquanto o LED continua aceso. Então, aparecerá no teclado numérico uma mensagem de confirmação.
3. Pressione a tecla [\*] para confirmar ID.
4. Digite [# de zona de 3 dígitos].
5. Digite [# tipo de zona de 3 dígitos].
6. Insira [# partição de 1 dígito] para todas as partições desejadas e pressione [#]. Se estiver usando um teclado numérico LCD, pode se deslocar para as partições desejadas e pressionar [\*] para comutar a partição.
7. Em um teclado numérico LCD, insira a etiqueta usando a biblioteca do Word.

Para pré-registrar:

1. Configure remotamente o número de ID exclusivo no sistema. Para mais informação, consulte o manual do HSM2HOST.
2. Quando no local, pressione o botão de registro do dispositivo.

**Nota:** Se o dispositivo sem fio estiver conectado durante mais de 48 horas sem ser registrado, bloqueie e restaure o dispositivo para registrá-lo.

**Teste de Colocação**

Antes de montar permanentemente qualquer dispositivo sem fio, monte temporariamente o dispositivo e realize um teste de Colocação.

1. Bloqueie o dispositivo removendo a tampa.
2. Recoloque a tampa para retornar o interruptor de segurança para a sua posição normal.
3. Após 2 segundos, o indicador de transmissão piscará 3 vezes. A tabela a seguir indica a intensidade do sinal recebido

Resposta LED	Intensidade do sinal
LED verde piscando	FORTE
LED laranja piscando	BOM
LED Vermelho piscando	FRACO
Não pisca	Nenhuma comunicação

**IMPORTANTE!** Apenas são aceitáveis as intensidades de sinal BOM ou FORTE. Se receber um sinal FRACO do dispositivo, volte a colocar o dispositivo e volte a testar até ser recebido um sinal BOM ou FORTE.

**Nota:** Depois da instalação, verifique a funcionalidade em conjunto com os receptores compatíveis HSM2HOST9, HS2LCDRF(P)9, HS2ICNRF(P)9 e PG9920.

**Nota:** Para instruções detalhadas de Colocação, consulte o Guia de Referência do painel de controle.

**Configuração**

Para entrar na seção de configuração sem fio, insira [804] [# de zona de 3 dígitos].

**Comutações do Dispositivo**

- [001][04] **Supervisão - Predefinido [S]**  
Ativa a supervisão.

**Procedimentos de teste**

**Modo Teste**

O algoritmo de detecção do PGx922 ignora a maioria dos sons de alarme falso, incluindo testadores de rompimento de vidro. Se forem testados em seu modo de funcionamento regular, o detector não responderá com confiabilidade aos simuladores comerciais de rompimento de vidro. O PGx922 geralmente identifica o som gerado por estes simuladores como alarme falso. Um modo de teste especial, portanto, foi incluído para permitir a desclassificação temporária dos algoritmos de processamento e decisão de sinal do PGx922. Isto permite que o aparelho possa ser testado com simuladores como o modelo de Intellisense FG-700 ou FG-701..

**Alterar o sensor para o modo de teste**

Após a energização ou fechamento da tampa, o detector entrará automaticamente no modo de teste de 15 minutos.

**Testar o sensor**

**Teste inicial**

Teste a resposta de baixa frequência (FLEX) de detectores ao bater no vidro protegido com um objeto reforçado. O LED verde ficará aceso por 2 segundos.

**Teste de Simulação Estendido de Quebra de Vidro**

Mesmo em modo de teste, uma combinação especial de frequências de áudio deve ser gerada para acionar o detector sem realmente quebrar o vidro. Para obter o efeito correto, bata no painel de vidro protegido com um objeto amortecido, forte o suficiente para acionar o simulador. O deslocamento do vidro pelo impacto fornece o sinal de baixa frequência, e o simulador responde ao soar o sinal de frequência elevada necessário. Para garantir o sucesso do teste assistido por simulador, use um panel de vidro com medidas de pelo menos 0,5 x 0,5 m (1,5 x 1,5 pés).

**Procedimento**

1. Altere o detector para o Modo Teste
2. Gere um sinal flex e simule o som de um vidro quebrando utilizando um dos seguintes métodos:

**Simulador em modo manual**

Configure o simulador próximo ao vidro protegido. Bata no vidro e inicie imediatamente o simulador manualmente para criar o som de um vidro quebrando.

**Simulador com ativação automática**

Segure o simulador próximo ao vidro protegido. Bata no vidro, o simulador cria automaticamente o som de um vidro quebrando.

**Palmas**

Bata no vidro e imediatamente bata palmas com força três vezes. Este método funciona melhor em salas relativamente menores a uma distância máxima de até 5 ou 6 m (16 ft ou 20 ft).

3. O detector dará o alarme, o LED vermelho acende por 2 segundos.
4. Repita o teste se necessário.

**Importante!** A acústica da sala pode aumentar artificialmente o alcance do sensor de quebra de vidros. O alcance especificado do PGx922 foi estabelecido para o pior cenário. Enquanto o sensor tem probabilidade de funcionar a um alcance adicional, é possível que haja uma perda da quebra de "saída mínima", ou a acústica do espaço pode ser alterada no futuro, restaurando a cobertura do sensor de novo para o alcance normal de 6 m (20 pés).

Não exceda o alcance especificado do sensor, independentemente do que o sensor mostra.

**Dicas de Instalação**

- O PGx922 detecta a quebra de um vidro emoldurado colocado em uma parede exterior. Testar o sensor com vidro sem moldura, garras quebradas, etc. pode não acionar o sensor. Alarmes falsos tais como vidro quebrando no meio de uma sala não irão ativar o sensor.
- Alarmes falsos são mais prováveis de ocorrer quando instalado em um circuito de 24 horas, em câmaras pressurizadas de vidro e áreas de plataformas de vidro. Da mesma maneira, quando instalado acima de pias, garagens residenciais e em outros cômodos pequenos com acústica "viva", alarmes falsos podem ser gerados. Em salas onde sons múltiplos podem refletir e eventualmente duplicarem o padrão da frequência da quebra de vidro, utilize sensores de choque.
- Instalar o PGx922 em um circuito de 24 horas irá aumentar os alarmes falsos. Instale o PGx922 em um circuito de perímetro, que é armado sempre que os contatos

da porta e da janela são armados. Para áreas ocupadas, a imunidade a alarme falso do PGx922 é melhor em salas com nível de barulho moderado.

**Especificações**

**Banda de Frequência (MHz) Europa e outras regiões:** PG4922 com classificação CE: 433 MHz; PG8922 com classificação CE: 868 MHz; PG9922 com classificação FCC/IC: 912-919 MHz

**Protocolo de Comunicação:** PowerG

**Verificação:** Assinalando em intervalos de 4 min.

**Alerta de Bloqueio:** Reportado sempre que ocorre um evento de bloqueio

**Bateria:** Bateria de lítio de 3 Vdo tipo CR-123, somente Panasonic, Sanyo ou GP

**Capacidade nominal da bateria:** 1,45 Ah

**Duração da bateria:** 5 anos (em utilização típica)

**Verificação da bateria:** Transmissão automática dos dados do estado da bateria como parte do relatório periódico de estado

**Microfone:** Eleticidade Omni direcional

**Alcance máximo de detecção:** 10 m (30 pés) caso a dimensão do vidro seja de 30 cm x 60 cm a 3 m x 3 m (10x10ft).

**Duração do alarme:** 4 segundos

**Imunidade RF:** 20 V/m, > até 1000 MHz, 10 V/m, > ate 2700 MHz.

**Limite de temperatura:** De -10 °Ca 50 °C (14°F le 120°F) em espaços cobertos

**Temperaturas de armazenamento:** De -20 °Ca 60 °C (-4°F le 140°F)

**Umidade:** 5% - 95% Sem condensação.

**Dimensão recomendada do vidro**

**Mínimo:** 0,3 x 0,6 m (1 x 2') ou espessura maior do vidro

**Placa:** 2,4 a 6,4 mm (3/32" para 1/4")

**Temperado:** 3,2 a 6,4 mm (1/8" para 1/4")

**Aramado:** 6,4 mm (1/4")

**Laminado:** 3,2 a 6,4 mm (1/8" para 1/4")

**Tamanho do quarto:** Não é maior do que 15 x 15m (45x45ft); Não é menor do que 3 x 3m (10x10ft)

**Distância mínima do vidro protegido:** 1m (3ft)

**Dimensões:** 88 x 62 x 30 mm (3.5 x 2.4 x 1.2 pol.)

**Peso (com bateria):** 74 g (2,6 oz)

**Material e cor da caixa de proteção:** Retardante de chama PC-ABS, branca

**Receptores Compatíveis**

Faixa 433 MHz: HSM2HOST4; HS2LCDRF(P)4; HS2ICNRF(P)4; PG4922

Faixa 868 MHz: HSM2HOST8; HS2LCDRF(P)8; HS2ICNRF(P)8; PG8922

Faixa 912-919 MHz: HSM2HOST9; HS2LCDRF(P)9; HS2ICNRF(P)9; PG9922

**CE** Europa: Os modelos PG4922 e PG8922 estão conforme os requisitos RTTE - Diretiva 1995/5/EC do Parlamento Europeu e do Conselho de 9 de março 1999.



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