

InnerRange Concept Alarm Panel



PERMACONN
leaders in wireless security technology

✓ Keyswitch wiring

Background: There are three (3) Outputs available.

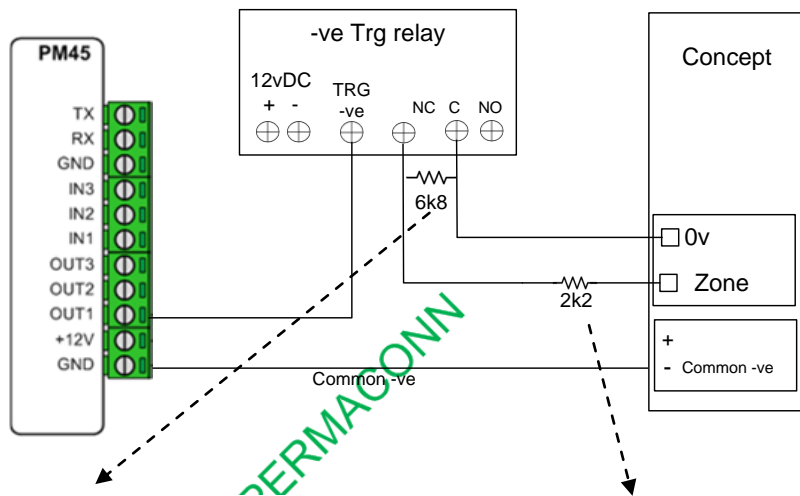
- Outputs are 'Open Collector' @50mA switching negative - for heavier loads a relay must be used.
- Outputs can be used for e.g. Keyswitch, opening gates or doors etc.
- Ensure there is a common negative between Permaconn and the device being switched.
- The outputs can be Opened, Closed or Pulsed remotely using the Permaconn Atlas web portal.
- The Pocket Secure App can only 'Pulse' the Outputs. A Pulse is approx 1sec.



Compatible with 'Pocket Secure' remote arming App, available on iTunes, Google Play and the Windows Phone Store.

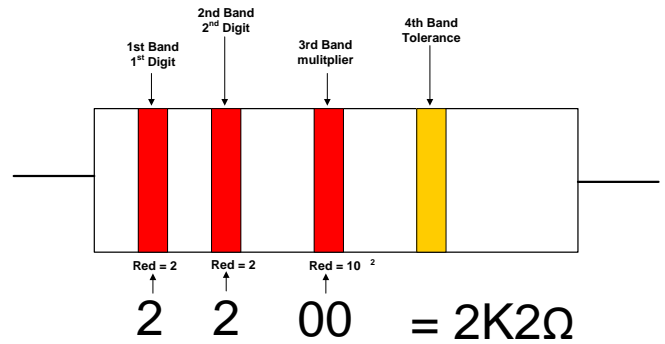
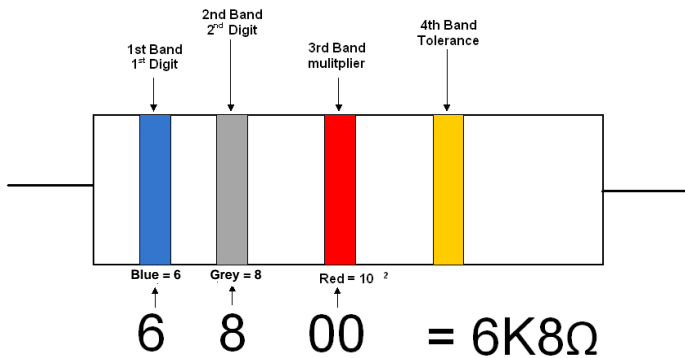
- These outputs when wired to a Keyswitch zone on the Alarm Panel can arm & disarm up to a maximum of three (3) areas when using 'Pocket Secure' app.
- Each area should be independently controlled using a separate Keyswitch zone.
- Arm/Disarm reporting **MUST be Enabled**. Pocket Secure App requires this for its status notifications. Test each Output by placing the +ve leg of a multi meter on the +ve terminal that supplies power to the Permaconn, then place the -ve leg of a multi meter on the Output terminal you wish to test. Pulse the selected Output the result should go from 0v DC to 12v DC for approx 1sec and back to 0vDC.

E.g. 1: Keyswitch wiring between Permaconn and InnerRange Concept Alarm Panel: Using a -ve Trigger Relay

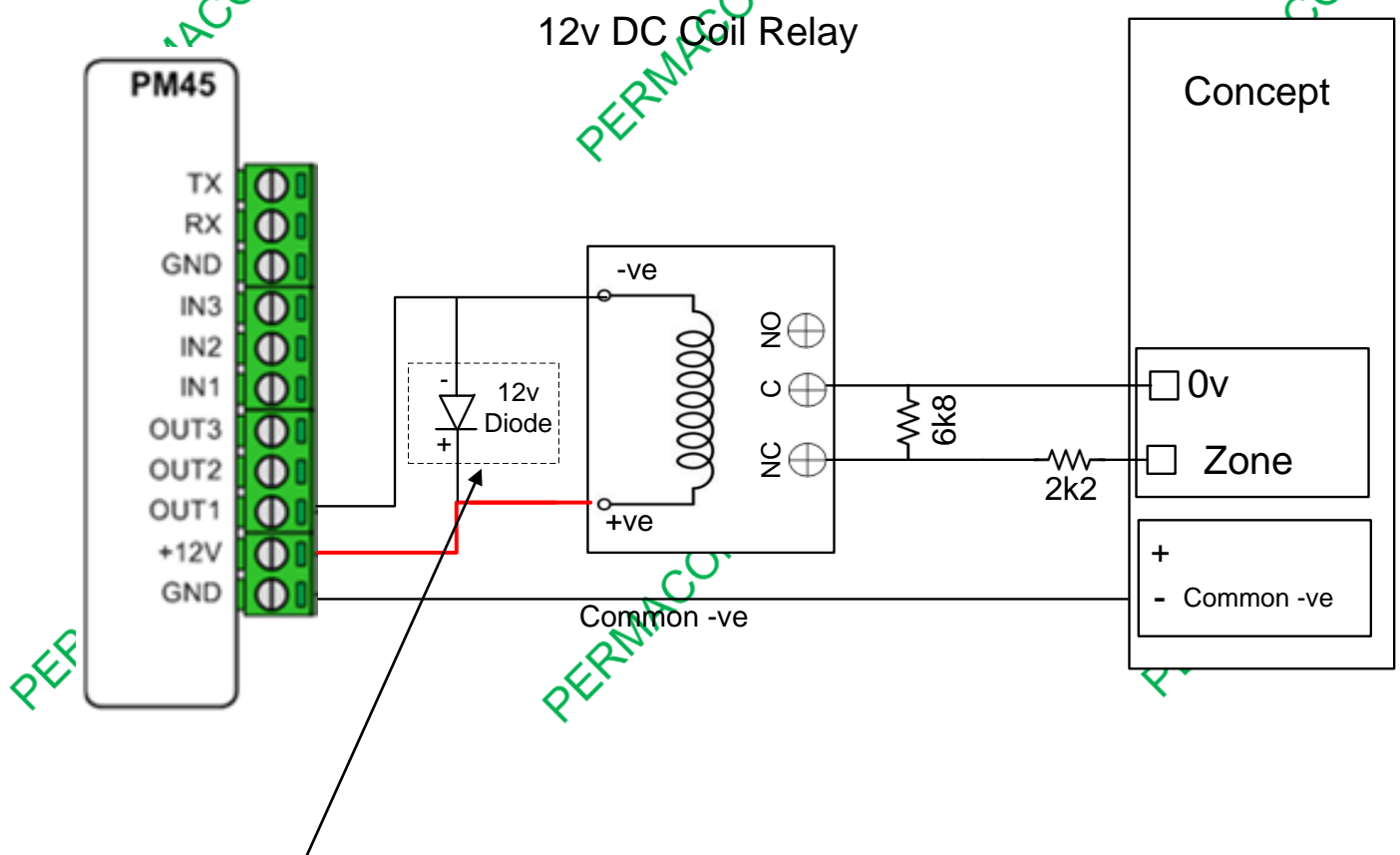


Concept 6K8Ω resistor

Concept 2K2Ω resistor

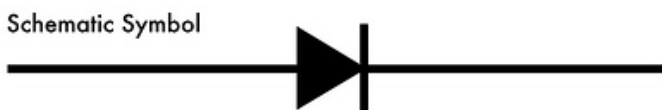


E.g. 2: Keyswitch wiring between Permaconn and InnerRange Concept Alarm Panel: Using a Coil Relay



The most common **function** of a **diode** is to allow an electric current to pass in one direction (called the **diode's** forward direction), while blocking current in the opposite direction (the reverse direction).

The diode is used to eliminate back EMF, which is the sudden voltage spike seen across an inductive load when its supply current is suddenly reduced.



Direction of "normal" diode current flow