HIGH SECURITY CONTACTS
INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS
RMS94-7, MSS100-7 AND MSS200-7

FLAIR ELECTRONICS

MSS200-7

PRINCIPAL OF OPERATION - Each switch case contains two reed switches. One reed switch is less sensitive than the other. This is the magnetic tamper. When the door is closed and the magnet is in the balanced position, the primary door reed switch closes and the magnetic tamper reed switch stays open. If an external magnet is placed next to the switch in an effort to bypass magnetic contact, the magnetic tamper will close causing an alarm.

MOUNTING: Mount the Switch Case and Magnet Case in door frame and door or window and window frame making sure that the Magnet is aligned with the Switch. The Switch and Magnet Cases should be well fixed in place and there should not be any movement within the door or door frame. The gap between Switch and Magnet Cases must be no more than 5/8".

MAGNET ADJUSTMENT: The position of the Magnet within the Magnet Case may be adjusted by screwing in or out. One complete turn of the threaded Magnet Holder is equal to 1/16" of travel.

1. Hook meter to Tamper Loop, White and Green wires.
2. If the Tamper Loop is closed then screw the Magnet into the case, away from the Switch, in 1/16" increments (one complete turn) until the Tamper Loop is open. Screw in the Magnet 1/8" more (two complete turns). This is the final Balanced Position and is typically 3/8" from the Switch in a steel door.
3. If the Tamper Loop is open then screw out the Magnet, toward the switch, in 1/16" increments (one complete turn) until the Tamper Loop is closed. Reverse direction and screw in the Magnet 1/8"(two complete turns), away from the Switch. This is the final balanced position and is typically 3/8" from the Switch in a steel door.
4. Hook meter to other Loop, Red and Green.
5. Open door or window and this Loop will open.

WIRING: There are two recommended wiring configurations, both involving the addition of resistors. One configuration uses a single zone input to monitor for alarm and tamper, see Figure A. The other configuration uses two zone inputs, one zone for monitoring alarm and door status, the other zone for monitoring tamper, see Figure B. The Figure A configuration is recommended if your alarm panel can be programmed to distinguish the difference between an open circuit for alarm and a short circuit for tamper. If this is not possible, then the Figure B configuration is recommended.

TESTING: See Figure A - Make all loop test readings with door closed. When a 1k Ohm resistor is installed:

1. With the door open the loop will read open (Infinite Ohms)

2. With the door closed and the switch balanced the loop will read 1k Ohm

3. With the door closed and showing a tamper condition the loop will read 0.0 Ohms

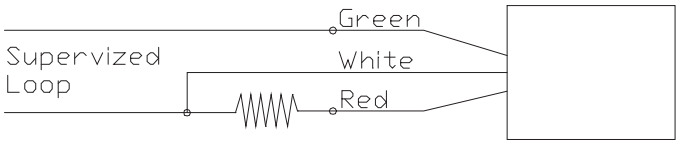

FIGURE A:

WIRING DIAGRAM
SINGLE ZONE INPUT
WITH 1k Ohm RESISTOR

TESTING: See Figure B - Make all loop test readings with door closed. When two (2) 1k Ohm resistor are installed:

1. With the door open the loop will read open (Infinite Ohms) and the tamper loop will read 1k Ohm

2. With the door closed and the switch balanced the loop will read 1k Ohm and the tamper loop will read 1k Ohm

3. With the door closed and showing a tamper condition the alarm loop will read 1k Ohm and the loop will read 0.0 Ohms

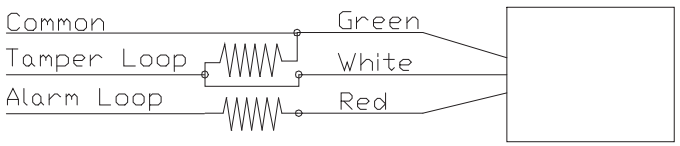

FIGURE B:

WIRING DIAGRAM
TWO ZONE INPUT
WITH 1k Ohm RESISTORS