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PROA7-EAE Security System Control Panel

Installation and Setup Guide

This Quick Installation Guide provides the basic steps to install the Burglar and Fire Alarm Control Panel quickly and easily, using the built-in programming defaults. The control panel is designed to be mounted on a wall using the backplate.

STEP 1 - Installing the Rechargeable Backup Battery and Power Connector

1. Remove the left side cover to gain access to the PROLTES-EU communication module.
2. Remove the PROLTES-EU communication module from the control panel.
3. Install the SIM in the communication module. Refer to Figure 2.
 - a. Slide the metal lock to unlock the SIM card holder.
 - b. Open the hinged SIM card holder.
 - c. Fully insert the SIM card into the slot in the SIM card holder.
 - d. Close the hinged SIM card holder and slide the metal lock to secure it closed.

NOTE: It may be necessary to apply downward pressure on the SIM card to slide the lock.

4. Reinstall the PROLTES-EU communication module into the control panel.
5. Reinstall the left side cover.
6. Remove the right-side cover.
7. Insert the Battery Pack into the case.
8. Connect the battery connector to the receptacle on the PC board.
9. Connect the power cable to the GND and +9V terminals on the backplate (see figure 3). Refer to Table 1 for wire gauge and length. **Do not apply power at this time.**
10. Reinstall the right-side cover.

PROWIFIZW-EU and PROLTES-EU Communications Module Note: Refer to the **Specific Module Installation** section in the online *Installation & Setup Guide* (P/N R800-27956A or newer) for installation instructions.

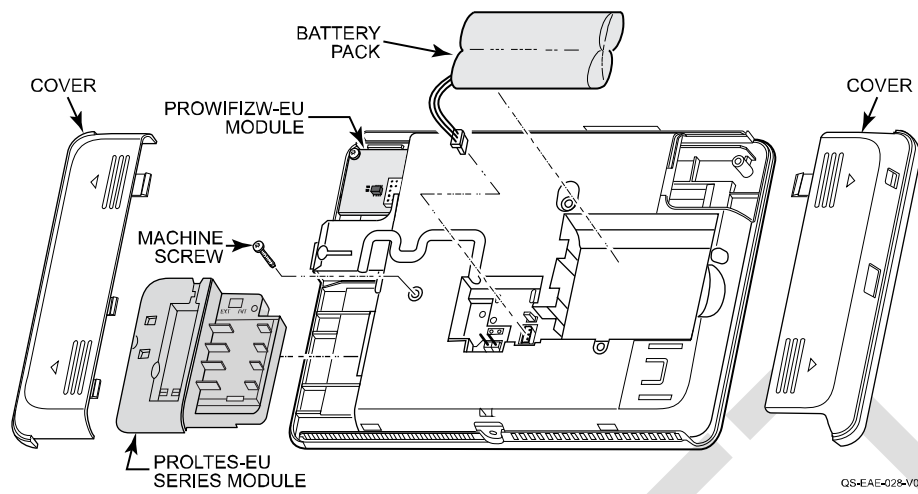


Figure 1 – PROA7-EAE Assembly

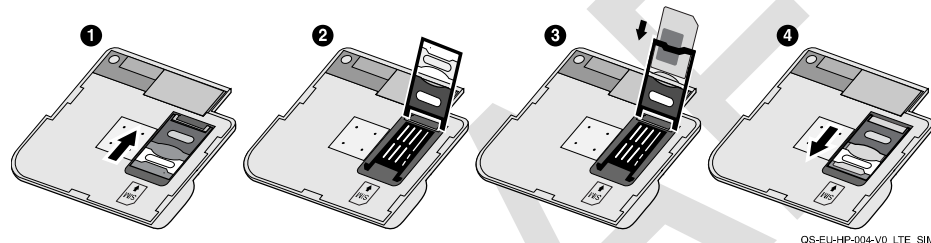


Figure 2 - PROLTES-EU SIM Card Installation

Wiring the Transformer to the Backplate

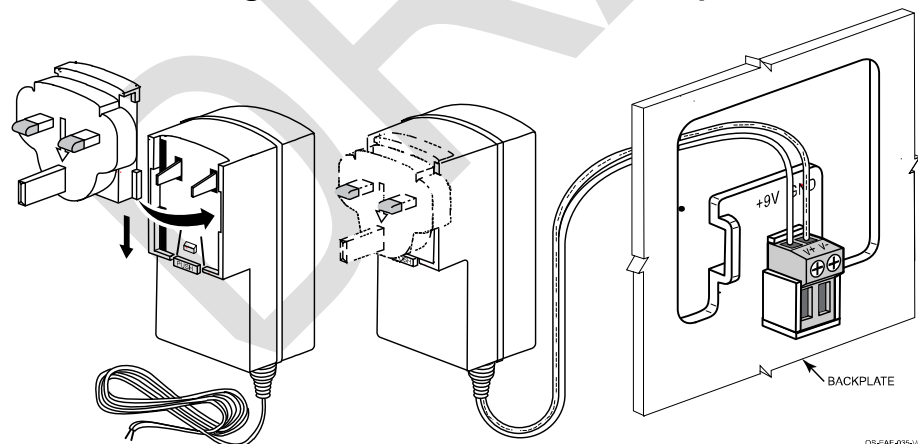


Figure 3 – Wiring the Transformer

Mounting the Backplate to a Wall (Refer to Figure 4)

1. Secure the backplate to the wall with 4 screws.
2. Install the Tamper Screw as shown (if required).
3. Secure the Control to the backplate by aligning the slots on the backplate and sliding the unit up until tabs on the wall mount are engaged. Then push it toward the wall until to lock it in place.
4. Secure the Control with the set screw.

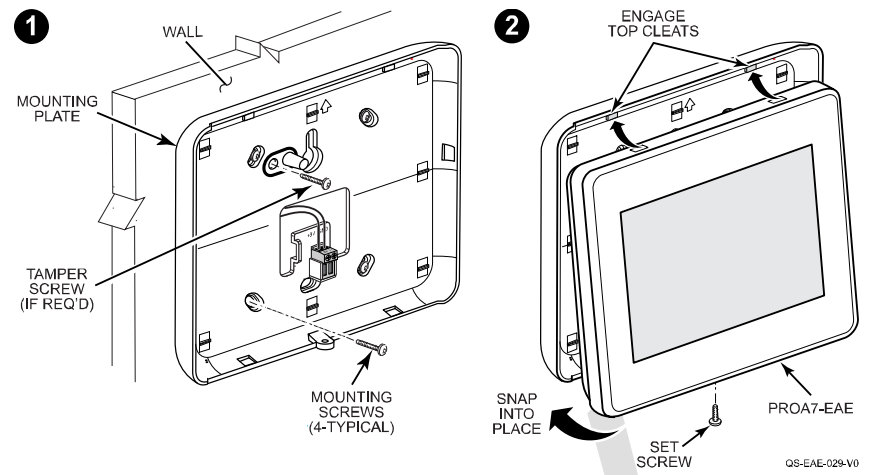


Figure 4 – Wall Mount Installation

STEP 2 - Setting up the Communication Links

NOTE: Do not connect to a receptacle controlled by a switch.

By default, the control panel is pre-installed with the PROLTES-EU LTE communicator. Plug the power supply into a 24-hour, 240VAC unswitched outlet. Upon power-up, the "Please Standby!" will be displayed on the home screen and the communicator connects to the Etisalat Cloud Services.

Optional: Settings → Wi-Fi → Master User Pin (User Code) → Wi-Fi Networks, Add Networks Manually, or WPS → Enter required information and/or follow prompts → Save.

STEP 3 – Registration, Programming, and Testing

The control panel is preregistered from the factory and is ready to communicate through cellular upon power up. Programming and Testing is conducted through the Etisalat Cloud Services or the local programming mode.

IMPORTANT!

Once the programming procedure has started and the unit is powered up, do not remove power, disconnect the battery, or open the case. Disconnecting power or activating the tamper switch can cause unpredictable programming results.

Testing the System

The following test modes are available:

- Test Sensors (Walk Test)
- Test Communicator

Enter Test mode (Walk Test)

1. Select **Test** and enter the Master User Pin (User Code).
2. Select **System Tests**.
3. Select Test Sensors. The system enters Walk Test mode. Follow the prompts.
4. Open each protected door and listen for three beeps from the keypad, followed by the zone's Voice Descriptor. Identification of each faulted protection point, battery and signal strength appears on the display.
5. Walk in front of the motion sensor and listen for three beeps and the zone's voice descriptor.
6. When testing is complete, select **End Test** and follow the prompts.
7. Select the **etisalat** icon to return to the home screen.

Shutting Down the System

To avoid corrupting the control's memory, before removing power from the system:

1. Disarm the system.
2. Wait 30 seconds.
3. Unplug the power supply.
4. Disconnect the battery.

Features and Capacities

Feature	Details
Partitions	4
Maximum Devices	128 PROSIX Intrusion/Fire Zones
Z-Wave™	Supports up to 78 Z-Wave devices with the following maximums: Light Modules..... 60 Door Lock: 6 Z-Wave Thermostats: 6 Garage Door Controls..... 6
Security Pins (User Codes)	96 Includes Master Pin (#1)
Event Log	4,000 events
Communication Bands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WCDMA Bands: BI, BIII, and BVIII for 3G • LTE Bands: B1, B3, B7, B8, B20, and B28A for 4G

Specifications

Dimensions:	200mm (7.875") W x 146mm (5.75") H x 25.4mm (1.0") D
Voltage Input:	Use Only Shenzhen Honor Electronics Co., Ltd Model ADS-25SGP-12 09023E (P/N 902507682100203R) or Moso Power Supply Technology Co, Ltd Model MSA-C2500IC9.0-24P-zz (Resideo P/N R300-12262) – 110-240VAC, 50/60 Hz, 9VDC, 2.5A.
24-Hour Backup Battery:	P/N 300-11186: Rechargeable Backup Battery: Lithium-ion battery pack rated at 3.65V, 5000mAH
Operating Temperature	0 °C - 49 °C (32 °F - 120 °F) NOTE: Backup battery only charges at temperatures below 45 °C (113 °F).

THIS SYSTEM MUST BE CHECKED BY A QUALIFIED TECHNICIAN AT LEAST ONCE EVERY THREE (3) YEARS.

Contacting Technical Support

PLEASE, before you call Technical Support, be sure you: READ THE INSTRUCTIONS!

- Determine that the power supply and/or backup battery are supplying proper voltages.
- Verify your programming information where applicable.
- Note the proper model number of this product, and the version level (if known) along with any documentation that came with the product.
- Note your Resideo customer number and/or company name.

Keeping this information handy will make it easier for us to serve you quickly and effectively.

The Limitations of this Alarm System

While this system is an advanced design security system, it does not offer guaranteed protection against burglary or fire or other emergency. Any alarm system, whether commercial or residential, is subject to compromise or failure 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 in the United States, 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. Moreover, 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 upon the nature of the fire and/or the locations 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 Motion Detectors can only detect intrusion within the designed ranges as diagrammed 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 protected area approaches the temperature range of 90° to 105°F, 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 sound 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 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 or waken deep sleepers.
- 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 10 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. Installing an alarm system may make one eligible for lower insurance rates, 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.

This equipment should be installed in accordance with National Electrical Code, NFPA 70, Standard for the Installation of Residential Fire Warning Systems, CAN/ULC-S540 and Chapter 2 of the National Fire Alarm Code, ANSI/NFPA 72 (National Fire Protection Association, Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269). Printed information describing proper installation, operation, testing, maintenance, evacuation planning, and repair service is to be provided with this equipment.

Warning: Owner's instruction notice: 'Not to be removed by anyone except occupant'

Warning: this unit includes an alarm verification feature that will result in a delay of the system alarm signal from the indicated circuits. The total delay (control unit plus smoke detectors) shall not exceed 60 seconds. No other smoke detector shall be connected to these circuits unless approved by the local authority having jurisdiction.

NOTE: Each protected circuit within this control is supervised.

SUPPORT & WARRANTY

See Installation and Setup Guide P/N R800-27956A or higher. For the latest documentation, warranty, and online support information, please go to:

www.resideo.com

Recommendations for Proper Protection

The Following Recommendations for the Location of Fire and Burglary Detection Devices Help Provide Proper Coverage for the Protected Premises.

Recommendations for Smoke and Heat Detectors

With regard to the number and placement of smoke/heat detectors, we subscribe to the recommendations contained in the National Fire Protection Association's (NFPA) Standard #72 noted below.

Early warning fire detection is best achieved by the installation of fire detection equipment in all rooms and areas of the household as follows: For minimum protection a smoke detector should be installed outside of each separate sleeping area, and on each additional floor of a multi-floor family living unit, including basements. The installation of smoke detectors in kitchens, attics (finished or unfinished), or in garages is not normally recommended.

For additional protection the NFPA recommends that you install heat or smoke detectors in the living room, dining room, bedroom(s), kitchen, hallway(s), attic, furnace room, utility and storage rooms, basements and attached garages.

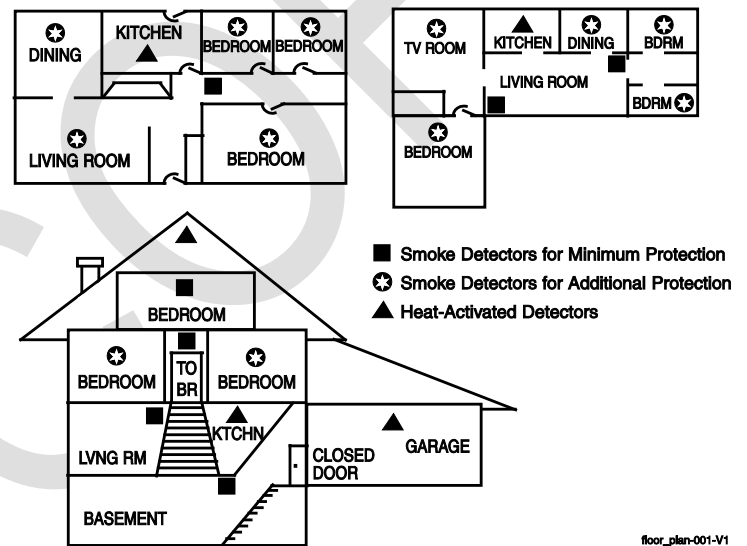
In addition, we recommend the following:

- Install a smoke detector inside every bedroom where a smoker sleeps.
- Install a smoke detector inside every bedroom where someone sleeps with the door partly or completely closed. Smoke could be blocked by the closed door. Also, an alarm in the hallway outside may not wake up the sleeper if the door is closed.
- Install a smoke detector inside bedrooms where electrical appliances (such as portable heaters, air conditioners or humidifiers) are used.
- Install smoke detectors at both ends if the hallway is more than 40 feet (12 meters) long.
- Install smoke detectors in any room where an alarm control is located, or in any room where alarm control connections to an AC source or phone lines are made. If detectors are not so located, a fire within the room could prevent the control from reporting a fire or an intrusion.

This Control Complies with NFPA Requirements for Temporal Pulse Sounding of Fire Notification Appliances

Recommendations for Proper Intrusion Protection

- For proper intrusion coverage, sensors should be located at every possible point of entry to a home or premises. This would include any skylights that may be present, and the upper windows in a multi-level building.
- In addition, we recommend that radio backup be used in a security system. This will ensure that alarm signals can be sent to the alarm monitoring station in the event that the communications are out of order (if connected to an alarm monitoring station).



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CAUTION:

Risk of fire or explosion if the battery is replaced by an incorrect type. Replacement of a BATTERY with an incorrect type can defeat a SAFEGUARD. Disposal of a BATTERY into fire or a hot oven, or mechanically crushing or cutting of a BATTERY, can result in an EXPLOSION. Leaving a BATTERY in an extremely high temperature surrounding environment can result in an EXPLOSION or the leakage of flammable liquid or gas. A BATTERY subjected to extremely low air pressure may result in an explosion or the leakage of flammable liquid or gas.



The product should not be disposed of with other household waste. Check for the nearest authorized collection centers or authorized recyclers. The correct disposal of end-of-life equipment will help prevent potential negative consequences for the environment and human health.

Any attempt to reverse-engineer this device by decoding proprietary protocols, de-compiling firmware, or any similar actions is strictly prohibited.



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