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# AL155 Trouble Shooting

The probe's sensor is a coil of wire wrapped around an iron rod. Its resistance is 700 to 800 ohms. The red and black wires connect to the coil. It is encapsulated in epoxy to protect it from physical damage. The cable is made with an extra thick outer cover. There is a foil wrapper surrounding the red and black wires. There is a silver (bare) wire in the foil. False alarms will occur if moisture gets into the foil wrapper. Nicks in the outer cover and improper splices allow moisture to enter the cable. As moisture enters the cable, the resistance decreases. There must be at least 5 meg (million) ohms from the silver wire to the colored wires.

The ideal installation is without any splices. The use of cable other than that which is designed for the AutoAlert System is undesirable. Improper splices and unsuitable cable are major causes of false alarms.

To test the system, it is possible to rub your finger simultaneously on the three terminals to which the sensing probe is attached. This should cause the system to go into false alarm. This will occur with or without the sensor probe attached. Be sure the terminal screws are tight while making the test. If the system responds to this test, in almost all instances it indicates a properly functioning controller.

If false alarms occur, remove the sensor probe wires from the AutoAlert terminals. Let the electrical power remain turned on to the controller. If the false alarm stops, then the most likely cause of the problem is moisture in the sensor probe cable.

Note. If you are having false alarm problems try disconnecting the ground wire. In some cases this will solve the problem. Lightning storms are potential source of magnetic field disturbance. False alarms are likely during close storms. If many false alarms are experienced simply turn off your chime until the storm passes.