

TECHNICAL INFORMATION

Red coil cables 12vDC 175mA
 Blue coil cables 24vDC 88mA

Any strike can be converted to operate in either Fail Safe (PTL) or Fail Secure (PTO) mode. Carefully remove the rear cover and then the 2 x screws from the side of the strike body to permit removal of the solenoid and the 3 locking pins (1 x long, 2 x short). It is the placement of these pins in the strike body that will determine the mode of operation. Re-insert pins (refer to the illustrations for guidance) ensuring plunger is positioned in the solenoid with the tapered end towards pins. Replacement pin kit available. Re-assemble and fix solenoid back into place with the 2 x screws.

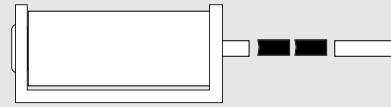
GENERAL INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

- 1 It is important to note that all rebate strips or door stops are to be fitted before installing these strikes.
- 2 Check with a suitable meter that the regulated power supply or controller being used to operate the strike can provide the required voltage within a +/- 15% tolerance, and that the voltage can be maintained during operation under all circumstances. **WARNING - CONNECTION OF AN INCORRECT VOLTAGE MAY RESULT IN DAMAGE NOT COVERED BY THE PRODUCT WARRANTY.**
- 3 These strikes have been designed for use in weather protected areas and under normal circumstances they do not require any maintenance. **DO NOT OIL OR LUBRICATE.**
- 4 When fitting strike to double door sets, the leaf housing the strike must be securely bolted in the closed position during installation and operation, and a rebate strip or frame stop fitted to prevent door travel.

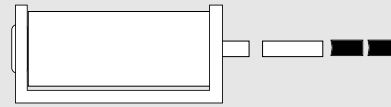
DOOR LATCH POSITIONING

- 1 To enable the ES310/3100 to be located in the door frame, first mark the position of the "Front Face of Lock Tongue" on the door frame.
- 2 The plastic template supplied has a vertical line. 'Front Face of Lock Tongue' which will align with the line drawn on the door frame. A 1mm gap has been built in to prevent the door exerting pressure on the strike when closed.

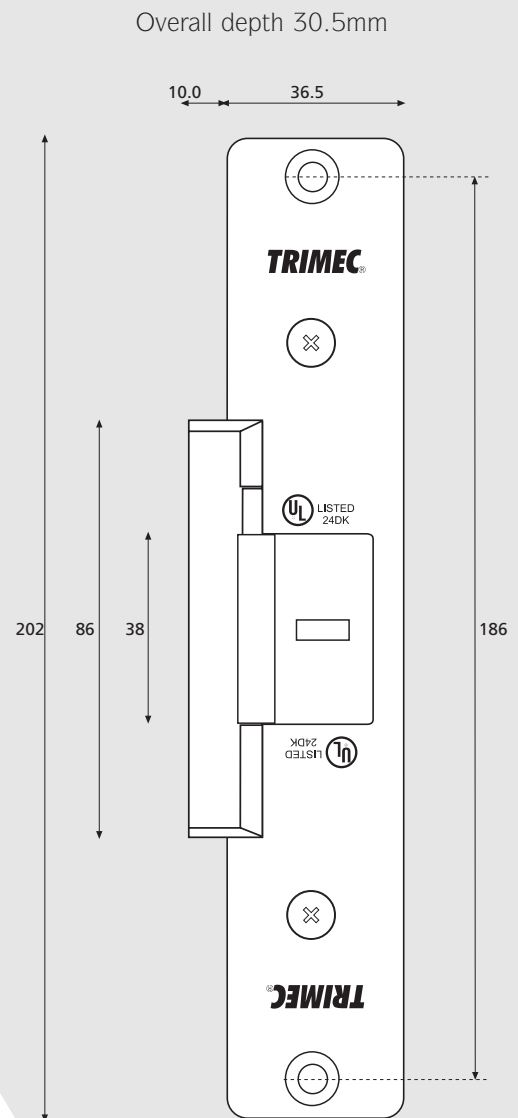
NOTE - The deadlatching trigger of the lock must not enter the strike 'keeper area' during closing operation.



Configuration for Power to Open/Fail Secure



Configuration for Power to Lock/Fail Open



FITTING THE STRIKE

- 1 Profile the door jamb using the template supplied or use the actual body of the strike as the template.
- 2 Position the strike and drill the two fixing holes. A set of fixing screws are supplied for fixing this product in a metal jamb.
- 3 Ensure that all wiring is correctly connected and mechanically free.
- 4 Install the strike temporarily in position and check that there is no mechanical interference between the door, the lock face plate or the face and extension lip of the strike during door closing.
- 5 Check that there is no pressure on the keeper of the strike when the door is closed.
- 6 When all the above checks are complete, secure the strike with appropriate screws and re-check operation.

FOR UL LISTED PRODUCTS

Wiring methods and materials shall be in accordance with the national electrical code, ANSI/NFPA 70-1993. Must be powered from a UL listed limited energy power source.

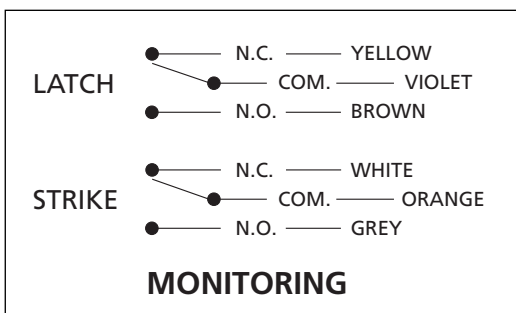
Dynamic Rating: Highest level

Static Rating: Highest Level

Endurance: 1 million cycles

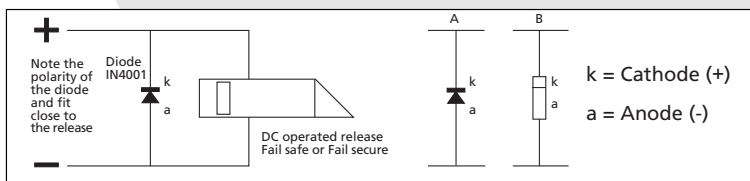
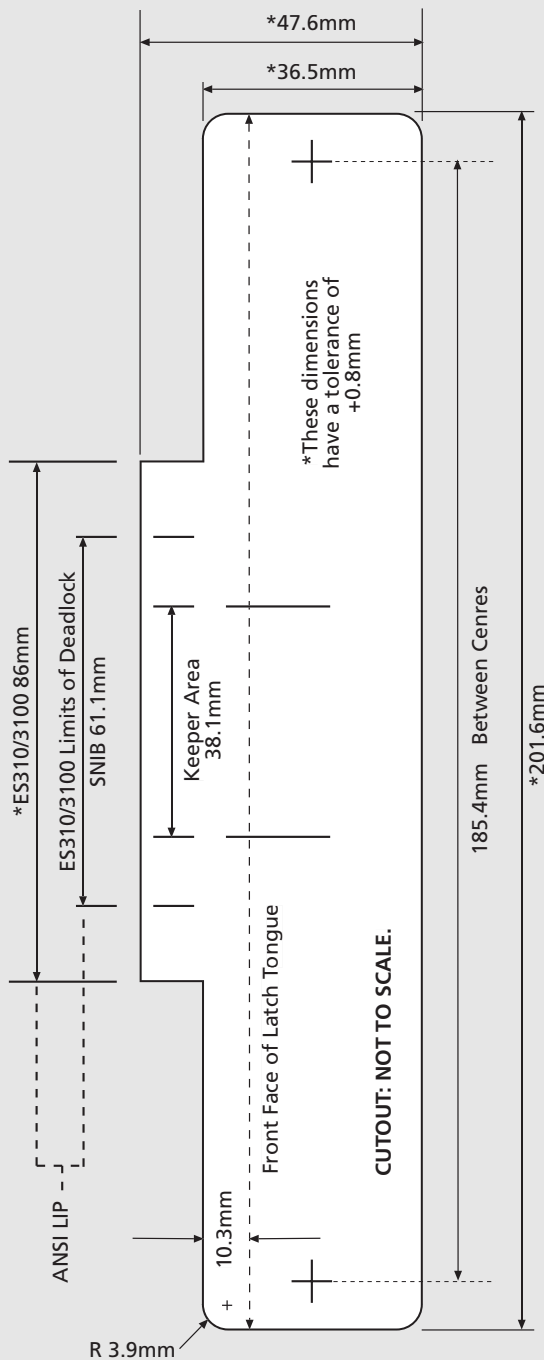
MICROSWITCH MONITORING

The ES3100/3200 series is fitted with two 1 amp (UL: 125vAC 3 amp) changeover microswitches to monitor the latch position and the strike status. Connection instructions are on the back cover of the electric strike.



WARRANTY

This product is guaranteed for a period of **5 years** against defects in manufacture, workmanship or materials provided that all electrical and mechanical installation requirements are adhered to as per this instruction sheet. All third party and consequential claims are expressly excluded from this warranty.



DIODE CONNECTION

The use of the diode for the protection of electrical equipment from transient voltage strikes is recommended.

It is important that the diode is connected correctly, otherwise a short circuit may occur.

Illustrations A & B demonstrate two methods by which you may understand diodes.