

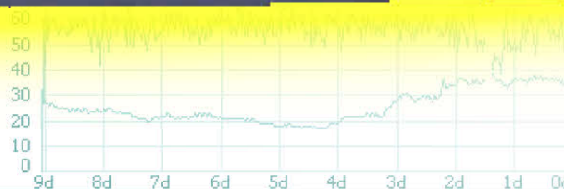
# APD-T01



ITWatchDogs

## Telephone Auto-Dialer

Sensors		
Temperature (F)	82.36 °F	
Relative Humidity	41 %	
Light Level	35	0:dark - 100:bright
Air Flow	21	20:still - 100:rushing
Sound Level	8	0:quiet - 99:loud
IO-1	99	0:0v - 99:5v
IO-2	99	0:0v - 99:5v



Unit Location: Somewhere  
Admin: [www.itwatchdogs.com](http://www.itwatchdogs.com) or Call 000.123.5678  
Support: [support@itwatchdogs.com](mailto:support@itwatchdogs.com) or Call 512.257.1462  
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## installation & user guide

# APD-T01 Telephone Autodialer

While the WeatherGoose monitor series provides IT administrators and facilities managers with a powerful combination of e-mail and SNMP-based alerts – what happens if your network connections go down and the messages can't be sent? Models equipped with dry-contact relays, such as the RelayGoose-II, can even trigger alarm lights or sirens via the relay outputs – but what if there's no one around to hear or see them?

The APD-T01 Telephone Autodialer provides another option. When combined with an ITWatchDogs monitoring unit equipped with output relays, such as a RelayGoose-II, and connected to a standard telephone line\*, the APD-T01 can be programmed to call up to nine different phone numbers and play a pre-recorded message to each person who answers, until one of them acknowledges the message by pressing the \* or # key on their phone. The unit can even be programmed to play one of two different messages, depending on which trigger input is activated, and to only call certain numbers for one trigger vs. another. It also has a built-in audible alarm, and is able to dial out even while running on battery power.



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\* Note that the APD-T01 is designed to work with a standard telephone line, a.k.a. "POTS" or Plain Old Telephone Service, and is not directly compatible with digital multi-extension office-phone systems. If standard telephone-line service is not available at your facility, you will need to contact your local phone company to have a dedicated line installed for the APD-T01 to use. Alternatively, if having such a line installed is prohibitively difficult or expensive, you may wish to consider the APD-G05, which incorporates a built-in GSM phone which can dial out wirelessly over the mobile-phone network instead.

# APD-T01 Telephone Autodialer

## Installation:

Your APD-T01 Telephone Autodialer should have come with the following items included in the box:

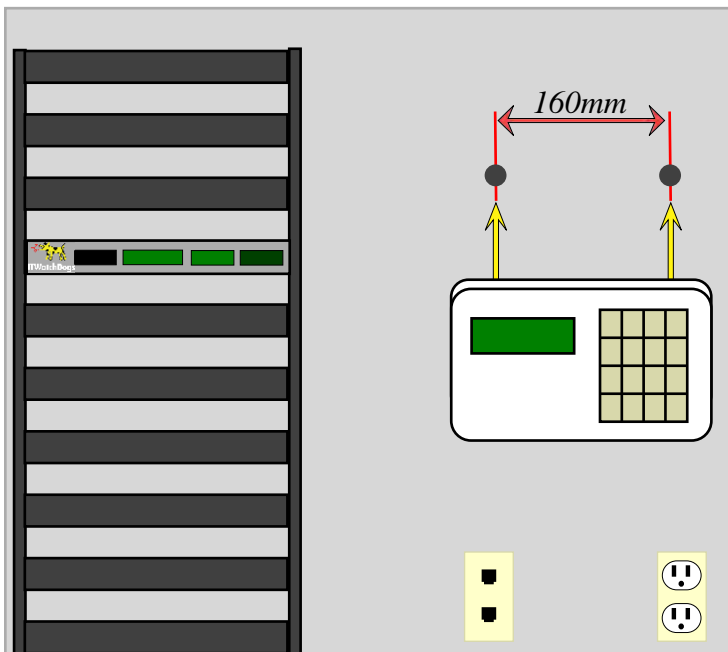
- (1) APD-T01 Autodialer
- (1) Telephone cable, 15 ft.
- (1) 12Vdc power supply
- (2) drywall anchors and matching screws.

In addition to the items in the kit, to install the APD-T01, you will need (at minimum):

- a 9V alkaline battery to install in the backup-battery compartment
- at least one length of 2-conductor alarm wire, to connect the APD-T01 to the dry-contact relay terminals on the RelayGoose-II.
- appropriate tools (Philips and flat-head screwdrivers, drill, ruler, stud finder, etc.) to mount the unit on the wall and to connect the wires to the terminal block

Before you proceed, make sure you've chosen an appropriate spot to mount the autodialer; ideally, it should be located near both a phone-line socket and an AC power socket, high enough on the wall to be easily operated. Don't worry too much about the distance between the autodialer and the monitoring unit(s); since the trigger is just a dry-contact relay signal, the trigger signal is essentially immune to interference from induced EM or RF noise, so the wiring between the autodialer and the monitoring unit can be dozens, or even hundreds of feet if necessary. (Just make sure the wiring is routed such that no one can trip over it, and that it can't get crushed or damaged by equipment rolling over it!)

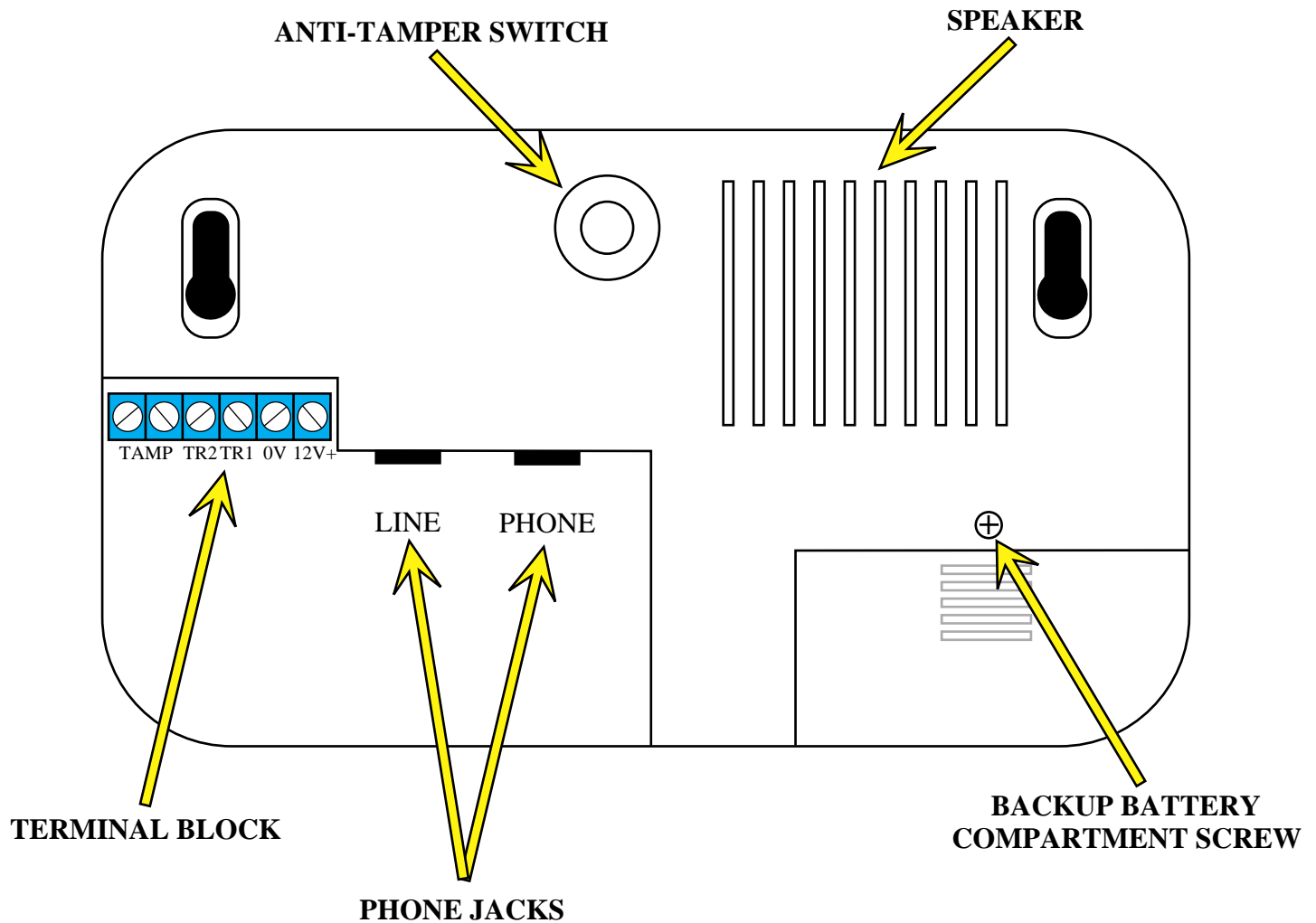
When choosing a spot for mounting, make sure that there is no electrical wiring or plumbing running behind the wall in the spot where you intend to drill holes for the drywall anchors.



*An example of mounting the APD-T01 Telephone Autodialer unit to the wall is shown here. The mounting holes should be drilled 160mm apart, using a drill bit just slightly smaller than the diameter of the drywall anchors; push the anchors into the holes, then use a philips-head screwdriver to screw the included fixing screws into the anchors. Make sure you leave about 2~3mm of the screw body protruding from the anchor, so that the APD-T01 can be hung onto the screw heads.*

*Also, be sure to make all of the necessary electrical connections and insert the 9V backup battery, as shown on the following pages, before hanging the unit on the wall.*

Before you mount the APD-T01 to the wall, turn it over so that you are looking at the back of the unit:



As you can see, the device provides two phone-jack connections so that a standard wall-mount or desktop telephone can be connected to the phone line along with the APD-T01, permitting that line to be used to make and receive standard telephone calls as well as alarm calls from the autodialer. If you don't need this feature, simply connect the telephone line to the LINE jack and leave the PHONE jack unconnected. **Be sure not to mix these two connections up, or the APD-T01 will not be able to dial out properly.**

The backup-battery compartment is secured with a small Philips-head screw. There is also a raised ridge on the compartment door to provide some friction-lock, so be careful when removing or replacing the cover. For now, go ahead and remove the cover, and set both it and the screw aside, but do not install the 9V battery just yet.

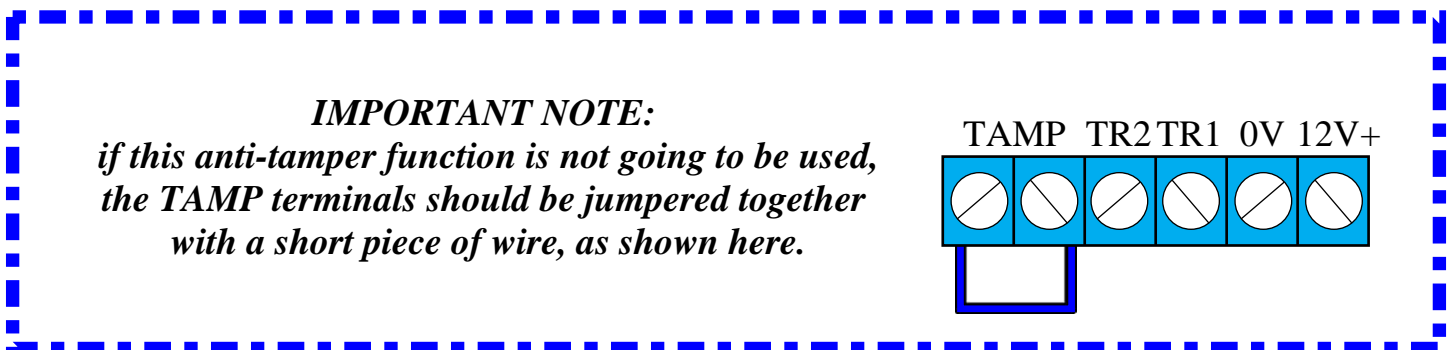
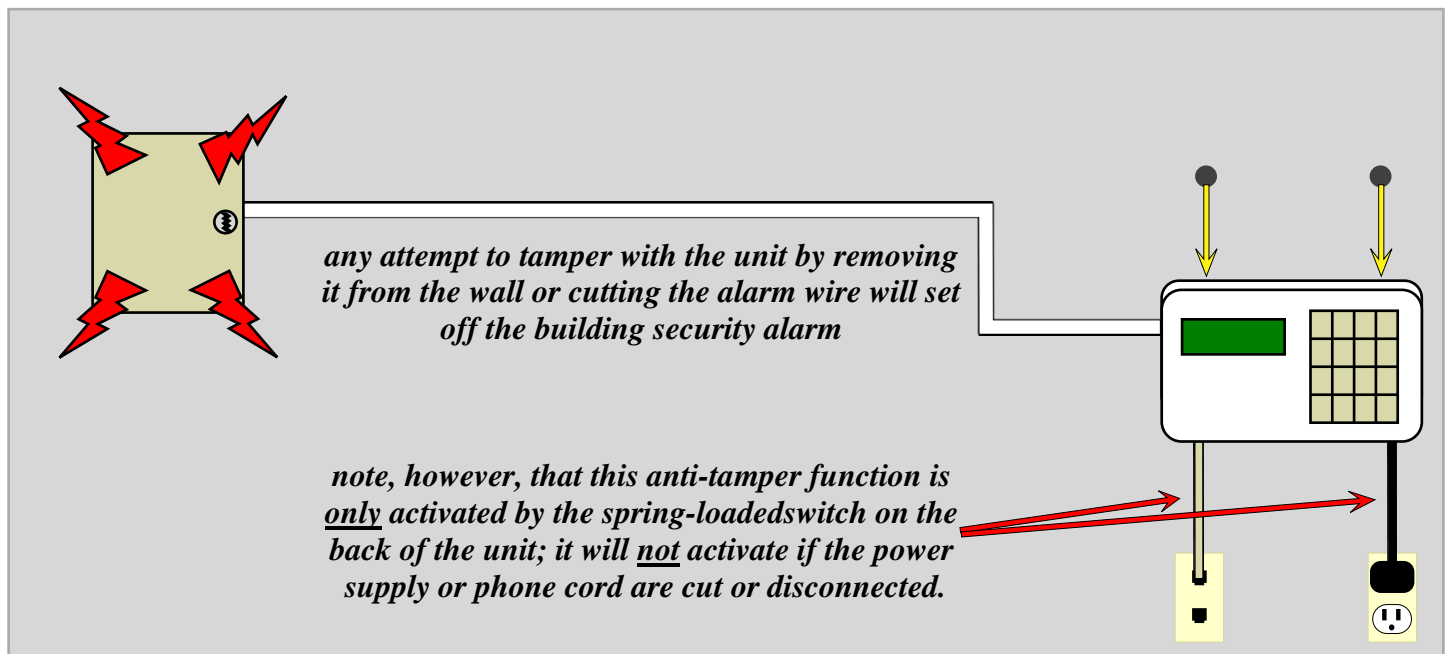
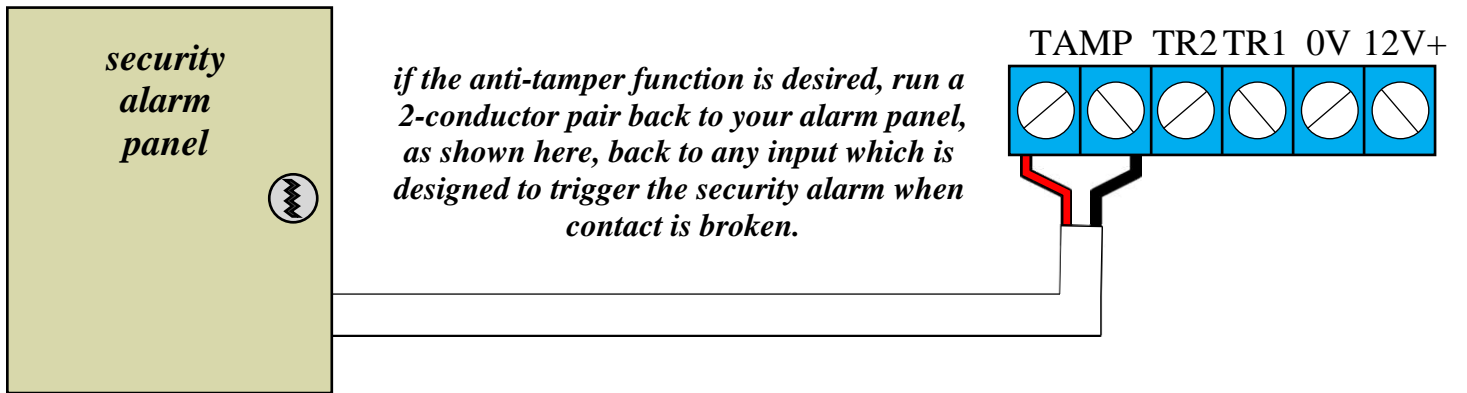
In addition to the 9V battery connector, you will find a small switch marked "Normal / Erase." Make sure this switch is in the "Normal" position.

The first thing to do is hook up the trigger and anti-tampering signals from the APD-T01 autodialer to the relay-equipped ITWatchDogs monitoring unit (and your building-alarm panel, if needed). For this, you will need at least one length of 2-conductor wire – while we recommend using 2-conductor alarm-panel wire such as Coleman Cable part# 511014501, Belden Wire & Cable part# 82442 8771000, or equivalent, any plain old 22 AWG copper wiring will suffice. Examples of these connections will be shown on the following pages. (For purposes of illustration, these examples will assume the use of a RelayGoose-II monitoring unit; however, the APD-T01 autodialer can be used with any ITWatchDogs monitoring unit or accessory equipped with appropriate dry-contact relay outputs.)

• **Connecting the anti-tamper switch signal:**

The terminals marked TAMP are an NC (Normally-Closed) dry-contact pair, intended for connection to a building-alarm panel. These contacts will remain closed as long as the unit remains mounted to the wall, keeping the anti-tamper switch depressed; if anyone attempts to physically tamper with the APD-T01 unit by removing it from the wall, the anti-tamper switch will be released and the TAMP contact pair will open.

Whether or not you wish to use this function is up to you; if you do, then you should run a length of 2-conductor alarm wire back to your alarm panel. (You could also, of course, run this signal back to one of the Analog Inputs on the monitoring unit itself, if you wish.) If not, you should jumper the two TAMP terminals together with a short piece of wire, as shown below.



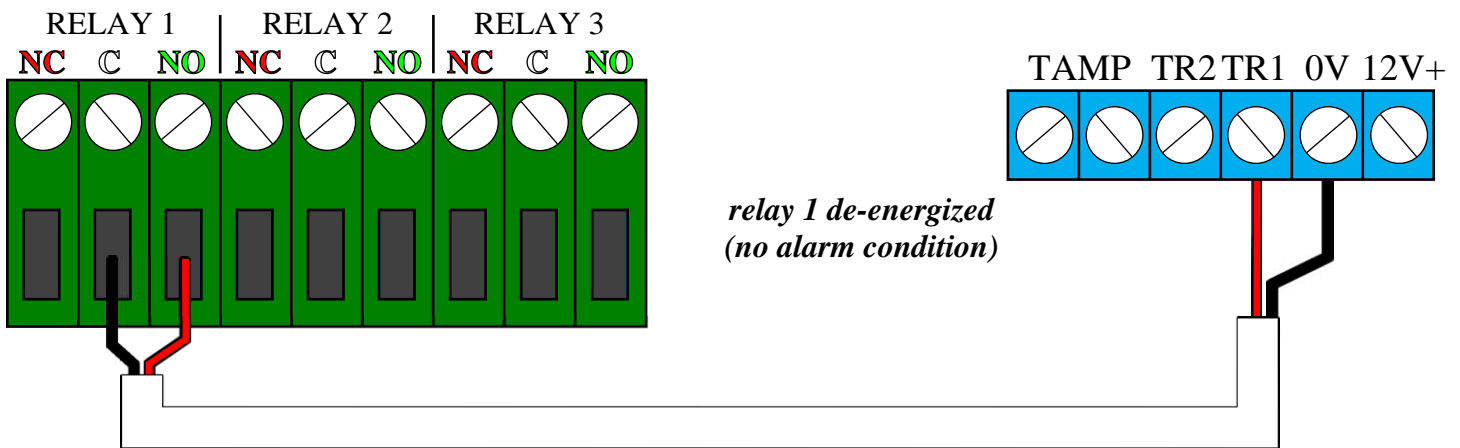
• **Connecting the trigger signals:**

The terminals marked TR1 and TR2 are dry-contact triggers which will activate the APD-T01 autodialer. Each of these inputs functions independently, allowing you to program the autodialer to dial one of two different lists of numbers and deliver one of two different recorded messages depending on which input is triggered. Used in combination with the RelayGoose-II's dry-contact relay outputs you could, for example, have the autodialer call a different set of numbers for a detected water leak on the floor vs. an over-temperature condition in the room; or, you could use a single autodialer in combination with two RelayGoose-IIs located in different racks to deliver a different alarm message specific to which rack's RelayGoose-II triggered the alarm. Some examples of these applications will be shown below.

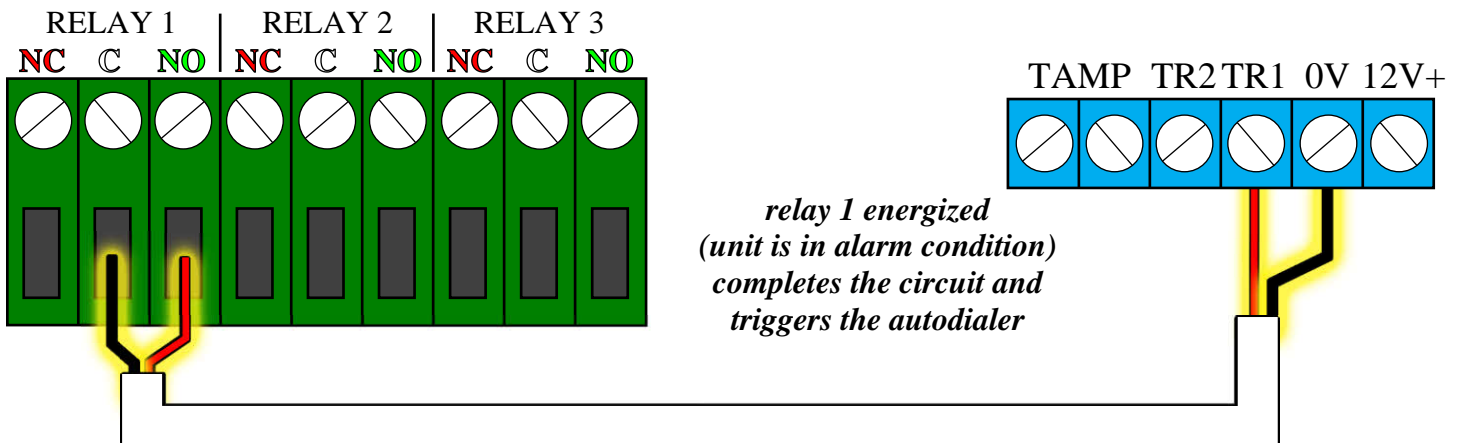
The TR1 and TR2 inputs are triggered when a contact closure grounds the input to 0V, which means that these inputs should be usually be connected to the NO (Normally Open) contact pairs of the monitoring unit's relays.

• **Example #1: One relay output, one trigger input**

The simplest application, of course, is using a single trigger input in combination with a single output from a single monitoring unit (in this example, a RelayGoose-II). Note that since the relay outputs on an ITWatchDogs monitoring device are true dry-contacts, you will need to bring the 0V (or DC ground) over from the APD-T01 autodialer terminals as well as the TR1 trigger signal, as shown here.



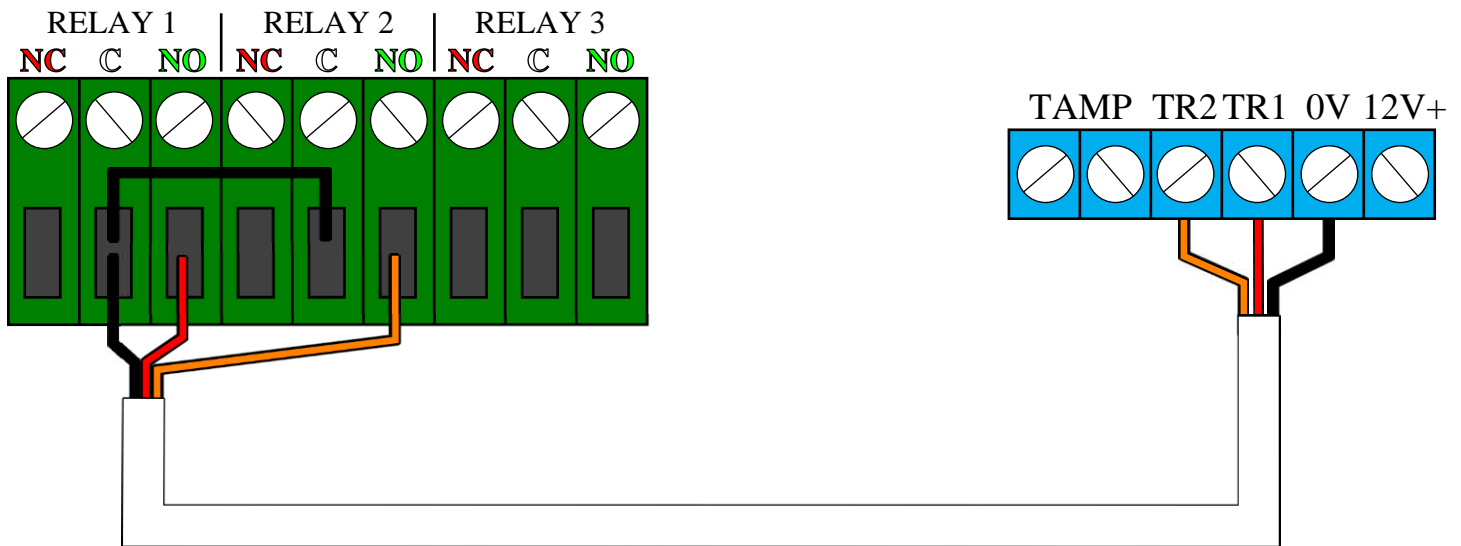
When wired as shown above, any alarm event associated with RELAY 1 in the RelayGoose-II will energize the relay, closing the circuit and activating the autodialer sequence. (Instructions on how to set alarms and associate them with the relays can be found in the *Setup Guide & User Manual* for your particular model of monitoring unit or accessory.)



• **Example #2: Using both trigger inputs from a single monitoring unit:**

As mentioned previously, the APD-T01 can be programmed to call different lists of phone numbers, and play a different recorded message, depending on which of its two trigger inputs are activated. This allows you to selectively determine which employees, facilities managers, or maintenance contractors are alerted to a problem at the facility, depending on the nature of the alarm.

An example of this kind of connection is shown here. Note that instead of running two pairs of wires from the autodialer to the relay outputs, we've only run a single 0V (DC ground) wire (shown in black) from one to the other, then jumpered the two "C" terminals together at the RelayGoose-II's terminal block. The primary reason for this is that the terminals on the APD-T01 autodialer are smaller than the ones on the relay output terminals, with less room for multiple wires to be inserted into a single terminal, so you will probably find it much easier to make this connection on the larger relay terminal block instead – especially since the (-) side of the DC power supply also has to be connected into the 0V terminal at the APD-T01 side. If the alarm-wire pairs are thin enough, though, there's no reason not to run two complete wire pairs between the APD-T01 and the monitoring unit to keep the wiring simpler and more consistent.

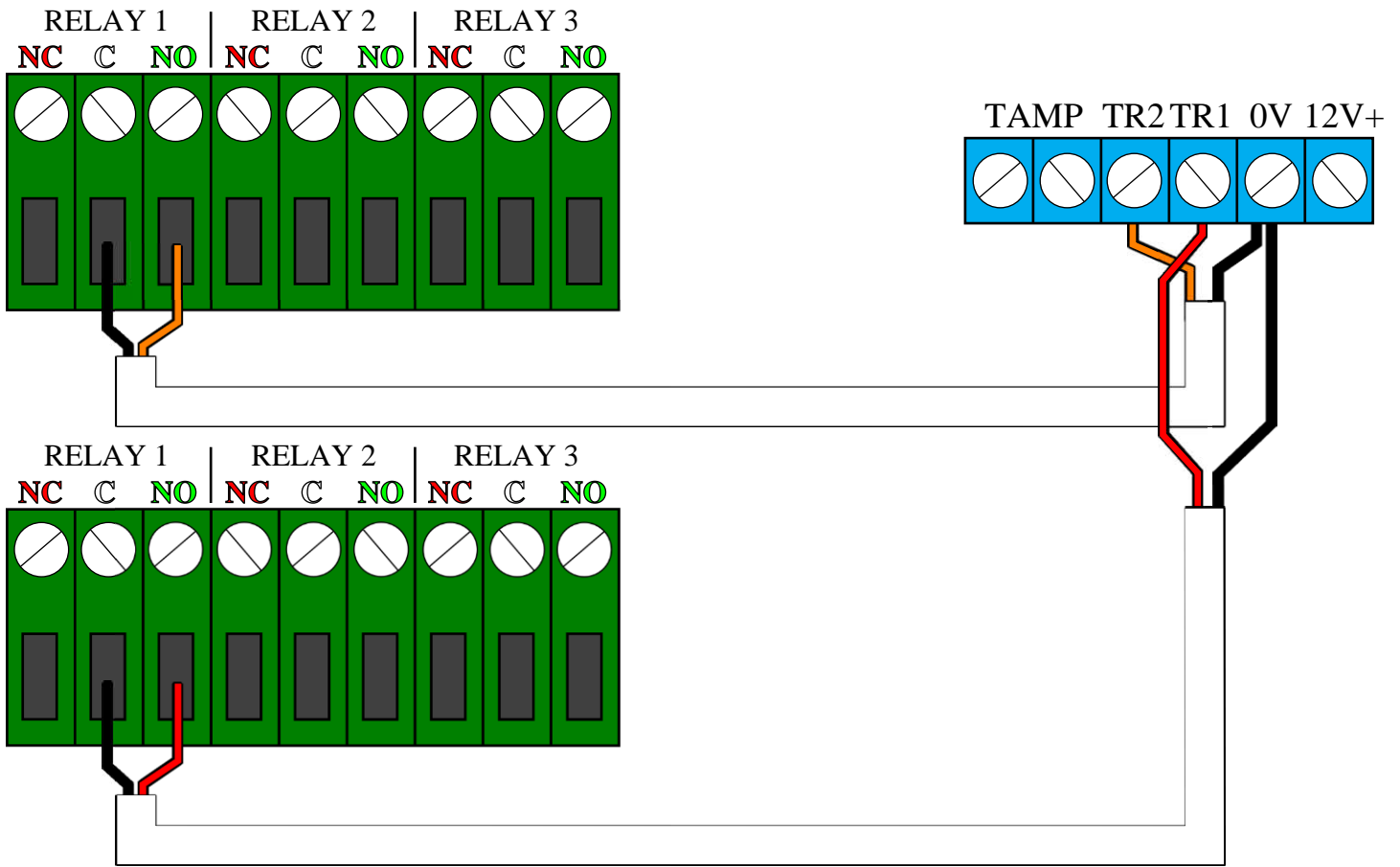


In this way, any alarm event associated with RELAY 1 will activate the dialing sequence and voice message associated with TR1, while any alarm event associated with RELAY 2 will activate the dialing sequence and voice message associated with TR2. (These assignments are, of course, completely arbitrary; you can use any of the monitoring unit's NO (Normally Open) relay outputs to trigger any of the APD-T01 autodialer's inputs, in whatever arrangement is most convenient to you.)

• **Example #3: Using a single dialer with two monitoring units**

A third possibility, for larger facilities that require more than a single monitoring unit, is to connect the relay output of two different monitoring units, one to each trigger input. By recording an appropriate message for each trigger, the dialer can then inform the recipient(s) of the call which relay outputs triggered the alarm.

Note that you will probably have the same issue here as in the previous example, when it comes to getting all of the wires to fit into the 0V terminal – namely, that unless the wires are particularly thin, you may have trouble getting all of the necessary connections to fit in the terminal. You might need to use a secondary terminal connection, such as a wire nut or a crimp block, to reduce the multiple wires down to a single connection.



Alternatively, by wiring the relay outputs in parallel, it is possible to trigger one APD-T01 from multiple monitoring units. As a practical matter, however, the wiring necessary to let more than a couple of monitoring units share one autodialer is likely to become complicated and difficult to manage, so as a general rule we would not recommend it.

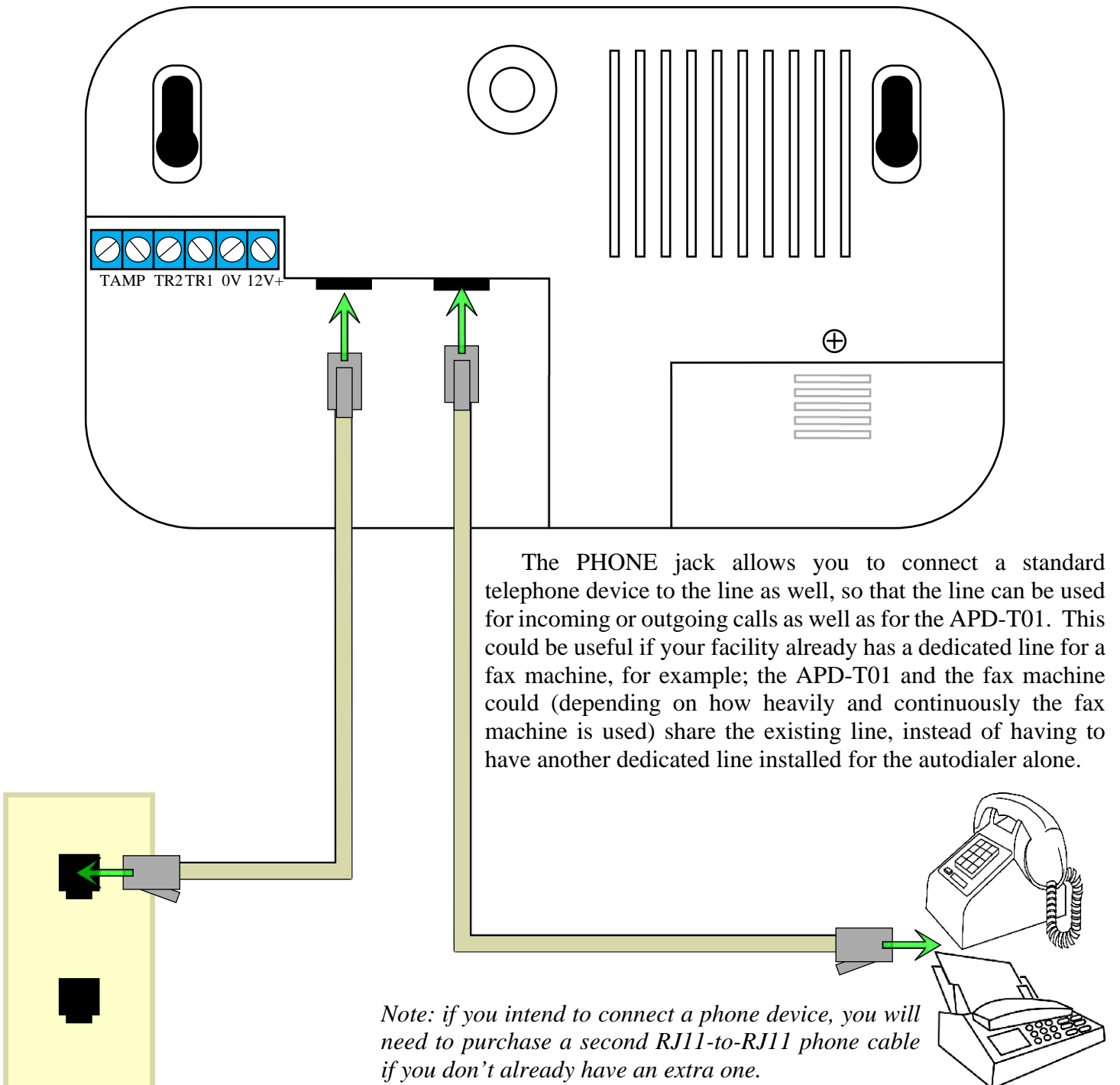


## • *Connecting the phone lines:*

The APD-T01 provides two RJ11-style modular phone-jack connections, marked LINE and PHONE.

The LINE connection, of course, should be connected to the actual phone line which the autodialer is to use. Ideally, this should be a standard telephone line (also known as POTS, or “Plain Old Telephone Service”); while it is entirely possible to connect it to a VOIP (voice-over-IP) adapter for use with the so-called “digital phone service” provided by many broadband-internet providers, this would obviously make the autodialer dependent upon the internet and your internal network remaining “live” which, depending on your intended application, might defeat the entire purpose of having the autodialer to begin with!

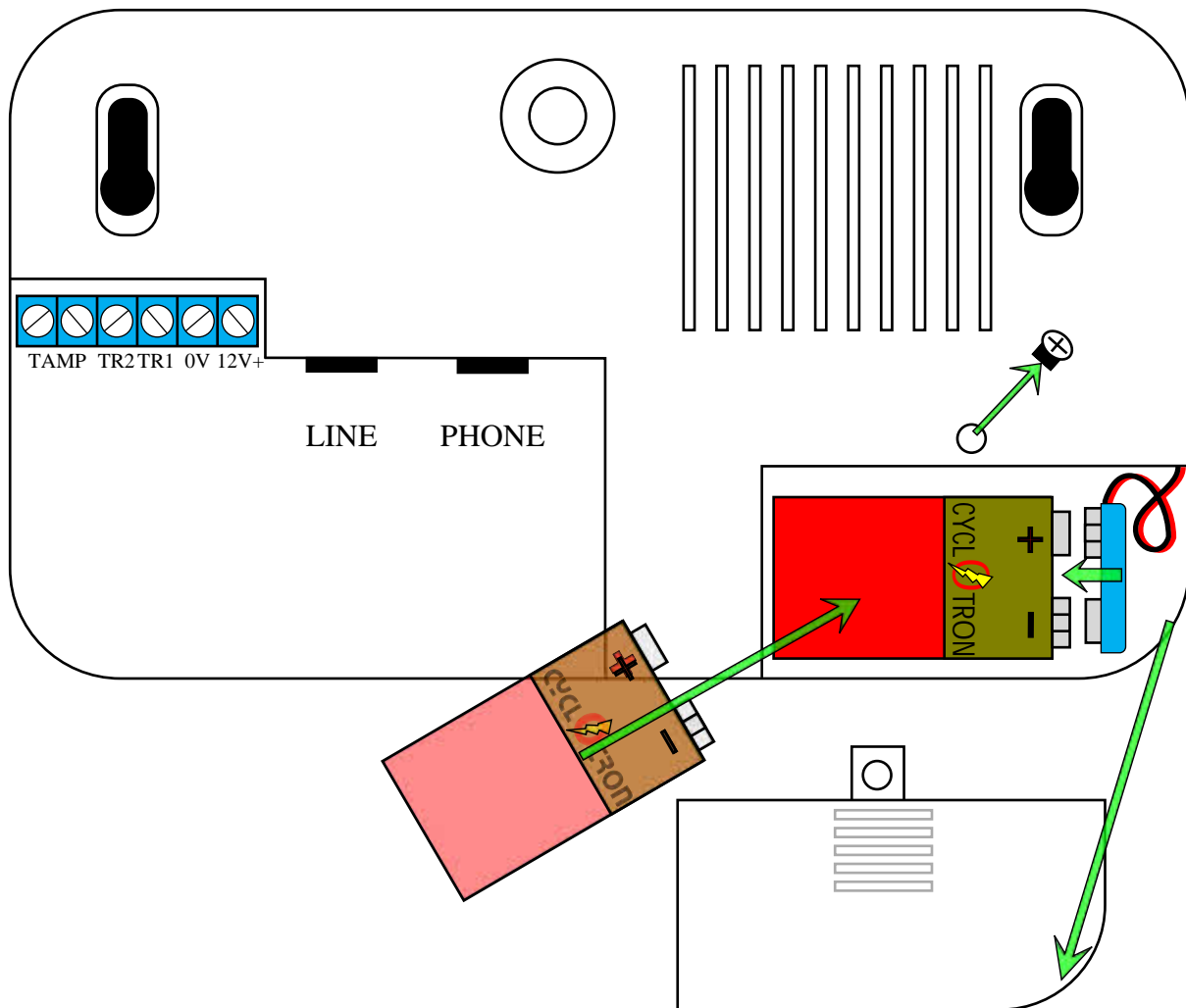
Note that the APD-T01 can not be directly connected to most multi-extension office phone/intercom systems, as they generally do not use standard telephone voltages and signaling conventions between the extension phones and the central control system.



• **Installing or replacing the 9V battery:**

To install the 9V backup battery (not included), simply use a small Philips-head screwdriver to remove the single locking screw holding the battery compartment cover in place, then slide the cover off the back of the APD-T01 body to expose the battery compartment. Inside, you will find a standard 9V battery clip; simply attach the 9V battery to the clip (making sure to observe the correct polarity), then place the battery inside the compartment and replace the cover and locking screw. (You will also see a switch marked NORMAL / ERASE inside the battery compartment; make sure it is in the NORMAL position.)

If the battery is installed correctly, the APD-T01 autodialer will beep once.



The backup battery should be replaced periodically – at least once a year – even if the APD-T01 is not displaying a “Low Battery” icon on its display, to insure correct operation of the unit. We would also recommend inspecting the battery every so often to make sure the battery isn’t damaged or leaking; if the battery doesn’t look right (discolored, swollen, leaking, visible corrosion around the terminals, etc.), or if the “Low Battery” icon shows on the display, the battery should be replaced immediately. Be sure to only use alkaline 9V batteries.

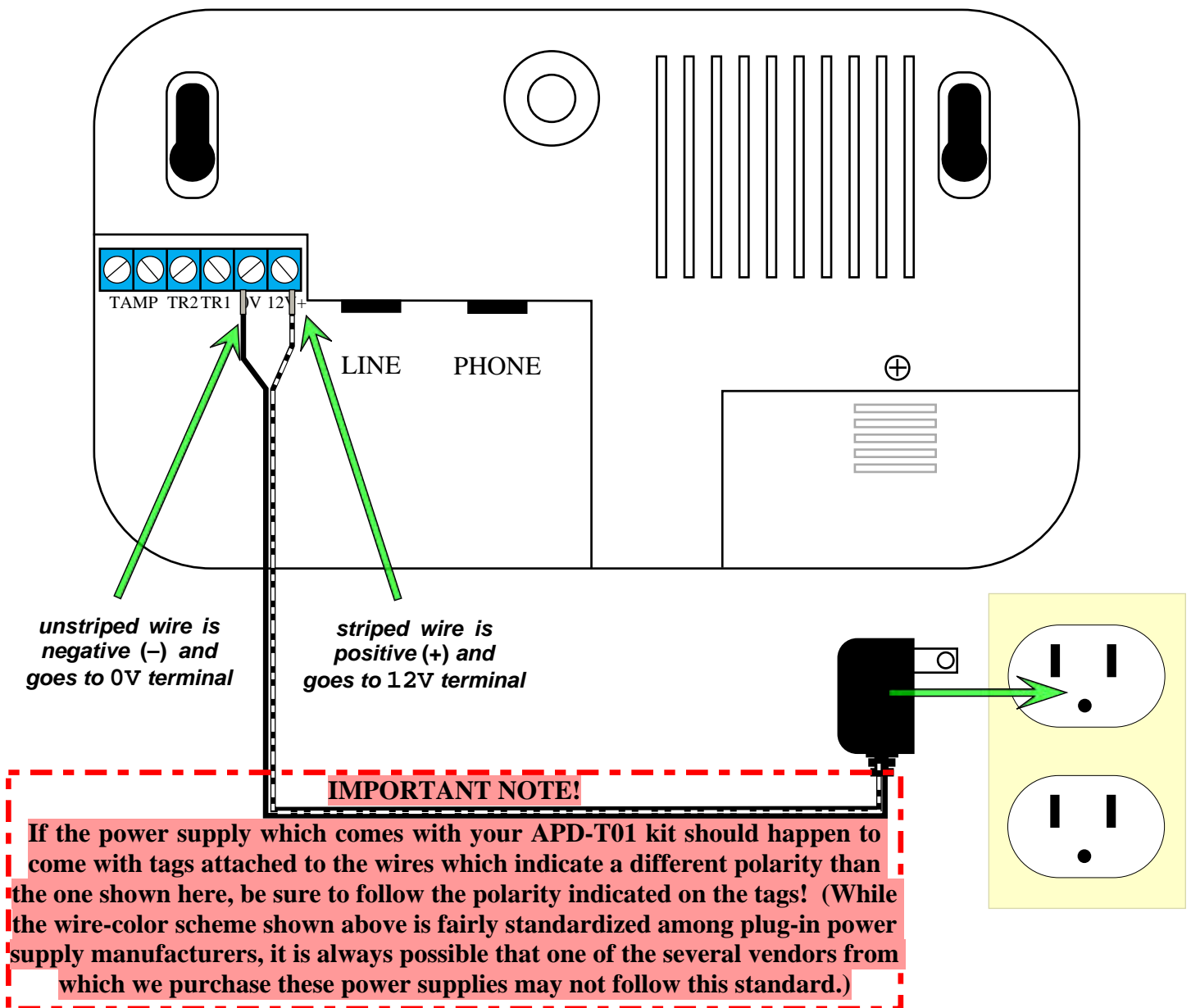
Before replacing the battery, make sure the unit has been turned **OFF** from the keypad – but do not disconnect the AC power supply from the wall socket! If both power sources are disconnected at the same time, the unit may forget its programming before you can reconnect the new battery.

Note also that if you have connected your APD-T01’s anti-tamper loop switch to your building-alarm panel, the anti-tamper switch will activate when you remove the unit from the wall, so you should make sure the security alarm is temporarily turned off beforehand.

• **Connecting the AC power adapter:**

The last item to be connected to the APD-T01 unit is the AC power adapter. The autodialer is powered by a standard 12VDC wall transformer-style power supply, similar to the one shown here, which is included with the APD-T01 kit. Note that while the standard AC power adapter included with the kit has a U.S.-style plug for 120VAC/60Hz operation, it is actually capable of worldwide voltage (100 ~ 240VAC) and line-frequency (50 / 60Hz) operation. It is also compatible with power strips which provide 208VAC via IEC C-13 sockets connected across two phases of a 3-phase power system, which are becoming increasingly common in larger IT installations; all that is required is the appropriate plug-and-socket adapter. Power supplies with non-U.S. plugs may also be available as an option; check with ITWatchDogs' sales department for more details.

The model included in the APD-T01 kit comes with two bare wires at the end, pre-stripped and tinned for insertion into the screw terminals. The proper connection is shown below:



Once the DC power supply has been connected, mount the autodialer onto the wall, making sure the anti-tamper switch is pressed in. You can now start programming the autodialer, as directed in the next section.

# APD-T01 Telephone Autodialer

## *Programming Guide:*

Now that you have the APD-T01 Telephone Autodialer connected and mounted to the wall, it's time to program it to dial phone numbers and play back a recorded message in response to trigger signals.

Note that unless specified otherwise, the APD-T01 must be in the **OFF**, or inactive mode, for any programming operations. If this is your first time programming the unit, it should come up **OFF** by default; if the LCD display shows **ON** instead, key in the four-digit password and press ESC to switch to **OFF** mode.

In the following instructions, whenever it is necessary to enter the four-digit password, we will indicate this as [x][x][x][x]. Out of the box, the factory default is **1 2 3 4**; later, we will see how to change this, but if this is your first time programming the unit, just leave it at the factory default for now.

Once you begin any programming sequence, if no key is pressed for 30 seconds, the unit will automatically abort the operation and exit programming mode.

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### • *Recording voice messages:*

One of the first operations you should perform is to record the alert messages you wish to have played when the autodialer is triggered. The APD-T01 allows you to have separate messages for each of the two trigger inputs.

1. Key in the four-digit password [x][x][x][x].
2. Press [RECORD]
3. Press [1] to record the message for Trigger 1, or [2] to record the message for Trigger 2
4. Press [ENTER] to begin recording. You now have up to 10 seconds to record your message.
5. Press [ENTER] again to stop recording and save the message.

---

### • *Playing back recorded voice messages:*

Once you have recorded the messages, you can play them back to verify the recording.

1. Key in the four-digit password [x][x][x][x].
2. Press [PLAY]
3. Press [1] to play the message for Trigger 1, or [2] to play the message for Trigger 2
4. Press [ENTER] to play back the message.

---

### • *Programming phone numbers:*

The APD-T01 allows you to program up to nine phone numbers into the unit to be dialed when one of the trigger inputs is activated. Note that this sequence does not select which phone numbers are dialed; it simply lets you set up the “phone book”, as it were, of numbers which can be dialed. Selecting which numbers are actually dialed when a particular trigger is activated will be done in a following section.

1. Key in the four-digit password [**x**][**x**][**x**][**x**].
2. Press [**PROGRAM**][**3**][**ENTER**] to select “*phone number programming*” mode.
3. Press a number from 1 to 9 and press [**ENTER**] to select which of the 9 phone-number presets you wish to program.
4. Now key in the phone number to be dialed. Each phone number can be up to 32 digits long. If you make a mistake, use the [**DELETE**] key to back up and re-type the number.
5. Press [**ENTER**] to save the number, then [**ESC**] to exit programming mode.

Repeat this process as needed until you have entered all of the numbers (up to a maximum of 9) which you want to the autodialer to be able to call once it has been triggered.

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### • *Deleting already-programmed phone numbers:*

To erase a previously-programmed phone number, use the following sequence:

1. Key in the four-digit password [**x**][**x**][**x**][**x**].
2. Press [**PROGRAM**][**3**][**ENTER**] to select “*phone number programming*” mode.
3. Press a number from 1 to 9 and press [**ENTER**] to select which of the 9 phone-number presets you wish to erase.
4. Press [**ESC**] to blank the number and exit programming mode.

Note that the APD-T01 has no provision for editing a number once it is in place (to correct a typo, for example); if you make an error while entering the number, and don’t catch the error until after you’ve saved it as above, you must use this sequence to delete the incorrect number and then re-enter the entire number from the beginning.

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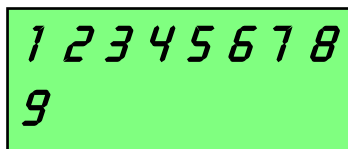
## • *Configuring the Dialing Lists for Trigger-1 and Trigger-2:*

Once you have programmed the (up to 9) phone numbers, you can determine which of these numbers are dialed when a particular trigger is activated. This can be useful in situations where you need to notify different personnel depending on the situation; i.e in the case of a temperature alarm, you may only want to notify the system administrators, whereas for a water alarm you may also wish to call the building's maintenance supervisor or contractor.

1. Key in the four-digit password [**x**][**x**][**x**][**x**].
2. Press [**PROGRAM**][**6**][**ENTER**] to select “*dialing list programming*” mode.
3. Press [**1**] to set the dialing list for Trigger 1, or [**2**] to set the dialing list for Trigger 2, then press [**ENTER**].
4. The LCD will show nine dashes, corresponding to the 9 possible phone numbers, assuming this is your first time programming the unit; otherwise, it will show a mix of dashes and numbers, reflecting the current programming.
5. Press a number from 1 to 9 to select which of the 9 phone-number presets you wish to enable or disable for this trigger. Each time you press a number, it toggles that particular number on or off; enabled numbers will display as a number, while disabled ones will display as a dash.
6. Once you have set the dialing list programmed the way you want it, press [**ENTER**] to save the list.

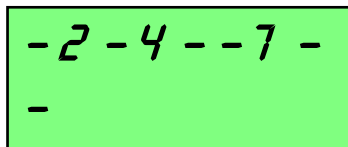
Repeat this process for both trigger inputs, if necessary. Note that you can assign any combination of numbers to either trigger; i.e. you can have all nine numbers associated with both triggers, or only some associated with one and some to the other, or any mix which suits your needs.

When the autodialer is triggered, it will begin dialing the numbers in the list associated with that particular trigger, starting with the first enabled number in the list and ending with the last enabled entry. For example, if the dialing list for Trigger 1 looks like this:



```
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
9
```

The unit will dial all nine phone numbers, starting with #1 and ending with #9. On the other hand, if the dialing list looks like this instead:



```
- 2 - 4 - - 7 -
-
```

The dialer will only dial entries #2, #4, and #7, in that order.

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• ***Changing the access password:***

To change the 4-digit password:

1. Key in the current four-digit password [**x**][**x**][**x**][**x**].
2. Press [**PASSWORD**] to select “*password programming*” mode.
3. The LCD will display **N-P** (“new password”). Enter the new four-digit password you wish to use.
4. The LCD will display **C-P** (“confirm password”). Re-enter the new password.
5. The LCD will display **ACC** (“accept”), then return to the **OFF** mode to await further instructions.

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• ***Enabling or disabling the audible alarm:***

The APD-T01 can sound a local audio alert when one of the triggers is activated, as well as dialing numbers. To turn this feature on or off:

1. Key in the four-digit password [**x**][**x**][**x**][**x**].
2. Press [**PROGRAM**][**1**][**ENTER**] to select “*audible alarm enable/disable*” mode.
3. Press one of these keys to select one of the following options:  
[**1**] to turn the audible alarm ON, or  
[**0**] to turn it OFF
4. Press [**ENTER**] to save this setting and exit.

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• ***Setting the duration of the audible alarm:***

The audible alarm can be programmed to sound for a fixed number of minutes before stopping. The factory-default time is 3 minutes, but this can be changed as follows:

1. Key in the four-digit password [**x**][**x**][**x**][**x**].
2. Press [**PROGRAM**][**2**][**ENTER**] to select “*audible alarm length setting*” mode.
3. Key in the length of time (in minutes) you want the audible alarm to sound, then press [**ENTER**].

The audible alarm can be programmed for anywhere from 1 to 99 minutes. To prevent excessive drain on the battery if the unit happens to activate during a main-power failure, though, we recommend that you keep the length to 20 minutes or less, which should be more than sufficient for most applications.

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### • *Setting a Trigger Delay period:*

The APD-T01 can be set to wait for a given period of time, in seconds, after a Trigger Input is activated before it begins dialing. The default setting is 00 seconds, or “dial immediately”; to change this delay period, use the following sequence:

1. Key in the four-digit password [ **x** ] [ **x** ] [ **x** ] [ **x** ].
  2. Press [ **PROGRAM** ] [ **4** ] [ **ENTER** ] to select “*set trigger delay period*” mode.
  3. Press one of these keys to select one of the following options:  
[ **0** ] to set the delay to 00 seconds,  
[ **3** ] to set the delay to 30 seconds, or  
[ **6** ] to set the delay to 60 seconds.
  4. Press [ **ENTER** ] to save this setting and exit.
- 

### • *Setting an Arming Delay period:*

The APD-T01 can be set to wait for a given period of time, in seconds, after the unit is armed (i.e. switched from **OFF** mode to **ON**) before the trigger inputs become active. This can be useful if one of the alarm conditions you’ve set in the RelayGoose-II is tied to a door switch, for example, since it will give you time to leave the room or close the cabinets without inadvertently activating the unit. The default setting is 00 seconds, or “arm immediately”; to change this delay period, use the following sequence:

1. Key in the four-digit password [ **x** ] [ **x** ] [ **x** ] [ **x** ].
2. Press [ **PROGRAM** ] [ **5** ] [ **ENTER** ] to select “*set arming delay period*” mode.
3. Press one of these keys to select one of the following options:  
[ **0** ] to set the delay to 00 seconds  
[ **3** ] to set the delay to 30 seconds  
[ **6** ] to set the delay to 60 seconds
4. Press [ **ENTER** ] to save this setting and exit

Note that if an arming delay is set, then the **ON** symbol on the LCD display will flash during the programmed time delay period, then come on solidly once the delay has expired.



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• ***Enabling or disabling the Arming Delay countdown sound:***

In conjunction with the Arming Delay period setting, above, you can also have an audible countdown sound during the delay period. The default is “off” (no sound); to change this, use the following sequence:

1. Key in the four-digit password [**x**][**x**][**x**][**x**].
2. Press [**PROGRAM**][**7**][**ENTER**] to select “*set arming delay sound*” mode.
3. Press one of these keys to select one of the following options:  
[**0**] to turn the delay sound OFF  
[**1**] to turn it ON
4. Press [**ENTER**] to save this setting and exit.

# APD-T01 Telephone Autodialer

## *Operating the dialer:*

Now that you have the APD-T01 Telephone Autodialer programmed, let's look at how to operate it. This section will cover arming and disarming the unit, acknowledging phone calls when the unit starts dialing, and how to stop the dialing sequence and reset the unit.

In the following instructions, whenever it is necessary to enter the four-digit password, we will indicate this as [x][x][x][x]. Out of the box, the factory default is 1 2 3 4 ; if this is your first time operating the unit, you might want to leave it as-is while you practice operating the device, but we strongly recommend that you change it (the procedure is described in the previous section) as soon as you are comfortable using the autodialer.

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### • *Arming the autodialer:*

Once the unit has been programmed, it needs to be turned **ON**, or armed, so that the trigger inputs become active and the unit is ready to dial. Note that you must have programmed at least one message and one phone number into the autodialer, or it will not do anything when the input is triggered!

Arming the autodialer is simple:

1. Key in the four-digit password [x][x][x][x].
2. Press [**ENTER**] to arm the dialer. The LCD display will change from **OFF** to **ON**.

If you have programmed an arming-delay period, the **ON** indicator on the LCD will blink during the delay countdown. During this time, the unit will not respond to the trigger inputs; once the countdown has expired and the **ON** indicator has stopped blinking, the unit will arm itself and be ready to respond to the triggers.

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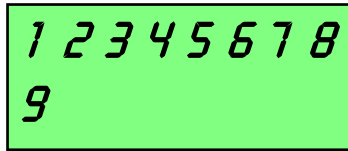
### • *Disarming the autodialer:*

To turn the autodialer **OFF** for programming, or to stop it from dialing out if one of the trigger inputs has been activated:

1. Key in the four-digit password [x][x][x][x].
  2. Press [**ESC**] to disarm the dialer. The LCD display will change from **ON** to **OFF**.
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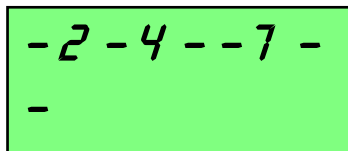
• *Acknowledging the alarm when the autodialer calls:*

As mentioned in the previous section, when the autodialer is triggered, it will begin dialing the numbers in the list associated with that particular trigger, starting with the first enabled number in the list and ending with the last enabled entry. For example, if the dialing list for Trigger 1 looks like this:



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8  
9

The unit will dial all nine phone numbers, starting with #1 and ending with #9. On the other hand, if the dialing list looks like this instead:



- 2 - 4 - - 7 -  
-

The dialer will only dial entries #2, #4, and #7, in that order. Once the phone has been answered, it will repeat the pre-recorded voice message for that trigger up to five times; if there is no response from that particular phone, it will hang up and then dial the next number in the sequence until all of the numbers on the dialing list have been called.

It will repeat this entire sequence three times, until one of the called phone numbers responds; if none of the numbers have responded after the third time through the list, the autodialer will stop dialing and display **NO ANSWER** on the LCD display.

During this sequence, any of the called numbers can acknowledge the alarm and stop the dialing sequence. To do so, press the [ \* ] key on the telephone receiving the call; this will stop the dialing sequence and the audible local alarm, if enabled, will also stop.

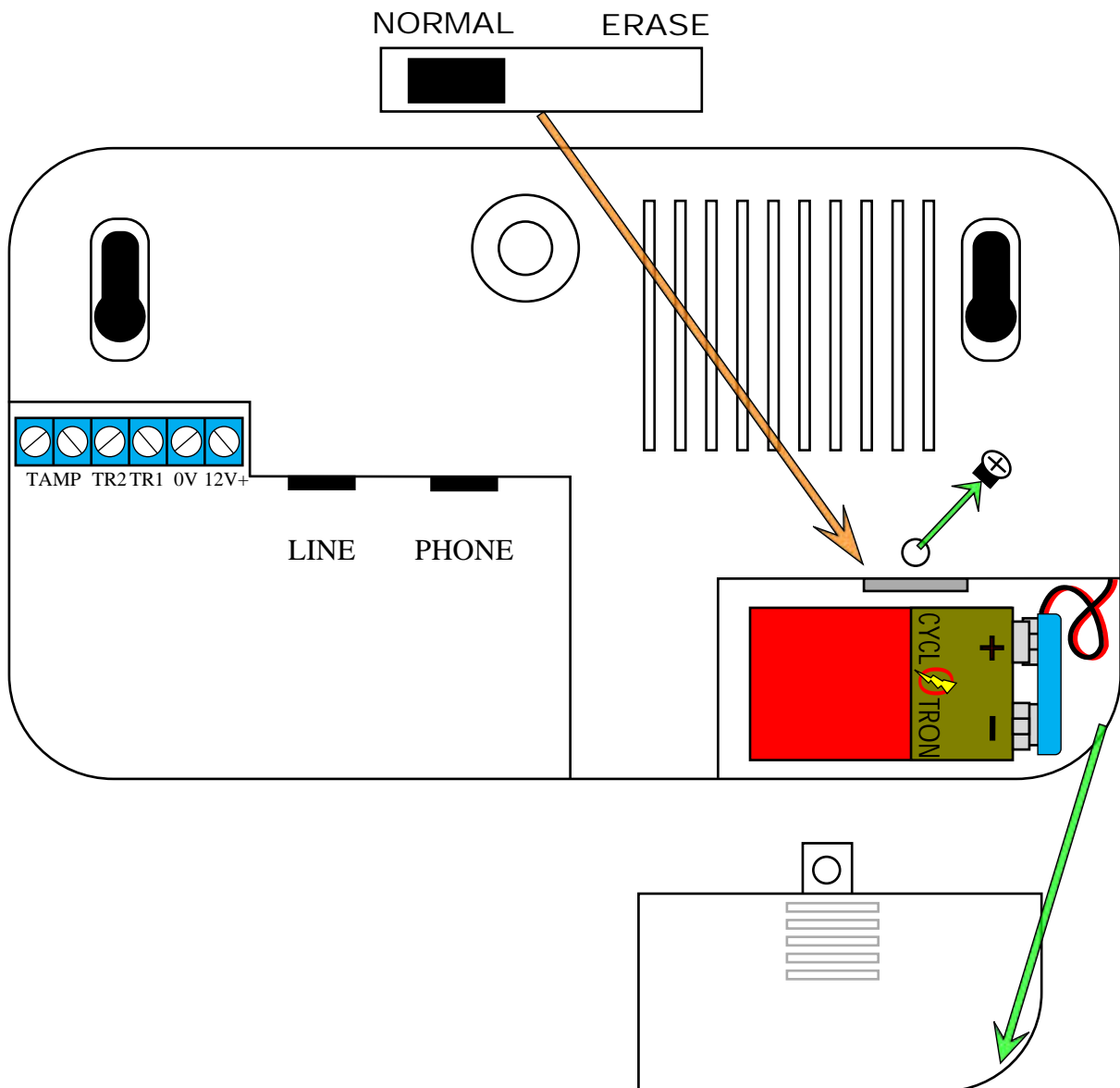
If you wish to stop the dialing sequence, but not the local audible alarm, press the [ # ] key on the telephone instead, and the local alarm will continue to sound for the programmed length of time even though the dialing sequence will stop.

Either way, the unit will remain armed, and any additional trigger event will activate the dialer again.

• **Resetting the autodialer to factory defaults:**

If it becomes necessary to completely reset the APD-T01 autodialer to its out-of-the-box factory defaults, you will find a switch inside the battery compartment marked **NORMAL** / **ERASE**. To erase all of the unit's settings, do the following steps:

1. Disconnect both the AC power supply and the phone line before removing the autodialer from the wall.
2. Open the 9V battery compartment, and remove the 9V backup battery.
3. Move the switch to the **ERASE** position.
4. Reconnect the AC power supply (but do not reconnect the battery!). The LCD display should show **OFF** in large letters.
5. Press the [DELETE] key twice; the unit should acknowledge this with a double beep.
6. Disconnect the AC power supply again, then move the switch back to the **NORMAL** position.
7. Replace the 9V battery, then place the unit back on the wall and reconnect both the phone line and the AC power supply. All of the unit's settings will have been reset back to factory default, including the access password.



• *Care and maintenance of your APD-T01 Telephone Autodialer:*

1. A leaking battery can result in poor performance, and could potentially damage the unit. We recommend inspecting the battery periodically, even if the **LOW BATTERY** indicator is not showing on the display, to make sure the battery is intact.
2. As mentioned previously, we also recommend replacing the battery at least once a year, even if the **LOW BATTERY** indicator is not showing on the display. If the unit is frequently activated during main power outages, requiring it to dial phones while running on battery power, you may wish to replace the battery more frequently.
3. Avoid mounting the autodialer unit in areas that are exposed to environmental extremes such as high heat, humidity, or high levels of airborne dust or chemical vapors, as this could damage the unit or cause it to perform unreliably.
4. If it is necessary to clean the unit, use only a damp cloth and mild household cleaning agents. Do not spray cleaning fluids directly onto the unit itself; instead, spray the cleaner onto the cloth and wipe the unit clean. Under no circumstances should the unit be cleaned with strong solvents such as turpentine, paint thinner, gasoline, etc.