Satellite Troubleshooting Guide
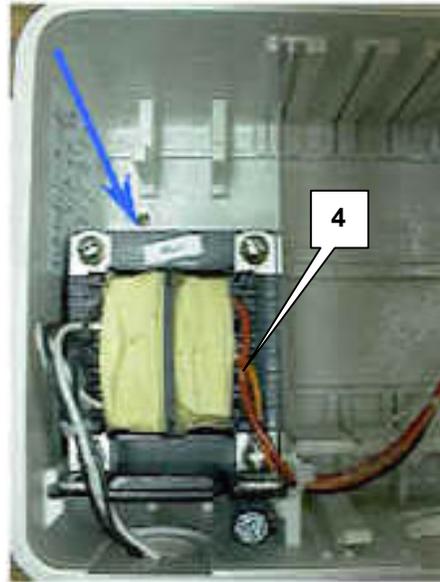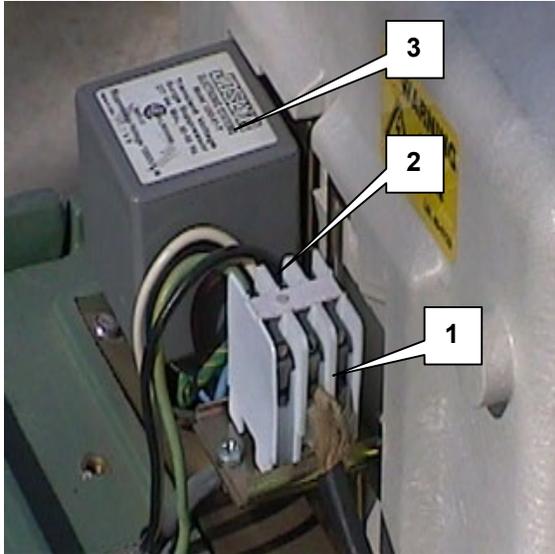
1. **Three Position Terminal Block:** Connection for incoming 115 /220 / 240 VAC power.

2. **Power to Transformer:** Black and white wire supplies power to transformer, green/yellow, blue and brown connect to the surge box.

3. **Joslyn Surge Suppression:** Protects controller from incoming surges.

4. **240/115 VAC Transformer:** Supplies power to the receiver board. The dual tap transformer provides (2) voltages, orange to black=12 VAC and red to black = 24 VAC. The black wire is the common wire.

Decoder Board
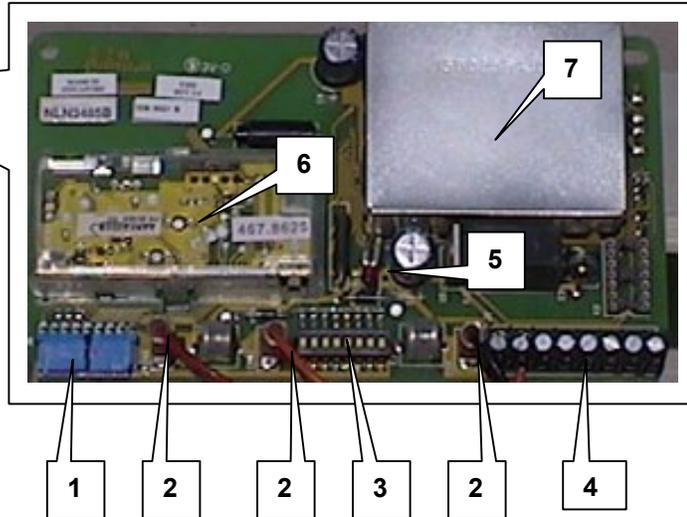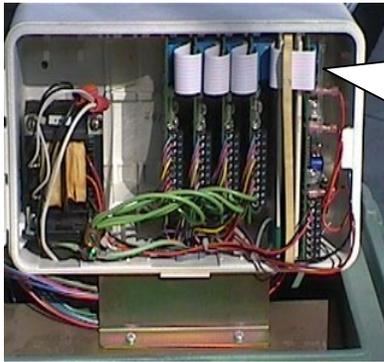
1. **Ribbon Connector:** Transfers information to the 8 station cards telling them what station to turn on and off.

2. **Power to Decoder Board**: Supplies power to the decoder board and 8 station boards. The voltage readings should be 12 VAC between the black and orange wires, and 24 VAC between the black and red wires.

3. **Dip Switch**: Sets the address for that particular satellite.

4. **Terminal Strip:** Provides power for the pump start and manual slide switches.

5. **Indicator light:** Light should come on and stay on approx. 20 seconds after power is applied to the satellite. The light will blink when a command is received from the people finder.

6. **Frequency Module:** The frequency module contains a crystal for a specific frequency for your system. All satellites should have the same frequency to be able to receive information from the people finder.

7. **E Prom:** The E Prom is located under the metal cover to protect it from any RF interference.

8 Station Output Board
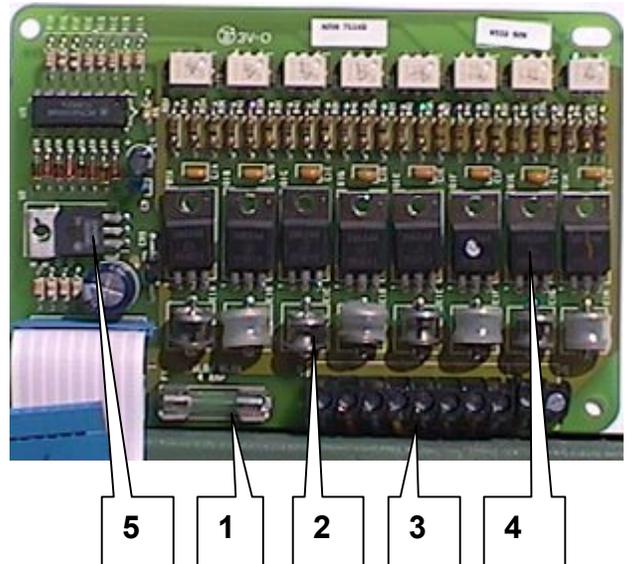
1. **4 Amp Fuse:** Protects 8 station output board from a short in the field or solenoid.

2. **Surge pill:** Protects 8 station output board from incoming surge in the field such as lightning.

3. **Output Terminal Strip:** The hot wire from the valve connects to positions 1 through 8. The 2 positions marked G are ground. Place one wire in either position and connect to the ground lug. Do not loop from one 8 station output board to the next.

4. **Triac:** Triac is the device that turns on and off the 24VAC to the field.

5. **Voltage Regulator:** Regulates power to the PCB circuitry. With a volt meter you should measure 5 VDC between the center leg and one outside leg and 12 VDC between the center leg and the other outside leg.
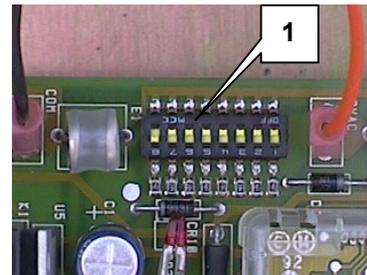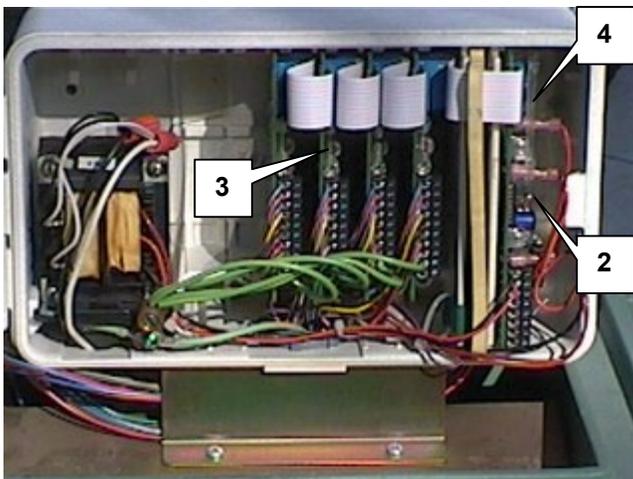
Stations are not responding. Be sure water is on and that the switches inside the pedestal are in the auto position. Also check your programming for missing or off stations. Be sure that disable commands are not being used to shut down stations with the radio. **Disable does what it says**. If you are not sure, use the command (* 9 256 7544) to enable all stations in all satellites. Check the satellite address (see above # 1) and make sure power is on (confirm light is lit, see above # 2).

If that does not solve the problem, Open RDR and turn on a station at satellite in question. Watch the red light on the receiver board. If the light blinks (see above #2) check the fuses on the 8 station output boards (see above # 3) and ohm out the solenoids. If the light does not blink when the command is sent, reset the microprocessor inside the stainless steel box on the receiver board.

If the red light still does not flash, replace receiver board and frequency module (see above #4). If it works now, find out which component is bad (receiver board or frequency module).

Red light still not flashing or flashing only sometimes would indicate bad reception. Install an Osmac approved antenna on satellite to resolve reception problems. If more than one satellite is having problems receiving commands, check antenna at People Finder for bad connections, or contact your local distributor for antenna integrity.