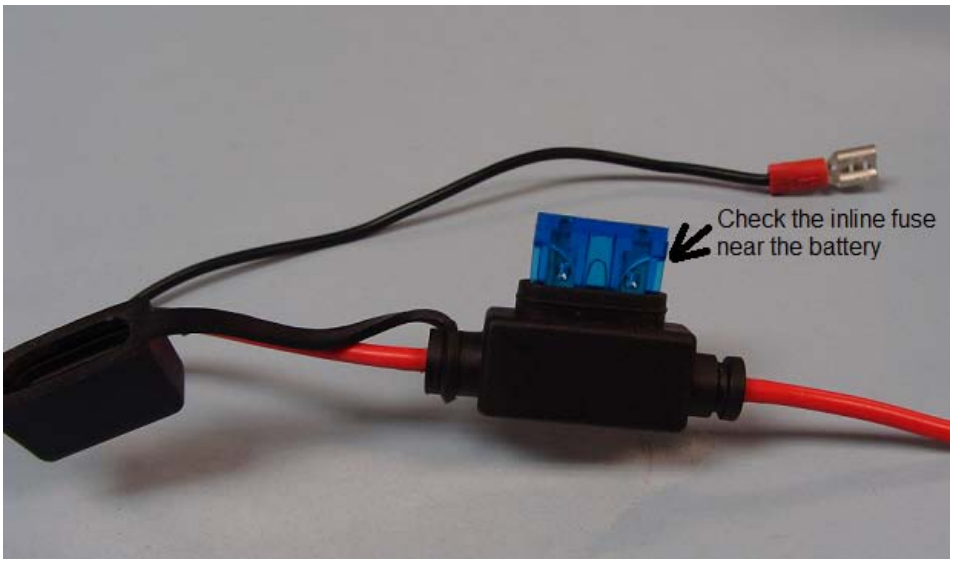
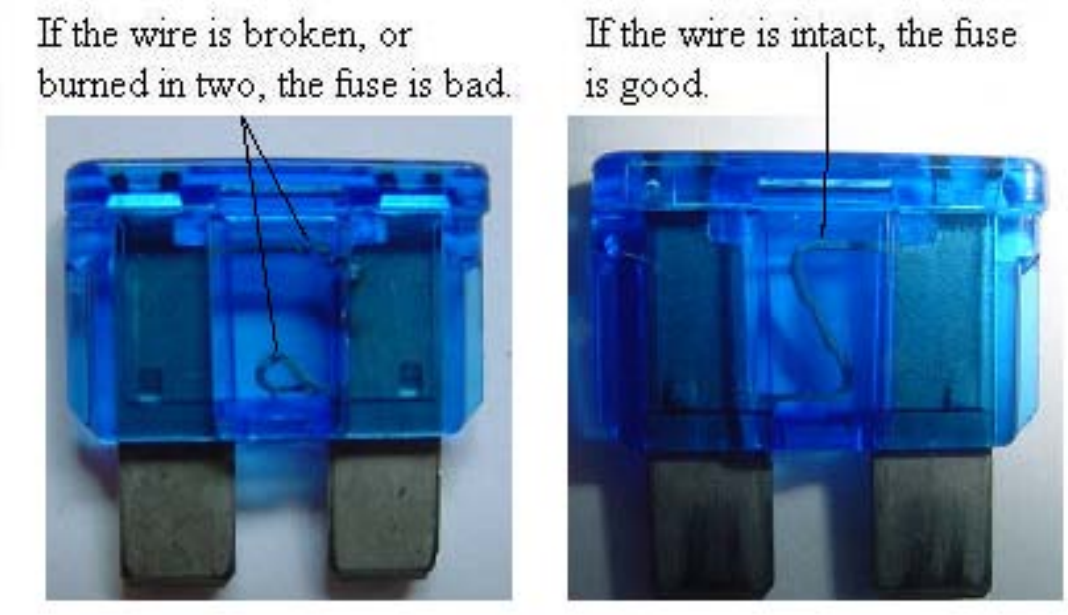
362-D Low Voltage on the Battery or Dead Cell in the Battery

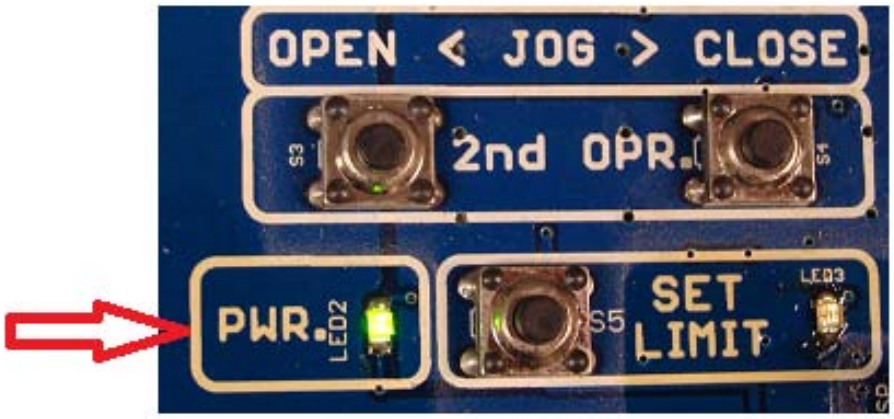
Whenever you hear one beep every 20 seconds, press the remote and you get one two tone beep, you press the remote and hear a warning buzzer but the arm does not operate, the operator arm stops in the middle of the cycle without reversing, it obstructs more easily, the gate opener is erratic or intermittent, the gate opens but it won't close, you have to turn the power on and off to operate the gate, or only one arm works on a dual gate opener, you are experiencing a power problem with your gate opener.

1) Check the fuses. If the opener is not working at all, it is possible that the motor got into a strain and caused the fuse to blow. There is a spare fuse inside the control box underneath the battery to the right.





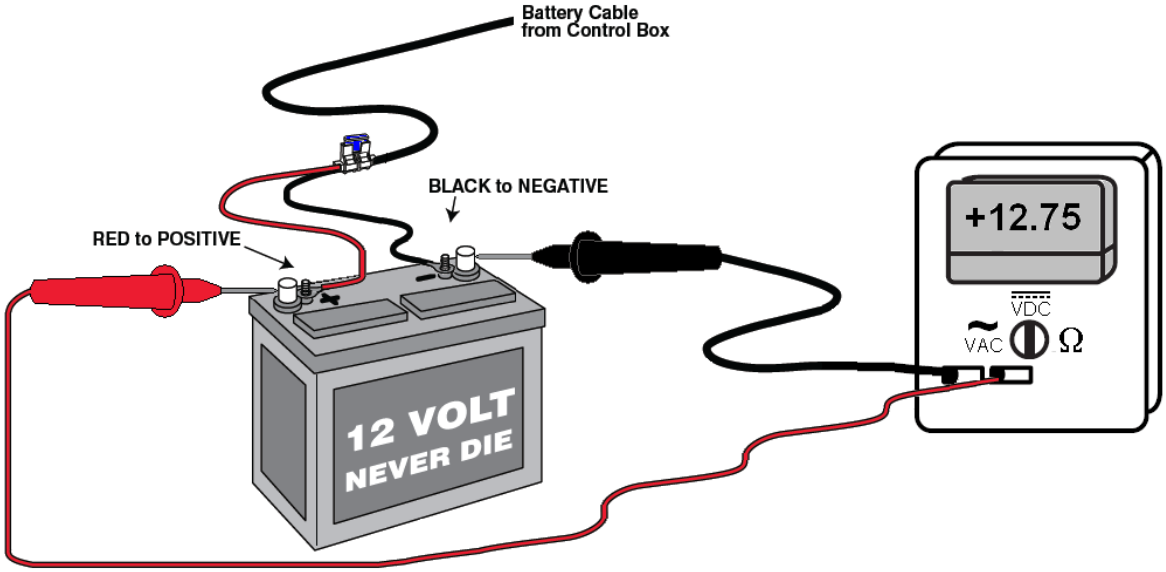
2) Check the condition of the POWER light on the circuit board. If the light is on, it is an indication that the circuit board is getting voltage from the transformer to keep the battery charged. If it is off, it is possible that you lost power at the outlet, the transformer is blown, or something happened to the wire from the transformer to the circuit board.



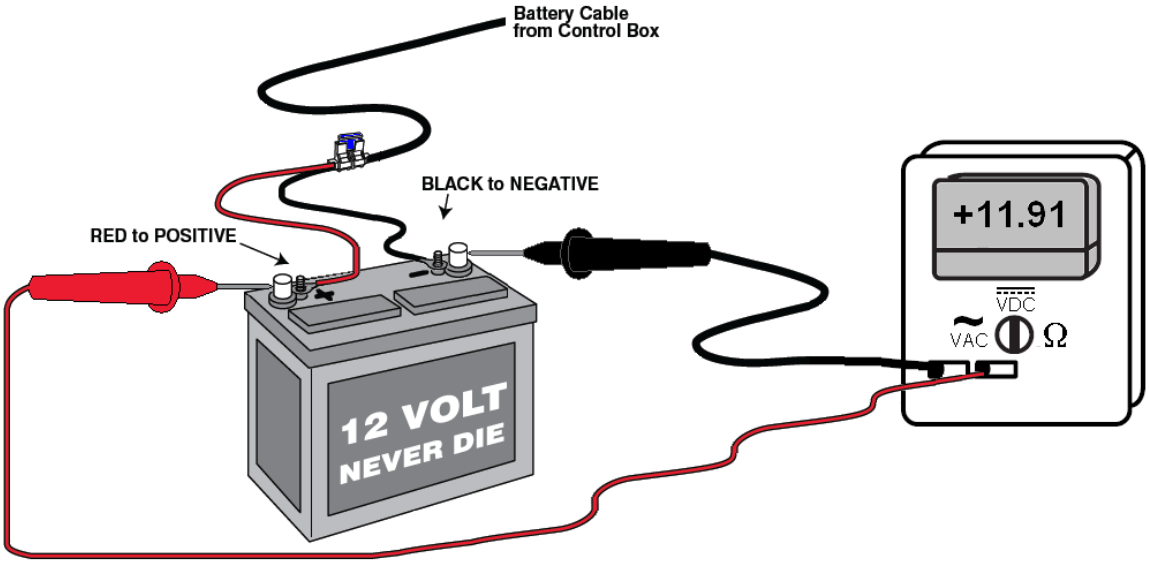
3) If the PWR light is not on disconnect the transformer from the 14 VAC or SOALR terminals and check the voltage across the wires. With the transformer wires disconnected from the circuit board, the output of the transformer should be 14 to 18 VAC.

4) The one beep every 20 seconds is an indication of low voltage on the battery. Put the red meter lead on the BATT (+) and BATT (-) soldier joints on the board. The circuit

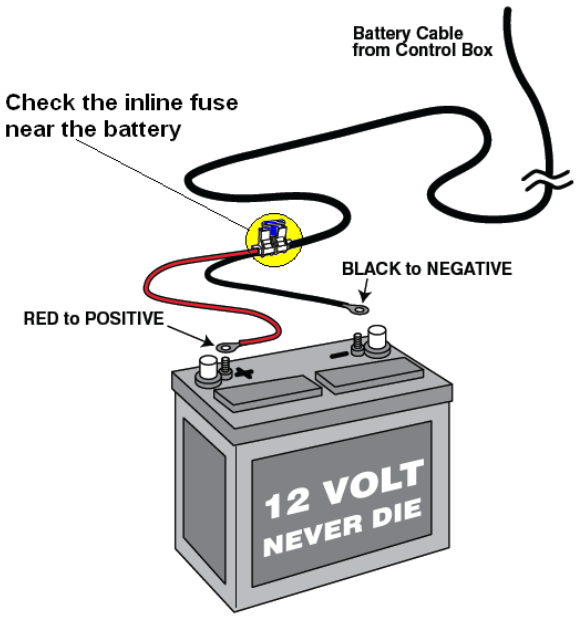
board should read approximately 12.5 VDC and 13.5 VDC on the battery to function properly. 12 VDC or lower is too low and can cause erratic, intermittent operations.



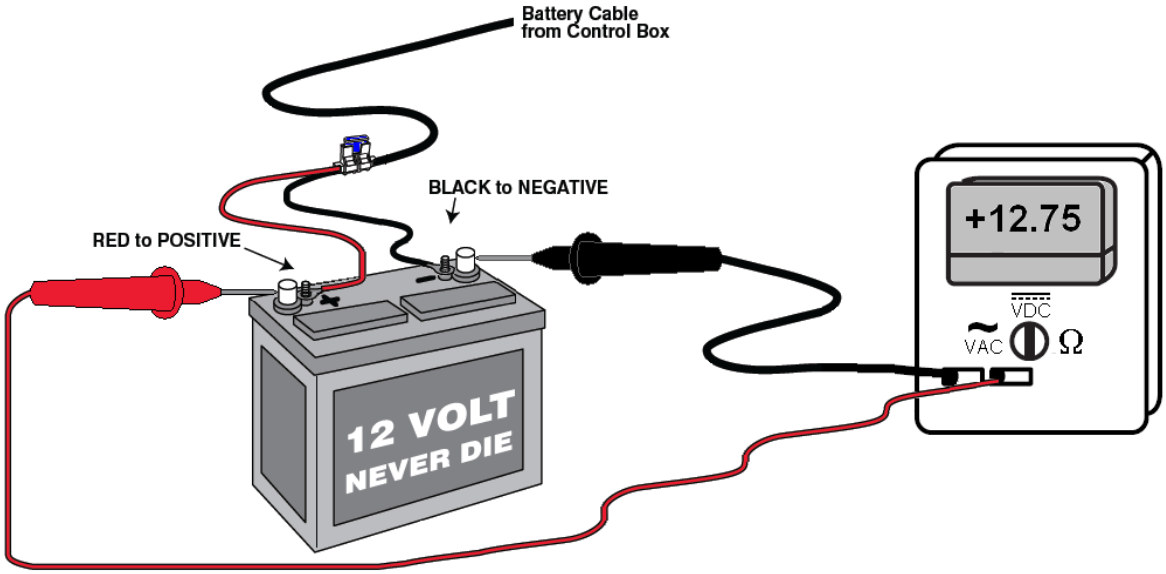
5) If the battery is low, you can charge the battery with a trickle charger on a setting of 12 VDC and 2 amps or less for about three to four hours. Once the battery is charged, we can troubleshoot to find out what the problem is.



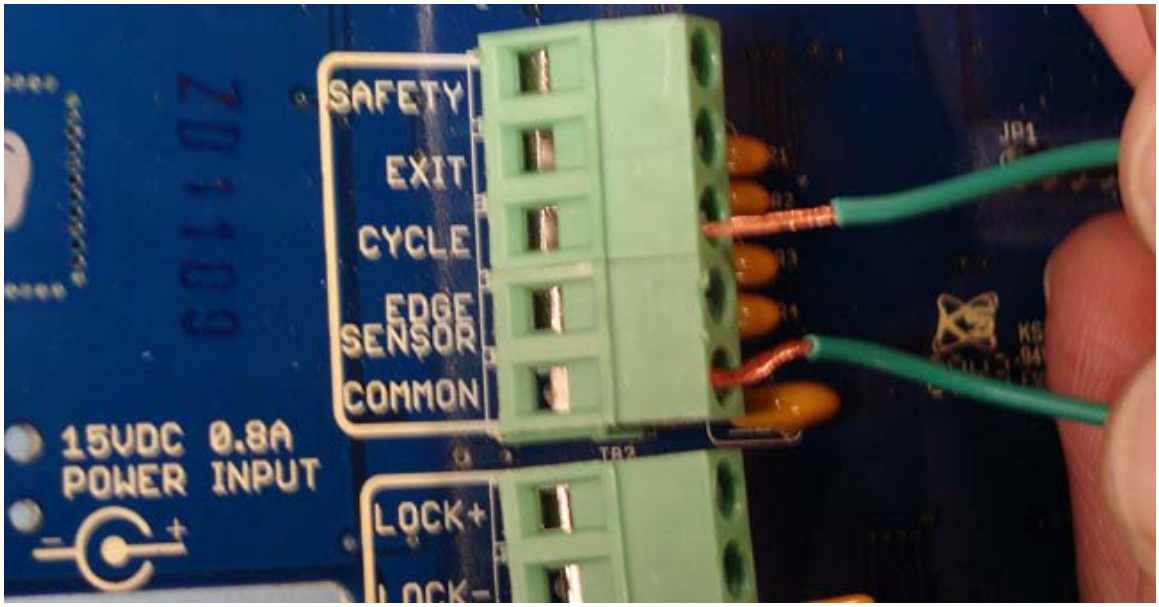
6) If the battery is not low, check the connections of the battery leads. Make sure that there is no corrosion around the battery posts. Give the wires a pull test to ensure that they are making good connection. It is sometimes necessary to take a pair of needle nose pliers and crimp the female connector to tighten it up.



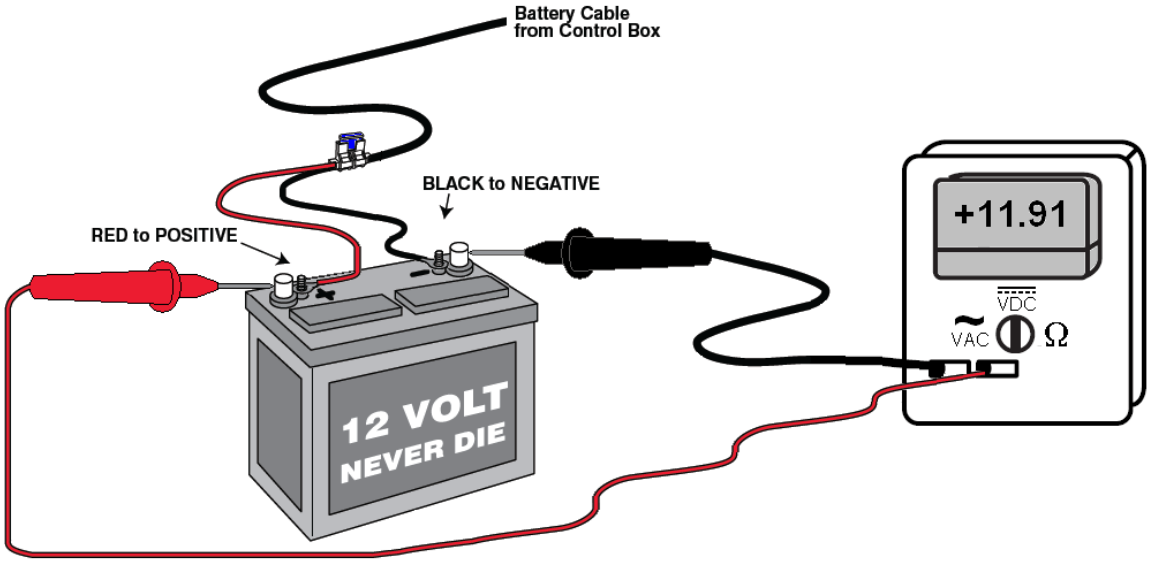
7) If the battery is not low and the connections are good, load test the battery. Keep the transformer disconnected from the circuit board. The voltage across the battery should be about 12.5 to 13.5 VDC.



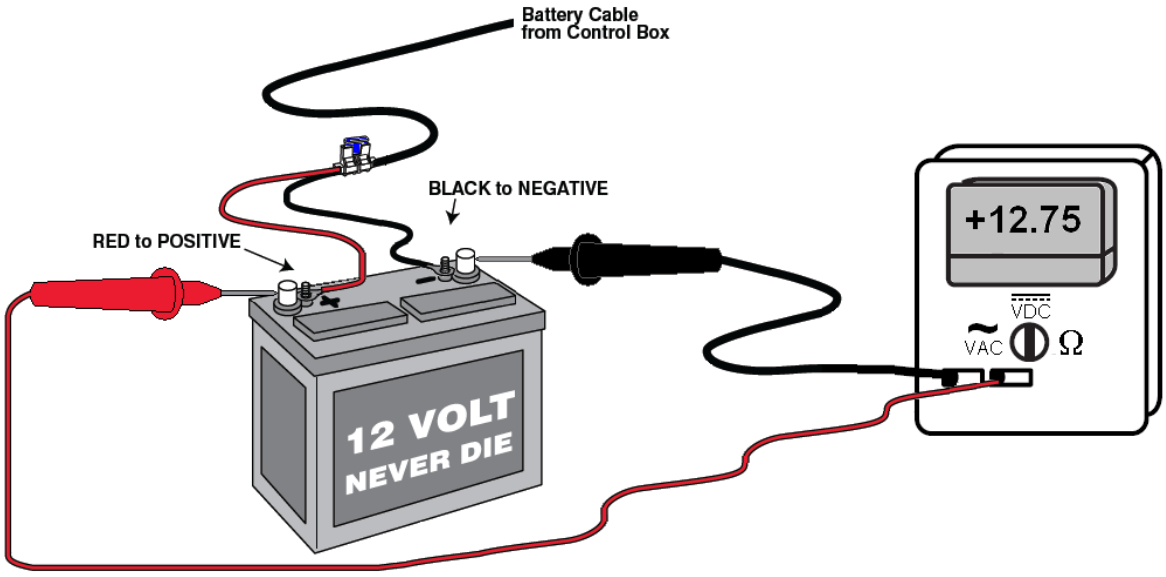
8) If the voltage is more than 12 VDC, try to activate the opener with your transmitter or by shorting the Cycle and COM terminals on the Control Inputs terminal block.



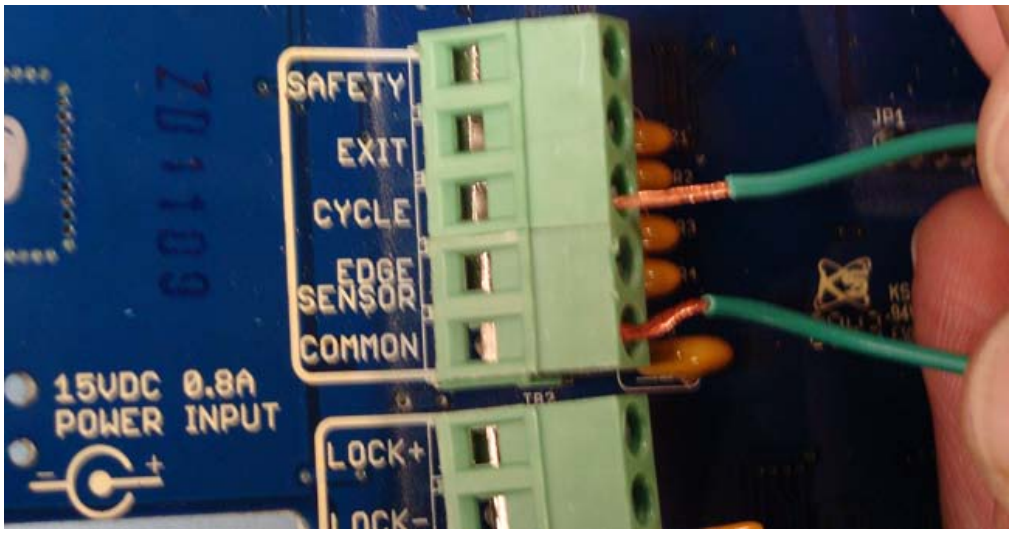
9) The voltage should not drop more than 1 VDC. For instance, if the battery is charged to 13 VDC, the voltage should not drop more than 12 VDC. If the voltage does drop more than 1VDC, then you have a dead or weak cell in the battery and it needs to be replaced.



10) If the transformer is good and the battery is good, check the charging circuit on the board. Disconnect the wires from the 14 VAC or Solar terminals and check the voltage on your battery. Place your voltage meter on VDC and check the battery voltage at the BATT (+) and BATT (-). You should be reading approximately 12.5 to 13.5 VDC.



11) Operate the gate with the remote/keypad or jumping between com and cycle.



12) After the gate is stopped moving wait 1 minute and plug the transformer wires back into the 14 VAC / SOLAR terminals and keeping your voltage meter on the BATT (+) and BATT (-) you should see the battery voltage increase. If the battery is good and the transformer is good, and the voltage never increases then the board is not charging the battery and the board would need to be replaced.