Troubleshooting

If the door opener will not move.

Be sure you have gone through programming. Without programming no power is ever sent to the operator arms.

Check wiring connections.

Check to be sure jumpers are in place between STOP, FSW OP, FSW CL to COM on terminal block CN4.

If not using limit switches, be sure jumpers are in place between FCC1, FCA1, FCC2, FCA2 to COMF on terminal block CN3.

Be sure the arms are locked out of manual operation.

Check all fuses, the fuses protect as follows but all are required for the arms to move:
F1: 10A – Power Supply, 24VAC
F2: 630 mA – Power supply to accessories and battery charger
F3: 630 mA – Flashing lamp output
F4: 3.15A – Electric Lock Output

If the door opener move a few inches or feet and stops or reverses directions.

Check dip switches to the left of the LED display. It should be 1:OFF, 2:OFF, 3:ON, 4:On. If the dip switches are wrong, you **must** turn all power off before changing the dipswitches and then turn power back on for the settings to take effect.

Increase the force setting to the highest force. The force setting is the A parameter, move the A parameter to 4. If the door moves fully after doing so you may then work your way down force settings to the lowest force setting that the door still moves correctly under.

Check the setback. The setback of the operator is important to correct operation due to leverage the arm will have on the door.

If using limit switches, check limit switch placement and wiring. You can tell if a limit switch has been triggered by watching to see if one of the lights above FCC1, FCA1, FCC2, FCA2 go unlit. Whichever limit light is unlit is engaged.

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If fuse the F2 fuse blows or continues to blow.

Check all wiring to both the backup batteries and to all accessories run off of the 24+,- terminals on terminal block CN1. Check for the following:

- The batteries are run in **series** not parallel. If they are run in parallel the batteries will become overcharged and be destroyed, which will then create a short and continually blow the F2 fuse.
- The accessories going into 24V+, - must have the correct polarity.
- The accessories going into 24V+, - cannot exceed a combined power draw of more than 500 mA.

Check the battery voltage, if the battery voltage is very low you may have dead cells in the battery causing an overdraw of current and blowing the fuse. Replace the batteries.

If the door reaches it's closed position during the learning process but does not re-open.

Touch the reset pins (RST) to reset the system. Change the i parameter to 0. Restart the learning process.

Contact Estate Swing for alternate power supply to correct a lack of correct voltage and/or amperage outputs under load.

The door does not reach the desired stop points.

If not using limit switches:

- Be sure the arm can go full expected range. Manually release the arms and move the doors by hand to possible range. Do not let the arm reach its physical limitations before the stops during normal operation.
- If arms can't extend full expected range, check the setback. 6 ½ x 6-½ inch setback is the correct setback for a 110-degree opening.
- If the opener arm has the physical possibility of opening yet still stops, increase the force setting to the highest force. The force setting is the A parameter, move the A parameter to 4. If the door moves fully after doing so you may then work your way down force settings to the lowest force setting that the door still moves correctly under. The ending positions are where the most stress is put on the arm and the leverage is the lowest.

If using limit switches:

- Check limit switch placement and wiring. You can tell if a limit switch has been triggered by watching to see if one of the lights above FCC1, FCA1, FCC2, FCA2 go unlit. Whichever limit light is unlit is engaged.
- If limit switches are to the furthest points possible on both the closed and open positions, check the setback. 6 ½ x 6-½ inch setback is the correct setback for a 110-degree opening
- If the opener arm has the physical possibility of opening yet still stops, increase the force setting to the highest force. The force setting is the A parameter, move the A parameter to 4. If the door moves fully after doing so you may then work your way down force settings to the lowest force setting that the door still moves correctly under. The ending positions are where the most stress is put on the arm and the leverage is the lowest.