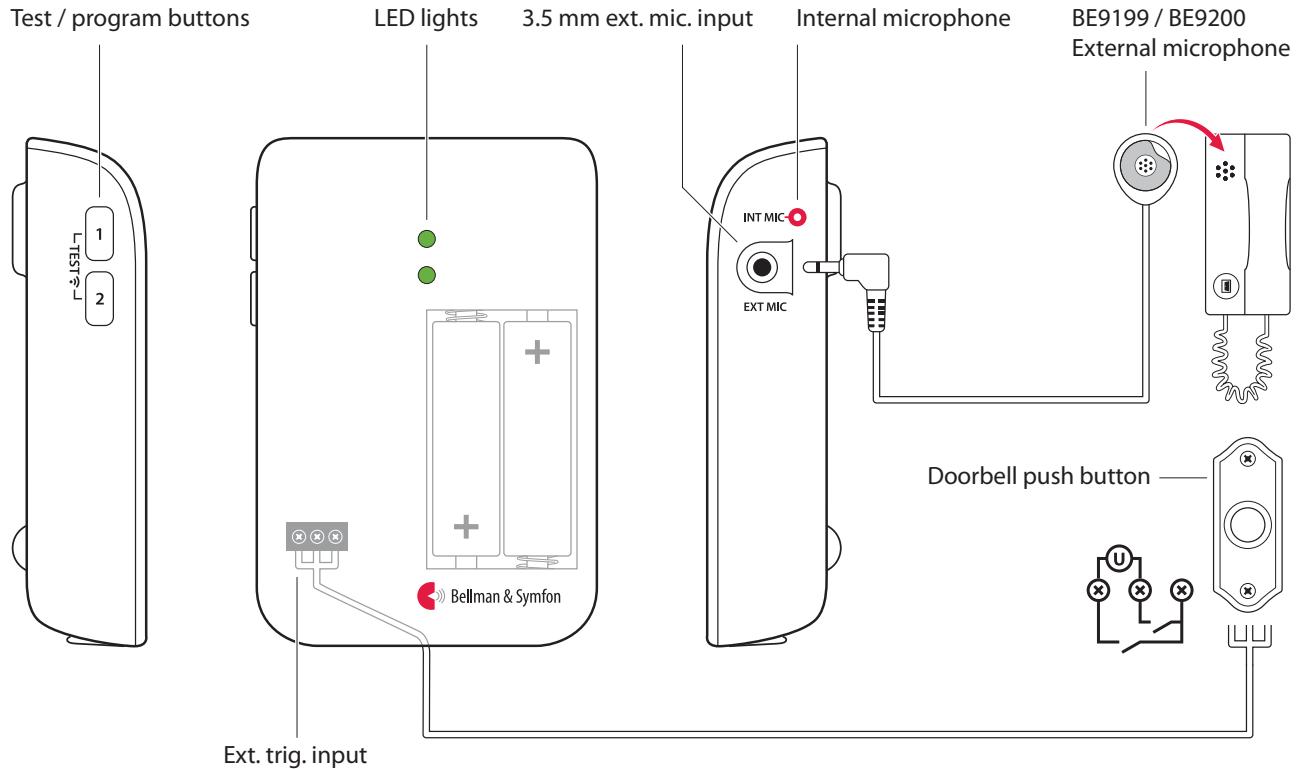


Visit door transmitter



Buttons and connections



Technical specifications

In the box

- BE1411 Visit door transmitter
- 2 × 1.5 V AA (LR6) lithium or alkaline batteries
- Velcro for wall mounting
- Screw and wall plug

Power and battery

- Battery power
2 × 1.5 V AA lithium or alkaline type batteries
- Power consumption
Active < 70 mA
Idle position < 15 µA
- Operation time
Alkaline batteries ~ 5 years
Lithium batteries ~ 10 years

Dimensions and weight

- Height: 100 mm, 4.0"
- Width: 65 mm, 2.6"
- Depth: 27 mm, 1.1"
- Weight: 120 g, 4.2 oz. incl. batteries

Activation

- The test buttons and the int. mic.
- The electromagnetic detector
- The external microphone accessory
- The existing doorbell connected to the external trigger input

Inputs

- 3.5 mm external microphone input
- External trigger input

Environment

- For indoor use only
Operating temperature
0° to 35° C, 59° to 95° F
- Relative humidity
15% to 90%, non-condensing

Frequency and coverage

- Frequency: 314.91 MHz, 433.92 MHz or 868.30 MHz, depending on region
- Coverage: 50 - 250 m, 55 - 273 yd. depending on the radio frequency and the building's characteristics

Accessories

The following accessories are available:

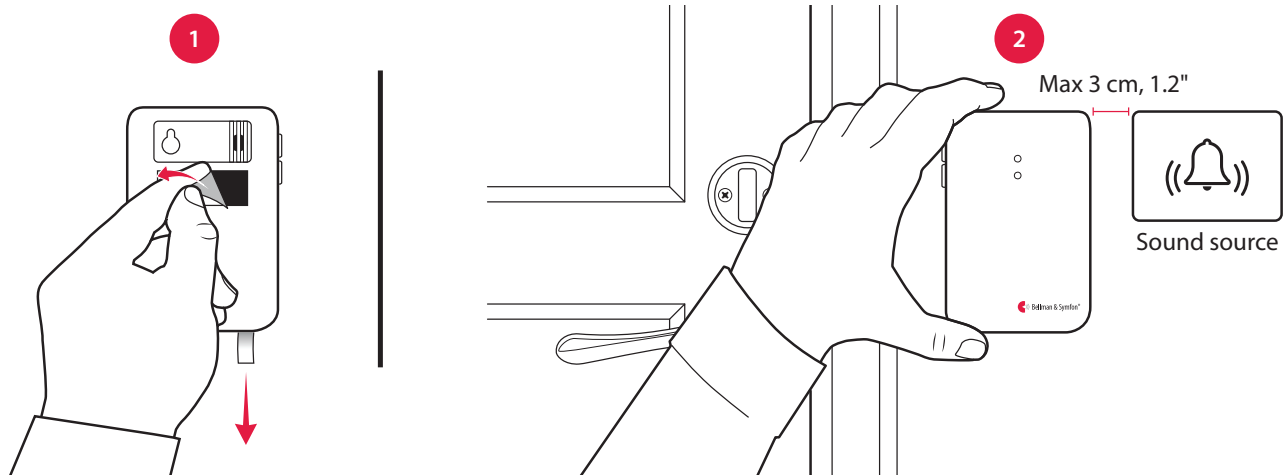
- BE9199 External microphone 2.5 m
- BE9200 External microphone 0.75 m

Visit door transmitter

Installation – single sound source

Using the transmitter's internal microphone

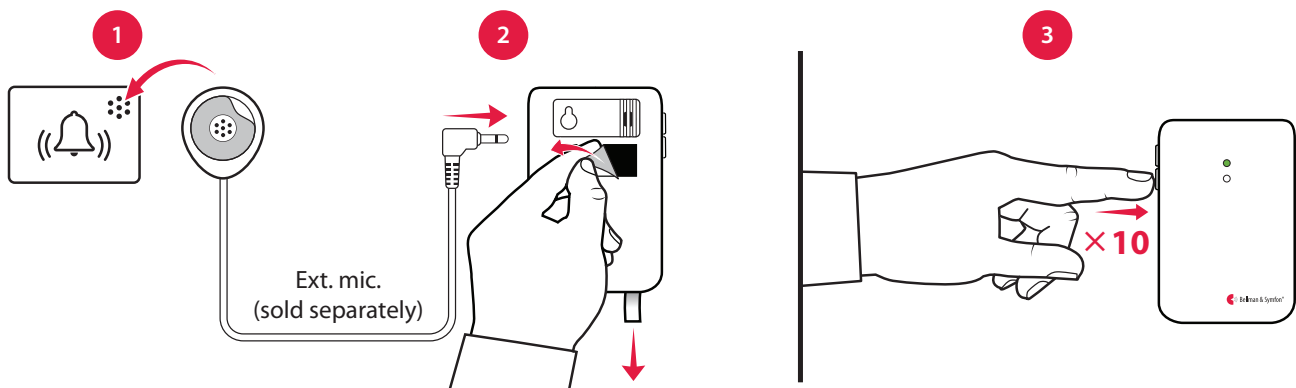
- 1 Pull the battery tab to start the transmitter.
Clean the wall with the wet wipe and remove the protective film from the Velcro.
- 2 Mount the door transmitter to the left of the doorbell's sound source, as close as possible.
You can also use the supplied screw and plug.



Alternative installation – single sound source

Using the external microphone accessory

- 1 Connect the external microphone (sold separately) to the transmitter.
Remove the protective film and attach it to the intercom's speaker.
 - 2 Pull the battery tab to start the transmitter. Remove the protective film from the Velcro and mount the transmitter on the wall.
 - 3 Within 2 min, press the lower button 10 times to turn off the internal microphone. The LEDs will blink 3 times in red to confirm.
- Note:** If you exceed 2 minutes, you need to restart the transmitter by removing the batteries and putting them back in again.



Turning the internal microphone back on

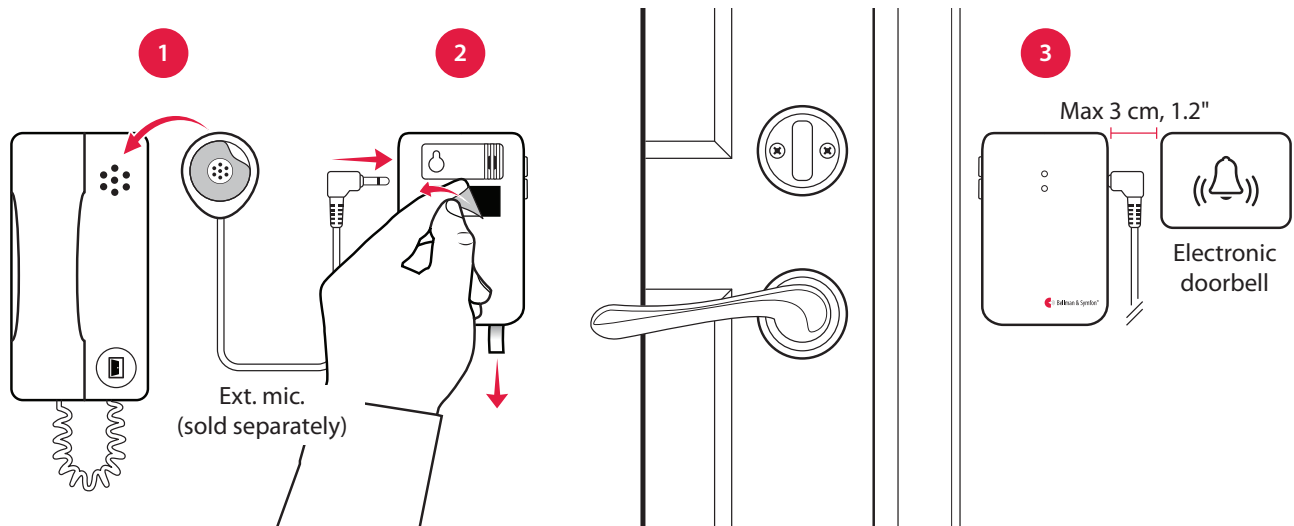
Restart the transmitter by removing the batteries and putting them back in. Within 2 minutes, press the lower button 10 times to turn the internal microphone back on. The LEDs will blink 3 times in green to confirm.

Visit door transmitter

Installation – intercom and electronic doorbell

- 1 Remove the protective film from the external microphone (sold separately) and attach it to the intercom's speaker. Connect it to the door transmitter.
- 2 Pull the battery tab to start the transmitter. Clean the wall with the wet wipe and remove the protective film from the Velcro.
- 3 Mount the door transmitter to the left of the doorbell's sound source, as close as possible.

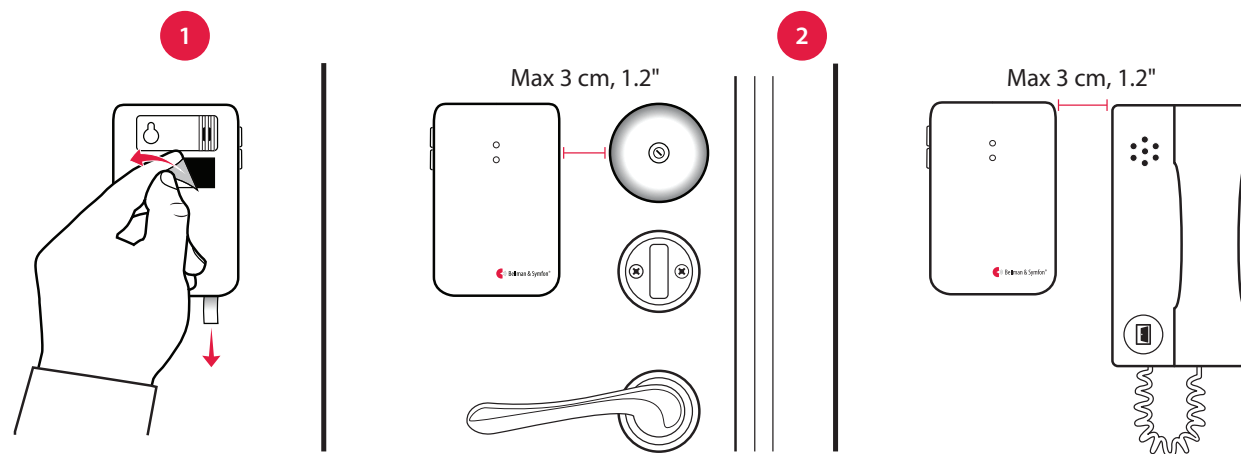
Note: The intercom and doorbell must be at least 25 cm, 10" apart to avoid sound interference.



Installation – intercom and mechanical doorbell

If you have an intercom and a mechanical doorbell, you may need two door transmitters, i.e. one for each sound source.

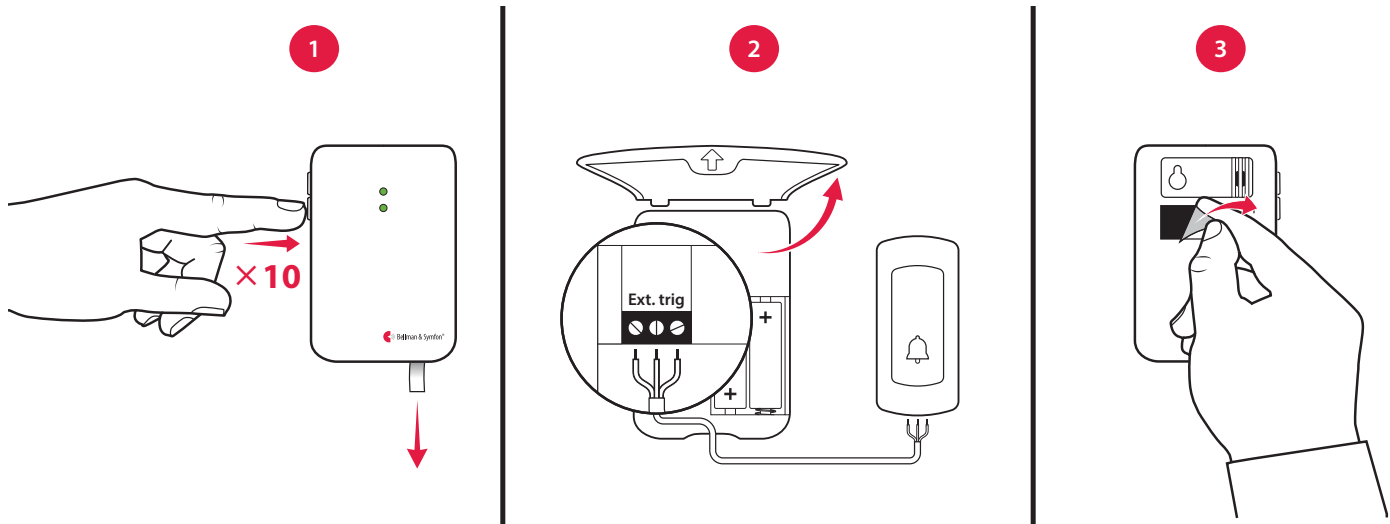
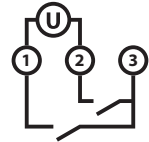
- 1 Pull the battery tab to start each door transmitter. Clean the wall surfaces with the wet wipe and remove the protective films from the Velcros.
- 2 Mount one of the door transmitters to the left of the doorbell and the other to the left of the intercom's speaker, as close to the sound sources as possible.



Visit door transmitter

Installation – hardwiring your doorbell

- 1 Pull the battery tab to start the transmitter.
Within 2 min, press the lower button 10 times to turn off the internal microphone. The LEDs will blink 3 times to confirm.
- 2 Remove the front cover to access the screw terminal. There are 3 connection points:
 - Use 1 and 2 to connect an **active** switch, like a relay with current (2–30VDC, polarity independent or 2–24VAC, 5 - 150Hz).
 - Use 2 and 3 to connect a **passive** switch, like a push button.
- 3 Put the front cover back, remove the protective film from the Velcro and mount the door transmitter on the wall.



Using electromagnetic detection

The door transmitter can be set to detect electromagnetic fields emitted by electromechanical doorbells. Here is how it's done:

- **Activating electromagnetic detection:** Move the 4th signal-switch to the up (on) position).
- **Deactivating electromagnetic detection:** Move the 4th signal-switch to the down (off) position).



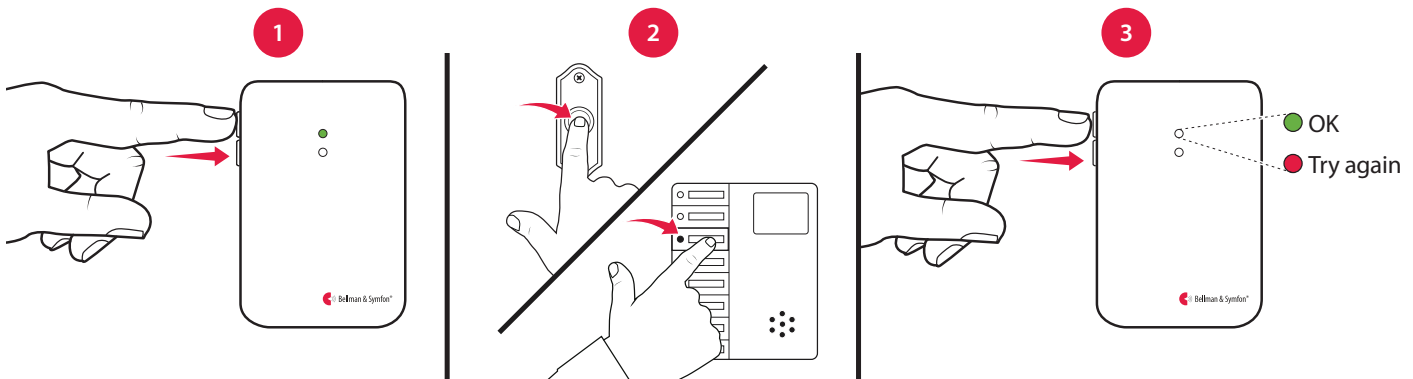
Visit door transmitter

Optimizing the doorbell detection

The next step is to teach the transmitter to recognize your doorbell.

- 1 Press and hold button 1 until the top LED start to blink. Release it to start the recording.
- 2 **For door buzzers** (with continuous sound): Press and hold the doorbell for at least 8 seconds.
For door chimes (with a "ding-dong" sound): Press the doorbell at least 8 times.
- 3 Press button 1 on the transmitter to stop the recording. If the LED lights up in red, you need to repeat steps 1 and 2. If you have an intercom, use button 2 and follow the steps above to record its sound.

Note: To delete all recorded sounds, press and hold button 1 and 2 simultaneously for 5 s. All radio key settings and signal settings are kept intact.

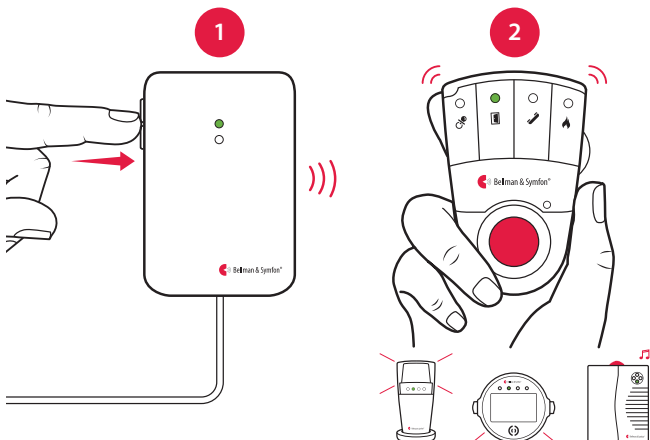


Testing the connection

Using the test button

- 1 Press both test buttons simultaneously on the door transmitter. The top LED lights up in green to show that a radio signal is being transmitted.
- 2 The green Visit LED on the receiver lights up to show that the signal was received. In addition, it starts to sound, flash or vibrate depending on the receiver.

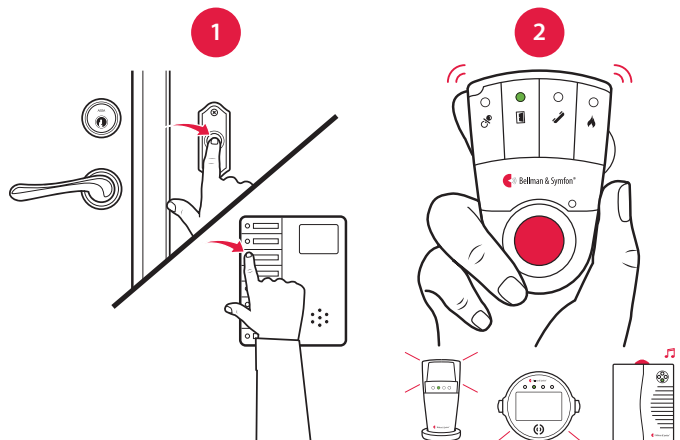
Note: If you have changed the signal pattern, it will react in accordance with the table on the following spread.



Using the doorbell or intercom

- 1 Press the button on the doorbell or intercom. The LED on the transmitter lights up in green to show that the sound is detected.
- 2 The green Visit LED on the receiver lights up to show that the radio signal was received. In addition, it starts to sound, flash or vibrate depending on the receiver.

Note: If you have changed the signal pattern, it will react in accordance with the table on the following spread.



Visit door transmitter

Default signal pattern

When the door transmitter is activated, the following happens:

- 1 The LED on the transmitter lights up in green to show that it's signalling the receiver.
- 2 The Visit LED on the receiver lights up in green and it starts to sound, flash or vibrate with a certain pace, called signal pattern. The transmitter and the connected accessories determine the signal pattern. The default is as follows:

Transmitter

Receiver signal pattern

Source	LED	LED	Sound	Vibration	Flash
▪ Internal microphone	Green, top	Green light	1 × door chime, low	Slow ■□□□	Yes
▪ External microphone	Green, bottom	Green blinks	2 × door chime, high	Slow ■□□□	Yes
▪ Connected doorbell	Green, top	3 × green blinks	1 × door chime, high	Slow ■□□□	Yes

Changing the signal pattern

The transmitter controls the signal pattern. Open the transmitter front cover and move the signal switches according to the table below to change it:



Transmitter

Receiver signal pattern

Switch	Source	LED	Sound	Vibration	Flash
	Int. mic. / learned signal 1 / test Ext. mic. / learned signal 2 Connected doorbell	Green light Green blink 3 × green blinks	1 × door chime, low 2 × door chime, high 1 × door chime, high	Slow ■□□□ Slow ■□□□ Slow ■□□□	Yes Yes Yes
	Int. mic. / learned signal 1 / test Ext. mic. / learned signal 2 Connected doorbell	2 × green blinks 3 × green blinks Green blinks	2 × door chime low 1 × door chime, high 2 × door chime, high	Slow ■□□□ Slow ■□□□ Slow ■□□□	Yes Yes Yes
	Int. mic. / learned signal 1 / test Ext. mic. / learned signal 2 Connected doorbell	3 × green blinks 2 × green blinks 3 × orange blinks	1 × door chime, high 2 × door chime, low Baby melody	Slow ■□□□ Slow ■□□□ Fast ■■■■■■	Yes Yes Yes
	Int. mic. / learned signal 1 / test Ext. mic. / learned signal 2 Connected doorbell	Green blinks Green light Orange blinks	2 × door chime, high 1 × door chime, low Baby melody	Slow ■□□□ Slow ■□□□ Fast ■■■■■■	Yes Yes Yes
	Int. mic. / learned signal 1 / test Ext. mic. / learned signal 2 Connected doorbell	Green light 3 × green blinks 2 × green blinks	1 × door chime, low 1 × door chime, high 2 × door chime, low	Slow ■□□□ Slow ■□□□ Slow ■□□□	Yes Yes Yes
	Int. mic. / learned signal 1 / test Ext. mic. / learned signal 2 Connected doorbell	Green light Green blinks Yellow blinks	1 × door chime low 2 × door chime, high 2 × ring signal, high	Slow ■□□□ Slow ■□□□ Medium ■□■□	Yes Yes Yes
	Int. mic. / learned signal 1 / test Ext. mic. / learned signal 2 Connected doorbell	3 × green blinks Green light Red + orange light	1 × door chime, high 1 × door chime, low Emergency siren	Slow ■□□□ Slow ■□□□ Long ■■■□	Yes Yes Yes
	Int. mic. / learned signal 1 / test Ext. mic. / learned signal 2 Connected doorbell	Green blinks 2 × green blinks Red blinks	2 × door chime, high 2 × door chime, low Fire horn	Slow ■□□□ Slow ■□□□ Long ■■■□	Yes Yes Yes

Visit door transmitter

Changing the radio key

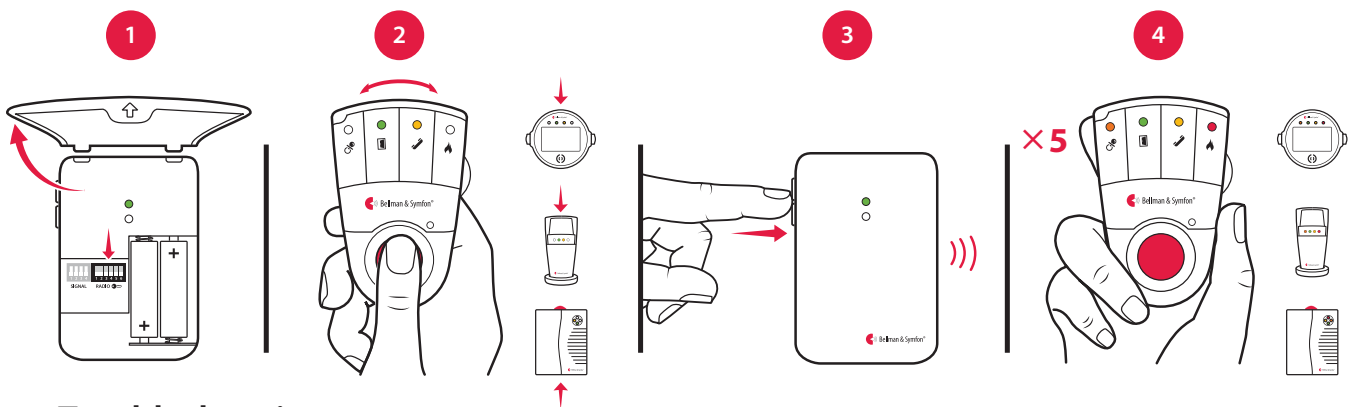
If your Visit system is activated for no reason, there is probably a nearby system that triggers yours. In order to avoid radio interference, you need to change the radio key on all units. The radio key switches are located under the transmitter cover.

Here is how you change the radio key:

- 1 Open the transmitter front cover and move any radio key switch to the up (on position) to change the radio key. By default, all radio key switches are positioned down (off).
- 2 Press and hold the test/function button on the receiver until the green and yellow Visit LEDs blink alternately. Release the button.
- 3 Press both test buttons simultaneously on the transmitter within 30 s to send the new radio key.
- 4 All Visit LEDs on the receiver blink 5 times to show that the radio key has been changed. It then returns to normal mode.



Note: All Visit units must be set to the same radio key in order to operate as a group.



Troubleshooting

If	Try this
The LEDs blink in orange every minute	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replace the batteries. Only use 1.5 V AA (LR6) lithium or alkaline batteries.
The transmitter LEDs blink in orange every second	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are other competing sound sources around the door transmitter. Switch them off or turn them down. Disconnect the external microphone accessory to make sure it is not faulty.
The transmitter LED lights up when I press the doorbell or intercom – but the receiver is not activated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check the transmitter batteries and the receiver batteries and connections. Move the receiver closer to the transmitter to make sure it's within radio range. Check that the door transmitter and the receiver are set to the same radio key. For more information, see Changing the radio key.
The transmitter LED doesn't light up when I ring the doorbell or intercom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ring the doorbell while moving the transmitter closer and further away from the sound source. The ideal distance is less than 3 cm. Program the transmitter to recognize the doorbell sound. See Programming. If the signal varies a lot in strength or tone, change to electromagnetic detection. If the door transmitter is still not activated, press and hold button 1 and 2 simultaneously for 5 s to clear the recorded sounds and repeat the steps above.
The receiver is activated for no apparent reason	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is probably another Visit system installed nearby that triggers your system. Change the radio key on all units, see Changing the radio key.