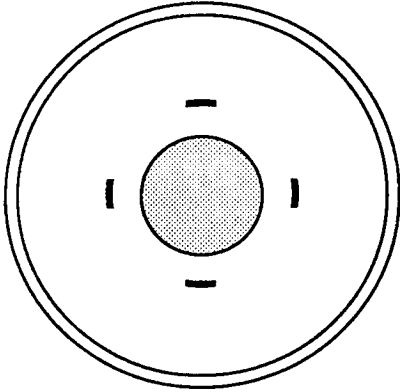


SOUND SENSOR ITI Part #60-249

Note: Not to be used in Underwriters Laboratories Inc. installations.

Description and Applications



The ITI wireless RF Sound Sensor consists of an audio discriminator and a special ITI transmitter built into the same unit. The Sound Sensor is designed to respond only to the frequencies generated by breaking glass. The sensor will detect breaking glass of 1/16" to 1/4" thickness, as well as tempered glass. It must be programmed as an interior sensor only so that it will not be active when the premise is occupied.

Supervision. Sound Sensors send a supervisory signal to the CPU every 69 minutes. If no signals are received by the CPU during one of its 12 hour check periods, "*SENSOR nn FAILURE*" will be announced on the phone and reported to the Central Station.

Temperature Range. 10°F - 140°F.

Battery Power. The Sound Sensors are powered by a 3.5 VDC lithium battery which should last about 5 years. Should the Sound Sensor stop transmitting because of a battery fault, CareTaker will announce "*SENSOR nn FAILURE*" over the phone and report the trouble (Code 7) to the Central Station.

Installing Sound Sensors

1. Application Considerations. Consider these factors to determine if a Sound Sensor can be used and, if so, what is the best location for sensor mounting. In general, installation of a Sound Sensor requires common sense when deciding on whether or not an environment is suitable. With a Passive Infrared Sensor, you must avoid sources of heat such as heat vents and windows. With a Sound Sensor you must avoid sources of loud noises, such as those listed below:

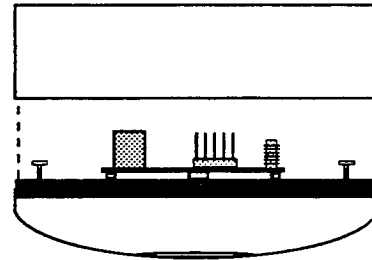
- Avoid doors with metal mail chutes or door knockers.
- Avoid metal pole buildings and buildings with sliding metal or metal roll-up doors.
- Avoid china or glass stores.
- Avoid noisy machinery and air compressors.
- Avoid mechanical rooms and furnace rooms.
- Avoid steam heat radiators that can clang or hiss.
- Keep a sensor 10 feet away from a telephone or doorbell.
- Some electronic phones and door chimes have sonic ringers that can cause problems.
- Avoid buildings that shake from nearby airports or railroad tracks.

2. Environment. If you are in doubt whether or not an area is quiet enough for a Sound Sensor, place the system in the Sensor Test mode and turn on everything that makes noise. If the Sound Sensor does not activate, the installation is probably acceptable.

CAUTION! DO NOT attempt to change the sensitivity adjustment of the sensor. It has been factory set for optimal performance.

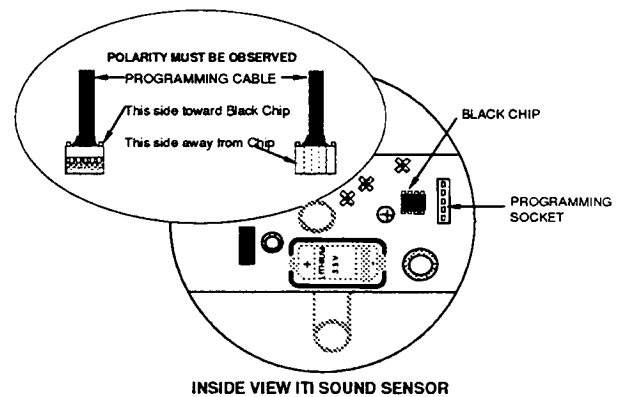
- **Do** be conservative in determining how much area you want one Sound Sensor to protect. If in doubt, place two Sound Sensors in the area. The Sound Sensor should be mounted no more than 15 feet from the glass to be protected and will cover approximately 900 square feet when centrally located in a direct line-of-sight from all glass to be protected.

3. Installing the Sound Sensor. Remove the mounting plate from the Sound Sensor by rotating it counter-clockwise. Then, attach the mounting plate to the wall or ceiling using the appropriate screws and anchors.



4. Programming. Using the built-in programmer on CareTaker, connect the "pigtail" from the CPU to the sensor observing polarity and program the sensor to Group 09.

When using the SX-V Handheld Programmer enter 3 for Sensor Type, then press the Motion Lockout Timer button to deactivate this feature and press the Enter button. Program the sensor number into program memory by entering: * **CODE #7 SERV**. Enter group 09 and the desired sensor number. Press ***99** to exit program memory.



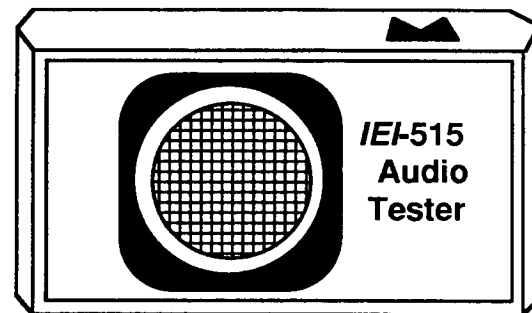
5. Re-attach the Sound Sensor to the mounting plate.

6. Testing the Sound Sensor. Enter the Service Test Mode by keying * **SERV #9**.

7. Use the IEI-515 Audio Glassbreak Tester, available from IEI and most distributors, to verify operation of the Sound Sensor.

8. While holding the tester at the glass to be protected, point directly at the sensor and press the test button.

9. Count the number of beeps sounded by the annunciators as the data rounds are received by the CPU; 7-8 are excellent, 5-6 are good, less than 5 are marginal and may indicate that the sensor should be relocated.



PASSIVE INFRARED SENSOR