

SHOCK SENSOR

Model # 60-019

The Shock Sensor has not been investigated by Underwriters Laboratories.

OVERVIEW

The ITI Shock Sensor incorporates both an ITI transmitter and special shock detection interface circuitry to which you can connect a LITTON Terminus® Shock Detector SP3237.

Because the ITI processor was designed to detect the shock of breaking glass only, **DO NOT USE FOR ANY APPLICATION EXCEPT GLASS BREAK.**

CHOOSING THE CORRECT APPLICATION FOR THE SHOCK SENSOR

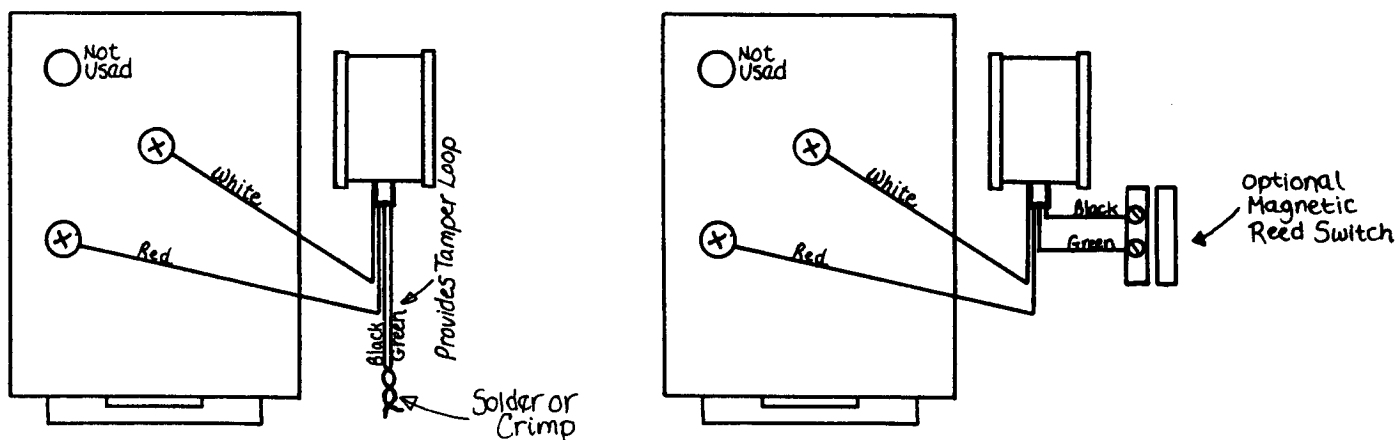
If you are protecting multi-pane windows then the ITI SHOCK SENSOR is your best choice.

If you are protecting a large single pane of glass then you should not use the SHOCK SENSOR, you should choose the Glas-Trak™ GSU-2000 Glass Break Detector.

If you are protecting a solid, non-glass surface such as a wood door, wall or ceiling then do not use an ITI SHOCK SENSOR, instead, a good choice would be a Sentrol Shock Detector (Model No. 5401 or 5405) available directly from Sentrol Inc.

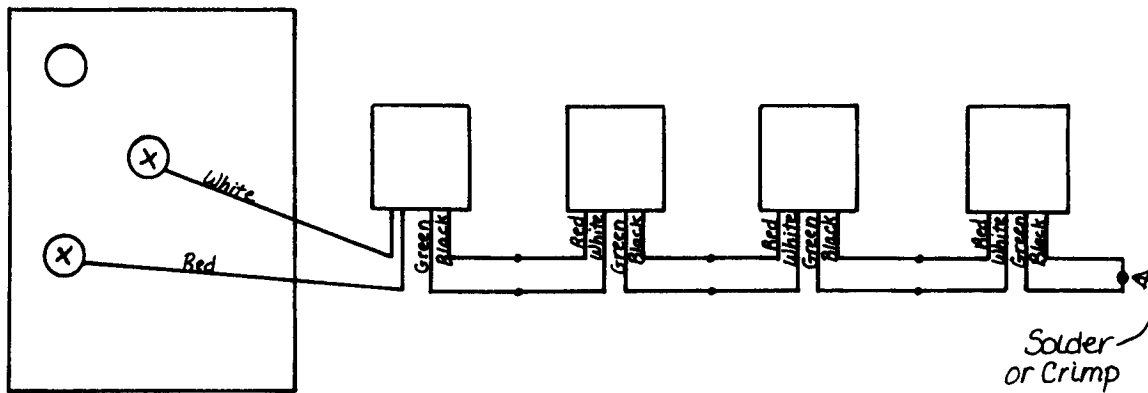
CONNECTING THE TERMINUS SP3237 DETECTOR TO THE ITI SENSOR

- (1) You must connect the Terminus Detector only to ITI's special SHOCK/SENSOR transmitter. It will not work with regular ITI Door/Window Transmitters.
- (2) ITI's Shock Sensor works only with the standard Litton Shock Detector Model SP3237. It will not operate with Litton's dampened sensors.
- (3) Connect a single Terminus SP3237 to the ITI Shock Sensor transmitter as follows. Be sure to crimp or solder the black and green leads together if you aren't adding any reed switches. They act as a tamper loop.



- (4) You can connect a maximum of five detectors to one SHOCK SENSOR. If you use multiple detectors they must all be mounted exactly the same way on a similar surface protecting similar glass areas. This is because the individual detector sensitivity is not adjustable, the only adjustment is on the SHOCK SENSOR itself and thus it will be set the same for all detectors.

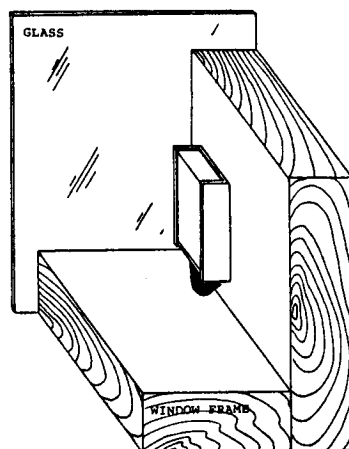
Connect multiple sensors as shown below:



INSTALLATION OF LITTON SP3237 SHOCK DETECTORS

- (1) USE THE ITI SHOCK SENSOR TO DETECT THE SHOCK OF BREAKING GLASS ONLY. THE ITI PROCESSOR WILL NOT DETECT ANY OTHER SHOCK EXCEPT GLASS BREAK. THUS, DO NOT USE TO PROTECT WALLS, CEILINGS, ETC.
- (2) Window rattles must be eliminated before installing Terminus detectors.
- (3) Terminus detectors must be mounted with the leads straight up or straight down.
- (4) Coverage guidelines: 5' radius for plate glass, 3' radius for multi-pane windows.
- (5) When glass mounted it is desirable to have the detector 2" away from the frame.
- (6) When frame mounted, it is desirable to have the detectors AS CLOSE AS POSSIBLE to the glass it is protecting, but NEVER MORE THAN TWO INCHES AWAY FROM THE GLASS.
- (7) It is best to have the sensors perpendicular to the glass it is protecting. When mounted perpendicular to the glass the "flat-pac" is less sensitive to low frequency shock waves (normal background shocks) and will still provide excellent protection.

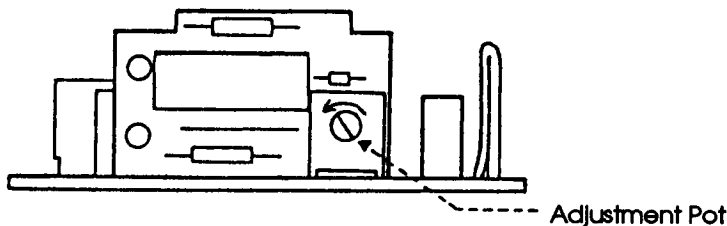
The best location for a detector is on the frame at right angles to the glass being protected, as close to the glass as possible.



- (8) The Terminus "flat-pac" shock detectors can be conveniently mounted by either using a screw or a very thin layer of RTV adhesive.

ADJUSTMENTS AND CHECK OUT

- (1) Arm the SX-IVB to Level 9 - SENSOR TEST.
- (2) Sensitivity - The sensitivity pot in the ITI Shock Sensor is used to select the proper shock detection level for the initial high energy, high frequency shock (the sensitivity to the "follow-up" low energy shock is preset during the manufacturing process).



END VIEW OF SHOCK
SENSOR CIRCUITRY

TURN THE ADJUSTMENT POT
COUNTER CLOCKWISE TO
INCREASE SENSITIVITY,
CLOCKWISE TO DECREASE
SENSITIVITY.

- (3) Level 9 Test Beep - When armed in Level 9, the SX-IVB will sound a loud beep when a "flat-pac" receives a high energy shock and the "follow-up" shock.
- (4) Check Out - The sensitivity of the ITI Shock Sensor should be set to a level approaching the breaking point of the glass. Check the "flat-pac" for proper placement and coverage by hitting the window at the farthest point from the sensor on the glass. Use a solid object such as the plastic handle on a screwdriver.

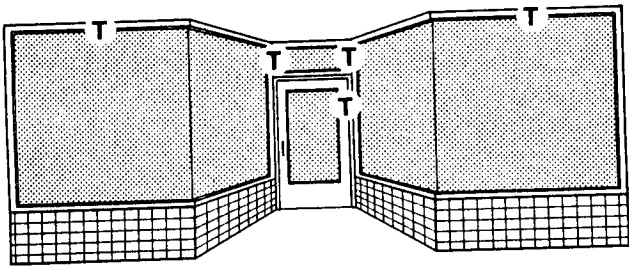
The glass-break function takes advantage of the fact that an initial high energy shock is followed by a low energy shatter when glass is broken. Thus, to test you must provide both an initial hard shock and a second follow-up shock. **SO, BE SURE TO HIT THE GLASS TWICE WHEN TESTING.** Adjust the sensitivity to a point where only a firm tap will be detected.

CLOSED CIRCUIT MAGNETIC REED SWITCHES

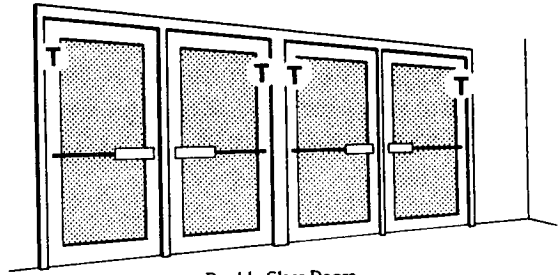
You can add up to five normally closed magnetic reed switches which open on alarm to a SHOCK SENSOR. Simply connect them in series with the Litton detectors. Be sure to use reed switches, not mechanical switches.

A Litton detector is not designed detect a window when it is opened, only when it is broken out.

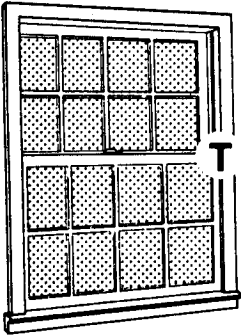
SUGGESTED INSTALLATION LOCATIONS:



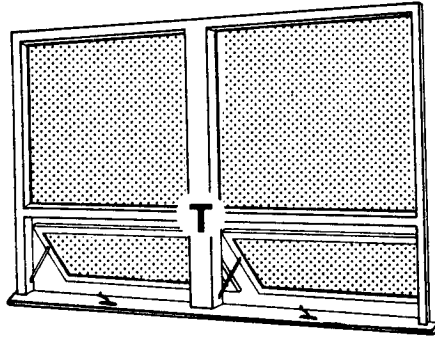
Store Front



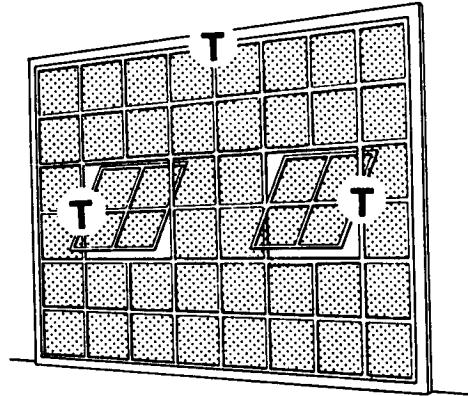
Double Glass Doors



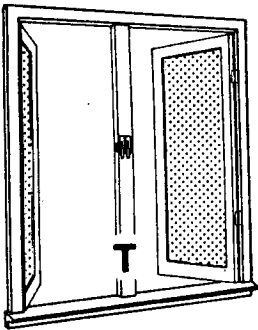
Double Hung



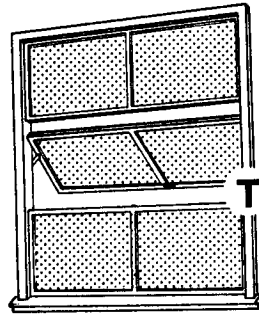
Wood Awning



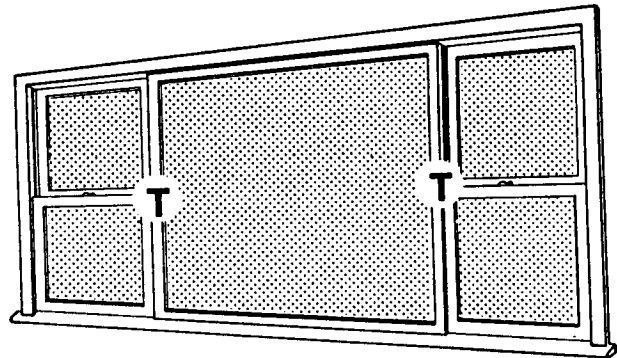
Factory Window



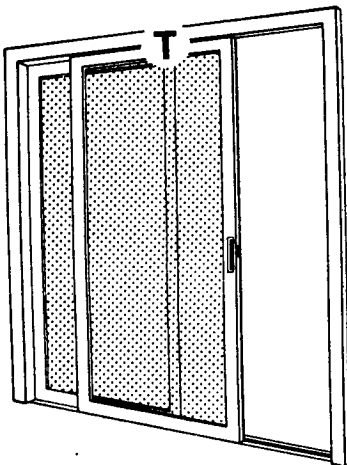
Casement



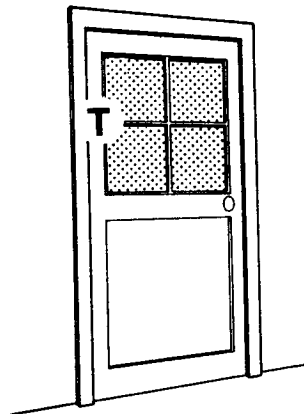
Metal Awning



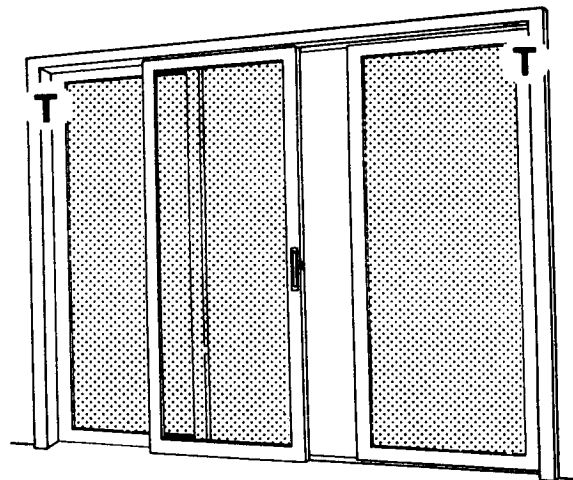
Residential Picture



Double Sliding Glass Doors



4-Lite Residential Door



Triple Sliding Glass Doors