

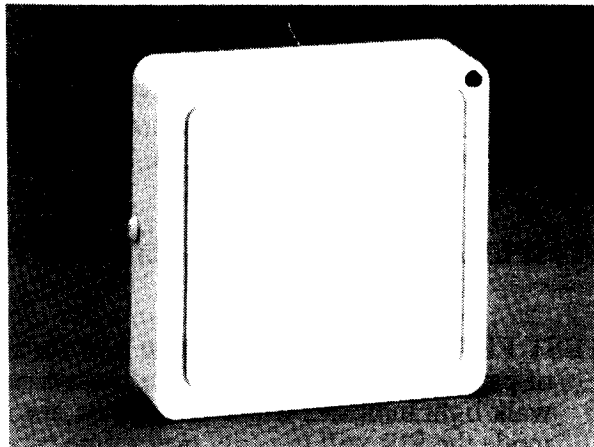
# SOUND SENSOR

## Model 60-049

The Sound Sensor has not been investigated by Underwriters Laboratories.

### OVERVIEW

The ITI Sound Sensor consists of a sound discriminator and a special ITI transmitter built into the same unit. The sound discriminator circuitry is specially made to our specifications by Unisec, Inc. The Sound Sensor is designed to respond only to intense sounds: breaking glass, splintering wood, metal-to-metal contact, etc.



### SETTING THE PROPER HOUSE CODE AND SENSOR NUMBER

The ITI Sound Sensor has a programming comb, just like a Door/Window Sensor which must be properly cut or bent to the desired House Code and Sensor Number. To expose the programming comb you must open the back of the detector and GENTLY unplug the transmitter board. Cut the comb in place, or remove it from the plastic base, whichever you find easier. Select a sensor number for any interior momentary device, sensors 60 through 67.

### INSTALLATION CONSIDERATIONS

- (1) Although our Sound Sensor can protect a large area, we recommend that you be conservative in determining how much area you want one Sound Sensor to protect. Sound discriminators can be a cause of false alarms if the sensitivity is set too high in an attempt to cover too large an area.
- (2) Never install two sound sensors in the same room. If both were tripped at the exact same moment by the same loud noise, the transmissions could clash and one or both might not be received by the CPU.
- (3) Some large commercial plate glass windows which have a thickness of 1/4" (6 mm) or more are tempered glass. Tempered glass has different shattering frequency characteristics than normal window glass encountered in homes. Do not use a Sound Sensor to protect commercial tempered glass.
- (4) 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:
  1. Avoid doors with metal mail chutes or door knockers.
  2. Avoid metal pole buildings and buildings with sliding metal or metal rollup doors.
  3. Avoid china or glass stores.
  4. Avoid noisy machinery and air compressors.

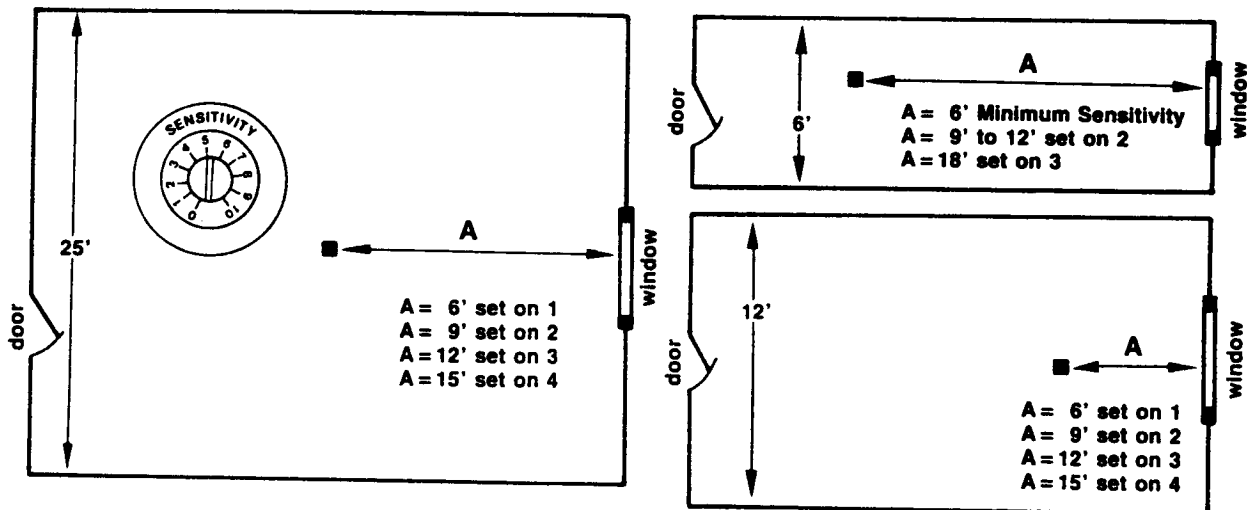
5. Avoid mechanical rooms and furnace rooms.
  6. Avoid steam heat radiators that can clang or hiss.
  7. Avoid small dogs with high pitched barks.
  8. Avoid "squeeze toys" that whistle when played with.
  9. Keep a sensor 10 feet away from a telephone or doorbell.
  10. Some electronic telephones and electronic door chimes have sonic ringers that can cause problems.
  11. Avoid buildings that shake from nearby airports or railroad tracks.
- (5) If you are in doubt whether or not an area is quiet enough for a Sound Sensor, then try it. Turn the sensitivity up all the way to 10. Then turn on everything that makes noise. If it doesn't trip when set at full sensitivity, then odds are it won't trip when set to a normal setting of 1 to 5.

## INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

- (1) Mount the Sound Sensor in its permanent location. Select a location that is, if possible, equal distance from all glass that is to be protected.

NEVER locate the Sound Sensor more than 15 feet from the farthest glass area to be protected. The Sound Sensor can be ceiling or wall mounted.

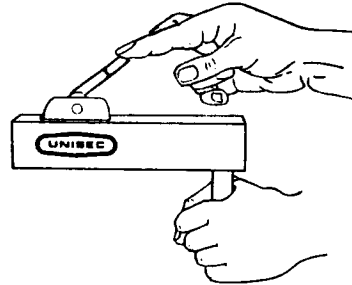
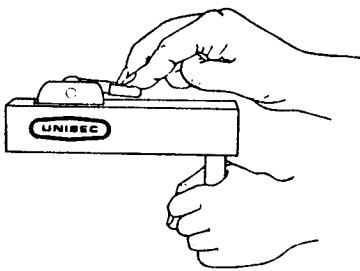
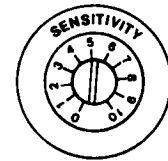
- (2) By using the drawings below as a guide, set your preliminary sensitivity.



- (3) Close all doors, windows and curtains in the area to be protected if they will be closed when the system is armed.
- (4) Turn on all sound producing equipment that normally operates during the time the sensor will be armed (heaters, air conditioners, etc.).
- (5) Arm your CPU to Level 9, SENSOR TEST.

## SETTING SENSITIVITY WITH THE IMPACT SIMULATOR

- (1) When testing, hold Impact Simulator near glass that is being protected. If several windows are in the same room, test at the farthest point.
- (2) If windows being protected have curtains, hold the Impact Simulator behind the curtains when testing. A Sound Sensor may not detect a window being broken if the window is behind heavy insulated or quilted shades or curtains.
- (3) Firmly hold the wood handle in your left hand and pull snap hook back all the way (180 degrees) and release. The Sound Sensor's LED should light and the CPU test beep should sound.
- (4) Now pull the snap hook back 3/4ths way (135 degrees) and release. The Sound Sensor **SHOULD NOT** activate. If it does, the sensitivity is set too high.
- (5) By moving the sensitivity adjustment 1/2 setting each time, increase or decrease the sensitivity until the sensitivity is correct according to the procedure in steps 3 and 4.



NOTE 1 You must wait a FULL 10 SECONDS between tests.

NOTE 2 For high sensitivity in sound isolated areas (such as in vaults or interior store rooms) you may set the sensitivity so it trips at 3/4 setting (135 degrees) but, does not trip at 1/2 setting (90 degrees).

