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SU-WP5C

Complete Battery-Operated Vehicle Detection System

with

INOVONICS

HIGH PERFORMANCE WIRELESS



Contents:

(1) NEMA III Enclosure

Containing:

(1) Processor Gen. 5 (*conformal coated*)

(1) Transmitter (*conformal coated*)

Range: Approx. 2,000 Feet

(1) Driveway Probe with 25' Lead

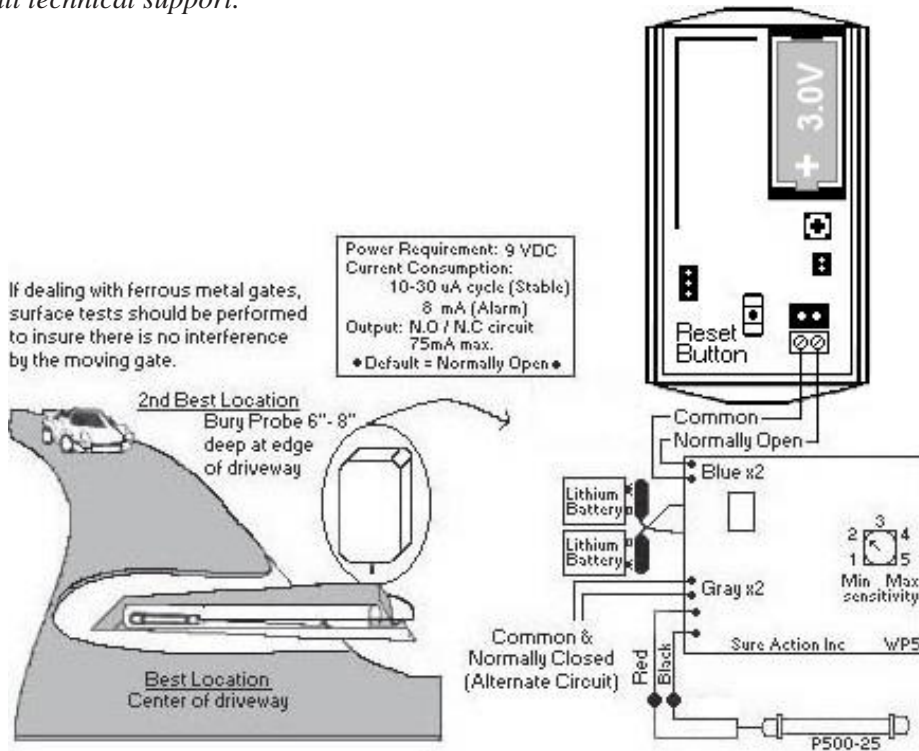
(2) 9-Volt Batteries, (1) 3-volt Battery

(1) Receiver

(1) 12 VDC 1A Power Supply

All complete systems are pre-programmed.

Thank you for purchasing the best vehicle detection system on the market today. Sure Action Inc. combines superior vehicle detection with one of the best names in wireless to give you the WP5C. Superior RF protection, easier programming, and increased versatility give you a system that will become part of your life and can be relied on for years to come. Designed with “simplicity of installation” and “ease of use” in mind, this system is excellent for locations where running wire is not desired or is not possible. The WP5C is a complete system giving you everything you need. A Nema III enclosure houses the transmitter, processor (conformal coated), and batteries. The probe has a standard lead of 25 feet. **Excess wire should be cut or buried. Do not coil excess wire inside of box.* The box is mounted within 25 feet of the probe. The transmitter for this system is tested to 2000 feet in open air (*Line of sight at four feet above ground level*). Batteries are supplied with the system. Use Lithium batteries for colder climates. A receiver, sounder, and power supply are supplied for inside the building. **The transmitter and receiver are pre-programmed.** *If reprogramming becomes necessary, consult the paperwork supplied with receiver or call technical support.*



Possible Ways to Bury Probe

- 1) Center of Driveway - 1st Choice
 - a) Sensitivity can be lowered for greater stability
 - b) Range can be extended for a wider driveway
 - c) Bury probe under driveway by encasing probe in a 2” or 3” PVC pipe that has been sealed at one end.
 - i) Pipe should be pitched for drainage.
 - ii) Allows installer to retrieve the probe at a later date if needed.
- 2) Alongside Driveway - 2nd Choice
 - a) Bury probe 6” - 8” in soft earth at the edge of the driveway.
 - b) Place probe parallel to traffic motion.

Range and Sensitivity Don'ts

- 1) The range of the probe will cover a driveway up to 14 feet.
- 2) **Do not** bury probe within 5 ft. of power cables or transformers.
- 3) **Do not** bury probe within 14 ft. of high-powered radio towers.
- 4) **Do not** bury probe within 24 ft. of residential traffic.
- 5) **Do not** bury probe within 36 ft. of highway traffic.
- 6) **Do not** bury probe within 100 ft. of moving trains.

Installation

Step 1: Place Probe at the location it will be buried and mount the control box. (*The box should be four feet above the ground.*) Bring the probe lead into the box and connect it to the processor.

*** Excess wire should be cut or buried. Do not coil excess wire in the box.**

*** Important:** Wire connections should be as low in the box and as far away from the transmitter as possible. The box should be mounted to a non-metallic structure.

A. Install the 9-volt batteries and *wait 1-2 minutes for the processor to complete the “burn-in” period.*

B. Install the 3-volt battery in the transmitter, *press the reset button* and replace the cover.

When initially installing the battery in the transmitter, you must press the reset button on the transmitter.

Step 2: Mount receiver and chime in chosen locations. (*The receiver should be four feet above the ground.*) The Chimeplate is mounted so that the switch is on the bottom.

Chime (Requires a 3-conductor wire run)

Black Wire = Constant Ground

Red Wire = Constant + 12VDC

Blue Wire = Blue wire inside receiver

Sound Pressure: 80 dB at 12 VDC

Current Consumption: 5.0 mA at 12 VDC Standby

125 mA at 12 VDC Alarm

Note: The power supply included with this system is to operate the receiver and a maximum of five (5) chimes. If using more than five sounders, you must replace the power supply with an appropriate power source.

Step 3: Test the system. If everything is working, bury the probe and make all connections permanent.

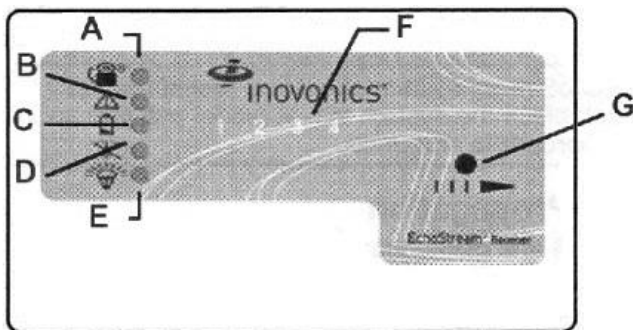


Figure 1 Receiver LEDs and Buttons

A. Alarm LED

B. Tamper Fault LED

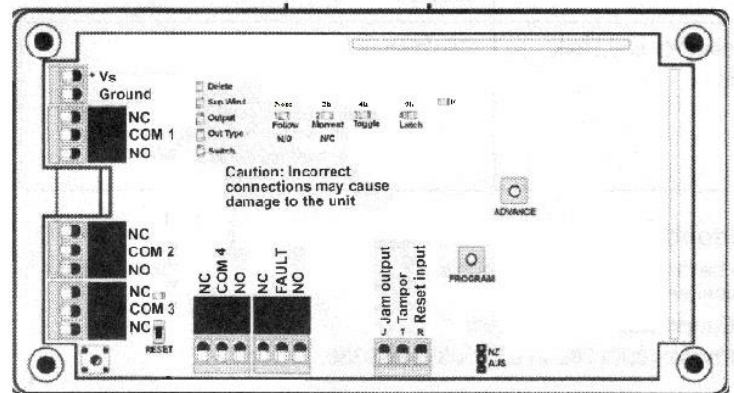
C. Low Battery Fault LED

D. Inactive Fault LED

E. Power LED

F. Transmitter Number LEDs

G. Advance Button



* The “Activated” light on the receiver will come on during alarm condition (Average 5-8 seconds).

* The “Tampered” light will come on any time the cover is removed from the transmitter.

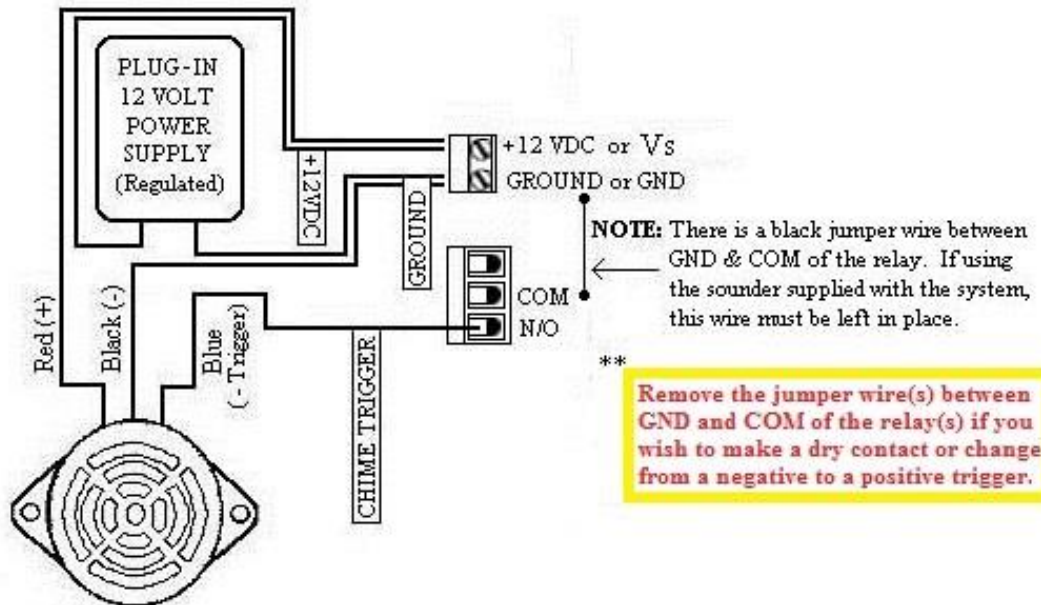
* The “Low Battery” light on the receiver will come on when the battery in the transmitter gets low.

* The “Inactive” light will come on if the transmitter ceases to function. The system may begin to oscillate when the 9-volt batteries get low. If the system ceases to function and the low battery and or inactive lights are not lit on the receiver, the 9-volt batteries must be changed.

* The “Power” light on the receiver will come on as long as the receiver has proper voltage.

WIRING THE CHIMEPLATE

- * The wire from the power supply labeled +12 VDC **AND** the red wire from the chimeplate are connected to the terminal labeled V_s
- * The wire from the power supply labeled GROUND **AND** the black wire from the chimeplate are connected to the terminal labeled GND.
- * The Blue wire from the chimeplate is connected to the Blue wire(s) in the receiver labeled CHIME TRIGGER.



- * Some people find it easier to use one or both of the following options.
 1. Put the black wire from the chimeplate to COM terminal instead of GND terminal. (It is easier to put only two wires in the GND terminal rather than three.)
 2. Completely remove the Blue wire labeled CHIME TRIGGER from N/O terminal and connect the Blue wire from the chimeplate directly to the terminal. (This simply avoids a splice connection and helps to make a neat installation.)

Troubleshooting

One (1) 1K Ohm is required for troubleshooting procedures.
(This resistor is supplied on the door of the box)

Processor:

- 1) Check batteries. Cut probe free from processor.
- 2) Wire a 1 K Ohm resistor between the Black lead and the Red lead and allow approx. 2 minutes for power-up if batteries were disconnected.
- 3) Digital voltage readings are positive in relation to negative of the battery.
 - i. Black to Neg. = 1.9 - 2.2 VDC
 - ii. Red to Neg. = 1.9 - 2.2 VDC

Both readings will be the same.

Probe:

- 1) Cut Probe free from processor.
- 2) Take a resistance reading between the Black lead and the Red lead. The reading should be very close to the reference number written in red on the body of the probe.
- 3) Wave magnet over the probe. Observe resistance variation of +/- 2 to 10 Ohms. The 2K Ohm setting of the meter would be the most accurate.