



GE Security

Sentrol AP750W Wireless PIR Motion Sensor

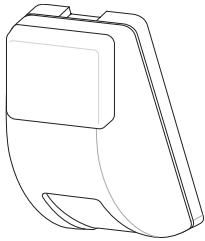
Installation Instructions

www.gesecurity.com

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PRELIMINARY

Preliminary 9/1/04

Product Summary



Model No.
60-991-900

A motion sensor (passive-infrared or PIR) detects movement by sensing the infrared energy emitted from a body as it moves across its field of view. When this motion is detected, the sensor transmits an alarm signal.

Install motion sensors to protect areas where door/window sensors are impractical or not needed. For example, use a motion sensor to protect large areas or open floor plans. Motion sensors can also provide backup protection in areas where door/window sensors exist.

This wireless motion sensor includes the following features:

- Field-selectable coverage area; 33 or 50 feet
- Field-selectable sensitivity modes; 2-pulse or 4-pulse
- 135-second transmitter lockout time after an alarm that helps extend battery life
- Cover-activated tamper
- Supervisory signal transmitted every 64 minutes to the control panel
- Sensor low battery reports (trouble) to the control panel

Included with the sensor is a thin cardboard undercrawl mask and snap-in plastic masks (installed at the factory). Self-adhesive masking strips are also included.

Installation

- If possible, locate sensors within 100 feet of the panel. While a transmitter may have an open-air range of 500 feet or more, the installation site can have a significant effect on transmitter range. Changing the sensor location may help overcome adverse wireless conditions.
- Mount the sensor permanently on a flat wall or in a corner. Do not set it on a shelf.
- For installations without pets, the required mounting height is 7 1/2 feet.
- Mount the motion sensor on an insulated, outside wall facing in.
- Mount the motion sensor on a rigid surface which is free from vibrations.
- Position the sensor so it faces a solid reference point, like a wall.
- Do not aim the sensor at windows, fireplaces, air conditioners, heaters/heating vents, or place it in direct sunlight.
- Position the sensor to protect an area where intruders are most likely to walk *across* the detection pattern (see Figure 1).

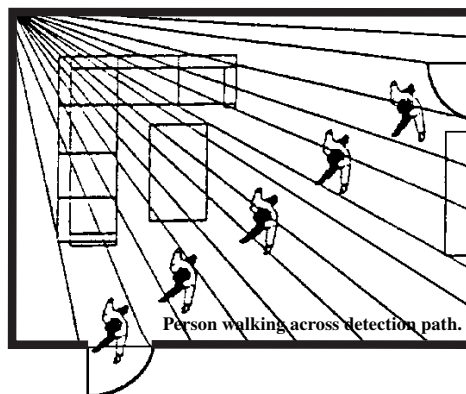


Figure 1. Overhead (Bird's Eye View) Detection Path

- Do not mount the sensor near duct work or other large metallic surfaces which may affect the RF signals (see “Final Testing” on page 4). Actual acceptable transmitter range should be verified for each installation.
- Windows should be closed in any area which has an armed motion sensor.
- The cardboard undercrawl mask installed at the factory (see Figure 2) blocks coverage within 5 feet of the sensor.
- For installations where pets are present, mount the sensor upside down about 3.5 feet above the floor (see Figure 3). Leave the factory-installed undercrawl mask in place to block any detection pattern directed at the ceiling

Note

The cardboard undercrawl mask should remain installed when sensor jumper J1 is set to the BI position. See the section “Setting the Sensor Coverage Area and Sensitivity” for complete information on sensor jumper settings.

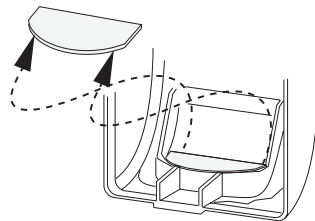


Figure 2. Cardboard Undercrawl Mask Location

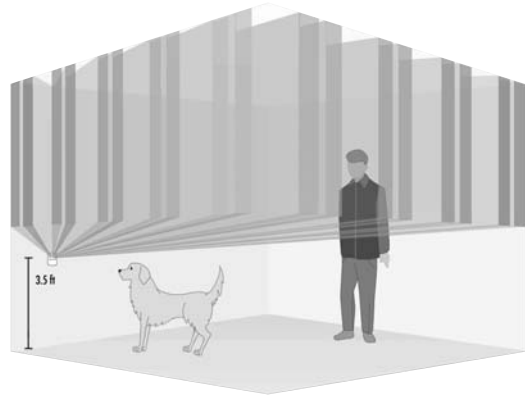


Figure 3. Pet Alley Application

Tools and Supplies Needed

- Phillips screwdriver
- Anchors and screws for mounting (included)
- Masks (included)

Mounting the Motion Sensor

This section describes how to mount the sensor on a flat wall or in a corner.



Static

You must be free of static electricity before handling circuit boards. Wear a grounding strap or touch a bare metal surface to discharge static electricity.

Note

Remove the factory-installed plastic masks before mounting. Re-install as desired after walk testing.

1. Remove the small cover (see Figure 4)
2. Open the sensor housing by pressing down on the top rear and pulling the front cover at the top (see Figure 5). Set the front cover aside

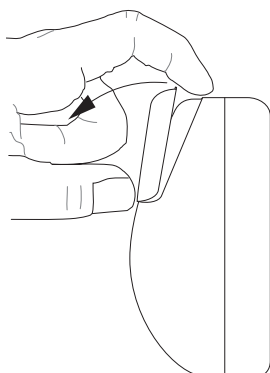


Figure 4. Removing the Small Cover

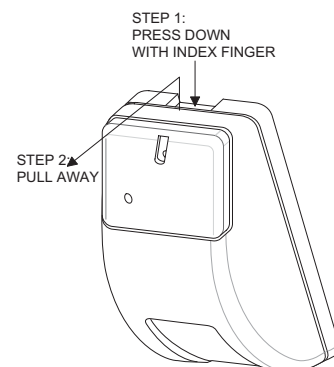


Figure 5. Opening the Sensor Housing

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Note Avoid touching the mirror. Fingerprints may affect detection coverage.

3. Mount the sensor on a flat wall or in a corner, using the appropriate mounting holes (see Figure 6). Use wall anchors and screws to secure the sensor.

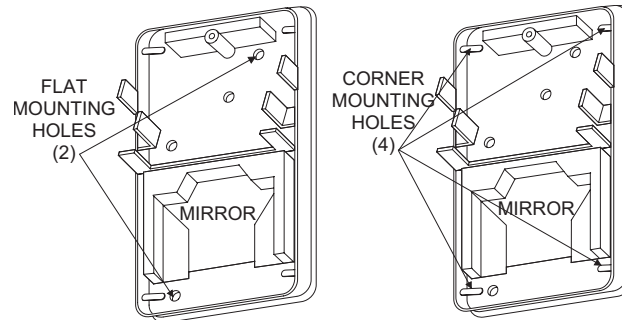


Figure 6. Mounting Hole Locations

Setting the Sensor Coverage Area and Sensitivity

Note
Do not use the bi-curtain mode for detection in areas within 5 feet of the sensor. When selecting bi-curtain mode, always leave the cardboard undercrawl mask installed.

Jumper J1 determines the sensitivity mode of the sensor, either standard or bi-curtain. Jumper J2 determines the coverage area of the sensor, either 33 or 50 feet. See Figure 7 for jumper positions.

Use the standard (STD) setting for wide-angle coverage and single curtain pattern. Use the bi-curtain (BI) setting for added stability to help reduce false alarms. This mode requires intruders to be detected by two curtains of coverage.



You must be free of static electricity before handling circuit boards. Wear a grounding strap or touch a bare metal surface to discharge static electricity.

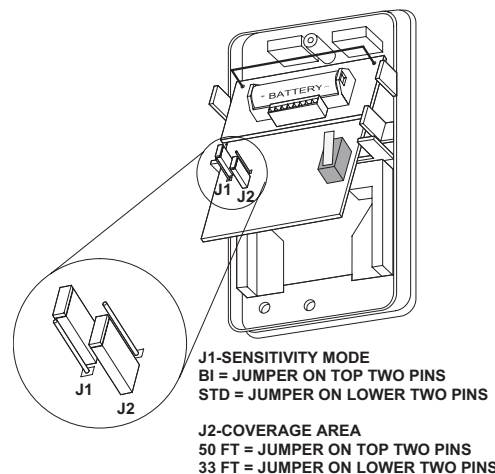


Figure 7. Sensitivity Mode and Coverage Area Jumper Settings

Walk Testing

Walk testing should be done to determine the actual coverage area of the sensor. The edge of the coverage pattern is determined by the first LED flash. This may change slightly depending on the sensitivity setting. Walk test the unit from both directions to determine the pattern boundaries.

1. Remove the sensor cover to activate the tamper switch, then reattach it to activate the 2-minute walk test mode.
2. Walk across the coverage pattern to determine the coverage area, indicated by LED activation.

After 2 minutes, the walk test mode and the LED will no longer activate when motion is detected.

Note

Excessive use of the walk test mode may reduce battery life. Use only for initial setup and maintenance testing. In normal operation mode, the sensor only transmits an alarm signal 135 seconds after the previous alarm. This reduces unnecessary RF transmissions in high traffic areas, thereby extending battery life.

Environment Testing

Activate the walk test mode, then turn on all heating or air conditioning sources which would normally be active during the protection period. Stand away from the sensor and outside the coverage pattern and watch for alarms.

Installing Masks

After determining the full coverage area and performing the environment test, you may need or want to mask (block) certain parts of the coverage.

Self-Adhesive Masks

Block the appropriate mirror sections with these masks. Figure 8 shows an example of where to apply the masks and the resulting coverage area.



To avoid damaging the mirror do not remove the masks using a sharp tool. If necessary, remove masks by carefully peeling them off with your fingers.

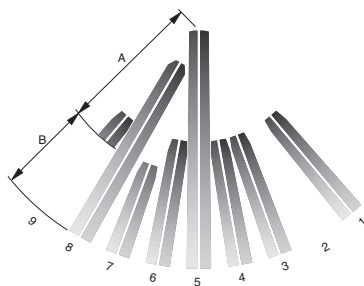
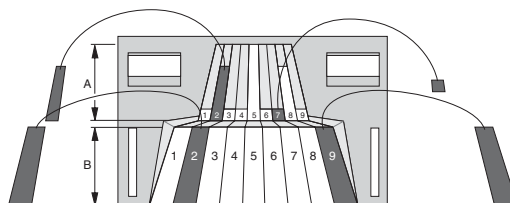


Figure 8. Installing Self-Adhesive Masks

Plastic Masks

Install these masks for half coverage or narrow coverage applications (see Figure 9)

Note

After installing masks, always conduct a walk test and environment test to verify the coverage area is correct for the application.

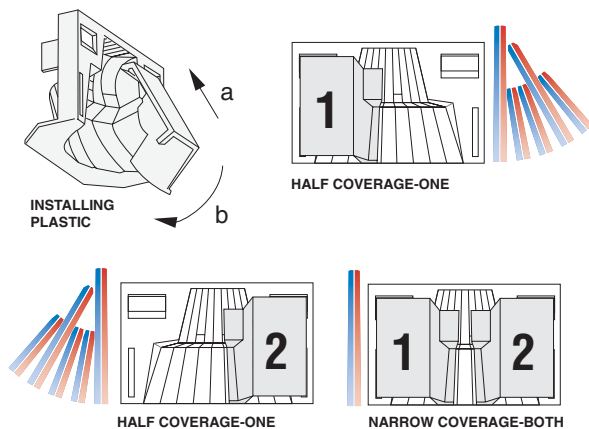


Figure 9. Installing Plastic Masks

Programming

The following describes the basic steps for adding (learning) the sensor into panel memory. Refer to the specific panel installation instructions for complete programming information.

1. Put the panel into program mode.
2. Advance to the learn sensors menu.
3. Enter the appropriate sensor group and desired sensor number.
4. When the panel prompts you to trip the sensor, activate the sensor tamper switch by removing the sensor cover.
5. Reattach the sensor cover.
6. Exit from program mode.

Final Testing

Final testing should be done to verify radio signal integrity and confirm control panel programming and response. The actual transmitter range can be determined by performing a sensor test as described below. Refer to the specific panel installation instructions for complete sensor testing information.

1. After the sensor has been mounted, remove the sensor cover to trip the tamper switch and activate the walk test mode.
2. Replace the sensor cover.
3. Place the control panel in test mode.
4. Move across the detection pattern until the sensor LED turns on, then STOP your motion.
5. Listen for the appropriate system response. If the system does not respond, proceed to the "Troubleshooting" section.

Maintenance

At least once a year, the sensor should be tested to verify correct operation. The end user should be instructed to put the sensor in walk test mode and walk through the far end of the coverage pattern to verify proper detection.

Replacing Batteries

When battery replacement is necessary, observe proper polarity (positive +, negative -) when installing the new batteries, or the sensor may be damaged.

Use only exact replacement 3-volt lithium batteries (CR123A).



You must be free of static electricity before handling circuit boards. Wear a grounding strap or touch a bare metal surface to discharge static electricity.

1. Remove the sensor cover (see Figures 4 and 5) and set it aside.
2. Remove the transmitter (upper) circuit board battery (see Figure 10)
3. Remove the transmitter circuit board and place it inside the cover (see Figure 11)

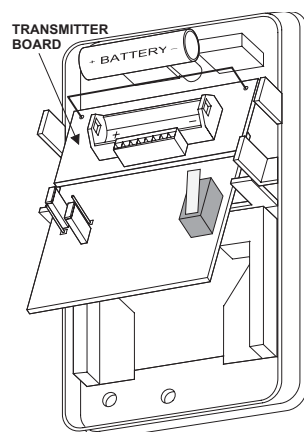


Figure 10. Removing the Transmitter Battery

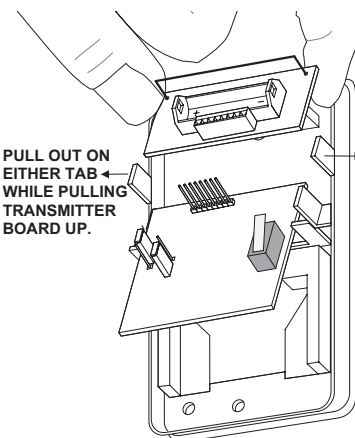


Figure 11. Removing the Transmitter Circuit Board

Note

Avoid touching the mirror.
Fingerprints may affect
detection coverage

- Carefully remove the PIR (lower) circuit board by pressing outward on either side tab, then pull up on the circuit board (see Figure 12).

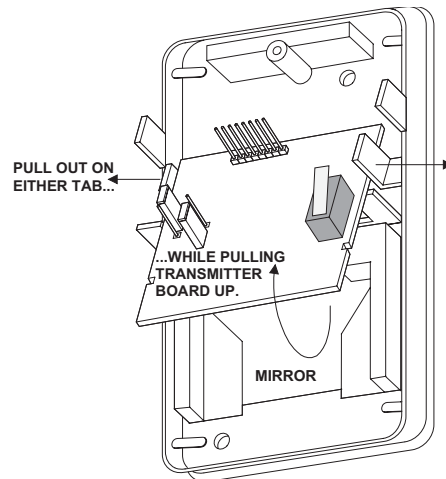


Figure 12. Removing the PIR Circuit Board

- Remove the PIR circuit board battery (located on opposite side of components) and install a new one, observing polarity (marked on the circuit board).
- Re-install the PIR circuit board into the sensor plastic.
- Re-install the transmitter circuit board onto the PIR circuit board.
- Install a new battery in the transmitter circuit board, observing polarity (marked in battery bucket).

After replacing batteries, wait at least 3 minutes before activating the walk test mode.

Lithium Battery Disposal

Lithium batteries that are no longer usable are considered hazardous waste. Be sure to properly dispose of the old batteries. Contact your local city government for hazardous waste disposal laws.

Troubleshooting

Use the following guidelines if the system does not respond correctly when the sensor is activated.

- Check programming and re-program sensor into panel if necessary.
- Move the sensor to another location and test for correct response.
- Test a known good sensor at the same location.
- If the system does not respond, avoid mounting a sensor at that location.
- If the replacement sensor functions, return the problem sensor for repair or replacement.

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Specifications

Compatibility: All GE Security 900 MHz. Panels/Receivers
Power source: Two 3-volt lithium (CR123A) batteries
Typical battery life: 2-4 years at 68° F (not verified by U.L.)
Operating temperature range: 10° to 110° F (-12° to 43° C)
Storage temperature: -40° to 140° F (-40° to 60° C)
Operating relative humidity: .. 5% to 95% non-condensing
Storage relative humidity: 95% maximum non-condensing (up to 6 months)
Dimensions: 4.75 in. (12.7 cm) x 2.60 in. (6.6 cm) x 2.0 in. (5.1 cm) (L x W x D)

Notices

These devices comply with part 15 of the FCC rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions:

1. These devices may not cause harmful interference.
2. These devices must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

Changes or modifications not expressly approved by Interactive Technologies, Inc. can void the users' authority to operate the equipment.

FCC ID: B4Z-844-PIR

U.S. Patent Nos: 4,855,713, 4,864,636, 5,761,206, 5,805,063, 5,872,512, and 5,942,981

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