

OUTDOOR SENSOR

Installing Batteries in Sensor

1. Remove four Screws on back of sensor and carefully remove cover.
2. Install 2 "D" Alkaline batteries noting polarity.
3. Replace cover and screws.

Sensor Placement– Choosing the Right Location

The sensor uses a special magnetic coil that detects small changes in the magnetic field that occur as a result of large metal objects (e.g. vehicle). The sensor range of detection varies by vehicle size and speed. The larger and slower the vehicle, the wider the detection range.

The detection range increases as the vehicles travel slower. Decreasing the velocity from 20 mph to 10mph increases the detection range by 3 ft.

For best results, use the following guidelines to place your sensor. Use the figure provided as a guide. Placing the sensor as indicated will ensure 100% detection accuracy for all types of vehicles.

Place the sensor...

1. At most 3 ft. from the driveway.

The sensor will not trigger if the car lane on the driveway is outside the range of detection. The sensor will trigger 100% of the time as long as the vehicle passes through the INSIDE of the detection range.

2. At least 25 ft (about 10 paces) from the street.

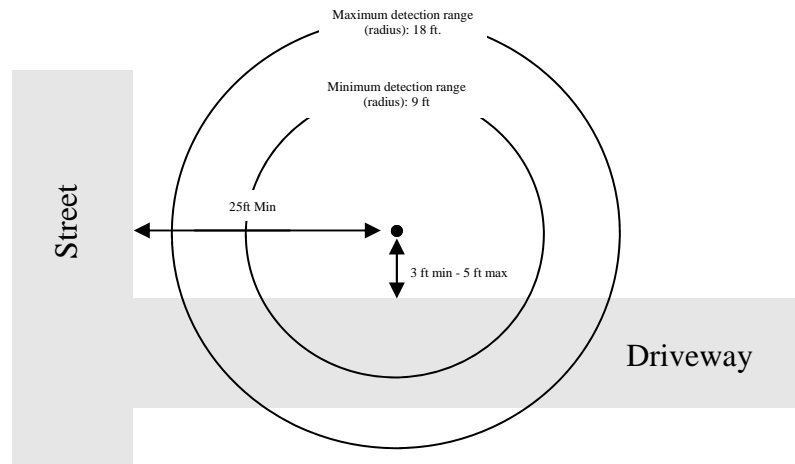
Placing the sensor too close to the street may lead to false triggering as vehicles drive by.

3. At most 200ft from the indoor alert unit.

Walls and other obstructions (e.g. metal) degrade wireless signals. Place the sensor and indoor alert unit as close to each other as possible.

4. In a location where it will not be disturbed

Keep the sensor away from snow plows, lawn mowers and other equipment. Magnetic fields penetrate snow so there is no need to plow around the sensor unit during winter months.



Installing the Sensor

The sensor must be mounted 3 ft or less from the edge of the driveway for reliable detection. It is recommended to mount the sensor on a solid surface such as a pole or large tree. The mounting height should be about 3 to 5 ft. Mounting on metal is ok, but may reduce the transmission range to the receiver in the house. If you do not have a pole or a tree close to the edge of the driveway, you must install a 2x4 board in the ground or something solid that will not sway on windy days. **It is essential that the sensor does not move as this will cause it to randomly activate when no vehicles are present.**

INDOOR ALERT UNIT

Indoor Alert Unit Placement-Choosing the right location

IMPORTANT! Make sure there is an electrical outlet near your selected location.

As previously mentioned, walls and other obstructions degrade wireless signals. Place the alert unit as close as possible to the sensor. Place the alert unit on a window sill that faces the driveway or on a flat surface close to the window.

For wall mounting, use a screw with a head diameter that fits in the keyhole slot on the back of the unit. Insert the screw directly into the wall, leaving about 1/4" exposed. Place the alert unit keyhole slot over the screw and slide the unit into position.

Powering the Indoor Alert Unit

1. Plug AC adapter jack into indoor alert unit
2. Plug AC adapter into standard outlet.
3. Power indicator (RED) will turn on when the sensor batteries need to be replaced. Refer to the **Installing Batteries In Sensor** for detailed instructions on how to replace the batteries.

TROUBLESHOOTING

False Alerts

False alert may be caused by vehicles driving by on the street. Make sure the sensor is installed at least 25ft from the street. The sensor may trigger a false alert on extremely windy days since the internal sensing coil will vibrate within a static magnetic field. If the coil is stationary, a changing magnetic field triggers it. If the magnetic field is static, the coil triggers if it (itself) vibrates.

Failure to Alert

The sensor will not trigger if it is placed too far from the driveway. The detection radius needs to extend over the driveway. Some compact vehicles are made of fiberglass (not metal). The less metal in the vehicle, the harder it is for the sensor to trigger. Check the outdoor sensor battery status often. If the low battery indicator on the indoor alert unit turns on, make sure to replace the batteries on the sensor as quickly as possible. Make sure the sensor and indoor alert unit are as close to each other as possible. The wireless range may be affected by heavy obstructions or interference.

CARE AND MAINTENANCE

To clean the Driveway Monitor, use a soft cloth slightly dampened with water, then wipe dry. Do not use chemical agents as this may damage and discolor the Driveway Monitor.

Specifications

| | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| RF Transmission Frequency | 433 MHz |
| RF Transmission Range..... | 400 ft |
| Compact vehicle detection range (100% accuracy at 20 mph)..... | 9 ft |
| SUV or Van detection range (100% accuracy at 20 mph)..... | 12 ft |

Power

| | |
|----------------|----------------------------------------|
| Main Unit..... | 12V DC/120V AC Power supply (included) |
| Sensor..... | 2 D Alkaline batteries |

*Range is affected by many factors, including but not limited to: walls and aluminum siding, obstacles between the sensor and main unit, interference from remote controls, door chimes, and weather stations.

This device complies with Part 15 of the FCC rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions:

1. This device may not cause harmful interference, and
2. This device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation

Caution: Changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate the equipment

Note: This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation. The equipment generates, uses and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications.

However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures: * Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna * Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver * Connect the equipment into an outlet in a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected * Consult the dealer or an experience radio/TV technician for help.

