



Microwave Intrusion Sensor
“Forteza-200”
“Forteza-100”
“Forteza-50”

User manual
Document Part Number 4372-43071246-065

CONTENTS

1. Introduction	3
2. Purpose	3
3. Specifications	3
4. Sensor Components	5
5. Sensor Structure & Operation	6
5.1. Sensor Principle of Operation	6
5.2. Adjustment, Control and Indication Parts	6
5.3. Sensor Operation	7
6. Sensor Construction	7
6.1. Rx Construction	7
6.2. Tx Construction	8
6.3. MK (mounting kit)	8
7. Safety Measures	12
8. Mounting Procedure	12
8.1. Requirements for the preparation of the sector and Rx and Tx arrangement	12
8.2. Sensor Mounting	12
8.3. Sensor Connection	14
9. Preparation of the Sensor for the Operation & Adjustment	15
9.1. Sensor Preparation for its Operation	15
9.2. Tx and Rx adjustment	15
9.3. Rx threshold	16
10. Operation of the Sensor with the Deflector	16
11. Check of Technical State	17
11.1. Check of Sensor Operation	17
11.2. Servicing	17
12. Troubleshooting Guide	18
13. Storage	19
14. Transportation	19
Certificate	20

1. INTRODUCTION

The present user manual contains information about the operation of the microwave intrusion sensors “Forteza-200”, “Forteza-100”, “Forteza-50” (below the sensor). In this document there is information required for the correct operation (use, transportation, storage and maintenance) of the sensor.

The following abbreviations are used in the present document:

- Tx - transmitter
- Rx - receiver
- MK - mounting kit.

2. PURPOSE

2.1. The purpose of the sensor is to protect the perimeter sectors and to detect an intruder crossing at his full height or bent (crawling) through this sector.

2.2. The sensor is intended for continuous round-the-clock outdoor operation at an ambient temperature $-40...+65^{\circ}\text{C}$ and relative humidity up to 98% at the temperature $+35^{\circ}\text{C}$.

3. SPECIFICATIONS

3.1. The recommended length of a sector for modifications:

“Forteza-200” – 10...200 m

“Forteza-100” – 10...100 m

“Forteza-50” – 5...50 m.

3.2. The configuration and the dimensions of the detection zone are given in fig.3.1 and table 3.1.

The detection zone is a volumetric part of a sector that being the very specialty in the kind of detection, and any movement within this sector will generate an alarm.

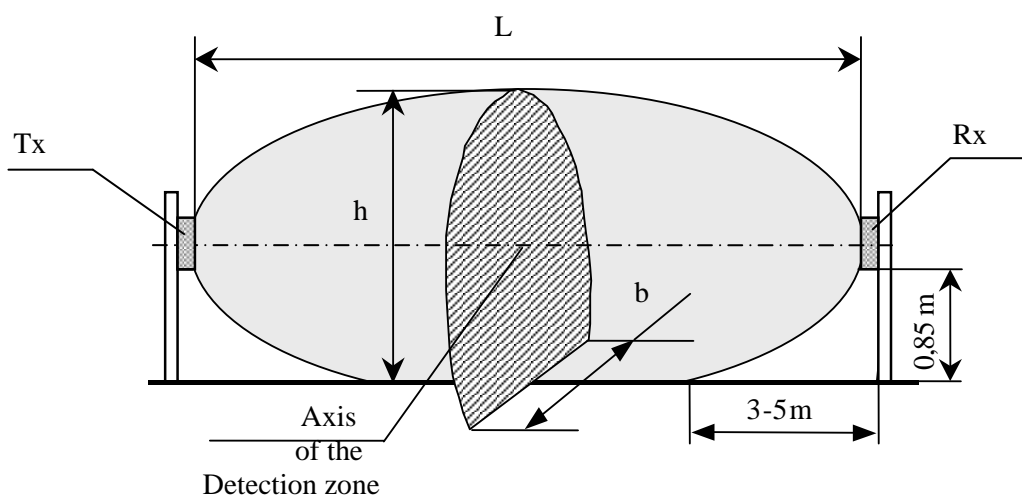


Fig.3.1.

Fig.3.1

- L- Length of a sector
- h- Height of detection zone
- b- Width of detection zone

In fig.3.1 and table 3.1 the height (h) and the width (b) of the detection zone are given for the middle of the sector. Moving towards the receiver or transmitter these dimensions decrease evenly, given the geometry of positioning the receiver and transmitter.

Table 3.1

Dimension, maximum, m	Length of a sector L, m				
	10	25	50	100	200
h			1,4	1,6	1,8
b	0,5	0,7	1,0	1,5	2,1

3.3. The distance recommended from the axis of the detection zone up to guarding, building walls and other nonmoving objects should be as follows:

- 80...200m - 1,1 m minimum
- 25...80m - 0,8 m minimum
- 10...25m - 0,4 m minimum.

3.4. The sensor generates an alarm when:

- An intruder crosses a detection zone (perpendicularly to the axis) at a speed of 0, 1... 10 m/sec at his full height or bent (crawling through) with the minimum detection probability of 98 %;
- RC signal is given on Tx;
- Electromagnetic field influences on Rx for its masking. An alarm can be absent but in this case the sensor saves its availability.

An alarm is generated by breaking the contacts of an individual point opt electronic relay for the time 3 sec minimum. This signal is sent from Rx by yellow and pink colored cables marked "NC" (normally closed); "NC" (normally closed).

Note. At the distance of 3-5 m from the supports on which Tx and Rx are installed, the probability of the intruder's detection who is bent (crawls through) is 98 % because a person can move bent and pass below the detection zone.

3.5. The sensor generates a fault signal in the case:

- The absence of the signal from Tx
- In the absence of power supply or when the voltage drops below 9 V.
- Rx or Tx failure.

A fault signal is generated constantly (latching) till the same is rectified and indicated by break in the contacts of an individual point optoelectronic relay indicated by yellow and pink colored cables marked "NC"; "NC".

3.6. The dimensions of an individual point optoelectronic relay are: the maximum switching current is 0,1A; the maximum voltage is 50 V; the maximum resistance is 110 Ohm in the closed status (with the elements of storm protection).

3.7. The sensor generates a tamper response of Rx cover where the adjustment parts are situated. The contacts of the tamper switch are broken and this is reflected at Rx unit through the green and grey colored cables marked "TAMPER", "TAMPER". Contact dimensions of this tamper circuit are: current up to 0,2A at voltage up to 80 VDC.

3.8. The sensor power supply is: 9...30 VDC with a maximum pulsation of 0,02 V maximum. The maximum current consumption is 35 ma at 24 VDC.

3.9. The sensor operation can be tested by applying 5...30 VDC signal at the RC on the Tx unit. The RC is marked as "RC" (remote control) input of the transmitter. The duration of this test signal is 1...3 sec.

3.10. The sensor doesn't generate an alarm when:

- precipitations such as rain, snow, thick fog;
- solar radiation;
- the influence of wind at a speed of 30 m/sec maximum;
- moving of the objects in the DZ (detection zone) of 5 m from Rx or Tx of the objects with the linear dimensions of 0,2 m maximum (birds or small animals);
- irregularities on the sector up to $\pm 0,3$ m;
- snow without additional adjustment up to 0,5 m;
- grass up to 0,3 m;
- influence of the radiated emission of ultra short waves of the range 150-175 MHz up to 40 Watt on the distance 6 m maximum.

3.11. The sensor is immune to EMI: voltage impulses in supply circuits, breaks of main supply, electrostatic discharges, and electromagnetic fields.

3.12. Input circuits of Tx and Rx are protected from electric pickup (electric storm too) up to 900 V. If the electric pickup has more than 900 V, it is necessary to use the external lightning guard unit "LGU-4".

3.13. The sensor mean lifetime is 8 years.

3.14. Maximum dimensions of the units without mounting kit, mm:

Tx - 211*138*105

Rx - 211*138*105.

3.15. Maximum weight of the units with a mounting kit, kg:

Tx - 1,2

Rx - 1,2.

4. SENSOR COMPONENTS

The sensor delivery kit is:

1. Receiver – 1 item
2. Transmitter - 1 item
3. Mounting kit including:
 - Bracket – 2 items
 - Buckle – 4 items.
4. Kit of tools and accessories including:
 - Alarm cable
 - Key S8*10.
5. User manual
6. Package.

5. SENSOR STRUCTURE & OPERATION

5.1. Sensor Principle of Operation

5.1.1. The sensor is a bistatic microwave device.

The principle of the sensor operation is to generate an electromagnetic field in the space between a transmitter and a receiver. This field provides a volumetric detection zone in the form of a long ellipsoid of rotation (see fig.3.1). An intruder crossing a detection zone causes changes of the field. All changes of this field are recorded. There is the detection zone configuration in fig.3.1, there are given in table 3.1 its crosscuts dimensions for three performances of the sensor dependency on the length of a sector with the height 0, 85 m of Rx & Tx mounting.

5.1.2. An intruder crossing a detection zone causes the change of the signal magnitude on Rx input. The signal passes through the amplifier and is compared with the value thresholds according to the algorithm. If the signal's change on Rx input is provoked by a person passage, Rx generates an alarm breaking output contact of the relay.

5.1.3. The signal on Rx input can be changed under the influence of other factors: rain, grass, small animals, electromagnetic interference, swinging of branches, gates entering the detection zone commensurable with an intruder movement. Other reasons, e.g. location of extensive constructions, objects in the detection zone or near from it like as fences, walls, irregularities, snow, grass can influence on the level of Rx input signal. In these cases because of big reflections and interference the detection zone configuration jumps. Multi thresholds algorithm of the sensor operation permits to decrease the number of alarms provoked by interference. **That's why it is necessary to observe the recommendations in the subsection 8.1!**

5.2. Adjustment, Control and Indication Parts

5.2.1. An alarm generates the values of Rx thresholds. An explorer establishes them during the operation with the controller of the thresholds "MIN-MAX". The thresholding is realized by the main rotation of resistor axis with screwdriver. In this case the thresholds will change from minimum (MIN) to maximum (MAX) value.

5.2.2. The input signal is controlled with the tester on the socket that is marked "TEST" (test jack). The more TEST the more Rx input signal and vice versa. The sensor keeps its operation with the range of the voltage values too: TEST 0,1-4,8 V.

5.2.3. The light indicator "PROTECTION" provides the indication of the mode operation of the sensor:

- Continuous luminescence means the standby state of the sensor;
- The indicator's switching OFF for 3 sec means the alarm generation.

5.2.4. During Rx and Tx adjustment on the maximums of the antennas directional diagrams, the amplifier is transferring from the mode of the adjustment with a big time constant to the mode with a small time constant by pressing the button "AGC" (automatic gain control) on Rx. In this case an express setup of the amplifier takes place on the standby state.

5.2.5. The tamper switch is provided to prevent unauthorized opening of Rx cover. In the operating condition the tamper switch contacts are closed, during the back

panel opening they are broken. The circuits of alarm cables marked “TAMPER”; “TAMPER” (green and grey cables) are broken too.

5.3. Sensor Operation

5.3.1. The sensor operation provides the following suite:

- Preparation of the sector;
- Signal cables and power supply laying;
- Tx and Rx installation;
- Sensor connection (connection of power supply and loops of intruder alarms);
- Alignment of Tx and Rx antennas;
- Setup of Rx thresholds.

The principles and the methods of the operations’ performance are given in items 8-10.

5.3.2. The sensor has the following operating regimes:

- Standby state (contact breaking), the indicator “PROTECTION” is switched ON;
- Alarm signal (open condition), the indicator “PROTECTION” is switched OFF;
- Tamper state of Rx (the contacts of the tamper switch are opened).

5.3.3. The control panel realizes the receipt and the indication of alarms. The sensor operates with the control panels providing the check of the relay contacts.

5.3.4. During the operation the remote control checks the sensor efficiency.

The constant voltage 5...30 V for 1...3 sec is realized on Tx green cable marked “RC”. Tx beaming is interrupted for the time of the signal “RC” operation. Then Rx generates an alarm. In such a way **the signal generation after the signal “RC” confirms the sensor operation and the running order of the loop.**

The user determines the control periodicity.

5.3.5. Besides there it is necessary to check periodically the technical state of the sensor and its servicing. Periodicity of the checks is given in item 11.

6. SENSOR CONSTRUCTION

6.1. Rx Construction

6.1.1. The sensor consists of separate units (Rx, Tx) placed in dust-, splash-proof enclosures.

6.1.2. Rx construction and its fastening elements to the support are given in fig. 6.1. The carrier of the unit is base 4. Radio transparent enclosure 5 is glued to the base with sealing material. In the heel of the enclosure there are two holes preventing condensed fluid accumulation within the unit. The access to the controls, adjustment, indication elements and clamps for the connection of the terminal element is open when the cover 6 is removed. Rx is connected to the control panel with six wires cable 8. Rx is mounted on the support 1 using the bracket 2 and two bucles13. Mounting provides the rotation of the unit horizontally at angle 360° minimum; vertically: upward - at angle 45° minimum, downward – at angle 15° minimum. Location and marking of the

clamps, controls, adjustment and indication elements located under the cover 6 are shown in fig. 6.2.

Note. To increase the unit rotation angle vertically down, it is recommended to install the bracket 2 of the turn 180°.

6.2. Tx Construction

6.2.1. Tx construction and its bracket are the same as Rx construction (see fig.6.1). The difference is in internal elements: cover 6, clamps, controls, adjustment and indication elements are absent; three wire cables are used instead of cable 8.

6.3. MK (mounting kit)

6.3.1. Mounting kit includes two brackets and four buckles for Rx and Tx mounting on the support of the diameter 70...90 mm.

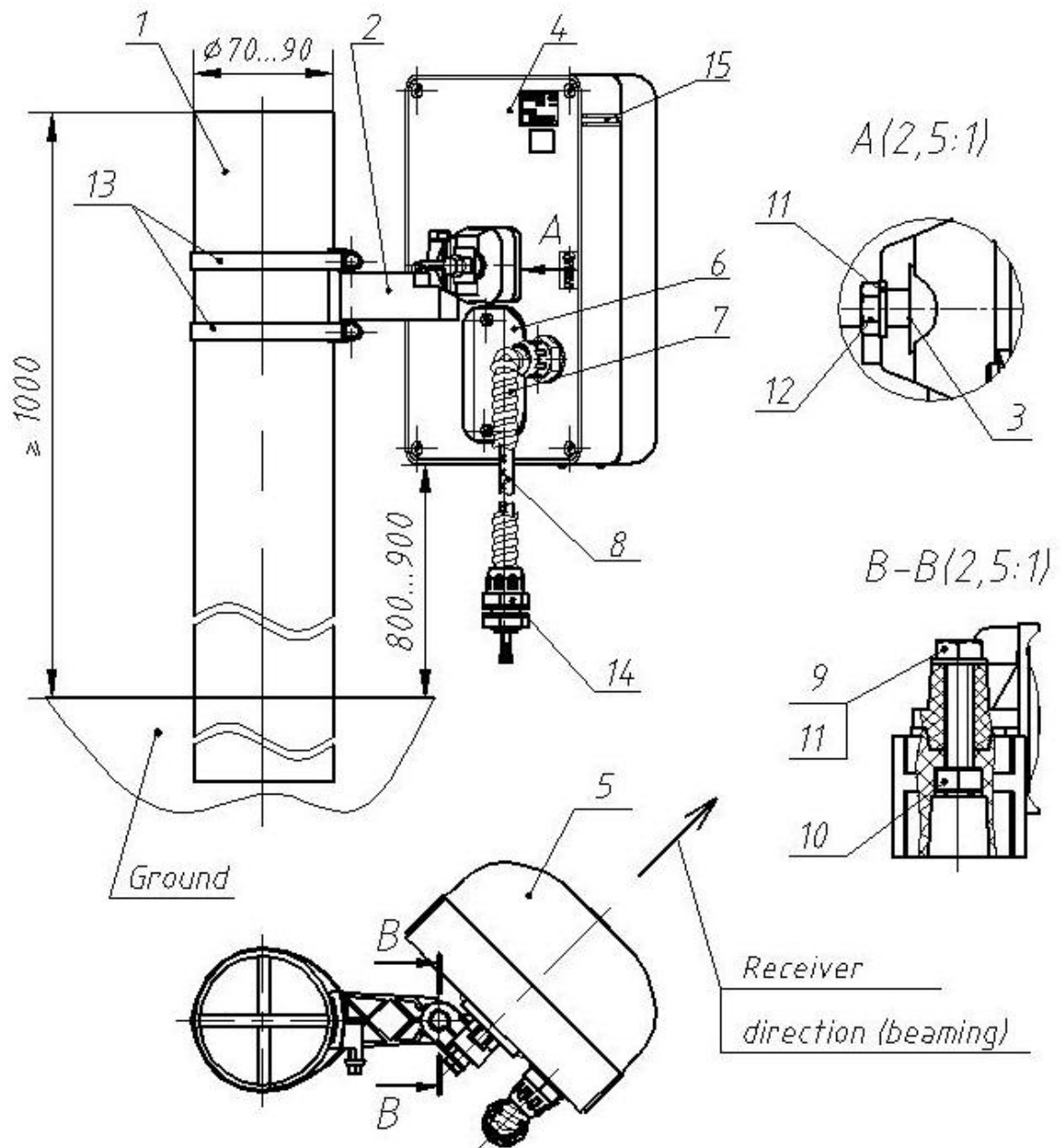
6.3.2. The MK for Tx, Rx mounting on the wall or top of the barrages (see fig. 6.3, 6.4) is delivered at the customer's order.

The bracket of 120 mm for Tx (Rx) mounting on the wall situated transversely to the detection zone axis (e.g. on the building's wall abutting to the fence) (see fig.6.3).

Rx (Tx) mounting with the bracket for the top fence protection against the stile or the wall penetration protection through the windows and doors. The bracket length is 350 or 500 mm.

The rotation angles of Tx (Rx) units on the bracket in the horizontal plane - 180°, in the vertical plane: up - 17°, down - 45°.

6.3.3. The supports for the ground mounting "SUPPORT-2" and "SUPPORT-2,5" are delivered on the customer's order. They differ for the length of 2 m and 2,5 m. The support is made from the stile pipe of the diameter 76 mm. The support construction includes the dowels for the keeping in the ground and the holes for the cable input. The model of the support mounting "SUPPORT-2", "SUPPORT-2,5" is given in fig. 8.3.



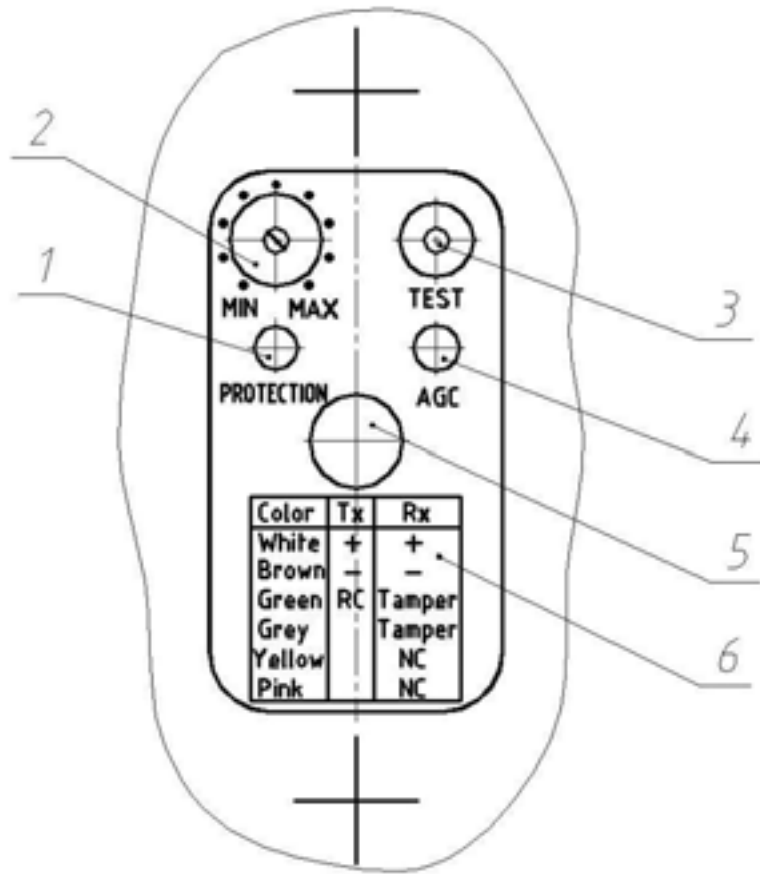
- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1-support - 1 item | 8-cable - 1 item |
| 2- bracket - 1 item | 9-bolt M6*35 - 1 item |
| 3- insert - 1 item | 10-nut M6 - 1 item |
| 4-base - 1 item | 11-washer 6 - 2 items |
| 5-enclosure - 1 item | 12-bolt M6*35 - 1item |
| 6-cover - 1 item | 13-buckle - 2items |
| 7-corrugated tube - 1 item | 14-insert - 1item |
| | 15-aiming batten- 2 items. |

Notes.

1. The support mounting on the ground is given in fig.8.3 (see i.8.2).

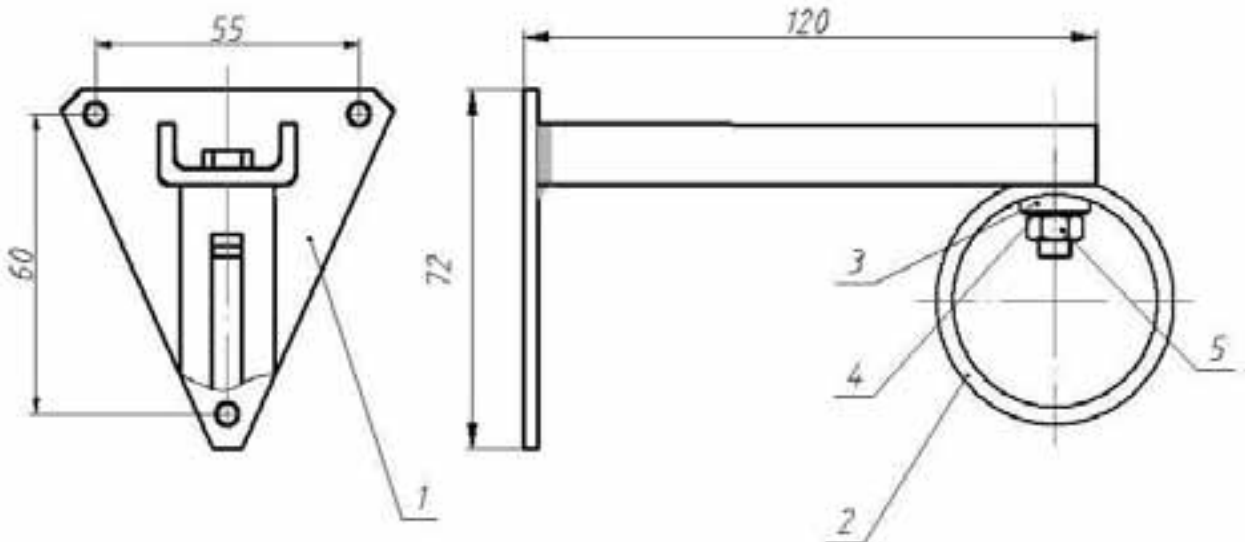
2. The dimensions are given in mm.

Fig.6.1



- 1 – indicator "Protection"
- 2 – thresholds "MIN-MAX"
- 3 – test jack "TEST"
- 4 – "AGC" button
- 5 – tamper
- 6 – cable marking.

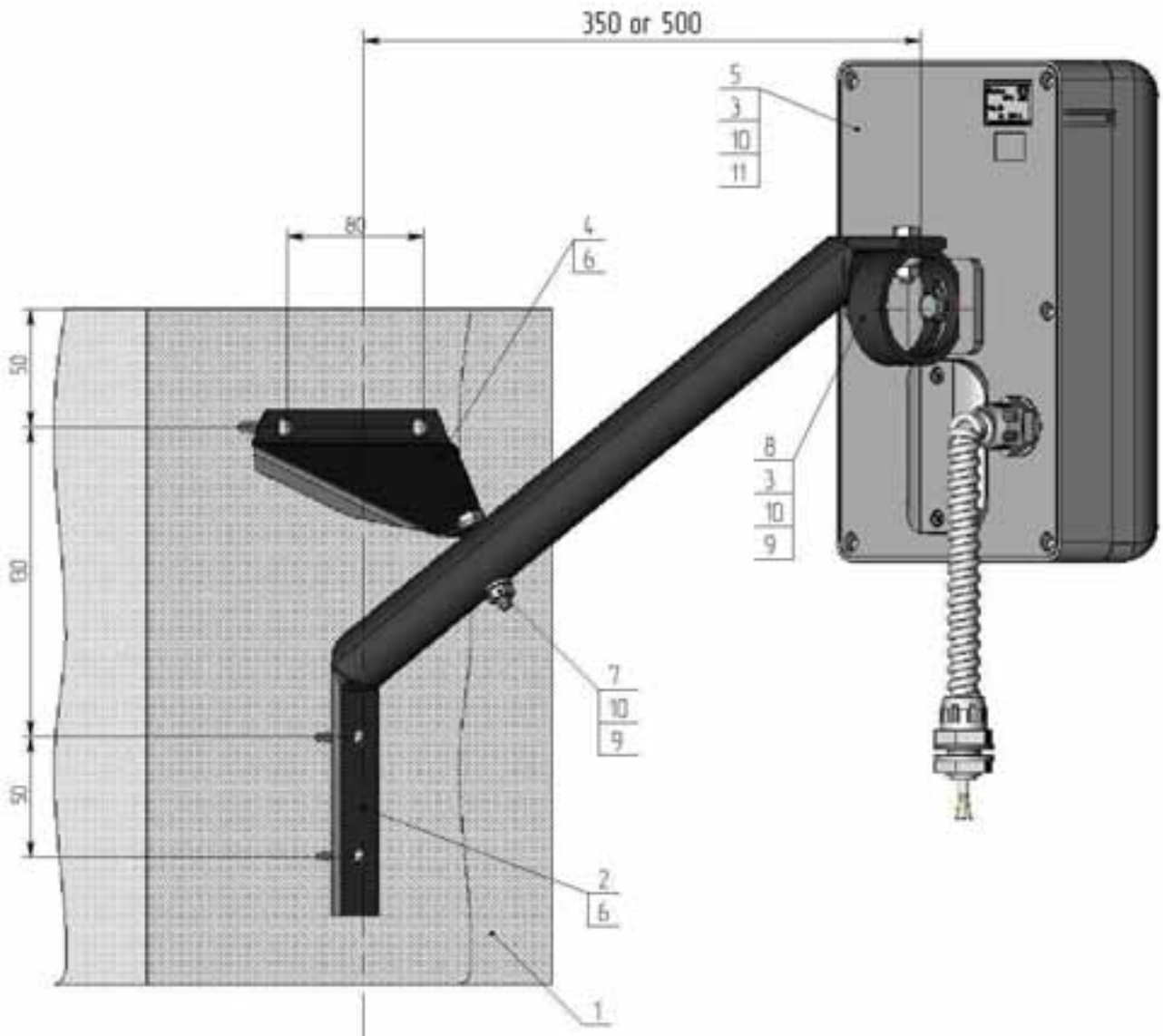
Fig.6.2



- 1-bracket – 1 item
- 2-ring – 1 item
- 3- figured washer – 1 item

- 4-washer 6 – 1item
- 5-nut M6 – 1 item.

Fig.6.3



- 1- fence –1 item
- 2- bracket – 1item
- 3- figured washer – 2items
- 4- bracket fastener – 1item
- 5- Rx unit – 1item
- 6- screwM6x50 – 4items

- 7- bolt M6x35 – 1item
- 8- ring – 1item
- 9- nut M6 – 2items
- 10- washer 6 – 4items
- 11- bolt M6x14 – 1item.

Fig.6.4

Note. Dear user! The manufacturer of the sensor constantly upgrades their quality and reliability. That's why in some lots of sensors one can find design modifications unspecified in the documents delivered with the sensors. Nevertheless, the main specifications are valid.

7. SAFETY MEASURES

7.1. The current safety standards for the operation with electrical facilities with up to 1000 V voltage should be observed during mounting, prevention and repair of the sensor.

7.2. Cables should be laid, terminated and connected to the sockets only when supply voltage is OFF.

7.3. It is prohibited to mount and to maintain the sensor during lightning storm.

7.4. The sensor can be mounted and repaired only by the technicians who learn special instructions and pass the examination on safety measures.

8. MOUNTING PROCEDURE

8.1. Requirements for the preparation of the sector and Rx and Tx arrangement

8.1.1. The sector where Tx and Rx are located should meet the following requirements:

a) The height of irregularities should not exceed $\pm 0,3\text{m}$. If irregularities of the sector surface from the plane exceed $\pm 0,3\text{m}$, the specifications of the sensor can worsen. In this case the use of the sensor under these conditions is defined by the trial operation.

b) The height of the grass should not exceed 0,3m;

c) The height of the snow should not exceed 0,5m;

d) The maximum incline of the sector is 20° ;

e) Single fixed objects (e.g. posts, trees without lower branches) can be situated in the detection zone at the distance of 0,5 m minimum from the axis;

f) On the sector there **should not be situated** moving leaves, bushes, trees, etc. at the distance of 1,2 m from the axis connecting Tx and Rx;

g) The width of the sector should meet item 3.3.

The sensor can be mounted if the width of the sector is less. In this case if “TEST” voltage (item 9.2.) is less than 1,2 V, it is necessary to change Rx and Tx position relative to the support. If it is not successful and “TEST” voltage is less than 1,2 V, it is necessary to realize the trial operation and according to its results to make a decision about the possibilities of the sensor operation in these conditions.

8.2. Sensor Mounting

8.2.1. Mark the perimeter for the places where the supports are mounted. To increase the protected area, it is necessary to provide the overlapping of the sectors (see fig.8.1. and 8.2). The overlapping is necessary to exclude the possibility of the sector’s overcoming under or above Tx (Rx) near from the support.

8.2.2. Mount the supports. It is recommended to use metal or asbestos-cement tube as supports of 70...90 mm diameter. The height of the support above the surface of the ground is given in fig.6.1. In the places where there is a lot of snow, the superstructure of the support should be 1500 mm minimum.

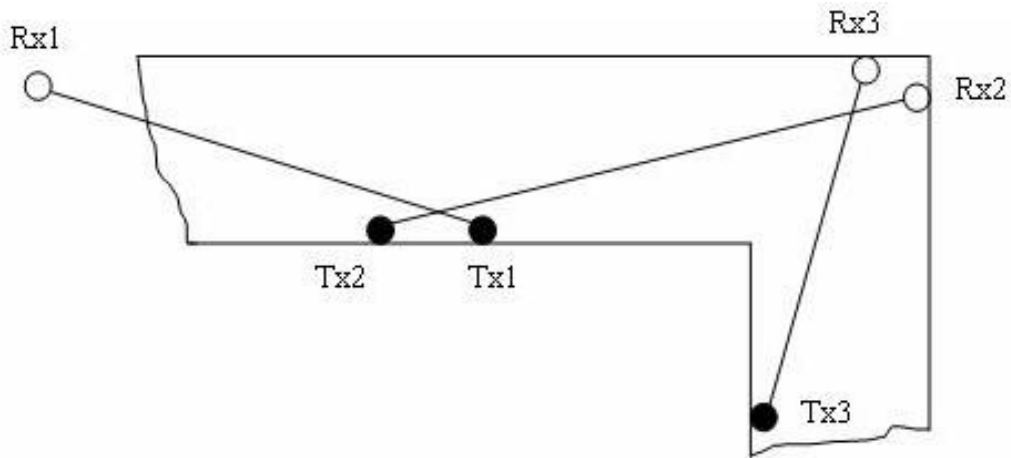


Fig.8.1

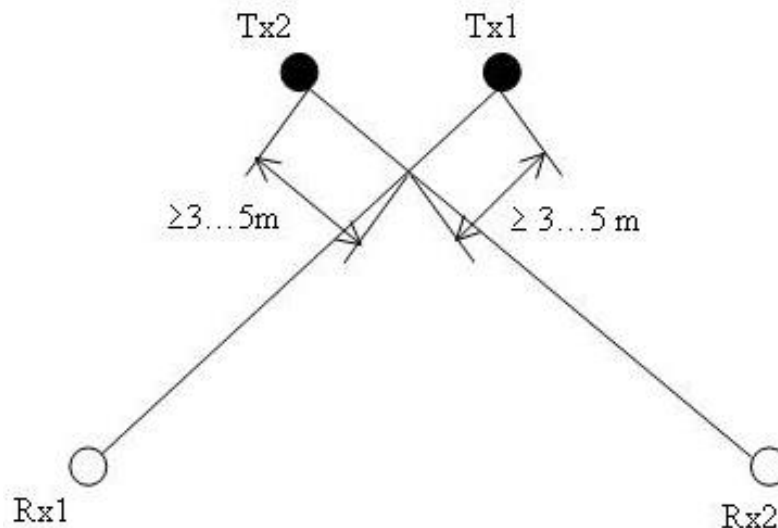


Fig.8.2

8.2.3. The supports are mounted with concreting.

The user can apply other variants of the sensor mounting (for example guarding, building wall) according to the results of the trial operation. As the guarding deforms the detection zone configuration, the sensor operation depends on the exact place of its mounting.

The model of the supports mounting “SUPPORT-2”, “SUPPORT-2,5” is given in fig. 8.3. The support is delivered at the customer’s order.

8.2.4. Lay the main cables according to the project of the security systems.

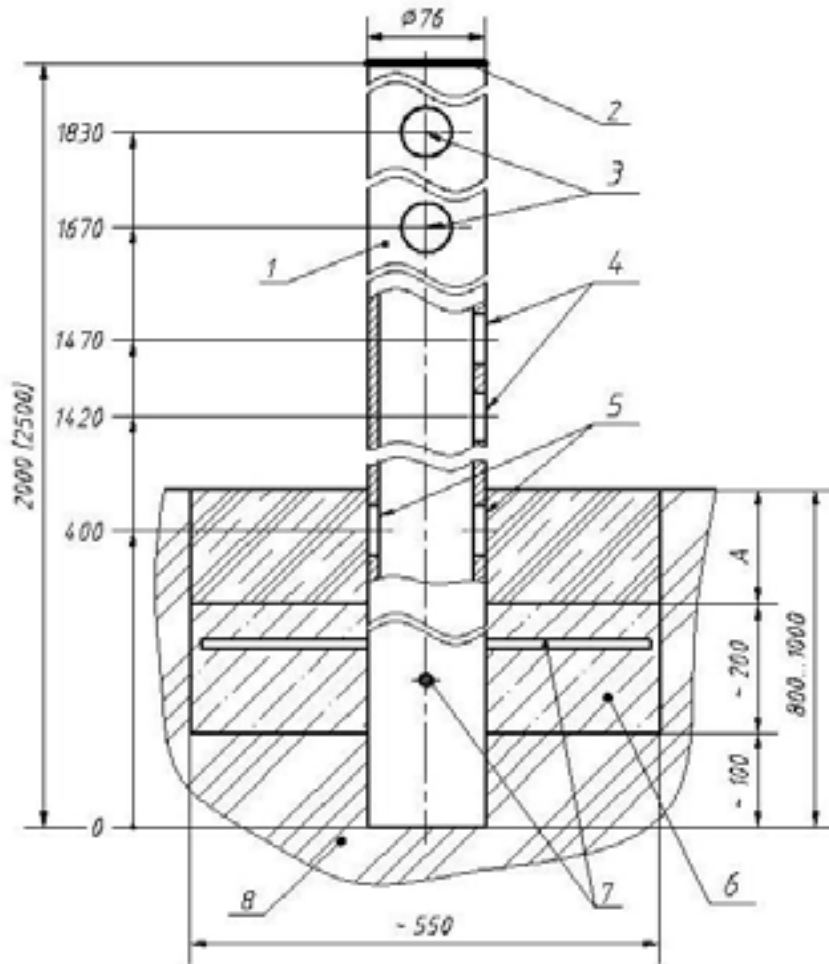
Mount the brackets on the supports for Rx and Tx (see i. 6.1.2). The brackets of Rx and Tx (for a sector) should be adjusted. The height of the brackets mounting (if snow is absent) is chosen according to fig.6.1. The brackets are mounted on the supports with two buckles (see fig.6.1).

8.2.5. Install Tx and Rx on the brackets with bolts 12 (fig.6.1).

ATTENTION! The right orientation of Tx and Rx on the bracket - drain port should be downward!

Pass the cable 8 through the corrugated tube 7. The installation of the corrugated tube is obligatory.

ATTENTION! To reduce the level of electromagnetic interference induced on supply lines, it is recommended to mount SU at the distance of 300 m maximum from the place where the sensors are installed.



- 1- “SUPPORT-2” or “SUPPORT-2,5”
- 2- plastic plug
- 3- hole for the cable input inside the support
- 4- hole for the main cable and sensor’s cable input
- 5- hole for the main cable input
- 6- concrete (gravel)
- 7- dowels to prevent the unauthorized dismounting of the support
- 8- ground.

Notes.

- 1. Please lay the ground on the dimension A when the mounting works are over.
- 2. The dimensions are given in mm.

Fig.8.3

8.3. Sensor Connection

8.3.1. Switch **ON** the necessary supply units, signal circuits, remote control circuits. Rx and Tx units are connected with its own alarm cables. The cables are marked. The marking of cable conductors is given in table 8.1.

ATTENTION! It is forbidden to ground the sensors’ circuits. It is necessary to use the external lightning guard unit “LGU-4”.

Table 8.1

Rx			Tx		
Circuit	Color	Purpose	Circuit	Color	Purpose
“+”	white	Supply voltage	“+”	white	Supply voltage
“-“	brown		“-“	brown	
“NC”	yellow	Individual point relay contacts	“RC”	green	Remote control +5...30 V
“NC”	pink				
“TAMPER”	green	Contacts of tamper circuit			
“TAMPER”	grey				

8.3.2. The type and the terminator’s nominal value of the burglar alarm’s loop (resistor, condenser, and diode) are defined by the control panel to which the sensor is connected. Mostly it is a resistor. The nominal resistance of this resistor should take into the account the resistance of restrictive circuit resistor of thunderstorm protection (100 Ohms) and the cables resistance of the burglar alarms (depends on the cable type and its length).

8.3.3. Rx tamper contacts can be connected to the control panel by the separate loop. In this case the user receives the information of the opening Rx cover with the separate signal.

The second variant: the tamper contacts are switched ON with the individual point relay contacts. In this case an alarm will be generated when:

- the individual point relay functions;
- Rx cover is opened on one channel of the control panel.

9. PREPARATION OF THE SENSOR FOR THE OPERATION AND ADJUSTMENT

9.1. Sensor Preparation for its Operation

Check the right connection of supply circuits and output circuits of the sensor.

9.1.1. Switch ON the sensor power supply. The broken or constant glowing of the indicator “PROTECTION” proves the presence of voltage on Rx.

9.2. Tx and Rx adjustment

9.2.1. Tx and Rx are adjusted on the angle of the place and the azimuth according to the maximum value of “TEST” voltage.

9.2.2. Two persons are necessary for adjustment. One of them is situated next to Rx, the other – next to Tx.

9.2.3. The alignment includes the following procedure:

- Connect the tester to the socket “TEST” using the alarm cable from the kit in the mode of constant voltage measuring;
- Loosen the bolts 12 and 9 (see fig.6.1) of Tx and Rx;
- Turn Tx and Rx vertically and horizontally. Adjust them using the aiming battens situated on the sidewalls of the antennas (approximate adjustment);

- Press the button “AGC”. **Pressing it** and stooping in turn Tx and Rx vertically and horizontally, **exact the maximum indicated value of voltmeter**. Ease the button “AGC” (exact adjustment);
- Tighten the bolts 12 and 9;
- Check the value of “TEST” voltage as a result of the adjustment. If “TEST” voltage is less than 1,2 V, it is necessary to repeat the alignment vertically and horizontally for more exact adjustment. “TEST” voltage of 1,2 V corresponds to the resource of the signal level of 15 dB. If the voltage controlled by the voltmeter is over 4,5V, it is **recommended to make Rx and Tx desalignment upwards at a small angle so the voltage does not exceed 4,5V. Don’t desalign Rx and Tx down or towards**. The sensor keeps its operation using “TEST” voltage 0,1...4,8 V. The boundary values of 1,2V and 4,5 V during the adjustment are recommended for the resource of the signal level to provide a long operation;
- Disconnect the tester from the socket “TEST” of Rx.

9.3. Rx threshold

9.3.1. Mount the tester “MIN-MAX” in the position MAX.

Thresholds are adjusted when a person crosses a protected sector uniformly along the whole length beginning with the sector middle. Go out from the DZ of 1-2 m for Rx calming (otherwise the results of the previous passage will influence on the following). When the sensor generates alarms, “PROTECTION” indicator becomes dim for 3sec minimum. After the switching ON the following passage can be done. If the signal is not generated during the passage, the controller “MIN-MAX” will be turned on one-two points counter-clockwise and the alignment will be continued.

Do some check passes along the whole length of the sector especially in the “problem” sector places: in hollows, hills, next to the trees branches situated in the detection zone. If it is necessary, regulate the sensor thresholds.

Notes. During the check passes of mean speed the received thresholds values detect an intruder at speed 0,3...10 m/sec. To extend the speed range up to 0,1...10 m/sec, it is recommended to adjust the thresholds additionally crossing the perimeter sector at the speed of 0,1 m/sec.

Align the thresholds very attentively because “decreasing” the thresholds, a lot of false alarms can be generated because of some interference; “increasing” the thresholds some sensors omissions appear in its operation.

When the adjustment is over, it is necessary to close Rx terminal cover.

After the sensor adjustment it is recommended to carry out its trial operation for 2...3 days to find and exclude the possible mistakes of mounting and adjustment.

10. OPERATION OF THE SENSOR WITH THE DEFLECTOR

10.1. If it is necessary to create breaking of the detection zone, the sensor can be used with the deflector (fig.10.1).

10.2. A metal sheet (its dimensions no less than 1*1m) is used as a deflector. During mounting the deflector should be adjusted at the angle of azimuth and the angle of the place. It should have reliable fastening to exclude its vibration when it is windy because it can cause false alarms.

10.3. In case of the sensor operation through the deflector the total length of the detection zone does not exceed 50 m.

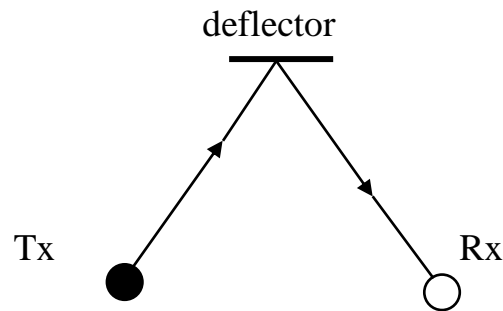


Fig.10.1

10.4. Procedure of Operation

10.4.1. Mount Tx, Rx and the deflector according to item 8.2.

10.4.2. Align Tx and Rx in the direction of the deflector with the aiming battens. Open Rx terminal cover and connect the tester to the socket “TEST” with the alarm cable. Switch ON supply voltage.

Changing the position of the deflector, Tx and Rx units obtain the signal on the socket “TEST”. Carry out exact alignment according to item 9.2.

10.4.3. To define the optimal position of the deflector, it is possible to use a laser pointer. Place a mirror on the deflector (the plane of the mirror should be parallel to the plane of the deflector) and fix the pointer (keep it) in the center of Tx unit. Direct the pointer beam on the mirror center. Changing the position of the deflector it is necessary to obtain the beam from the pointer to be in the center of Rx.

Switch ON supply voltage and carry out the exact alignment of Rx, then the alignment of Tx according to the methods given in item 9.2. Adjust the operation thresholds of Rx according to methods given in item 9.3.

11. CHECK OF TECHNICAL STATE

11.1. Check of Sensor Operation

11.1.1. During the sensors exploitation it is recommended to check remote control (“RC”) 1...3 times in a day.

11.2. Servicing

11.2.1. The sensor should be served by the technicians after special training and instruction.

11.2.2. During the service of the sensor it is necessary to conduct check and preventive works.

11.2.3. Every month carry out external examination of the sensor units and the state of the sector where Tx and Rx are installed.

It is necessary to check:

- the absence of dust, dirt, snow and ice from the side of radiation of Rx and Tx antennas and clean them if it is necessary;
- the absence of outside objects in the sector where Tx and Rx are installed.

11.2.4. Every quarter:

- carry out all the works specified as works carried out every month;
- check the state of the cables and cable connections.

11.2.5. During seasonal works it is controlled the height of the grass. If the height of the grass is over 0,3m the grass should be cut or removed by another method.

11.2.6. If the height of snow changes, false alarms can be generated because of the decrease of the signal at the input of the receiving unit. In this case it is necessary to remove snow or to change the height of Tx and Rx antennas installation.

After the height of the antenna mounting is changed, they should be aligned. The thresholds should be adjusted according to the procedure given before.

12. TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

List of possible troubles is given in table 12.1.

Table 12.1

Trouble	Possible Cause	Repair
1.The control panel constantly generates alarms	1. Communication line is broken. 2. The protective device in the supply unit is blown. 3. The sensor alignment is disturbed. 4. Tx fails. 5. Rx fails.	Check the cable integrity and the accuracy of its connection. Restore the communication line. Replace the protective device. Adjust Tx and Rx units. Replace Tx. 5. Replace Rx.
2. False alarms of the sensor	1. Moving trees branches in the detection zone. 2. Moving high grass on the perimeter site. 3. The snow blanket is higher than one specified in the manual and this reduces an input signal. 4. Animals circulate in the sector. 5. Rx thresholds are very low.	Examine the sector and exclude the possible interference factors. Remove the snow or change the height of Tx, Rx mounting. Check the correct mounting of Rx thresholds.
3. The sensor does not generate alarms when an intruder crosses the sector.	1. Rx thresholds are very high. 2. The alignment is disturbed.	Check the correct mounting of Rx thresholds. Align Tx and Rx antennas.

13. STORAGE

13.1. The sensors should be stored in the package in warehouses at an ambient temperature +5...+30 °C and relative humidity 85% maximum.

During storage the influence of hostile environment should be prevented.

14. TRANSPORTATION

14.1. Packaged sensors can be transported by any transport (if by plane – in pressurized modules) if they are transported in covered cars, holds or covered bodies they can be transported at the distance up to 10 000 km.

The boxes should be placed to prevent their shifting or fall in case of jolts and blows.

Microwave Intrusion Sensors

“Forteza-200”

“Forteza-100”

“Forteza-50”

Certificate

Document Part Number 4372-43071246-065

The purpose of the sensor and its specifications are given in the corresponding items of the user manual 4372-43071246-065.

1. DELIVERY KIT

The delivery kit includes:

Transmitter	1 item
Receiver	1 item
Mounting kit	1 kit
Kit of tools and accessories	1 kit
User manual, certificate	1 item.

2. ACCEPTANCE CERTIFICATE

The sensor “Forteza-200”, “Forteza-100”, “Forteza-50” serial _____ meets performance specifications of the Document Part Number 4372-065-43071246-2009 and it is considered as operable.

Date of issue _____ 201 .

Quality department

3. MANUFACTURER’S GUARANTEES

The manufacturer guarantees the conformity of the sensor specifications to requirements of the Document Part Number 4372-065-43071246-2009 if a user meets the service conditions and operating rules specified by the Document Part Number 4372-43071246-065.

Warranty period is 18 months since the date of sale by the manufacturer.

Guarantees do not cover the sensors:

- with broken guarantee stamps;
- with mechanical failures;
- and also those which are out of order because of natural disasters (lightning, fire, and flood).

Mean lifetime is 8 years.

Manufacturer
JSC “OKHRANNAYA TECHNIKA”
P.O. box 45
Tel/Fax: +7 8412 60-81-16 (multi channel)
E-mail: ot@forteza.ru

For warranty and post-warranty service you can contact:

Technical Service Center of JSC “OKHRANNAYA TECHNIKA”
P.O. box 45
442960 Zarechny, Penza region, Russia
Tel/Fax: (+7) 8412 60 81 16 (multi channel)
servis@forteza.ru