



NO DOOR CORE DRILLING NEEDED FOR ELECTRIFIED LOCKS AND LATCHES

Send Power & Data Wirelessly
Across the Door Gap

WPT

Wireless Power Transfer Device

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW:

SDC's WPT uses a radio frequency (RF) transmitter to send energy wirelessly across the door gap to a RF receiver that converts the energy to DC voltage - to power electrified locks and latches. Retrofitting electrified locks into openings with existing wood doors is simpler and less time consuming – core drilling the door is not required. Works well with steel doors, too.

Plus, unlike competitive wireless power transfer devices that use magnetic induction for the power transfer, the WPT's RF technology also allows for transfer data signals.

The WPT eliminates unsightly, exposed wires across the door gap that are susceptible to vandalism or breakage through use over time and includes a timed trigger to allow for up to 90 seconds of sustained voltage, if required. The WPT transfers power wirelessly across door gaps up to 7mm (a little over 1/4"), and provides more tolerance in lining up the transmitter and receiver vertically and horizontally than inductive power transfer devices.



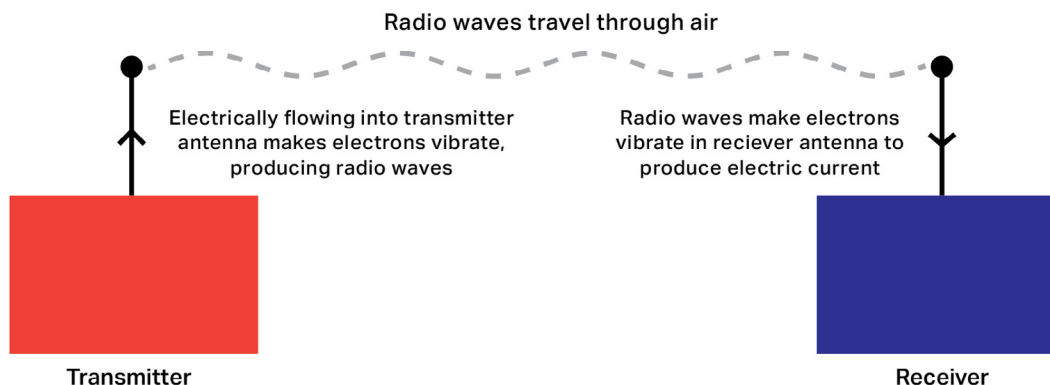
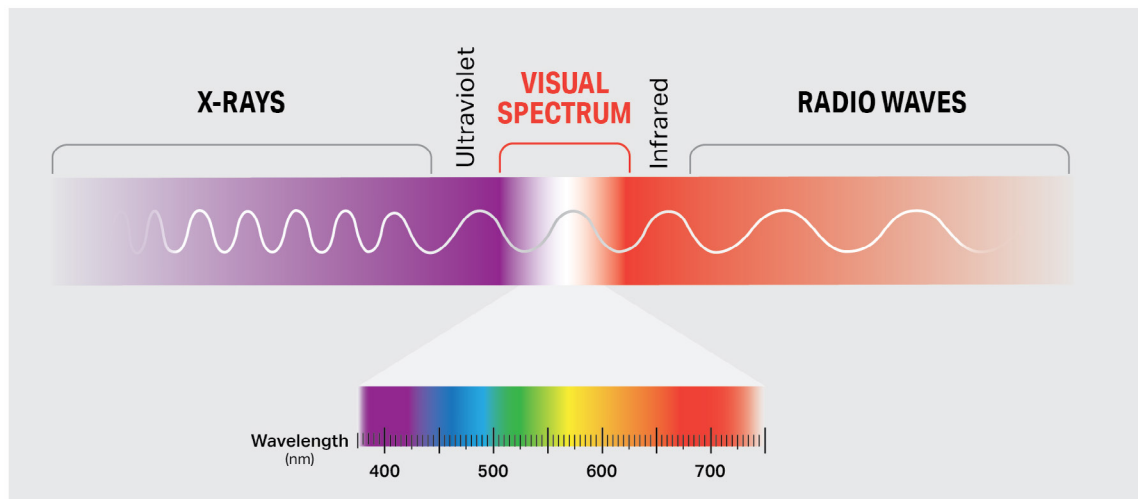
HOW YOUR CUSTOMER BENEFITS:

- No door core drilling
- RF transmits energy to be converted to DC voltage
- Transfers data signals: REX or latch status
- Door position status (DPS)
- Visual status indicator (LED)
- Field selectable dual output voltage
- Flexible installation
- No more broken wires, no moving parts

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HOW WIRELESS RF TECHNOLOGY IS DIFFERENT FROM MAGNETIC INDUCTION

Radio frequency wireless charging technology utilizes radio frequencies to charge a device. While there are several different forms of wireless charging technologies, RF wireless charging is different in that it uses electromagnetic waves, rather than induced magnetic fields (Induction).

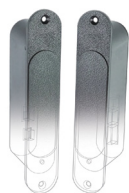


Radio Frequency Wireless Charging

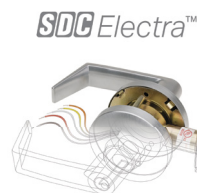
Radio frequency wireless charging differs from magnetic induction by the physical character of each technology. Inductive charging uses an electromagnetic field generated by a coil. RF charging has a receiver based on electronic circuitry.

Induction Wireless Charging

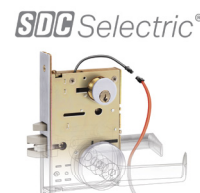
Induction wireless charging requires exact alignment or placement of transmitter and receiver for effective charging. RF charging is not limited by positioning for effective wireless transfer.



The WPT wireless power transfer device is designed for powering, monitoring, controlling or communicating with failsecure electrified cylindrical and mortise locksets like the SDC Z7252 or Z7852/82 series - as well as other electrified door hardware.



Z7252EQR6PKA



Z7852LQRE