

LR-series Installation Manual

FCC ID: M39LRXX

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.

NOTE: This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class A digital device, pursuant to part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference when the equipment is operated in a commercial environment. This equipment generates, uses, and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instruction manual, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. Operation of this equipment in a residential area is likely to cause harmful interference in which case the user will be required to correct the interference at his own expense.

Caution

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

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1 Introduction

This section introduces the LR-series Reader and defines the target group for this manual.

The LR-series Reader is a long range Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) device for remote identification of ID-tags. The Reader can be used as a stand-alone reading device, or incorporated in more comprehensive identification systems through several standard interfaces.

1.1 Target Group

The target group for the LR-series Installation Manual is personnel installing LR-series Reader, that is mounting the unit, installing the necessary cables, and performing an installation test. A sufficient knowledge of English is necessary.

The aim of the manual is to present an installation engineer, who has the necessary education and training, with the information needed to correctly install the LR-series Reader.

Note: This manual does not describe how to configure the software of the Reader. Further implementation of the Reader is software specific and falls outside the scope of this manual.

1.2 Revision History

The following table lists the revision history of the LR-series Installation Manual.

Table 1 Revision History

| Revision | Date | Description |
|----------|------------|---------------|
| 01 | 2006-09-22 | First release |

2 Safety Instructions

This section describes general safety instructions and shows the system used for presenting safety information.

Read this manual carefully before installation work is performed and take notice of warnings in order to prevent injury and product damage.

Where local regulations exist, these are to be followed. The safety information in this manual is a supplement to local regulations. It is the responsibility of the local project manager to make certain that local regulations are known and followed.

The relevant manual (including this safety information) must be followed in any work performed on the TagMaster products or systems.

The use of TagMaster's genuine spare parts is recommended. TagMaster will not assume responsibility for any malfunction due to use of spare parts produced by a third party.

2.1 Warnings

Warnings are used throughout this manual to alert the reader to special instructions concerning a particular task or operation that may be hazardous if performed incorrectly or carelessly. The warnings are preceded by the common hazard symbol.



Figure 1 Hazard Symbol

The following two levels of warnings are used:

Warning!

Warning means that an accident may occur if the safety precautions are neglected. This type of accident may cause injury. It may also damage the product.

Caution!

Caution means that an accident may occur if the safety precautions are neglected. This type of accident may damage the product.

3 General Information

This section illustrates the Reader in particular and the identification system with its components in general. Environmental considerations as well as technical data are also described.

Check the contents of the shipment for completeness and possible damage. If the contents are damaged, file a claim immediately with the carrier and the TagMaster sales or service organisation. Alternatively notify a TagMaster representative in order to facilitate repair or replacement of the equipment.

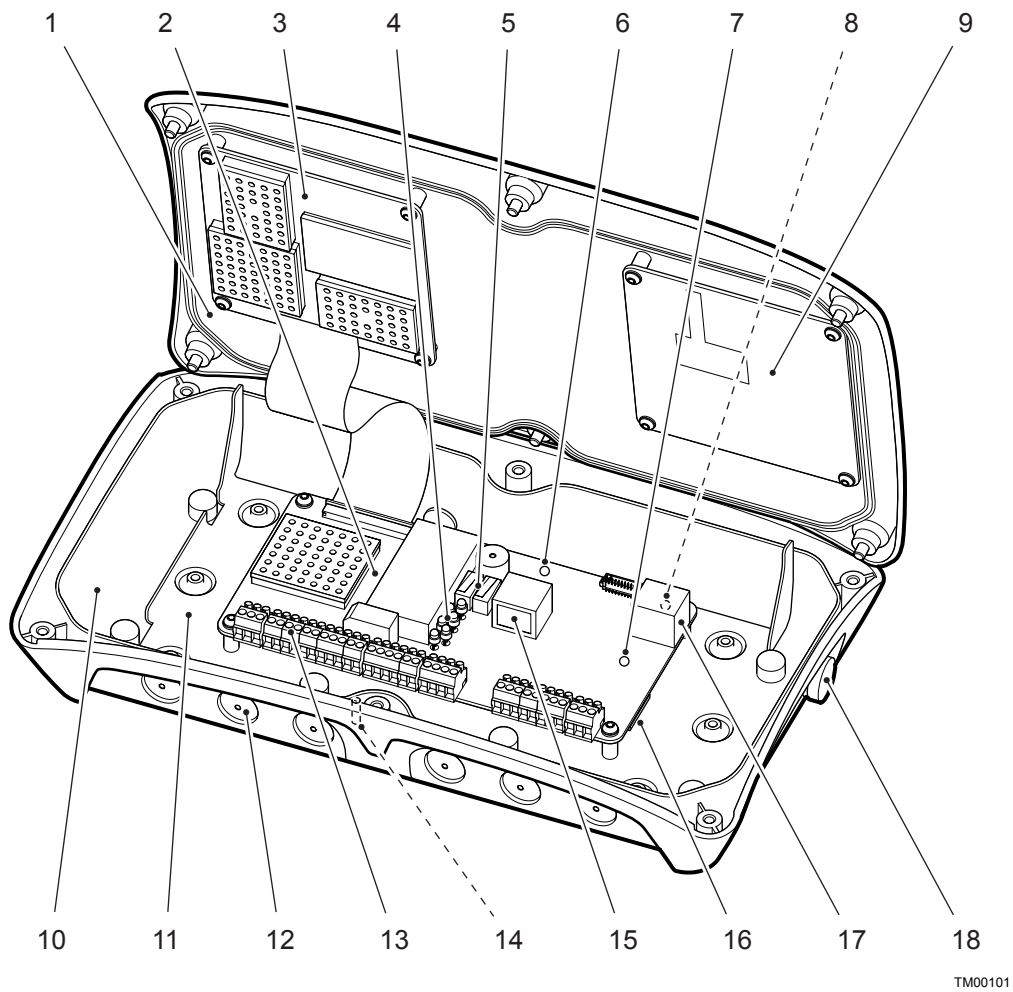
3.1 Reader Overview

The LR-series Reader is designed for configuration with a wide range of input and output devices, including relays, isolated I/O, indicators, and a buzzer.

The Reader has several communication alternatives and is easily integrated using the following communication interfaces:

- Ethernet
- RS232
- RS485
- USB Host
- Wiegand/Mag-stripe
- Micro SD memory card

The Reader is powered with a voltage ranging from +10 to +30 V DC.



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Figure 2 Overview of the Reader

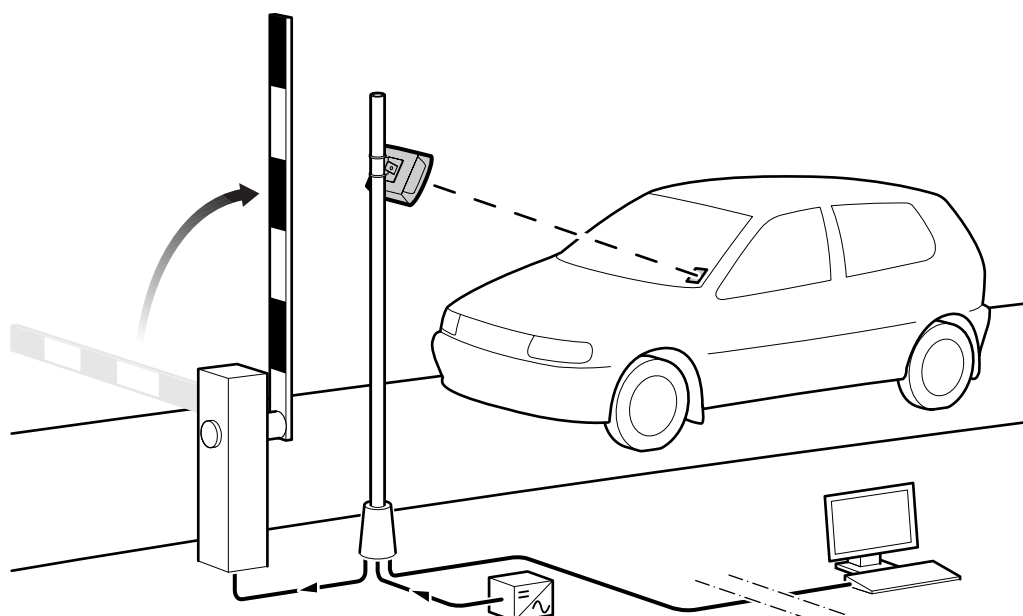
The following table describes the position of the components inside the Reader.

Table 2 The components of the Reader

| Number | Component |
|---------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | Lid |
| 2 | Controller board |
| 3 | RF-unit |
| 4 | Externally-visible indicators |
| 5 | Tamper switches |
| 6 | Red indicator |
| 7 | Green indicator |
| 8 | Yellow indicator |
| 9 | Tx-unit |
| 10 | Enclosure base |
| 11 | Chassis |
| 12 | Knock-out for cable entry |
| 13 | Terminal blocks |
| 14 | Ground screw |
| 15 | Ethernet connector with link state and activity indicators |
| 16 | Micro SD slot |
| 17 | USB host connector (intended for internal expansion) |
| 18 | Pressure balance membrane |

3.2 System Overview

The two main elements of a TagMaster identification system are the Reader and the ID-tag. Peripheral elements are for example a host computer and other external devices, such as traffic lights and barriers.



TM00102

Figure 3 System Overview

The figure above shows the overview of a TagMaster identification system with a pole-mounted Reader, an ID-tag mounted on the inside of a car windscreen, a host computer, a power supply, and a barrier.

3.3 ID-tags

An ID-tag is a device carrying ID information that can be read at a long distance using microwaves. The actual reading range depends on the type of the Reader, the ID-tag, settings of the Reader, and environmental conditions.

Standard ID-tags have the shape of a credit card, but are slightly thicker. Each ID-tag has its own unique mark and it is possible to read many ID-tags concurrently. A lithium battery is used in the ID-tag to preserve stored data, get a high communication speed, and achieve a long reading range.

There are two types of ID-tags called ScriptTags and MarkTags. ScriptTags can both be read from and written to, while MarkTags only can be read.

The front side of the ID-tags must be oriented towards the front side of the Reader. For maximum communication range, the front surface of the ID-tag should be parallel with the front side of the Reader. If the ID-tag is misaligned relative to the front side of the Reader, the communication range is reduced.

3.4 Reader

The LR-series Reader is a device for reading ID-tags using 2.45 GHz microwaves. In addition to reading, some Readers also have the capability to write information to ScriptTags (see separate data sheet for specific capabilities of the Reader). The Reader has built-in antennas for communication with ID-tags as well as various serial interfaces for communication with a host computer.

3.5 Environmental Considerations

Microwave technology is a reliable solution for identification systems because microwaves are unaffected by the normal electromagnetic background noise found in industries and elsewhere.

Note: To comply with the FCC RF exposure limits, it is recommended that the reader is installed so that a separation distance of at least 20 cm or 8 inches from all persons is provided.

3.5.1 Electromagnetic Interference on the Microwave Link

Industrial noise is typically present in the kHz and low MHz frequency band. The identification system is only receptive for frequencies closed to 2.45 GHz, so typical industrial noise will not affect the microwave communication.

Transients from spot-welding equipment or from switching on other welding equipment, soldering machines, and fluorescent lamps may produce short pulses around 2.45 GHz. In these cases communication is ensured by the identification system by quickly re-transmitting the entire message and in most cases there is ample time for a successful reading.

The system has been approved according to the IEC standards. Consult TagMaster if strong microwave fields from nearby microwave sources can be expected, such as microwave dryers, antennas, or radios.

3.5.2 Electromagnetic Interference in Cables

By using specified cables, proper shielding, and grounding as well as selecting a suitable communication interface, optimum communication reliability is ensured. For more information about cable specification see section 4.1.2 Cables.

3.5.3 Lightning

In order to fully protect the Reader from possible effects of lightning, additional surge protection on the inputs and outputs can be needed.

3.5.4 Temperature

For most applications, normal convection cooling is sufficient for the Reader. But if heat is generated close to the Reader, the use of forced cooling or heat shields should be considered.

3.6 Technical Data

The main difference between the LR-series Readers LR-6 and the LR-3 is the reading range and physical dimensions. Unless otherwise stated, the following specification applies to all LR-series Readers.

Table 3 Functional Specifications

| Description | Specification |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| Reading range (LR-6) | 0–6 m or 0–20 ft |
| Reading range (LR-3) | 0–3 m or 0–10 ft |
| Power supply | +10 to +30 V DC |
| Power consumption | 4.5 W |
| Current consumption | 175/350 mA @ 24/12 V DC |
| Radio frequency range | CW: 2436.1–2464.1 MHz, channel 5–97 FHSS: 2400–2483.5 MHz |
| Tag data speed | Low 4 kbps and high 16 kbps |
| Ethernet | 10/100 Mbps |
| Serial outputs | RS232, 2-wire or 4-wire RS485. Up to 115.2 kbps. |

Table 4 Environmental Specifications

| Description | Specification |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Operating temperature range | –20°C to +60°C or –4°F to +140°F |
| Sealing | IP 65 |

Table 5 Mechanical Specifications

| Description | Specification |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| Size (LR-6) | 290 × 165 × 56 mm or 11.4 × 6.5 × 2.2 in |
| Size (LR-3) | 228 × 145 × 50 mm or 8.9 × 5.7 × 2.0 in |
| Cable entry fittings (LR-6) | 8 cable entry fitting holes with diameter 16 mm |
| Cable entry fittings (LR-3) | 5 cable entry fitting holes with diameter 16 mm |
| Weight (LR-6) | 0.95 kg or 2.1 lbs |
| Weight (LR-3) | 0.74 kg or 1.6 lbs |
| Material | Enclosure is made of plastic |
| Colour (LR-6) | Lid is light grey and base is dark grey |
| Colour (LR-3) | Lid is medium grey and base is dark grey |

4 Installation

This section describes the procedure of installing the Reader, that is mounting the Reader, installing the necessary cables, and performing an installation test. Read through this entire section before performing the installation.

Microwaves penetrate wood, dirt, paint, plastic, and most other non-metallic materials. The TagMaster system employs circular polarisation and can therefore also often be used when metal surfaces are in the vicinity of the antenna and the ID-tag, especially if the ID-tag is moving. In such cases however, adjustment of the Reader and the ID-tag positions and distance may be necessary to find the best arrangement.

4.1 Preconditions

The locations of Readers and ID-tags have been specified during the project planning phase, based on considerations of communication distances and movement speeds.

The cable paths and cable types have been determined during the project planning phase.

The power supply must comply with all relevant safety regulations.

The equipment must be disconnected from all voltage sources before any installation or service work is carried out. Capacitors inside the equipment can hold their charge even if the equipment has been disconnected from all voltage sources.

Caution!

Damage may be the result if the equipment is switched on when parts are removed from the controller board, or if a PCB is removed within one minute after switching off the equipment.

4.1.1 Tools

The following tools are necessary for installation:

- Screwdriver, Torx T20
- Screwdriver, 2.5 mm flat-bladed
- Short metal tube, diameter 16 mm
- Hammer
- Side cutter
- Wire stripper
- Crimping tool for ferrules

4.1.2 Cables

Cables are not supplied with the LR-series.

All cables must be shielded and suitable for the installation environment, for instance indoor or outdoor environment. Use flexible cables with stranded wire.

The terminal blocks used are Phoenix, type PT 1.5, which allow for a cable area of 0.2 to 1.5 mm² (AWG 26-14). Stranded wires must be fitted with a ferrule before being inserted in the termination blocks.

The cable for the RS485 interface must be a twisted pair cable and conform to the EIA RS485 standard.

A category 5 (CAT 5) cable is required for the Ethernet connection.

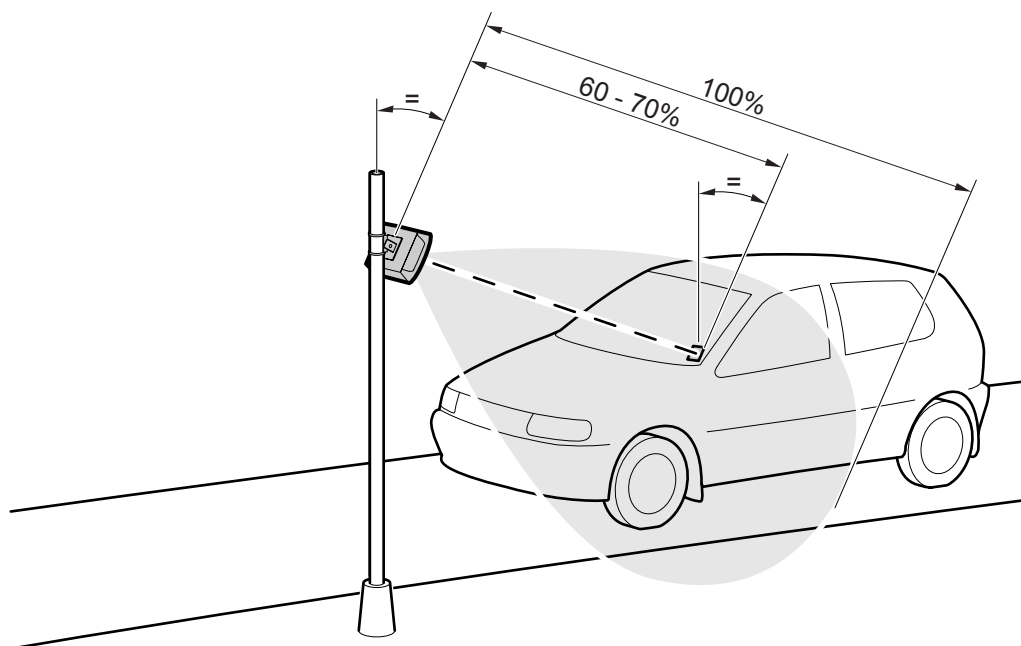
4.2 Mounting the Reader

Mount the Reader in a horizontal position. In exceptional cases, the Reader can be mounted in a vertical position.

Mount the Reader on a bracket and direct the front side of the Reader so that the reading lobe covers the positions of the ID-tags.

The Reader identifies ID-tags within the reading lobe that expands in front of the Reader.

For optimal performance, tilt and rotate the Reader into a position so that the front side of the Reader is parallel with the front surface of the ID-tag to be read. Align the Reader so that the actual reading range is 60–70% of the specified maximum reading range.



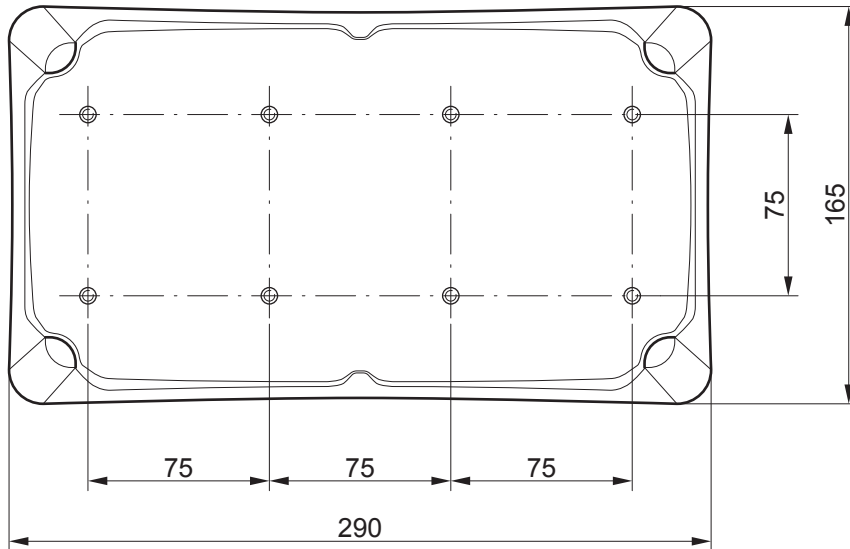
TM00103

Figure 4 Reading lobe

The LR-series Reader is prepared for mounting directly in a bracket on the back side of the Reader. The mounting holes enable the use of VESA 75 standard mounting brackets.

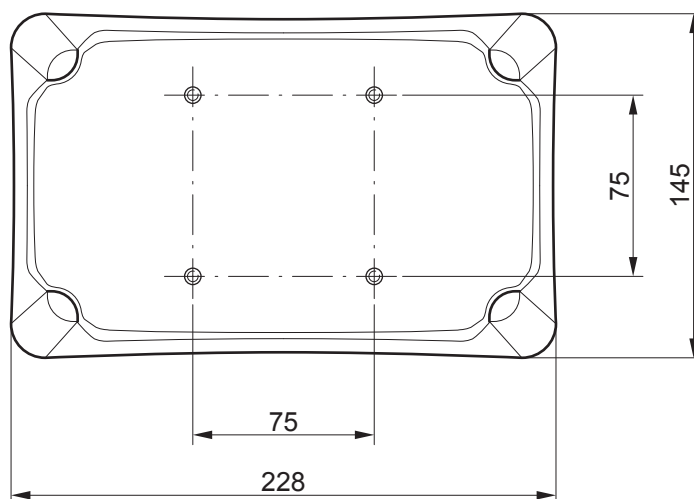
There are several M4 holes which can be used to fasten the reader onto the mounting bracket. The mounting holes are sealed at the base, so the fixing screw must not extend more than 8 mm into the reader.

Note: Do not drill any additional holes in the enclosure, as that would affect the sealing specification.



TM00104

Figure 5 LR-6 mounting hole layout on the back side of the Reader (units of measurement: mm)



TM00105

Figure 6 LR-3 mounting hole layout on the back side of the Reader (units of measurement: mm)

The Universal Mounting Kit (Part No. 193600) from TagMaster enables the Reader to be mounted in a wide variety of positions and angles. The kit contains all parts needed for mounting the Reader on a wall or on a pole. The Universal Mounting Kit is suitable for both indoor and outdoor use. See separate data sheet for more details.

 **Caution!**

Never exceed the environmental and electrical limits as specified in section 3.6 Technical Data. Exceeding the limits can result in permanent damage to the Reader.

4.3 Cable Connections

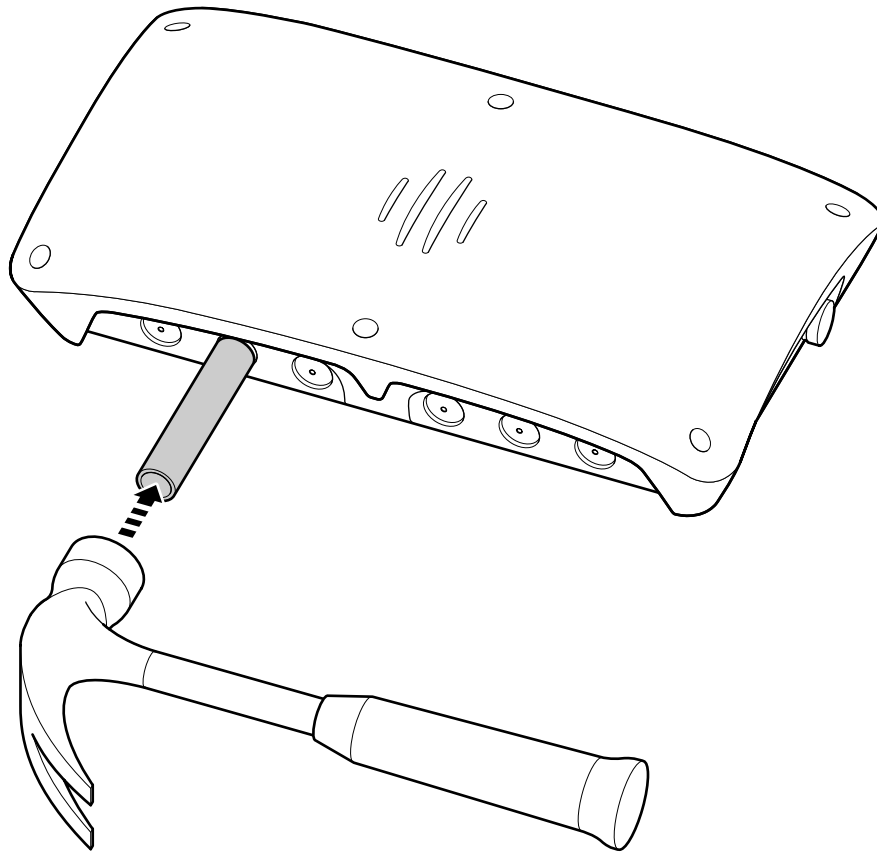
The Reader is provided with knock-outs for incoming cables on both the horizontal and vertical edges. First and foremost use the cable entries on the horizontal edge of the Reader, even if the Reader is mounted in a vertical position.

Note: The Reader is certified for an installation of maximum four separate incoming cables. Do not exceed this maximum number.

1. Use a short 16 mm-diameter tube to remove the desired knock-outs. Using a hammer as illustrated in Figure 7, tap the tube sharply.
-
-

 **Caution!**

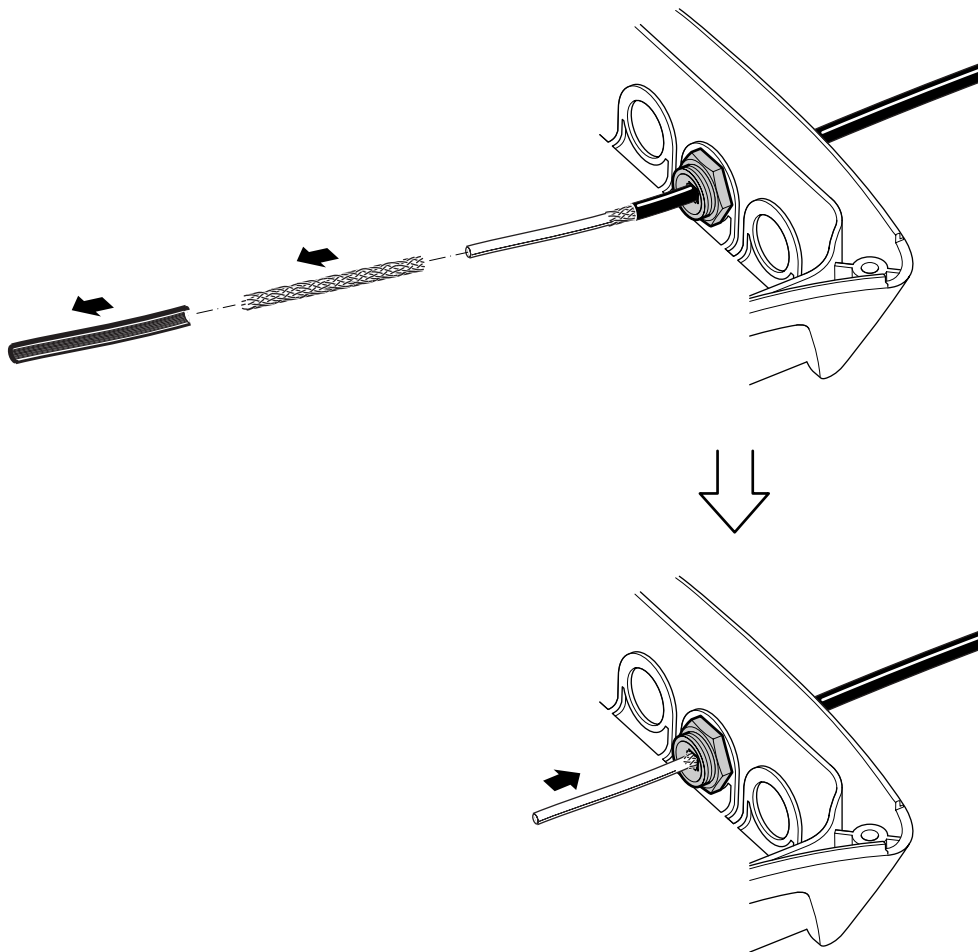
Keep the Reader closed when knocking-out the cable entries to prevent damaging the enclosure and be careful that the tube does not contact any components inside the Reader.



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Figure 7 Knocking out the cable entries

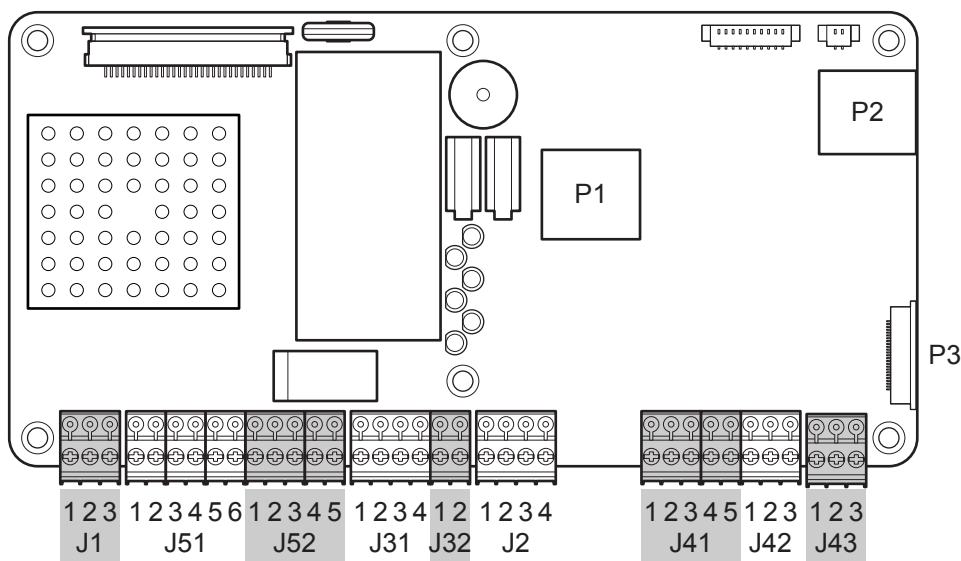
2. Open the Reader using a Torx screwdriver.
3. Insert metal cable glands into the holes.
4. Cut the power cable to a suitable length and pull it through the cable gland as illustrated in Figure 8.
5. Connect the shield of the power cable to earth at the power supply end. The shield functions as earth connection for the Reader.
6. Measure enough length of the cable to reach to the terminal block.
7. Strip the outer insulation and pull back the cable until the cable shield makes contact with the earthing fingers inside the gland.
8. Tighten the cable gland around the cable.



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Figure 8 Grounding the cable in the cable gland

9. Cut away excessive length of the cable shield, strip the ends of the conductors, and crimp a ferrule onto the stripped end of each conductor.
10. Connect the power cable to group J31 according to Table 9.
11. Make sure that the power source is turned off and connect the other end of the power cable to the power source.
12. Connect the remaining cables in the same manner. For connection of the Ethernet cable, see also section 4.3.10 Ethernet, Connector P1.



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Figure 9 Controller board with external connections

Note: It is possible to attach or remove the terminal block connectors inside the Reader for more convenient connection of the cables.

The terminals are grouped as specified in the sections below.

4.3.1 Relay Input, Group J1

The controller board has one relay output for heavy duty loads.

Table 6 Relay Output, Group J1

| Pin | Signal | Description |
|-----|--------|----------------------------------------|
| 1 | RCOM | Common terminal or relay |
| 2 | ROPEN | Connected to RCOM when relay is open |
| 3 | RCLOSE | Connected to RCOM when relay is closed |

4.3.2 Wiegand/Mag-stripe, Group J2

The controller board has an access control interface that supports both Wiegand and Mag-stripe protocols.

Table 7 Wiegand, Group J2

| Pin | Signal | Description |
|-----|--------|-------------------------|
| 1 | D0 | Wiegand 0 (zero) signal |
| 2 | D1 | Wiegand 1 signal |
| 3 | CL | Card load signal |
| 4 | GND | Ground |

Table 8 Mag-stripe, Group J2

| Pin | Signal | Description |
|-----|--------|-------------------------|
| 1 | CLK | Mag-stripe clock signal |
| 2 | DATA | Mag-stripe data signal |
| 3 | LOAD | Card load signal |
| 4 | GND | Ground |

4.3.3 Power Supply, Group J31

Pin 1 is internally connected to pin 3 and pin 2 is internally connected to pin 4. The purpose is to make it possible to feed power to any peripheral equipment. Use pins 1 and 2 for power supply connection.

Table 9 Power Supply, Group J31

| Pin | Signal | Description |
|-----|---------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | SPL | Positive DC supply input |
| 2 | RTN SPL | Negative DC supply input |
| 3 | SPL | Positive DC supply input, internally connected to pin 1 |
| 4 | RTN SPL | Negative DC supply input, internally connected to pin 2 |

4.3.4 External Tamper Switch, Group J32

To protect the Reader from tampering, there are two mechanical tampering switches which break if the cover is opened. One tamper switch is connected internally to the controller board and will generate a software alarm when broken, and the other is an external tamper switch interface which can be connected to an external alarm loop.

Table 10 External Tamper Switch, Group J32

| Pin | Signal | Description |
|-----|--------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | TAMP A | When the tamper switch is open, TAMP A and TAMP B are connected. |
| 2 | TAMP B | |

4.3.5 RS485 Serial Communication Interface, Group J41

The controller board has one RS485 serial interface for both 2-wire and 4-wire communication. RS485 supports multi-drop serial networks. The communication can be in both full duplex (4-wire) and half duplex (2-wire).

Table 11 Full Duplex (4-wire) RS485 Serial Communication Interface, Group J41

| Pin | Signal | Description |
|-----|--------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 | TX+ | Transmitted data, from Reader to Host |
| 2 | TX- | |
| 3 | GND | Ground |
| 4 | RX+ | Received data, to Reader from Host |
| 5 | RX- | |

Table 12 Half Duplex (2-wire) RS485 Serial Communication Interface, Group J41

| Pin | Signal | Description |
|-----|--------|-------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | TX/RX+ | Transmitted and received data, to and from Host |
| 2 | TX/RX- | |
| 3 | GND | Ground |
| 4 | NC | Not used |
| 5 | NC | |

4.3.6 RS232 Serial Communication Interface, Group J42

The controller board has one RS232 serial interface.

Table 13 RS232 serial communication interface, Group J42

| Pin | Signal | Description |
|-----|--------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 | TX | Transmitted data, from Reader to Host |
| 2 | RX | Received data, to Reader from Host |
| 3 | GND | Ground |

4.3.7 Service Interface, Group J43

The service interface is used for maintenance and configuration of the Reader. Do not use the service interface as a regular system interface.

Table 14 Service Interface, Group J43

| Pin | Signal | Description |
|-----|--------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 | TX | Transmitted data, from Reader to Host |
| 2 | RX | Received data, to Reader from Host |
| 3 | GND | Ground |

4.3.8 Isolated Inputs, Group J51

The Reader has three isolated optocoupler inputs which are protected from noisy environments.

Table 15 Isolated Inputs, Group J51

| Pin | Signal | Description |
|-----|--------|-------------------|
| 1 | IN 1A | Input signal 1 |
| 2 | IN 1C | Input reference 1 |
| 3 | IN 2A | Input signal 2 |
| 4 | IN 2C | Input reference 2 |
| 5 | IN 3A | Input signal 3 |
| 6 | IN 3C | Input reference 3 |

4.3.9 Isolated Outputs, Group J52

The reader has two open collector outputs.

Table 16 Isolated Outputs, Group J52

| Pin | Signal | Description |
|-----|---------|-----------------------------------------|
| 1 | OUT 1C | Output 1 collector |
| 2 | OUT 1E | Output 1 emitter |
| 3 | OUT SPL | External supply voltage for the outputs |
| 4 | OUT 2C | Output 2 collector |
| 5 | OUT 2E | Output 2 emitter |

4.3.10 Ethernet, Connector P1

An RJ45 connector labelled P1, with two internal indicators, is provided for Ethernet connection. The clip for detaching the cable faces upwards from the controller board surface to allow mid-board mounts.

The Ethernet connector has eight pins and the wire scheme is based on the T568A standard. The pins are wired straight through the cable, that is, pins 1 through 8 on one end are connected to pins 1 through 8 on the other end.

Note: The RJ45 connector will not pass through the cable gland. Pass the Ethernet cable through the cable gland, before crimping the connector on the cable.

4.3.11 USB Host, Connector P2

USB devices are connected using a standard USB type A connector.

4.3.12 Micro SD Memory Card Interface, Socket P3

A standard micro SD memory card socket is used. The card socket is placed on the underside of the controller board.

4.4 Installation Test

After having completed the installation as described in previous sections, carry out an installation inspection and verification. If an error occurs, the guidelines in section 5.1 Trouble Shooting may be valuable.

4.4.1 Inspection

Ensure that there are no metal objects between or close to the Reader and the ID-tag in the positions where communication is to take place.

Ensure that the Reader and the ID-tag are aligned properly. Avoid communication at maximum specified distance and misalignment, see Figure 4.

Ensure that the Reader is not placed in a location where it is exposed to excessive heat or electromagnetic interference.

4.4.2 Verification

The installation verification is as follows:

1. Keep the lid of the Reader open.
2. Switch on power to the Reader.
3. Observe the behaviour of the indicators on the controller board. The orange, red, and green indicators will be on continuously.
4. The green indicator will start flashing after about 30 seconds, indicating that the software is running.
5. The buzzer will sound a short beep and the red indicator will start flashing when the hardware is initiated and running.
6. If the Reader is connected to an Ethernet network, the green link state indicator on the Ethernet connector will be on to indicate a 100 Mbps connection or off to indicate a 10 Mbps connection. The yellow activity indicator on the Ethernet connector will be flashing to indicate present network communication.

If the hardware fails to initiate, the Reader will make two more attempts to initiate it. Each attempt is indicated by a short beep. If the hardware does not initiate after three attempts, contact TagMaster, see section 6.1 Technical Support.

Close the Reader, fit the lid to the base enclosure, and fasten the screws on the lid. Tighten the screws to a torque of 1 Nm in order to seal the enclosure without destroying the gasket. Clean up the site and dispose of any debris from the work.

5 Maintenance

This section describes the maintenance procedure for the Reader and how to solve the most common problems encountered during installation.

If the reader malfunctions, contact TagMaster Support, see section 6.1 Technical Support. Never try to dismantle any components inside the Reader, since there are no components inside the Reader that can be serviced by an installation engineer. Any such unauthorized alterations to the Reader will invalidate the warranty.

5.1 Trouble Shooting

The following table describes the most common problems encountered during installation as well as adequate solutions.

Three indicators on the controller board inside the Reader show the status of the unit as illustrated in Figure 2. The table below explains the different indicator meanings.

Table 17 Controller board Indicators

| Colour | Mode | Indicates |
|--------|------------------|--------------------------|
| Orange | On | Power on |
| | Off | Power off |
| Green | Flashing | System SW running |
| | Initially on | System SW loading |
| | Persistently on | System SW fault |
| | Off | System SW fault |
| Red | Flashing quickly | HW initiated and running |
| | On | Initiation process |
| | Off | HW not initiated |

The link state indicator and the activity indicator on the Ethernet connector inside the Reader show the status of the network communication as explained in the table below.

Figure 10 Ethernet indicators

| Colour | Mode | Indicates |
|--------|----------|-----------------------|
| Green | On | 100 Mbps connection |
| | Off | 10 Mbps connection |
| Yellow | Flashing | Present communication |
| | On | Link exists |
| | Off | No communication |

The following table describes the most common problems encountered during installation and proposed solutions.

Table 18 Most common problems

| Problem | Solution |
|-----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Orange controller board indicator is off | Check the power supply. |
| Green controller board indicator is on or off | Switch off the power supply, switch it on again, and wait 30 seconds. This can be done by pulling the J31 terminal block off the board and putting it back again. If the Reader fails to start again, contact TagMaster support. |
| Red controller board indicator is on or off | Switch off the power supply and switch it on again. This can be done by pulling the J31 terminal block off the board and putting it back again. If the Reader fails to start again, contact TagMaster support. |
| Yellow Ethernet indicator is off | Check the network connection. |

6 Contact

For any further inquiries, please contact TagMaster AB.

6.1 Technical Support

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6.2 Office

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E-mail: sales@tagmaster.se

Web: www.tagmaster.se

7 Glossary

The glossary lists abbreviations and acronyms used in this manual.

| | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| AWG | American Wire Gauge |
| CW | Continuous Wave |
| DC | Direct Current |
| FCC | Federal Communications Commission |
| FHSS | Frequency-Hopping Spread Spectrum |
| Host | The external intelligence, for instance workstation or server, which acts as master of a Reader or a set of Readers |
| ID-tag | ID-carrier in the TagMaster system, which is readable and writable via microwaves |
| Mag-stripe | Card reading protocol used for reading magnetic stripe cards |
| PCB | Printed Circuit Board |
| Reader | TagMaster LR-series ID-tag reader |
| RF | Radio Frequency |
| RFID | Radio Frequency Identification |
| Tamper switch | Switch that detects unauthorized access to the unit |
| USB | Universal Serial Bus |
| VESA | Standard for mounting flat panel monitors and TVs, also known as Flat Display Mounting Interface (FDMI) |
| Wiegand | Trade name for a technology used in card readers and sensors, particularly for access control applications |