WPT WIRELESS POWER & DATA TRANSFER DEVICE

For Electrified Cylindrical and Mortise Locksets

The WPT's **RF technology** sends **energy** wirelessly across the door gap and allows for transfer of latchbolt monitoring, REX or data signals. Perfect for powering, monitoring, controlling or communicating with electrified cylindrical and mortise locksets like the SDC Z7252 or Z7852/82 series.



Z7252 Electra Pro™ Heavy Duty Electrified Cylindrical Lockset, Failsecure with Latch Status Output Z7852/7882 Mortise Lockset Hybrid with Optional Privacy Function, Failsecure





SDG

Security Door Controls

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HOW DOES IT WORK?

The 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 of latchbolt monitoring, REX or data signals.

The WPT eliminates unsightly, exposed wires across the door gap that are susceptible to vandalism or breakage thru use 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.

For all the WPT Features & Benefits, Data Sheet, Price List & more, visit our product page:

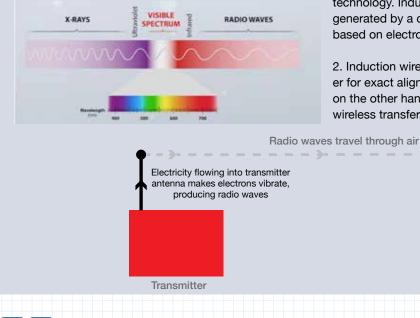




- · Install on leading edge
- Transfers lock power and **REX or Latch Status**
- Full door width cored drilling not required

* So how is RF wireless charging DIFFERENT from 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).

1. Radio frequency wireless charging differs from magnetic induction first and foremost by the physical character of each



technology. Inductive charging uses an electromagnetic field generated by a coil. RF, on the other hand, has a receiver based on electronic circuitry.

2. Induction wireless charging, requires transmitter and receiver for exact alignment or placement for effective charging. RF, on the other hand, is not limited by positioning for effective wireless transfer.

produce electric current

Receiver

Radio waves make electrons vibrate in receiver antenna to



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