

# VTS

**VENTURA TACTICAL SYSTEMS**

*Portable*  
*Walk Through Metal Detector*

## INSTALLATION AND OPERATION MANUAL

English Version



Black 



Silver gray 



Camouflage 

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# 1. Introduction

Thank you for choosing the owner series. The following instructions are for the initial product installation and daily operation of the equipment. Deviations to these instructions must only be made in accordance with local laws, regulations and government requirements.

Before installing or using the equipment, the user should read this manual and fully understand its contents. This manual contains information regarding the structure, installation and usage of the product. Users should follow the operation and maintenance instructions to ensure optimum product performance.

## Terms Used In This Manual

The following terms are used in this manual:

**WTMD** – Walk Through Metal Detectors

**Sensitivity** – A parameter used to define the size of the detected metal object. As sensitivity is increased, the size of the detected metal objects will become smaller.

**Discrimination** – The capability of the WTMD to distinguish between different types of metals and detect harmful goods and weapons and the ability to identify the alarm rate of the WTMD at the checkpoint. Discrimination may be influenced by a number of factors including the levels of sensitivity, changes in weather (humidity and temperature), and more.

**Harmless Alarm** – An alarm caused by a person who walks through the WTMD with harmless objects.

**False Alarm** – An alarm caused by reasons other than metal objects, such as electronic interference. An alarm caused by metal objects (harmless or useful) is not considered a false alarm.

**Alarm Rate** – The percentage of the number of alarms caused by metal objects compared to the total number of persons passing through the WTMD. Alarm rates will be affected by the identification ability of the WTMD. For example, if identification is poor some alarms may be caused by harmless metal objects and in turn alarm rates will be higher.

**Pass Rate** – The maximum number of people able to pass through the WTMD during a given period of time, without having any effect on the detection performance of the WTMD. Pass rate shows the ability of the WTMD to return to the standby state after people pass through.

**Object Speed Response** – The ability to maintain a constant sensitivity level when people pass through the WTMD at different speeds.

**Calibration** – The steps taken to set the parameter values of the WTMD to achieve optimum performance. Parameter values will be based on the requirements of the operation site.

**Parallel Use** – When two or more WTMDs are placed too close to each other their electromagnetic field may influence the WTMD operation. Using different operation frequencies can reduce interference of the WTMD's within close proximity.

**Operating Frequency** – The frequency at which the WTMD will operate. The WTMD has many different operation frequencies, and when the WTMD is calibrated at the installation site the lowest interference operation frequency should be chosen.

**Detection Uniformity** – Uniform sensitivity is maintained within the entire detection area of the WTMD regardless of the shape, size and direction of the metal objects. Detection uniformity can affect the identification ability of the WTMD directly. Typically the sensitivity of the WTMD is set according to the weakest detecting position. If detection uniformity is poor it can cause unnecessarily high sensitivity in other locations within the channel, and discrimination capabilities may be significantly reduced. While testing detection uniformity, the installer should use real objects, such as weapons or objects that may simulate weapons. Cylinder or sphere shaped items used during testing may lead to wrong conclusions in relation to detection uniformity.

**Anti-Interference** – The operation of the WTMD can be altered by electronic or mechanical interference. Electronic interference is usually caused by other electronic equipment located near the installation site. Electronic interference may also be caused by the main power cord conduction or radiation interference. Mechanical interference may be caused by the reaction of moving of metal objects, walls or floor structures located near the WTMD.

**Key Test Objects** – Objects used in a set of testing equipment that require the highest detection sensitivity and are the most difficult to detect.

## 2. Important Notes



**Before operating this unit please read this entire manual carefully. Users should retain the manual for future reference.**

- *All instructions in this manual should be followed when installing, operating and maintaining the equipment*
- *The owner shall be responsible for any material and/or personal losses caused by violations of this manual*

Pay attention to all safety regulations. Dangerous or unsafe use may be hazardous. Equipment installation should only be performed by qualified people. Only fully trained, users should not operate the equipment. Operators must follow instructions for proper use, maintenance and safety instructions in accordance with local safety regulations.

Maintenance of the equipment should only be performed by authorized service personnel. While performing equipment maintenance and repair, only authorized personnel should be permitted at the work site. The equipment should not be operated by a person who may be sick, or under the influence of drugs or alcohol.

Always connect the device to a grounded electrical outlet. Before maintaining, cleaning or moving the equipment the main power supply should always be shut down. The equipment is to be used only with the original accessories.

A damp cloth can be used to clean the equipment. No chemicals or liquid detergents should be used on the equipment.

The end user is responsible for the final calibration of the equipment. The end user is also responsible for performing appropriate tests to detect objects on a regular basis to ensure the calibration values are at a desired level of sensitivity.

If at any time, the equipment is not operating properly or experiences external damages, the equipment should stop being used immediately. The equipment should be tested by an authorized technical service engineer.



This sign means operating in accordance with the specified instructions is very important.

## 3. Use & Operation

### Specified Use

This product is to be used to detect metal objects that are carried by people walking through the detector. The main purpose of the equipment is to detect the presence of weapons.

Typical applications include:

Airports  
Schools  
Courts  
Prisons  
Public Buildings  
Sports Competitions  
Power Plants  
Factories

This equipment is designed and manufactured based on long-term practice research. When operating according to the instructions, the equipment will not cause any harm to pregnant women, people wearing a pacemaker, or any other people passing through the WTMD.

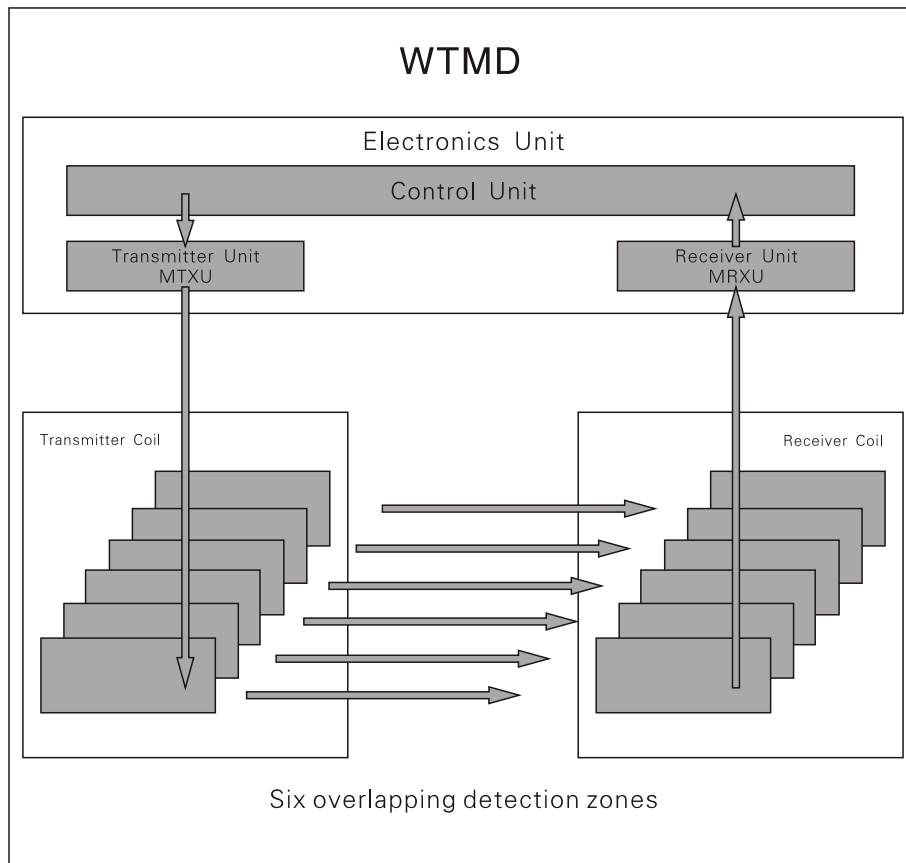


Manufacturer reserves the rights of changing the structure, software or accessories, or the contents of this manual of the equipment. Subject to change without notice.

## Principle of Operation

The operating principle is electromagnetic pulsed magnetic technologies.

Electronic components will sample or process the eddy current the receptor receives. When the signal exceeds the alarm threshold, metal objects will be sensed.



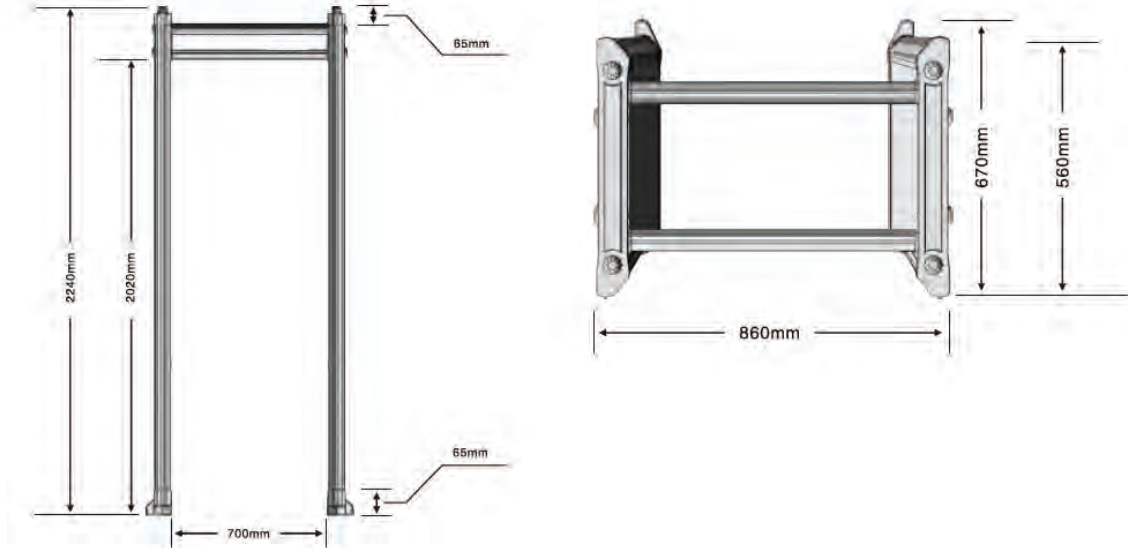
This kind of walk through metal detector is a multi-channel metal detector with six overlapping detection zones. Each detection zone will produce a pulsed magnetic field.

When different shapes of metal objects from different directions pass through the detector, the differences in sensitivity will be reduced due to the overlapping structures. Each zone will have significant differences in order to detect metal objects at different heights.

Advanced microprocessor technology is used for digital signal processing and internal control. This enables reliable metal detection capabilities, comprehensive features, as well as a user-friendly operation.



## Size and weight



	WTMD
Vertical dimension	2240x860x670mm
Vertical channel size	2020x700x560mm
Packing size	985x700x570mm
Gross weight	53kg

## Installation Site

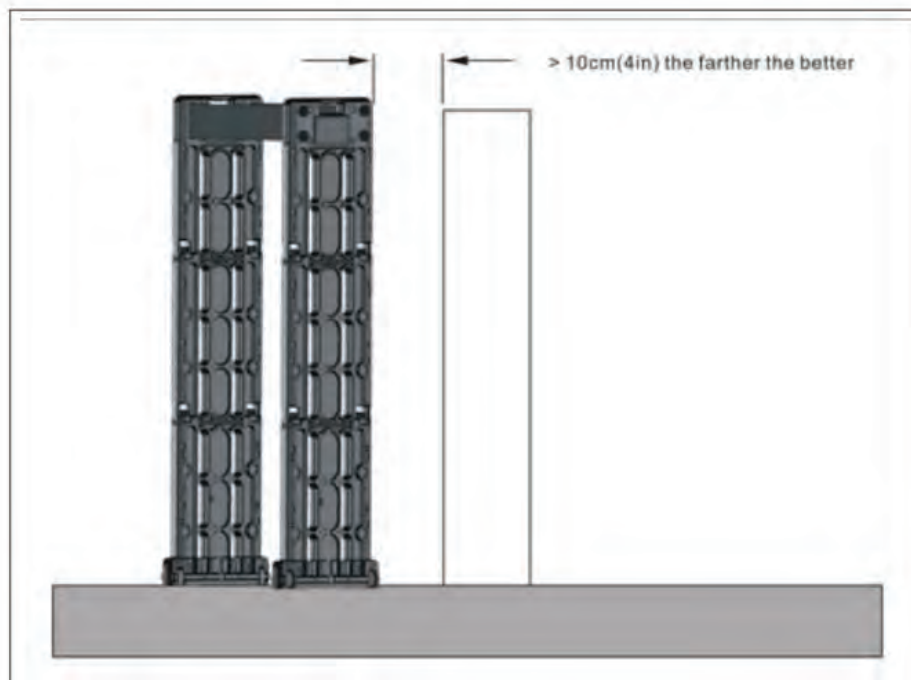
When determining the installation site for the WTMD, there are several important factors that need to be considered. These factors must be considered to ensure the best operation conditions and security checkpoint for the maximum flow of people.

It is very important to minimize any effects produced by different interference sources to the operation of the WTMD.

When choosing the installation site of the WTMD, the following suggestions should be considered.

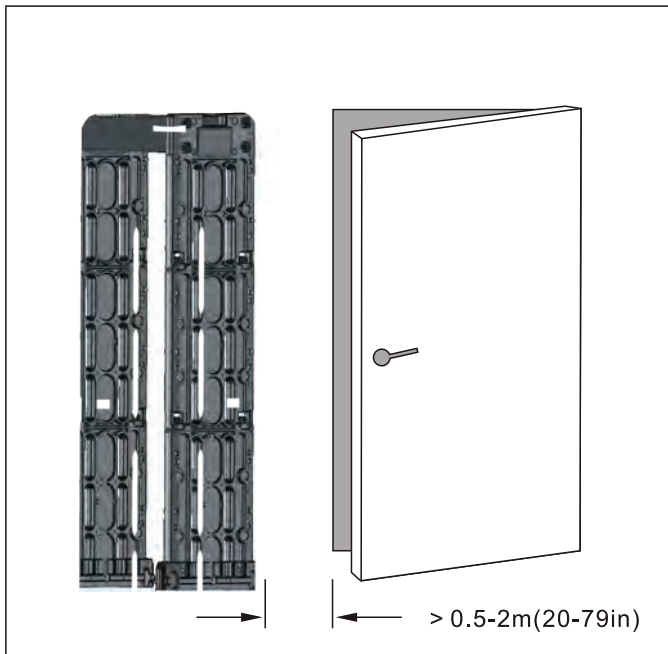
### Fixed Metal Objects

The distance between the fixed, or large metal objects, should be at least 4 inches away from the WTMD in order to detect large metal items. This will have little effect on the sensitivity, but could make the WTMD more susceptible to false alarms.



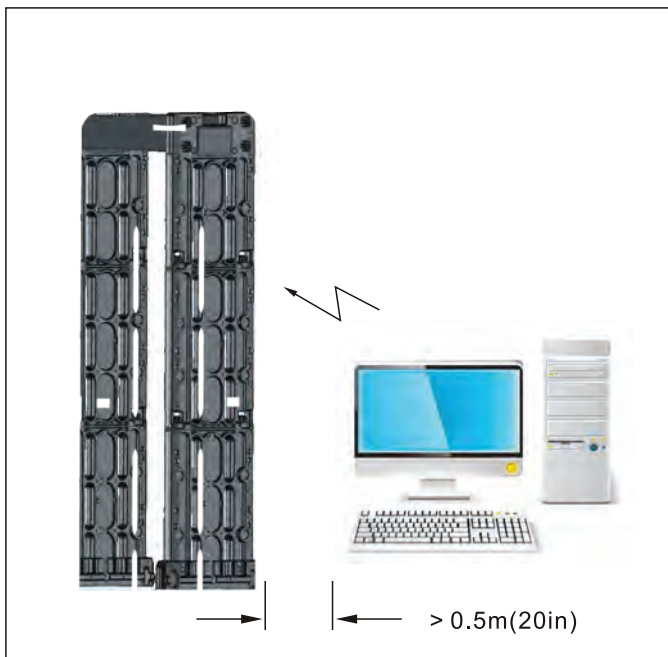
### Shaking Ground

Ground should be flat with a solid support to prevent vibration. This is especially important when there is a presence of vibration of the metal structure under the surface as this may cause unnecessary false alarms when people walk through the detector.



**Moving Metal Objects**

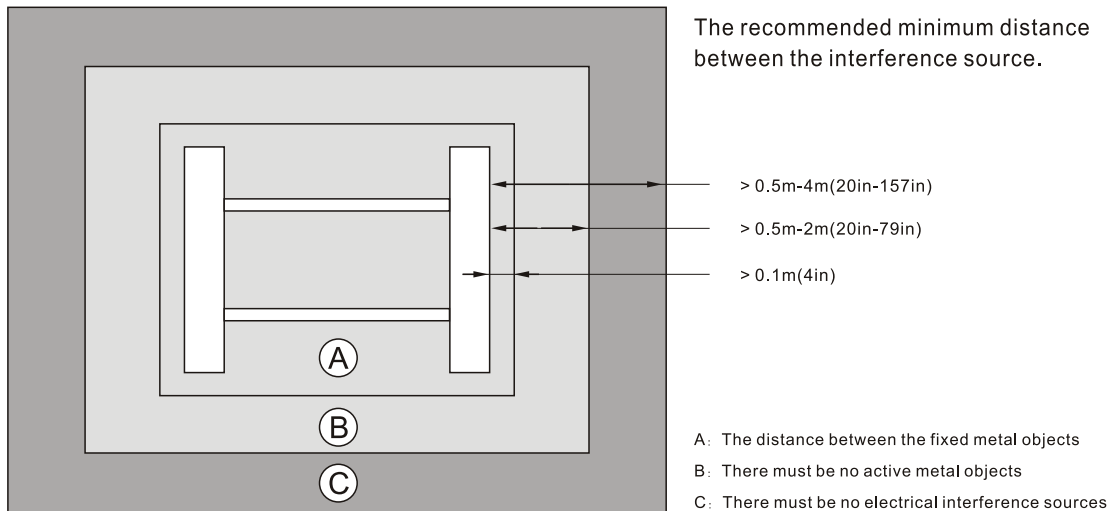
Moving metal objects outside of the WTMD should be kept a distance of 0.5-2m (20-79in) away from the door to avoid false alarms. Based on the size of the metal objects, the distance between the metal objects and the WTMD may be different.



**Radiated Electrical Interference**

The distance between the electronic interference source and the receiving coil should be the greatest. The recommended minimum distance should be 0.5-4m (20-57in). However, the actual distance will depend on the real conditions. For example, you can move the WTMD and the interference source to find the best position.

Interference can be caused from the electronic control panel, radios and computers, image displays, high-power motors and transformers, AC cords, thyristor control circuits, flash welding equipment, fluorescent tubes, and other equipment.



### Surge Protection

It is recommended that the WTMD be connected to a quality surge protector.

The distance shown is the recommended distance. The actual distance will be determined based on the installation site conditions.

When installing the unit, the receiving coil (Rx) should always be placed away from the interference source.



The distance above is recommend distance, the actual distance should be decided upon the installation site conditions.



When installing the unit, always place the receiving coil (Rx) away from the interference source.



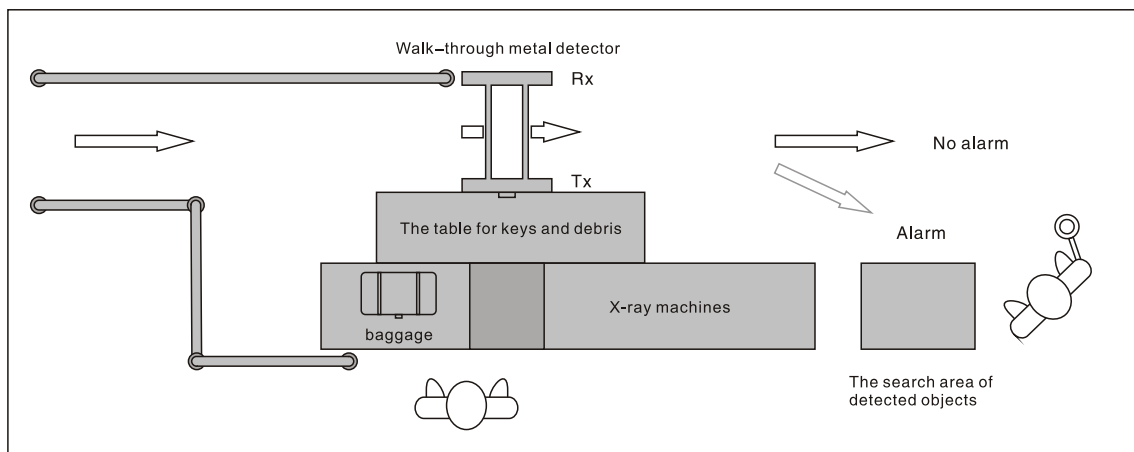
When the device is ready, and the indicator lights up in the display area of not more than 1-2 lattice, the distance between device and the interference source is sufficient.

## 5. Layout of Checkpoints

In order to achieve the maximum flow of people, the layout of checkpoints should be deployed carefully before installing the device. In addition to considering the mechanical and electronic interference (refer to Section 4), factors at the installation site and security checkpoints should be properly organized and effectively evaluated

**The functions of the checkpoints can be largely influenced by the following factors:**

- Arrange the queues waiting to enter the detectors to ensure that only one person passes through the WTMD at a time
- The search for detected metal objects should not interfere with the normal operation of the WTMD
- Arrange the manual checking of hand-held luggage items to avoid false alarms



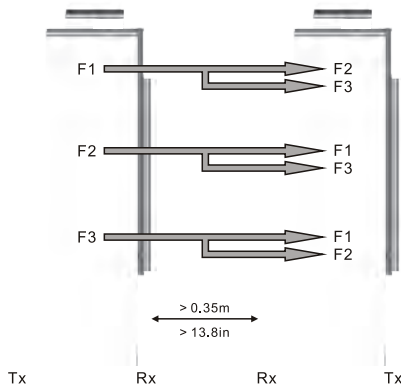
- If X-Ray machines are not used, you should manually check luggage

## 6. Parallel Operation

Parallel Operation refers to when two or more detectors are positioned close to each other for operating purposes. With parallel operation, the WTMDs might interfere with each other to a certain extent. Interference level will depend on the distance between the WTMDs, operation frequencies and sensitivities.

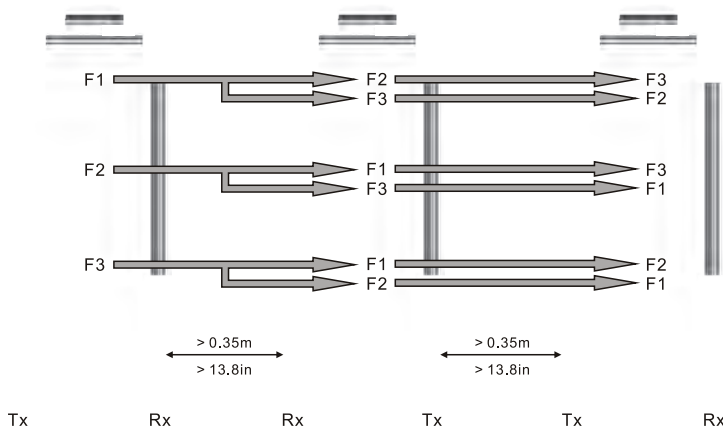
This equipment has different operation frequencies, which thereby reduces the interference of adjacent detectors and can guarantee parallel operation. In parallel operation, it is particularly recommended that operation frequency is set from F1 to F3. According to the combinations of F1, F2 and F3, and the sensitivity, the minimum distance of parallel detectors is about 14 inches. In parallel mode, you can also use frequency of F4 and F5, but in such conditions the minimum distance will be larger compared with using only frequencies of F1, F2 and F3.

### The parallel operation of two metal detectors



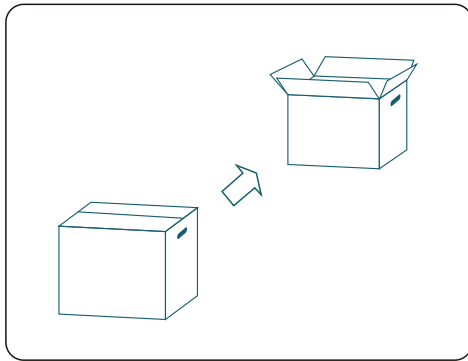
- Install the detectors according to the above figure.
- To achieve the minimum distance of parallel, put the two receive panels (Rx) or the transmit panel (Tx) as nearer as possible. (If possible, make the distance between two receive panels to be the nearest, and the distance between two transmit panels be the largest.)
- Make the distance between transmit panel and interference sources as near as possible while installing.
- Use the combinations with the lowest interference frequency.

### The parallel operation of three metal detectors

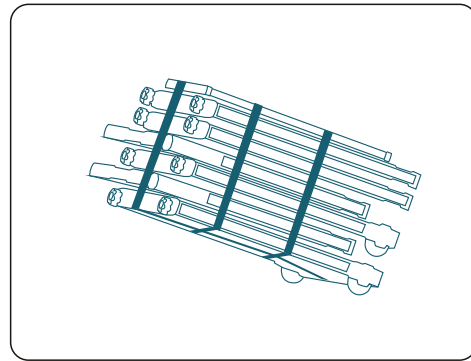


The distance of parallel operation is depending on the sensitivity level and the frequency combination. The minimum operation distance is decided by the conditions of the installation site.

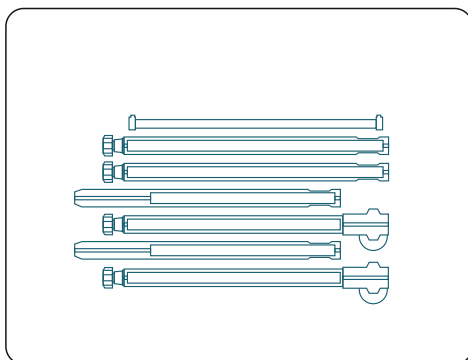
# 7. Installation



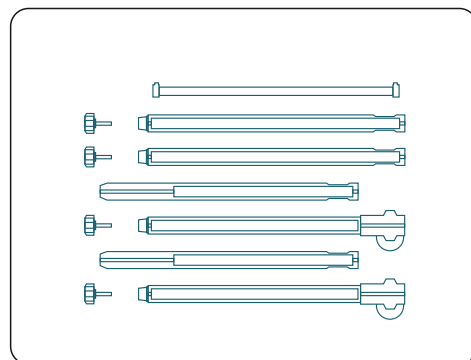
① Open the packing box



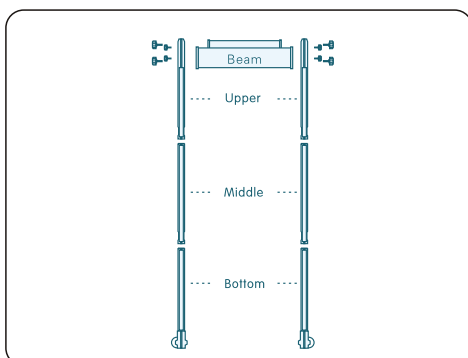
② Remove the WTMD from the box



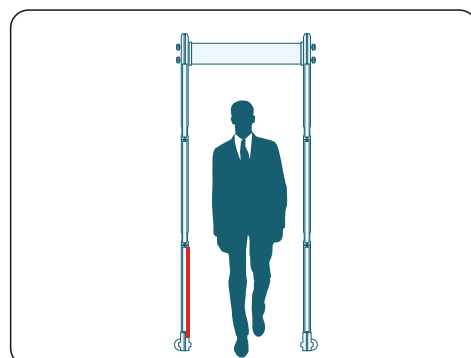
③ Put the panels flat on the ground, untie the bandage



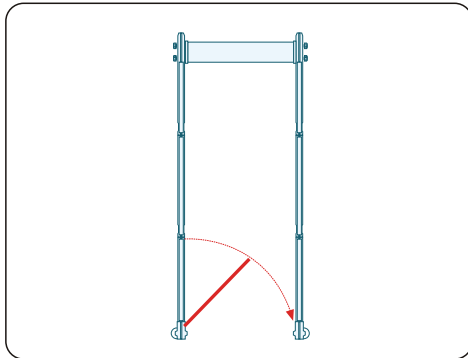
④ Decomposition components, removed the 8 bolts in the door panel



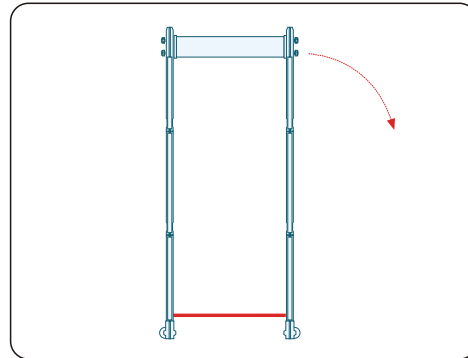
⑤ Follow the above indication, tighten the bolts in the panel joints (total 16)



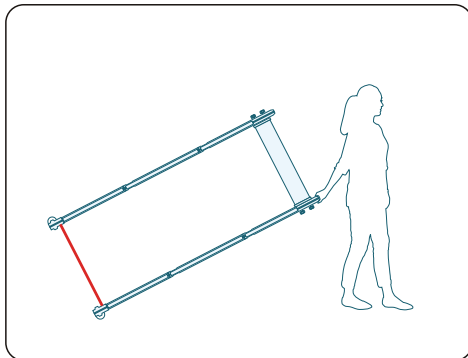
⑥ Finish the installation, the device into operation



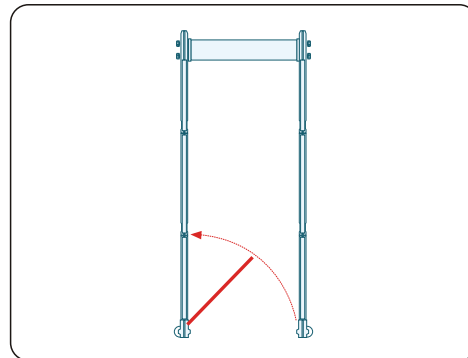
⑦ Rotate 90 degrees of the bottom rod, support between two panels, fixed



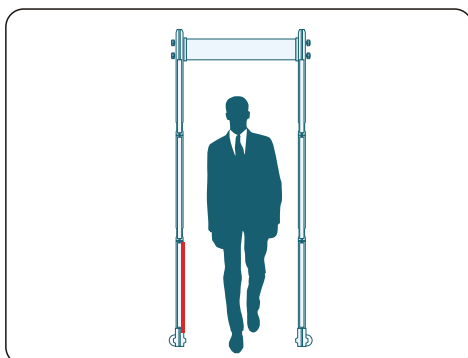
⑧ Tilt the detector to the side



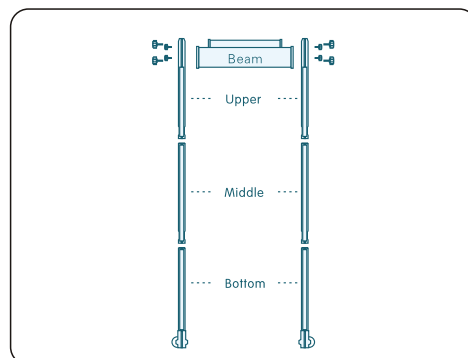
⑨ Move the WTMD in stand state



⑩ Put the rod back to the slot

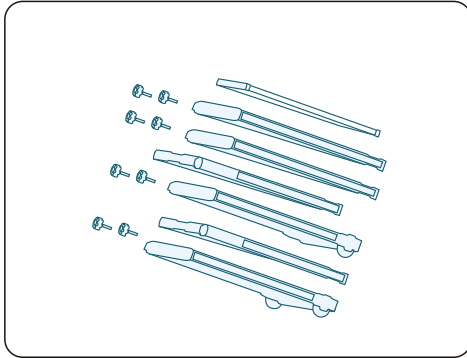


⑪ Working state

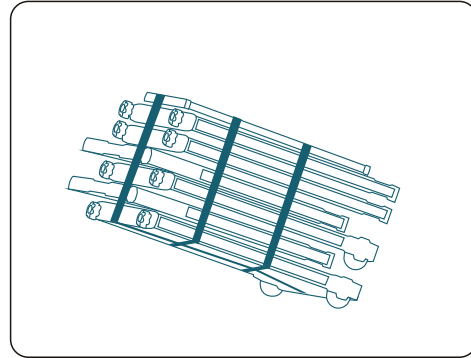


⑫ Remove the WTMD according to the above indication

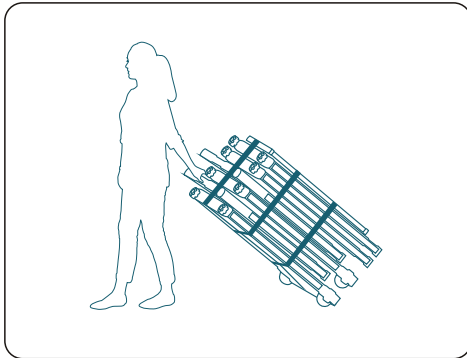




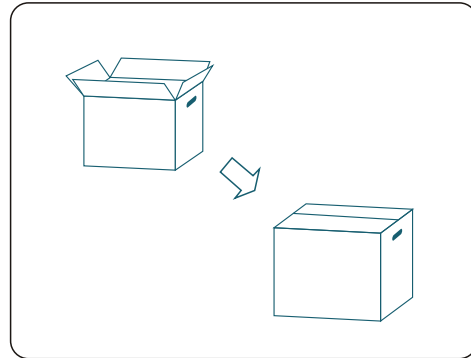
⑬ Fold components according the above indication



⑭ Fix the folded WTMD with a bandage



⑮ Move the folded WTMD



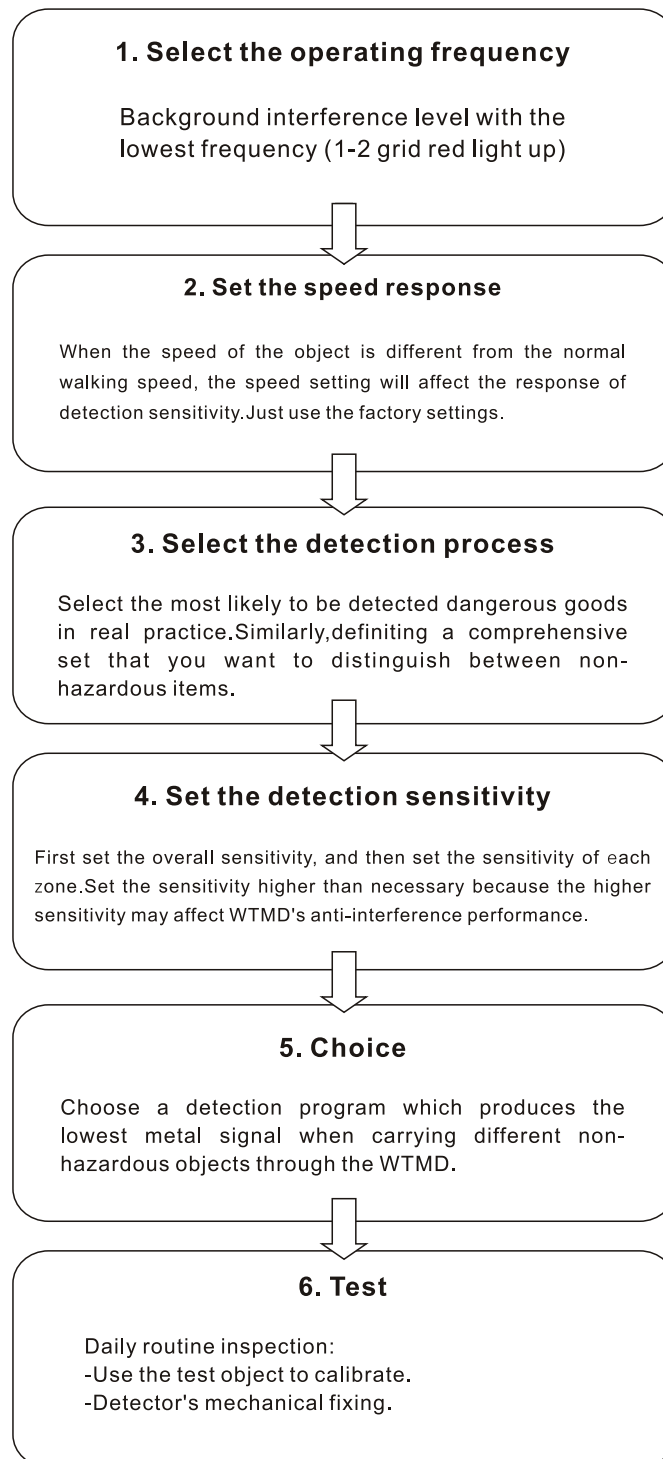
⑯ Put the folded WTMD into the packing box



⑰ Put the packing box to a truck to transport

## 8. Calibration

### The calibration principle



The purpose of calibration is to make sure the operation characteristics of the WTMD meet the needs of the security application. Calibration should be completed before using the WTMD at the security checkpoints. Before performing the calibration, detection references should be identified. For example, you will need to determine the most common dangerous good that will be detected.

## Original Factory Settings

The parameters for the WTMD have been set at the factory to detect different materials found in pistols, including both magnetic and nonmagnetic. The factory settings offer a good starting point for calibration, but for optimal use the detector calibration must be performed at the installation site. Due to different environmental factors at the installation site, the final parameters may be different.

## Calibration Procedure

1. Select the operating frequency
2. Set the speed response
3. Select the detection process
4. Set the detection sensitivity; overall sensitivity and sensitivity of each zone
5. Perform tests

## Before Starting the Calibration

Choose a suitable operation frequency to begin calibration. Select a frequency with a sufficiently low level of background interference.

1. Be sure to install detectors in accordance with the manual instructions
2. Do not wear any clothing containing metal components, such as belts, shoes with metal soles, etc.
3. Check that there are no metal objects in any of your pockets



**Please read this chapter before starting the calibration.**

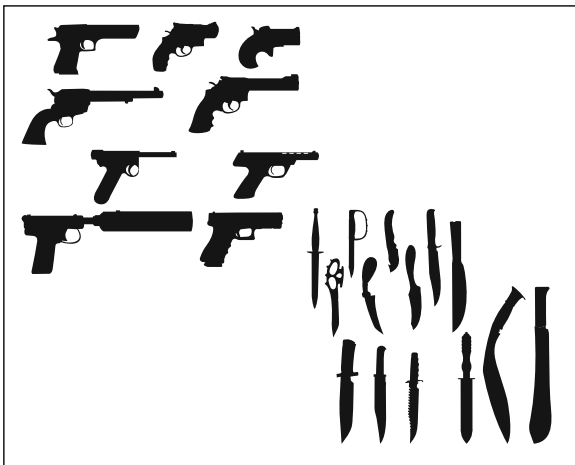
## Set the Response Speed

When there are differences between the speeds of people passing through the detector, the response speed setting (high speed, low speed) may have an effect on sensitivity. If you want to reliably detect objects at running speeds, the high-speed setting should be set higher. If you want to detect objects at a slower pace, the speed setting should be lowered. Under normal use, these settings usually do not need to be adjusted.

The high-speed setting may also have an effect on the attenuation of electronic interference. When it is increased, the disturbance decreases. Due to the attenuation of interference, the high-speed parameters should not be set higher than the actual required speed parameters. The low speed setting has no impact on the attenuation of electronic interference.

## Select Hazardous Items

For testing purposes you should select the most likely to be detected hazardous items. Typically, these items include handguns, knives, etc. You should select 3-5 different items. The items should be made of different metals including magnetic and



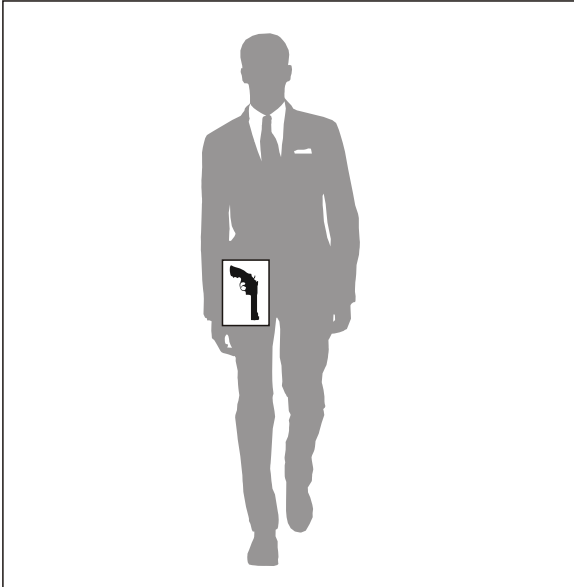
nonmagnetic metals. (To identify whether the metal may be magnetic or nonmagnetic, the magnetic metal will be able to attract other magnetic metal) The desired detection sensitivity in knives, particularly small knives made of nonmagnetic metal, is usually higher than the desired detection sensitivity of a pistol. At the same time, it may also increase the amount of false alarms caused by nonhazardous materials.

## Select Non-hazardous Objects

In addition to hazardous materials, you will also need to define a set of non-hazardous materials that can be used to identify the ability of the detectors during calibration testing. Non-hazardous products may include nails, metal soles of shoes, key chains, belt buckles, metal frame glasses, etc.



## Selection of the Detection Program



Define the appropriate minimum sensitivity at which all the test items will be detected through the testing procedures.

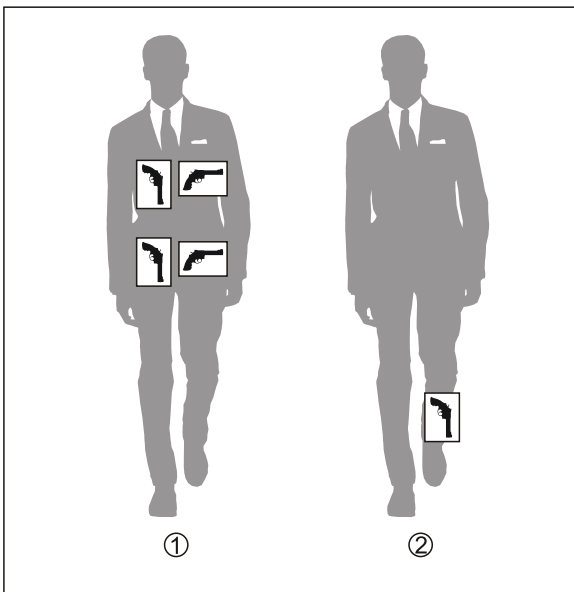
1. Choose what you think is the most stringent test items; for example, the hardest items to detect, the smallest items to detect
2. From the same location (i.e. near the waist), in the same direction through the detector (small box at the left), adjust the sensitivity of the detectors to enable them to detect this article
3. With another test item, from the same location in the same direction through the detector, check whether the items can be detected; if not, the sensitivity parameter will need to be increased

## Set Detection Sensitivity

The purpose of setting detection sensitivity is to find the lowest sensitivity to reliably detect the test object in the current process.

Sensitivity setting may also have an effect on the immunity of the WTMDs.

To adjust detection sensitivity it is necessary to carry the object in different ways and in different places while passing through the detector.



The adjustment of detection sensitivity is divided into two steps.

- First, define the overall sensitivity (except at ankle height) which can be manually or automatically adjusted
- Second, define the degree of sensitivity at the ankle (detection zone sensitivity) it can also be manually or automatically adjusted from the ground

Calibration sensitivity at the ankle height should always be done alone, as the ground structure is usually comprised of metal reinforcements which can have an effect on the sensitivity settings.



**For different installation sites, the amount of metal and directions of the WTMD will be different so the required height above the ground may be different for the sensitivity settings.**

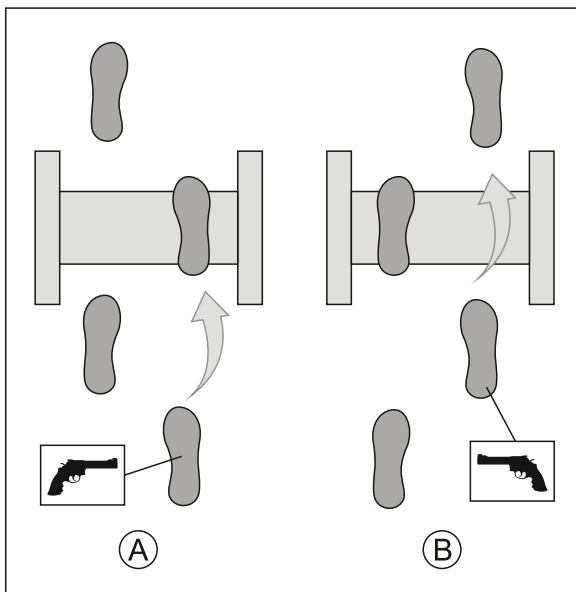
### Set Detection Zone Sensitivity

While completing the adjustment of the overall sensitivity, detection zone sensitivity should be detected and adjusted by itself.

After finishing the adjustment of overall sensitivity, the key testing objects should be fixed at the ankle and carried through the WTMD for testing. Use at least two different ways to pass through the WTMD.

- A. The foot with the testing object should be put on the center to the WTMD
- B. Another foot with testing object should walk across the center of the WTMD

If the testing objects can be detected accurately by the WTMD, just repeat the above procedures with the other testing objects. If none of the objects are detected, or the sensitivity of the ground seems too high, then you should follow the steps below to adjust the detection zone sensitivity. If the detection zone seems appropriate there is no need for adjustments.



### Daily Routine Inspection

1. Switch on the device
2. Calibrate using a test object

## 9. Settings

After the completion of each part of the detector installation, connection, commissioning, it can be used. Before using the detector, different countries have to set different frequencies (50/60Hz), frequency setting will affect the normal operation of the detector detection.



**The parameters of the detector is not fixed, and the parameters will be saved through change the procedures.**



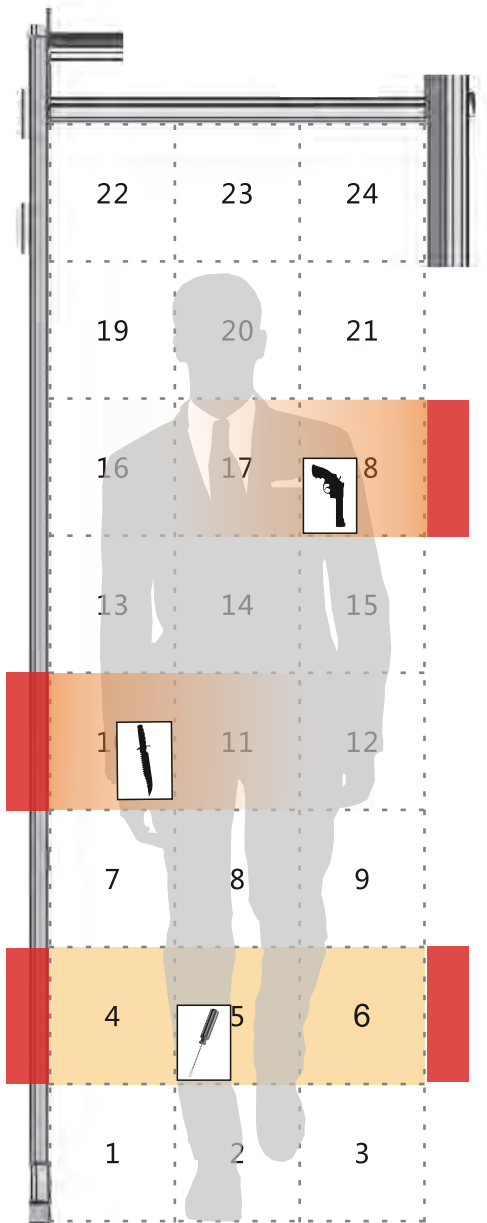
**Instruction of the touch screen system**



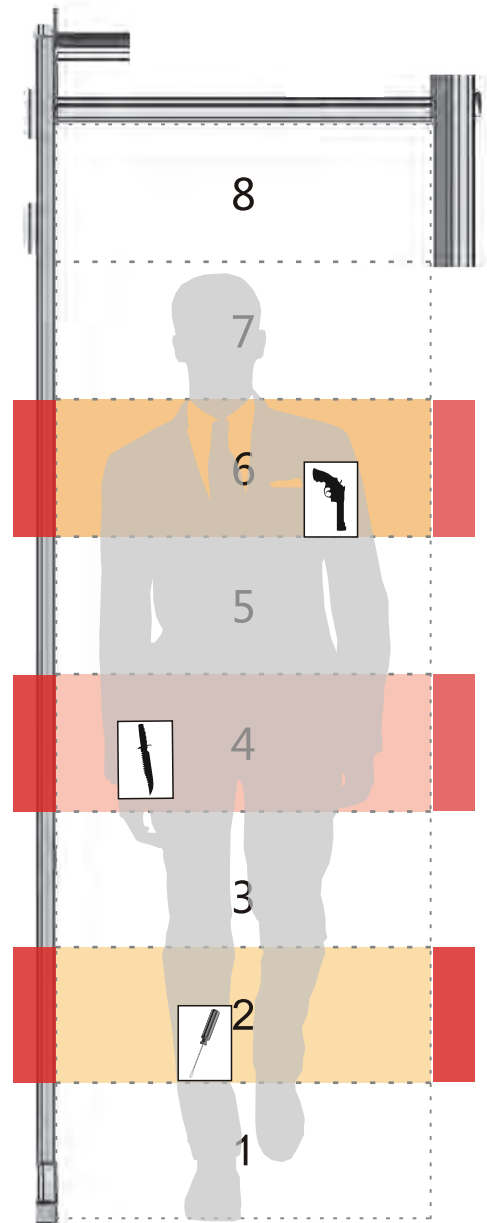
- 4.Applications: There are around 60 applications for quick set
- 5.Working frequency:100 working frequency,adjusted manually or automatically
- 6.Alarm:sound and light alarm,volume adjusted
- 7.Internet:Bluetooth and WIFI(System update)
- 8.Infrared: 4 working modes to choose
- 9.Administrator:Set logon administrator account
- 10.More:Record query;Screen settings;Product registration;System upgrade;Time setting
- 11.Help:Contact with the manufacturer
- 12.Working environment monitoring indicator:Monitor the environment,green is good,red is poor, while red,please improve the environment and then use
- 13.Security level
- 14.Working frequency
- 15.Alarm
- 16.Internet
- 17.Clock display

- 1.Home: standby interface / alarm interface / working environment monitoring
- 2.Security level:Adjustable 100 security levels,the lower the security level the high the sensitivity. Four work modes to choose if work together with a luggage scanner.
- 3.Sensitivity:Different models WTMD has different detection zones and different sensitivity.Whatever, each zone's sensitivity can be solely adjusted.Normally,the sensitivity is from 0 to 255. It can be adjusted manually or automatically.

## The zones Schematic diagram



The 24 zones diagram



The 8 zones diagram

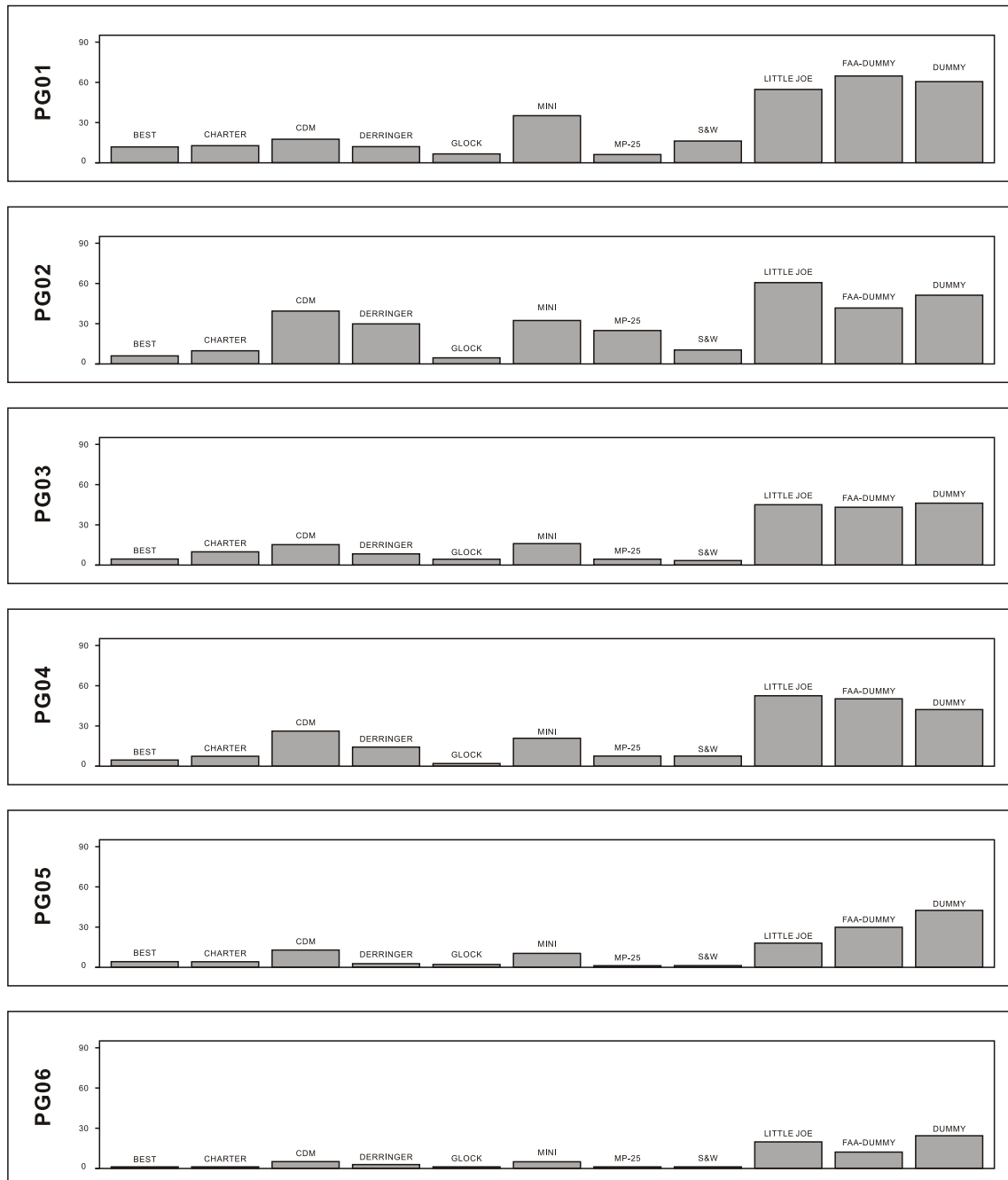
Note: Multi-zone detecting and alarming simultaneously technology, make it impossible of undetecting caused mainly by cheating techniques.

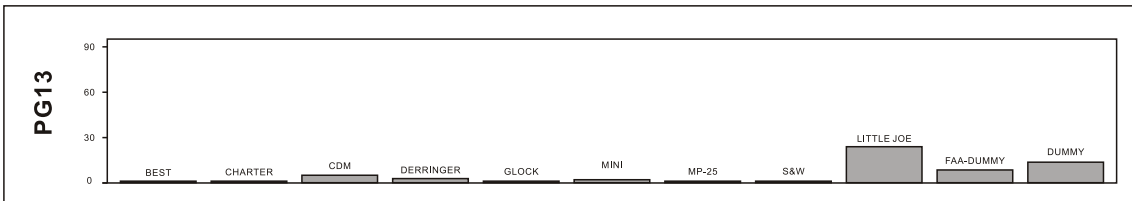
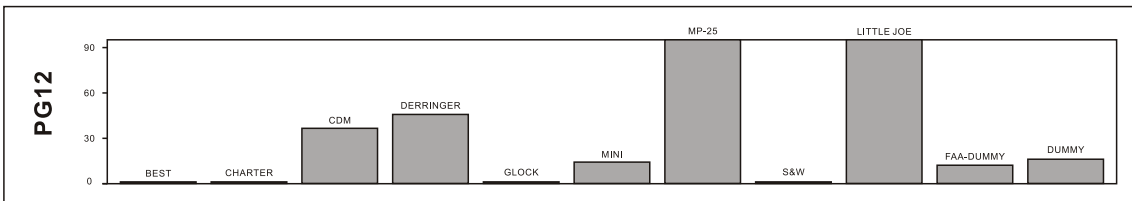
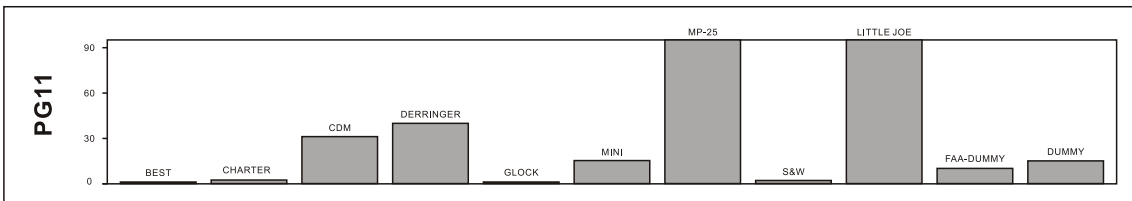
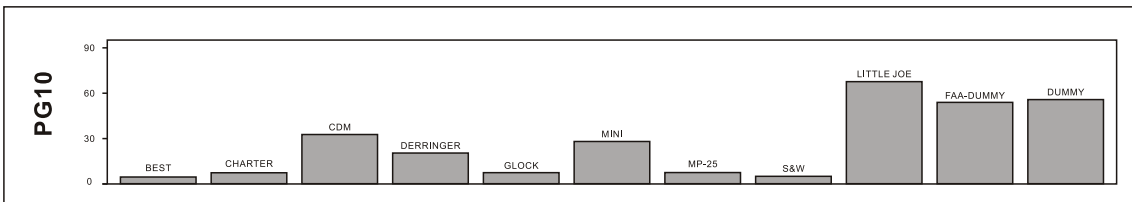
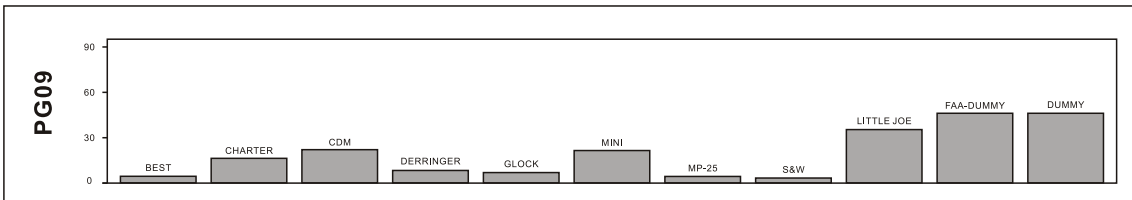
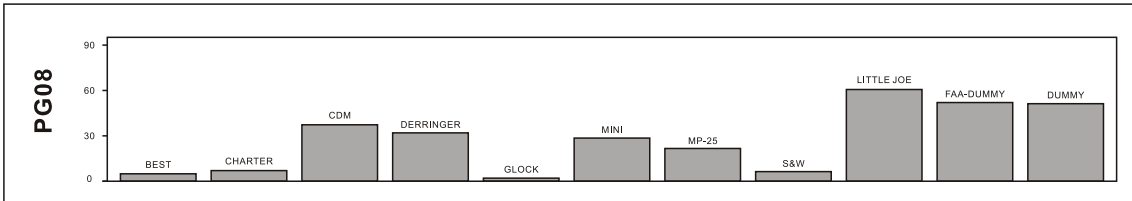
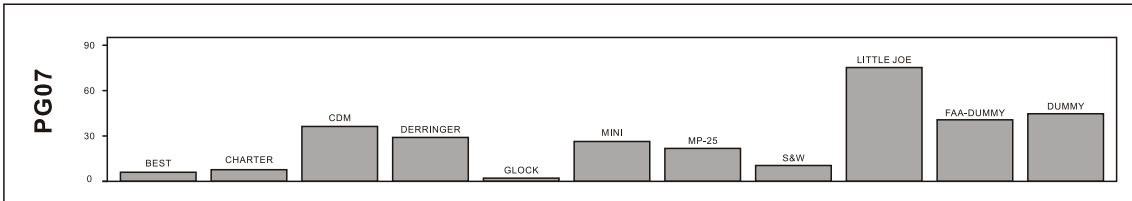
## 10. The description of the test procedures

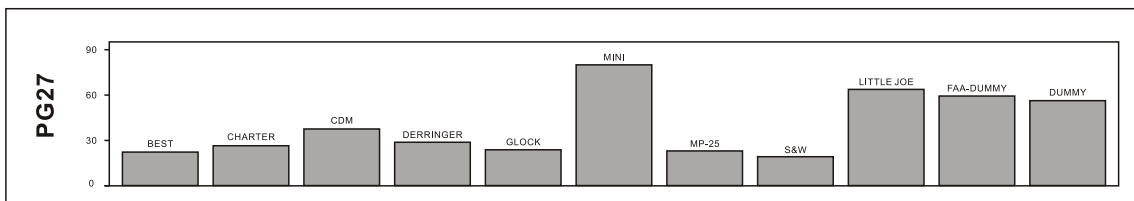
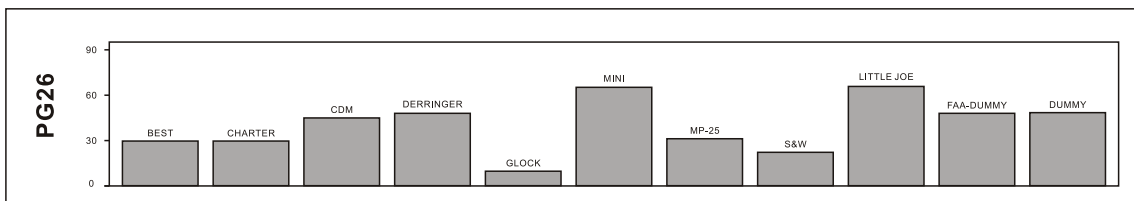
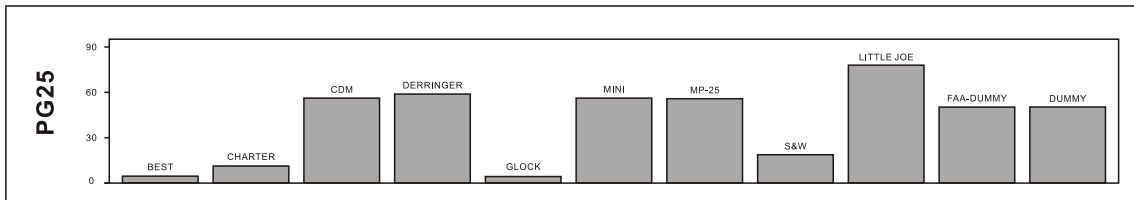
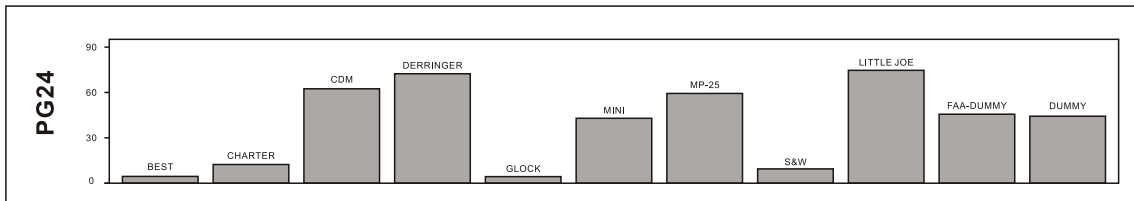
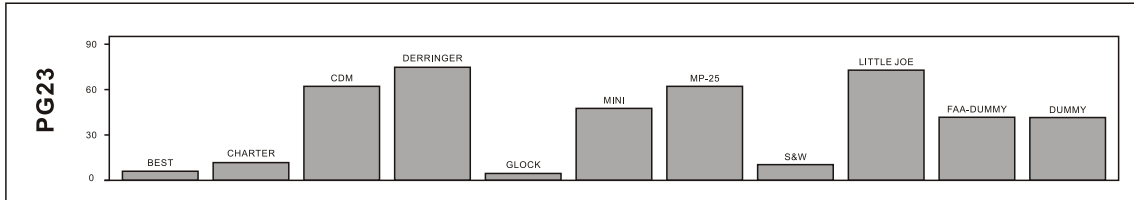
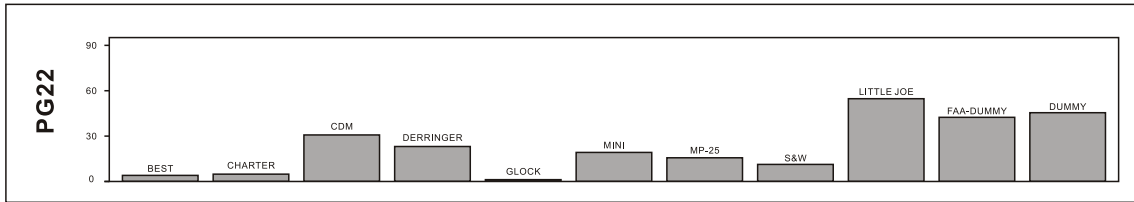
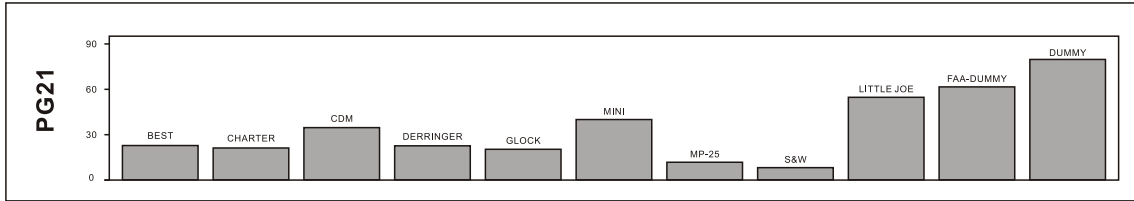
Test procedures	description	performance		resolution	
		high-throughput	optimization of detection	higher	lower
PRG 01 USA PRG 02 USA HD	U.S. airport security requirements	X	X	X	X
PRG 03 CAN PRG 04 CAN HD	Canadian airport security requirements	X	X	X	X
PRG 05 GER PRG 06 GER HD	German airport security requirements	X	X	X	X
PRG 07 UK PRG 08 UK HD	British airport security requirements	X	X	X	X
PRG 09 USG PRG 10 USG HD	U.S. government security requirements	X	X	X	X
PRG 11 SCA PRG 12 SCA HD	Scandinavian airport security requirements	X	X	X	X
Material sensitive procedures					
PRG 13 STANDARD	generic detection program				
PRG 21 PB-LEAD	lead sensitive (compared to iron)				
PRG 22 MU-METAL	the maximum sensitivity to MU-metal				
PRG 23 ALLMETAL	high sensitivity to all metals				
PRG 24 FE>>>>AL	Iron detection is more sensitive than AL  the program is compared of pipes and tubes of iron with 40 mm diameter from 24 to 32				
PRG 25 FE>>>AL					
PRG 26 FE>>AL					
PRG 27 FE>AL					
PRG 28 FE=AL					
PRG 29 FE<AL					
PRG 30 FE<<AL					
PRG 31 FE<<<AL					
PRG 32 FE<<<<AL					

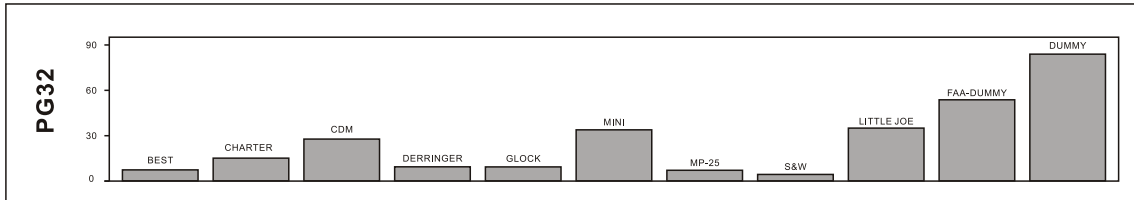
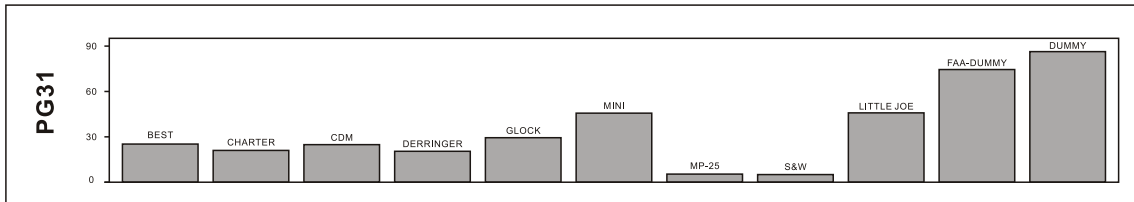
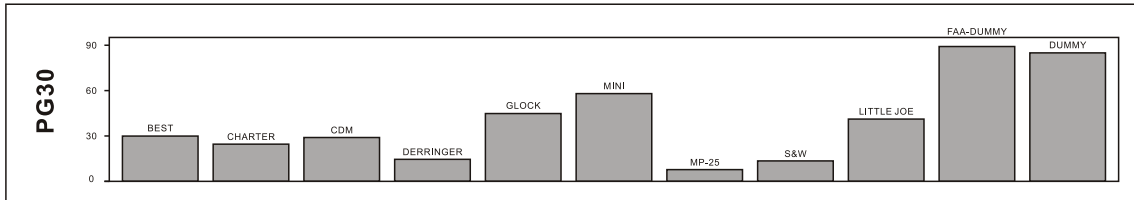
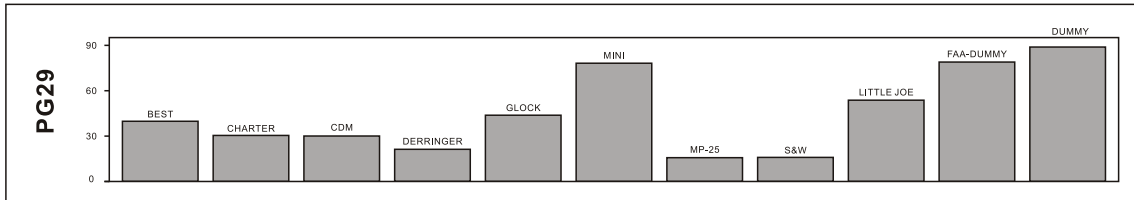
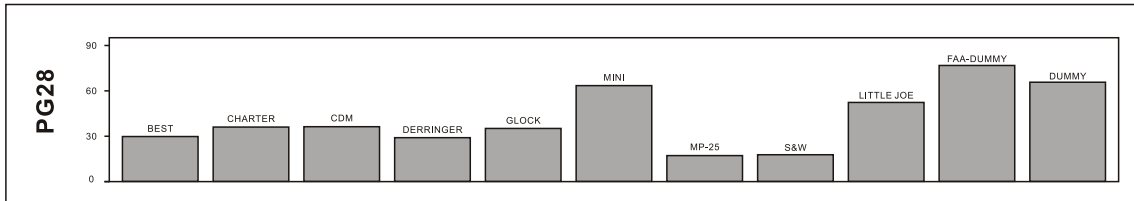
## Sensitivity testing procedures for different types of pistols

The following table shows the number of pistols of different sensitivity in the test procedure. The table is intended to help choosing the correct application of test procedure. The smaller of the histogram, the lower sensitivity level requires. Finally the the calibration of sensitivity should be completed at the installation site.









## The test conditions

- Settings: . . . . . Factory Settings, the sensitivity/target
- Test location: . . . . . in middle of WTMD
- The target direction: . . . . . Down the barrel, the handle on the right
- The test object: . . . . . See the table below

REF	Guns Name (Manufacturer)	Caliber, mm(in)			Weight g(lb)	Material
		Length	Height	Width		
BEST	BEST 25 caliber pistol (Firearms Importand Export Corporation, Miami)	114 (4.49)	85 (3.35)	24 (0.77)	350 (0.77)	stainless steel, the magnetic
C.TER	CHARTER 38 caliber Rev.OD3825S (Weaponscompany, Stadford)	164 (6.46)	106 (4.17)	33 (1.30)	480 (1.46)	stainless steel, the magnetic/ non-magnetic compound
CDM	CDM 22 caliber revolver (CDMInc., New York)	155 (6.10)	92 (3.62)	30 (1.18)	260 (0.57)	stainless steel, the magnetic/ non-magnetic compound
D.GER	short mouth large caliber 38 pistol, MP-7 (Am. short mouth large caliber hand gun company, Waco. Texas)	123 (4.84)	83 (3.27)	31 (1.22)	230 (0.51)	aluminum Non-magnetic
GLOCK	Glock 9*19 caliber pistol (Glock, Australia)	204 (8.03)	135 (5.31)	29 (1.14)	673 (1.48)	steel / stainless steel, magnetic
MINI	22 caliber revolver MINI (North Am. Weapons Company, Utah Spanish Fork City)	100 (3.94)	59 (2.32)	20 (0.79)	130 (0.29)	stainless steel, the magnetic
MP-25	MP-25 caliber 25 pistol (Rui Wenjun Fire Industry, CA)	121 (4.76)	80 (3.15)	22 (0.87)	420 (0.92)	Zinc alloy, non-magnetic
S&W	caliber Smith & Wesson 22 pistol M.2214 (Smithand Wesson Company)	156 (6.14)	110 (4.33)	30 (1.18)	447 (0.98)	aluminum/ stainless steel, magnetic / non- magnetic compound
L.JOE	Missy signal 6mm caliber revolver (Rohm and Haas Company)	106 (4.17)	61 (2.40)	22 (0.87)	139 (0.31)	stainless steel, non-magnetic compound
FAA-D	FAA-D virtual test target (Designated by the FAA)	104 (4.09)	51 (2.01)	25 (0.98)	211 (0.47)	stainless steel, magnetic
DUMMY	Virtual gun test targets	135 (5.31)	65 (2.56)	30 (1.18)	300 (0.66)	stainless steel, the magnetic



## 11. FAQ deal

NO.	Fault name	Fault description	Check failure	Fault judgment	Maintenance Tools
1	Cannot-boot	Can't be normally used after installation and connect the power.	1.Check whether the power line between main chassis and the door panels has been plugged in with AC220V power cord. 2.Check whether the power cord is damaged, broken, poor contact,and the main chassis power supply is normal.	1. Motherboard fault 2. Circuit fault	Visual, Manual operation
2	Boot does not show	The LCD screen does not light Digital board is not bright	Check whether the motherboard connector panel is inserted properly.	Replace connecting line or display and digital board.	Visual, Manual operation
3	no count	the through number shows 0001 or 0000 or even not counting.	We picked up a phone, turn on the camera, the lens on the dot at the door will emit a glowing red dot, which means the infrared emission is normal, if not,the infrared is broken.	Replace the infrared component.	Visual, Manual operation
4	Disorderly alarm	It may appear automatical alarm when there is no staff through the detector	1.Check the surrounding environment,or try to change the frequencies. 2.When the sunlight direct to the infrared component,it may also appear automatical alarm.	1. Replace the infrared component. 2.Change the installation location to avoid the sun.	Visual, Manual operation
5	Omission	There is no alarm when walking through the detector with metals on.	Normally it is because the sensitivity is too low,try to increase the sensitivity of each zone.	Debugging capture card.	Visual, Manual operation

## 12. Warranty Period of Accessories

No.	Name	Unit	Warranty Period (Year)			MEMO
			Indoor	At the Entrance	Outdoor	
1	Left / Right Door Panel	set	5	3	2	
2	Main Chassis Shell	set	5	3	2	
3	Circuit motherboard	PCS	3	2	1	
4	CPU	PCS	5	3	2	
6	Switching Power Supply	single	5	3	2	
7	Data Line	line	5	3	2	
8	Buzzer / Speaker	single	1	1	1	
9	LCD / color display	PCS	1	6 months	3 months	
10	Digital display (key board)	PCS	5	3	2	
11	Adapter cable	line	5	3	2	
12	Zone display column lights	zone	3	3	1	
13	External power line	line	5	3	1	
14	Infrared Components	set	2	1	6 months	
15	boot ,top cap	single	5	3	2	
16	infrared remote control	single	1	1	1	
18	Door fixing screws	single	8	5	3	
19	Top cover fixing screws	single	8	5	3	
20	Zone display column lights shade	single	3	2	1	
21	Detection signal acquisition card	PCS	3	2	1	

Tips: Not included components,separately.