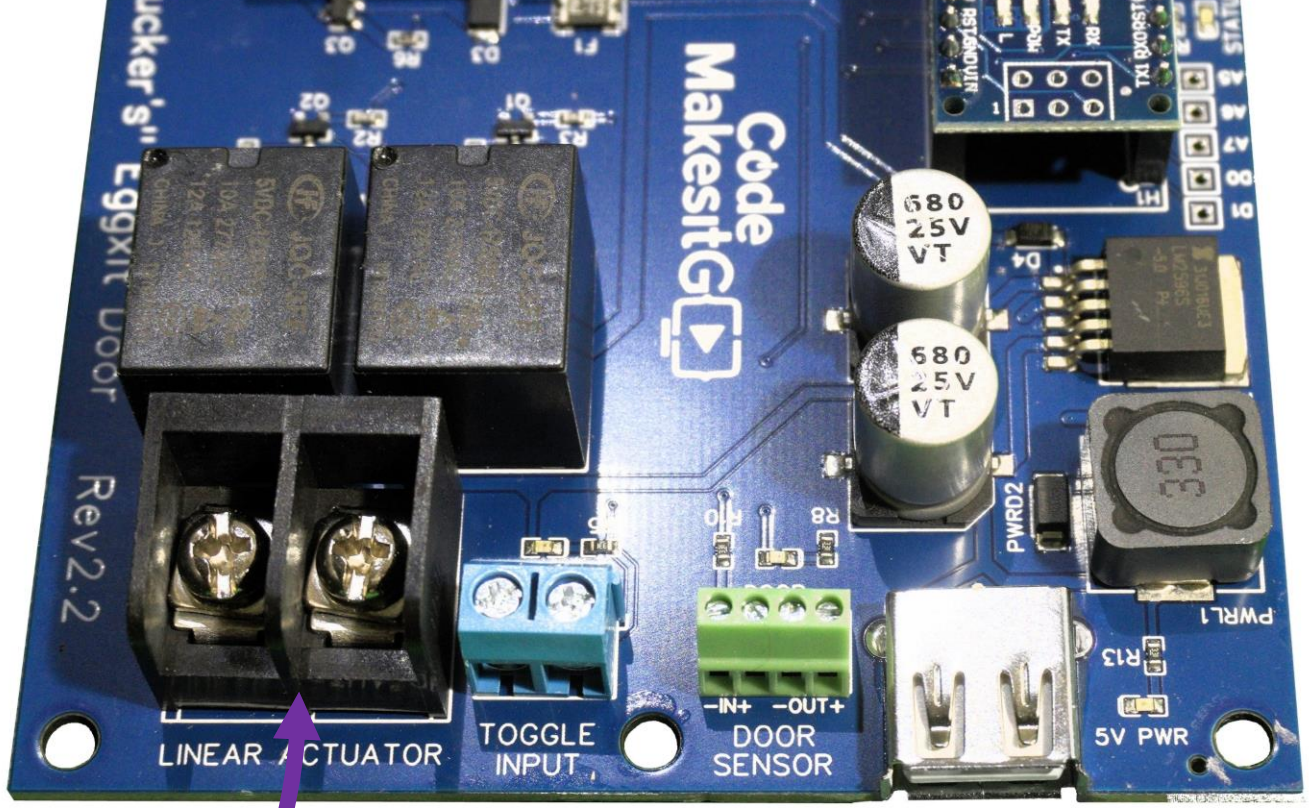
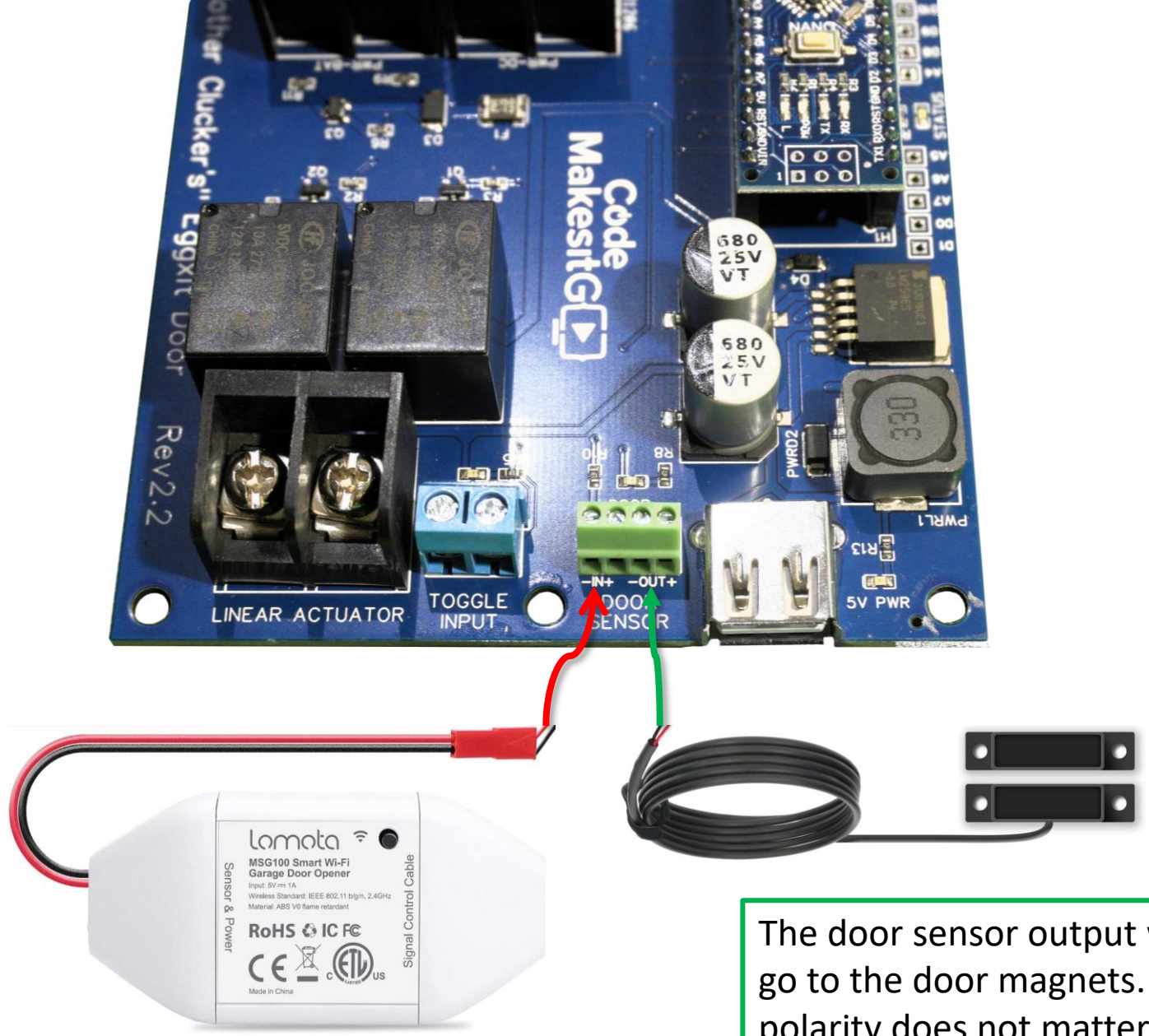


Actuator output power will be the same as the input power. If you have a 12V actuator, ensure you provide 12V power input to the board. The board will support 8-36V.

If the actuator is going in the wrong direction for your setup, simply swap the leads.

The door sensor input will come from the Wi-Fi garage controller. Do not connect the Wi-Fi controller directly to the door magnet sensors. It must go to the board's 'DOOR SENSOR IN' terminals first then connects to the magnet from the 'DOOR SENSOR OUT'.

Polarity **does** matter for the 'IN' connection and the colored wires should not be trusted. If the input is plugged in backwards, the door LED on the board will always stay on, no matter the proximity of the door magnet. If this happens, reverse the input leads and ensure the door LED illuminates only when the door sensor is in proximity to the magnet.



The door sensor output will go to the door magnets. The polarity does not matter for this output connection.

The toggle output from the Wi-Fi garage door controller has no polarity. Ensure the two wires from the Wi-Fi garage door controller are each connected to the TOGGLE terminal on the board.

Plug the USB cable into the board. The Wi-Fi garage door controller should always be powered.

*Note: It maybe easier to configure the Wi-Fi garage controller to your network before connecting it to the controller.

Typical power supply for this application is 12V with at least 5amp power output.

*Warning: The input voltage you provide must match the voltage input of your actuator.

*Note: You can also use 12V battery for power backup.

(*Optional)