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## Getting to know your ADS-445

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**Congratulations on your purchase of this SwannEye HD Wi-Fi Security Camera!** Get yourself familiar with the various ports and connections on the camera and have a look at the user manual for instructions on how to install the SwannEye HD mobile app and software.

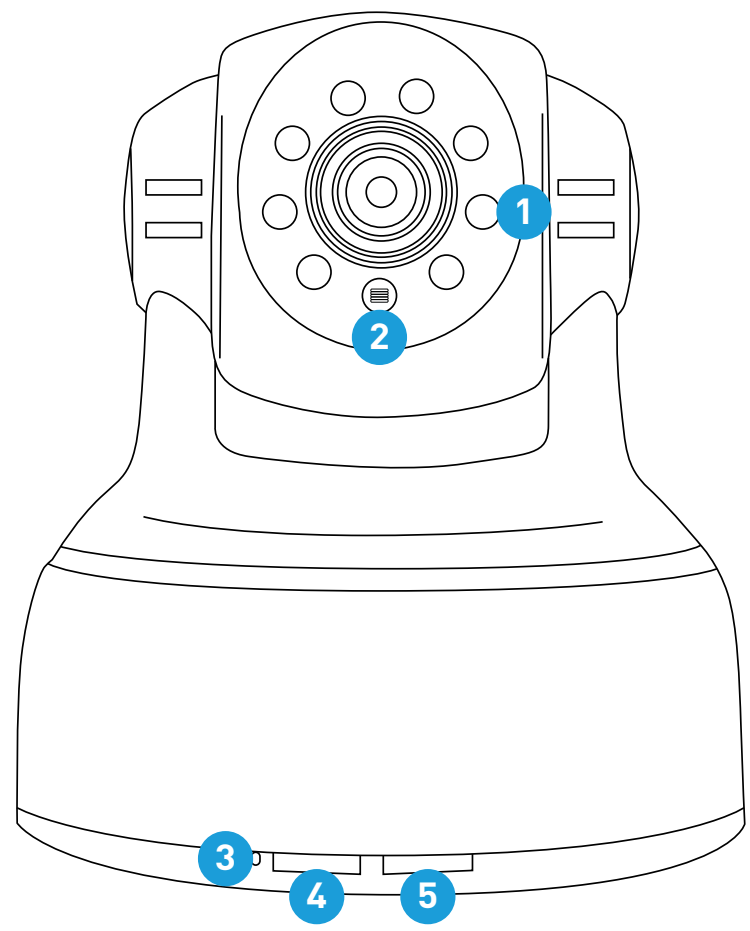
**1) IR (Infrared) LEDs:** The camera will use these in low-light conditions to generate a black and white image, even in total darkness.

**2) Light Sensor:** Detects the amount of light available and turns on the IR LEDs when necessary.

**3) Microphone:** Allows the camera to hear nearby sounds, and stream them with the video.

**4) Power LED:** You will see a red LED when the camera is turned on.

**5) Network Activity LED:** This will flash when there is information being sent to & from the camera to your wired or wireless network.



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**1) Wi-Fi Antenna:** The included Wi-Fi antenna connects here.

**2) Power Socket:** Connect the power adapter here.

**3) WPS/Reset Button:** When pressed and held for 3-5 seconds, allows for wirelessly connecting to a WPS enabled router. When pressed and held when the power is disconnected and reconnected, all settings will revert to the factory defaults.

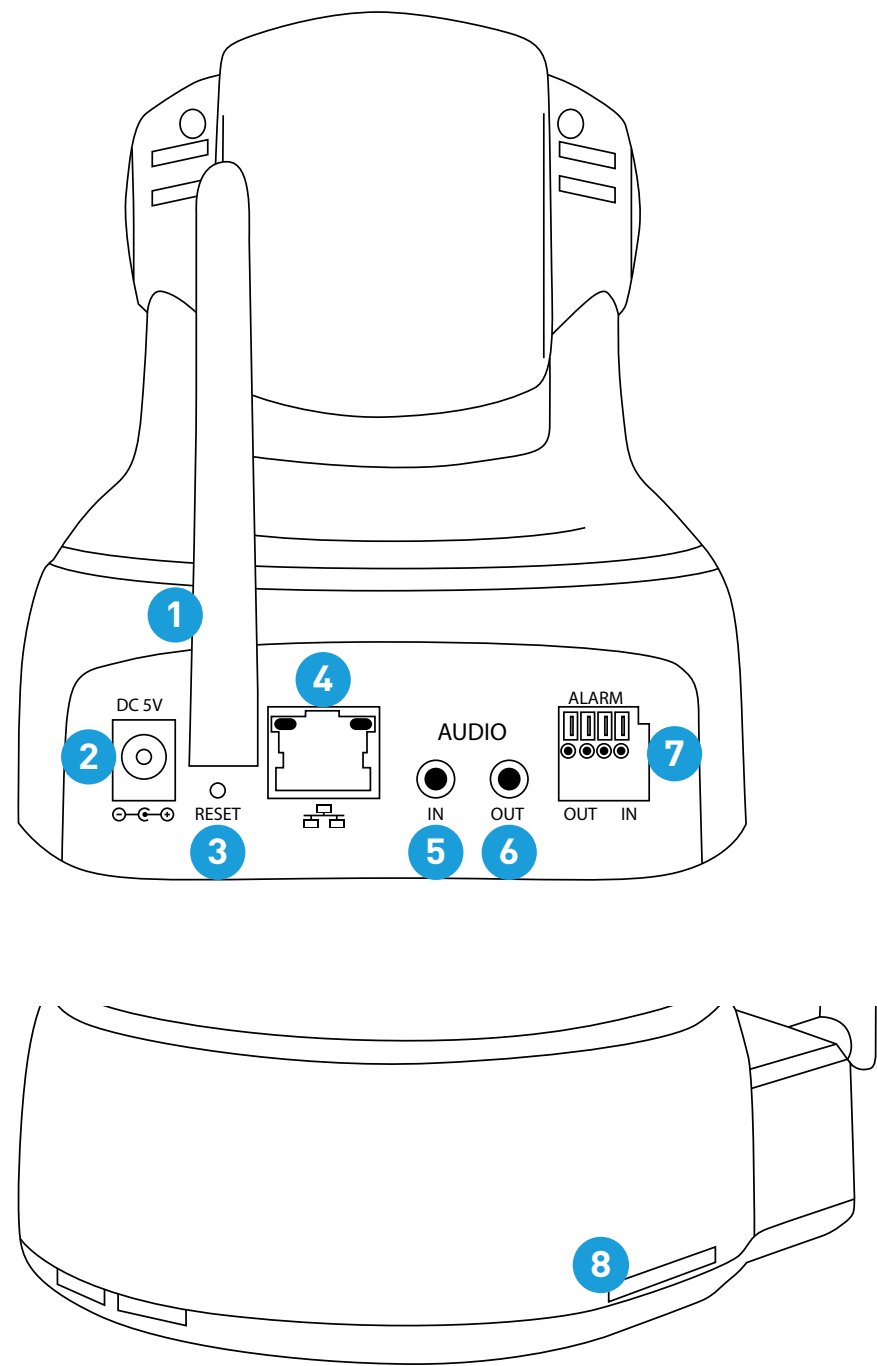
**4) RJ45 (Ethernet):** For a wired connection, connect this to a spare port on your router.

**5) Audio In:** Allows connection of an external microphone, just in case you want to monitor audio from a different location to the camera.

**6) Audio Out:** To use the intercom function, connect speakers to the audio output. Using the mobile app, you can talk to your mobile device and your voice will be heard on the speakers connected to the camera.

**7) Alarm I/O Block:** For connecting external alarms and sensors.

**8) SD Card Slot:** Inserting an SD card allows you to capture a series of snapshots and video files, as well as setting an alarm schedule so it records when it has detected motion.



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## Connecting to your Network

**Wired Network: 1)** Connect the RJ45 Ethernet connection on the camera, to a spare port on your router using the included Ethernet cable (or a longer one if required).

**2)** Connect the output of the supplied 5V power adapter into the power socket on the camera.

**3)** Plug the power adapter into the wall socket.

**Wireless Network: 1)** Connect the output of the supplied 5V power adapter into the power socket on the camera.

**2)** Plug the power adapter into the wall socket.

**3)** Pair the camera to your wireless network using the "WPS" button located on the camera and your wireless router.

**Pairing the camera and your router using WPS: What you will need -**

- A router with WPS capabilities and WPS enabled
- DHCP active on your network (typically with the router as the DHCP host)
- UPnP active on your network (only required for relay server connections)

The WPS button on your wireless router will be marked with the WPS logo, which looks like this.



**1)** Press the WPS pairing button on your router. This button is located in different places on different routers - some might require that you press and hold the button and others might only need a momentary press. Check your router's documentation or ask your Internet Service Provider for assistance.

**2)** Press and hold the WPS/Reset Button on the camera for three to five seconds.

**3)** Don't hold the Reset Button too long, or it will reset the pairing you just did!

**4)** Your router should signal that pairing is successful, again check the documentation for information on how it displays this information.

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## Getting to know your ADS-455

**Congratulations on your purchase of this SwannEye HD Wi-Fi Security Camera!** Get yourself familiar with the various ports and connections on the camera and have a look at the user manual for instructions on how to install the SwannEye HD mobile app and software.

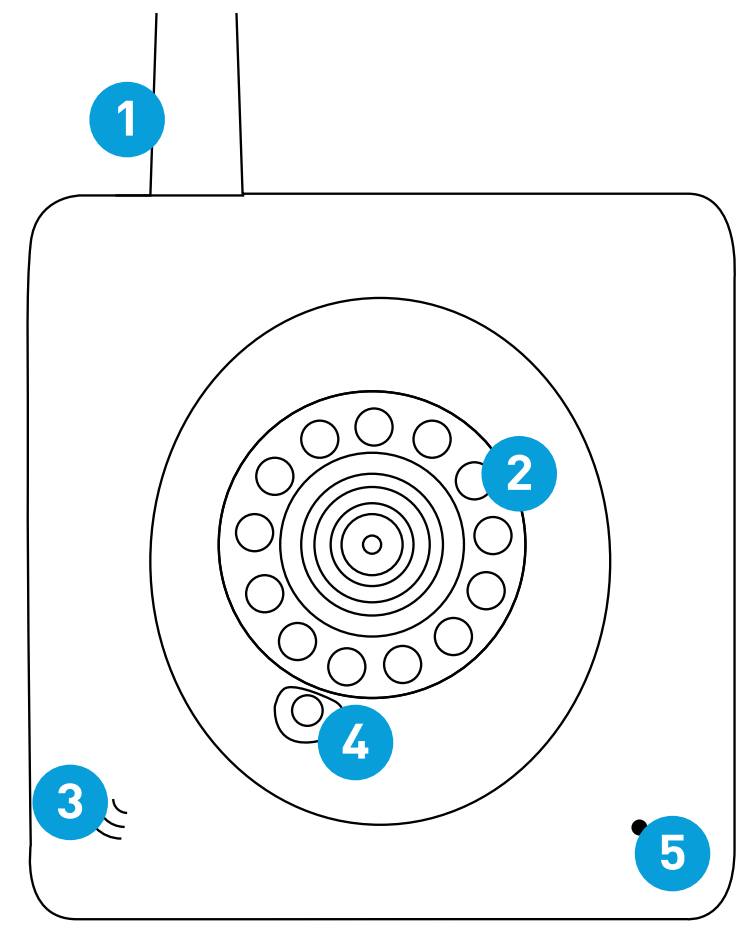
**1) Wi-Fi Antenna:** The built-in antenna that connects to your wireless network.

**2) IR (Infrared) LEDs:** The camera will use these in low-light conditions to generate a black and white image, even in total darkness.

**3) Microphone:** Allows the camera to hear nearby sounds, and stream them with the video.

**4) Light Sensor:** Detects the amount of light available and turns on the IR LEDs when necessary.

**5) Network Activity LED:** This will flash when there is information being sent to & from the camera to your wired or wireless network.



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**1) Audio Out:** To use the intercom function, connect speakers to the audio output. Using the mobile app, you can talk to your mobile device and your voice will be heard on the speakers connected to the camera.

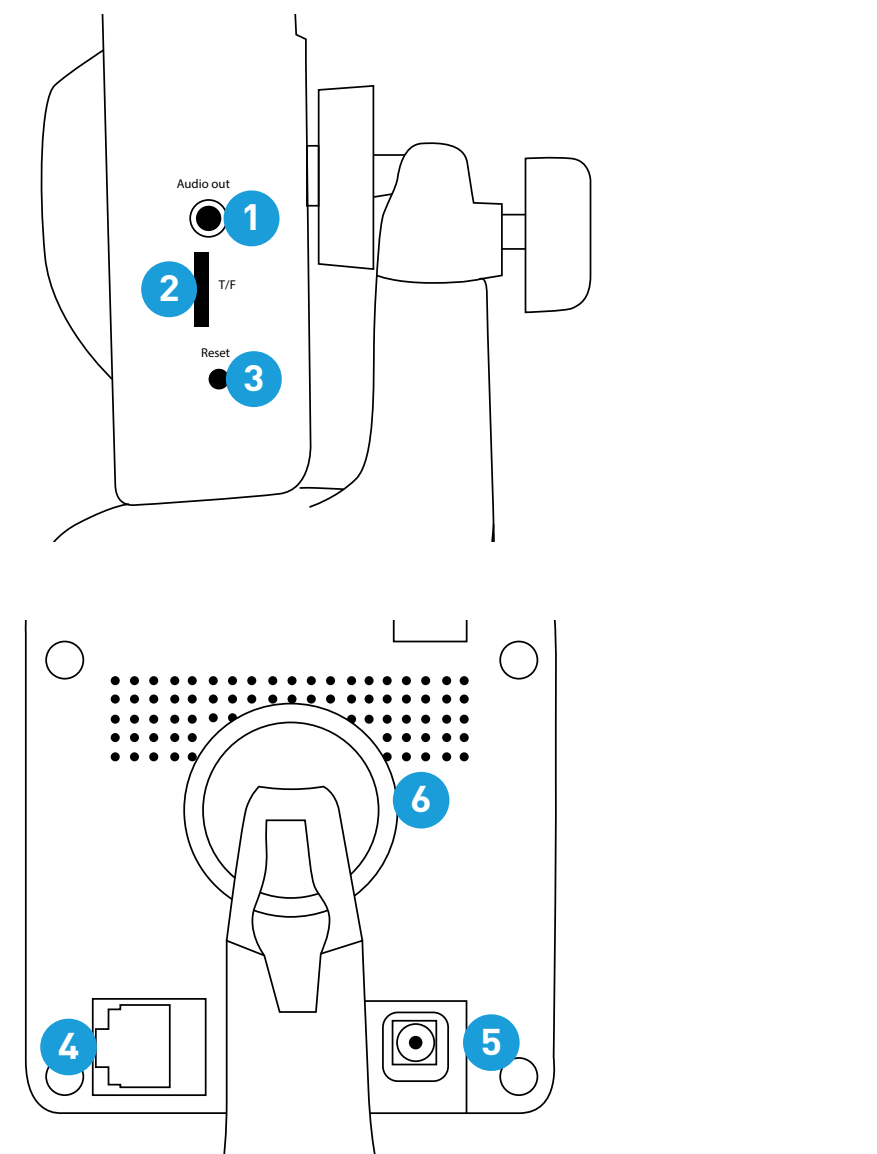
**2) Micro-SD Card Slot:** Inserting a Micro-SD card allows you to capture a series of snapshots and video files, as well as setting an alarm schedule so it records when it has detected motion.

**3) WPS/Reset Button:** When pressed and held for 3-5 seconds, allows for wirelessly connecting to a WPS enabled router. When pressed and held when the power is disconnected and reconnected, all settings will revert to the factory defaults.

**4) RJ45 (Ethernet):** For a wired connection, connect this to a spare port on your router.

**5) Power Socket:** Connect the power adapter here.

**6) Bracket Mount -** The provided camera stand connects here.



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## Connecting to your Network

**Wired Network: 1)** Connect the RJ45 Ethernet connection on the camera, to a spare port on your router using the included Ethernet cable (or a longer one if required).

**2)** Connect the output of the supplied 5V power adapter into the power socket on the camera.

**3)** Plug the power adapter into the wall socket.

**Wireless Network: 1)** Connect the output of the supplied 5V power adapter into the power socket on the camera.

**2)** Plug the power adapter into the wall socket.

**3)** Pair the camera to your wireless network using the "WPS" button located on the camera and your wireless router.

**Pairing the camera and your router using WPS: What you will need -**

- A router with WPS capabilities and WPS enabled
- DHCP active on your network (typically with the router as the DHCP host)
- UPnP active on your network (only required for relay server connections)

The WPS button on your wireless router will be marked with the WPS logo, which looks like this.



**1)** Press the WPS pairing button on your router. This button is located in different places on different routers - some might require that you press and hold the button and others might only need a momentary press. Check your router's documentation or ask your Internet Service Provider for assistance.

**2)** Press and hold the WPS/Reset Button on the camera for three to five seconds.

**3)** Don't hold the Reset Button too long, or it will reset the pairing you just did!

**4)** Your router should signal that pairing is successful, again check the documentation for information on how it displays this information.

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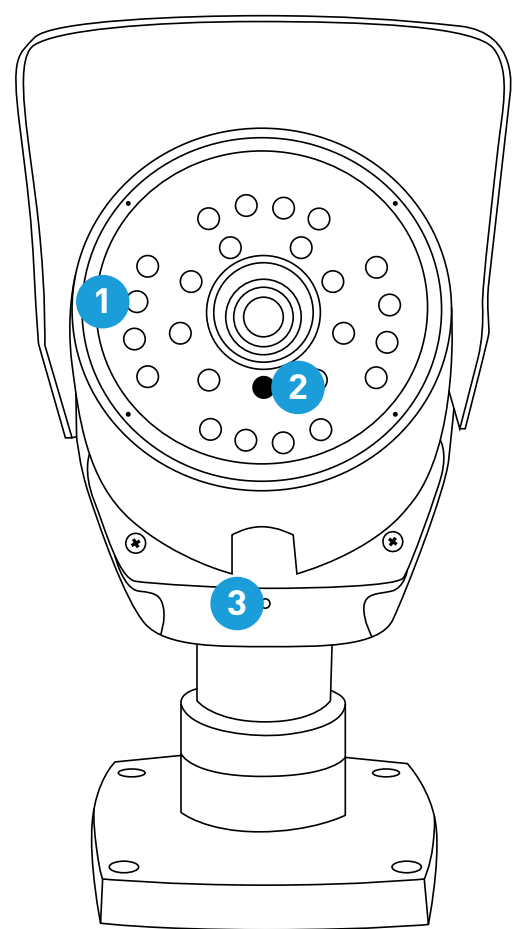
## Getting to know your ADS-460

**Congratulations on your purchase of this SwannEye HD Wi-Fi Security Camera!** Get yourself familiar with the various ports and connections on the camera and have a look at the user manual for instructions on how to install the SwannEye HD mobile app, software and how to mount the camera.

**1) IR (Infrared) LEDs:** The camera will use these in low-light conditions to generate a black and white image, even in total darkness.

**2) Light Sensor:** Detects the amount of light available and turns on the IR LEDs when necessary.

**3) Microphone:** The device that records audio. If this hole is blocked, the range and quality of the audio will be reduced.



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**1) Wi-Fi Antenna:** The included Wi-Fi antenna connects to the camera here.

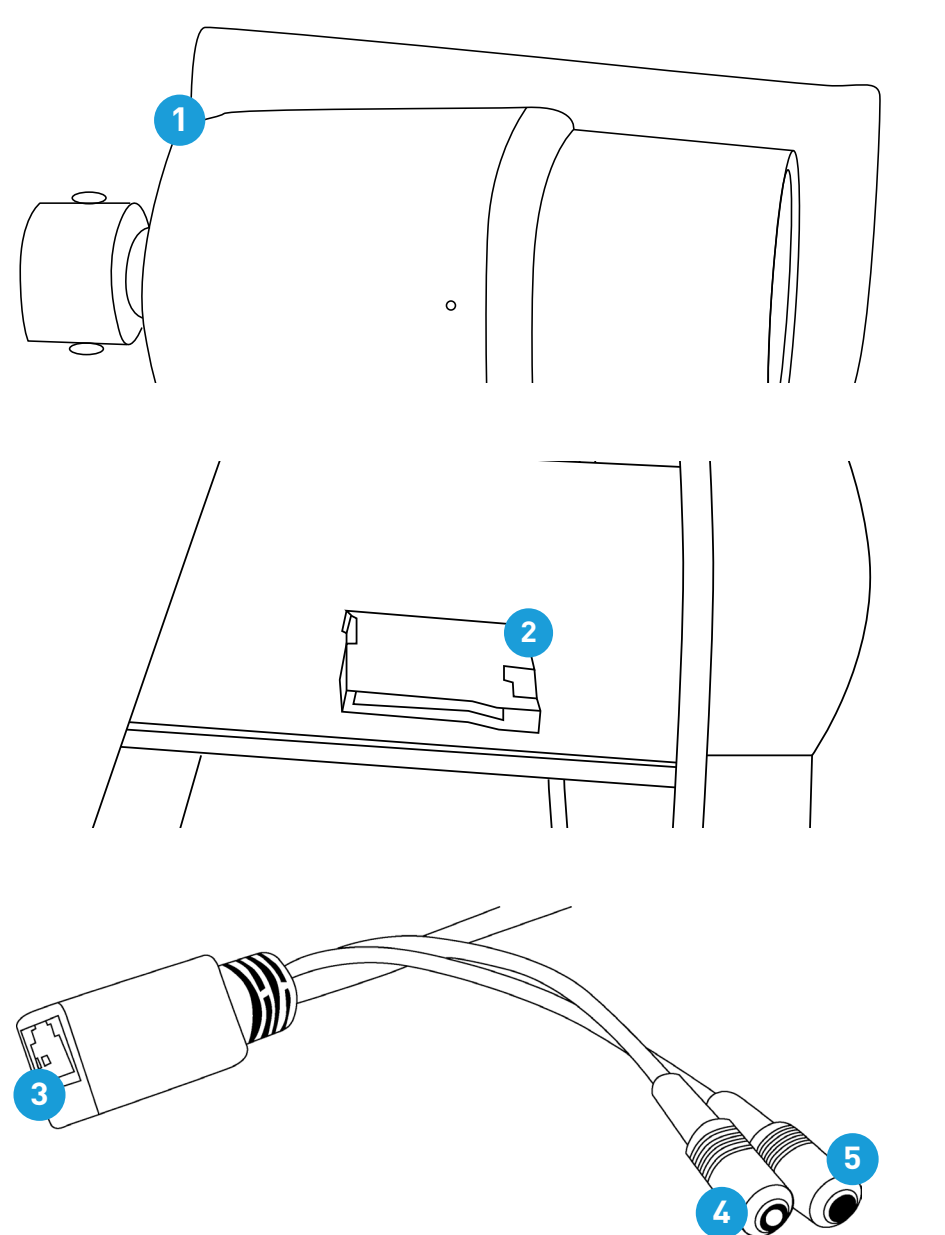
**2) Micro-SD Card Slot:** The ADS-460 has an internal Micro-SD card slot so you can gain access to the pre-installed memory card. This allows you to capture a series of snapshots and video files to the memory card, as well as setting an alarm schedule so it records when it has detected motion. It supports Micro-SD cards up to 32GB.

To gain access to the Micro-SD card slot, use a Philips-head screwdriver to unscrew the four screws located at the front of the camera. Pull out the camera to gain access to the card slot. When finished, put the camera back into the housing and tighten all four screws.

**3) RJ45 (Ethernet):** For a wired connection, connect this port to a spare port on your router.

**4) WPS/Reset Button:** When pressed and held for 3-5 seconds, allows for wirelessly connecting to a WPS enabled router. When pressed and held when the power is disconnected and reconnected, all settings will revert to the factory defaults.

**5) Power Socket:** The power input. Never connect anything other than the supplied power adapter.



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## Connecting to your Network

**Wired Network: 1)** Connect the RJ45 Ethernet connection on the camera, to a spare port on your router using the included Ethernet cable (or a longer one if required).

**2)** Connect the output of the supplied 5V power adapter into the power socket on the camera.

**3)** Plug the power adapter into the wall socket.

**Wireless Network: 1)** Connect the output of the supplied 5V power adapter into the power socket on the camera.

**2)** Plug the power adapter into the wall socket.

**3)** Pair the camera to your wireless network using the "WPS" button located on the camera and your wireless router.

**Pairing the camera and your router using WPS: What you will need -**

- A router with WPS capabilities and WPS enabled
- DHCP active on your network (typically with the router as the DHCP host)
- UPnP active on your network (only required for relay server connections)

The WPS button on your wireless router will be marked with the WPS logo, which looks like this.



**1)** Press the WPS pairing button on your router. This button is located in different places on different routers - some might require that you press and hold the button and others might only need a momentary press. Check your router's documentation or ask your Internet Service Provider for assistance.

**2)** Press and hold the WPS/Reset Button on the camera for three to five seconds.

**3)** Don't hold the Reset Button too long, or it will reset the pairing you just did!

**4)** Your router should signal that pairing is successful, again check the documentation for information on how it displays this information.

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## Camera Location Tips

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**Confused on which location to install your cameras?** The cameras included with your security system can be installed in a number of different locations. Camera location can depend on the following -

1. Distance from the camera to the DVR.
2. Environmental conditions.
3. Lighting conditions.
4. The area that you would like to monitor.

When you position cameras correctly, you can eliminate the need for additional cameras to cover your target area and maximise the efficiency of your security system. On the flip side, if you position cameras incorrectly, it can lead to blind spots or to have objects that are not visible or too far for the cameras to view in detail. Keep these points in mind to get the most out of your security system.

**Mount cameras at an elevated position** - Mounting your cameras at an elevated position, can keep your cameras out of range of vandals or would be burglars. It also allows your camera to have a high vantage point increasing its viewing area.

**Cover your target area** - When placing cameras, make sure you provide ample coverage, but not in excess. For example, if you are trying to cover a backyard gate, don't zoom in to only have the gate in frame. Position the camera to cover part of your backyard so you capture as much area as possible without sacrificing video quality.

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## Front of House and Driveway

To monitor the front of the house, whether it is the front garden, driveway or the entrance to your garage, it is recommended to install the camera where the roof meets the walls of the house, as illustrated below. This will shelter the camera from the elements, have a better field of view, and less likely to be vandalized.



Install the camera where the roof meets the walls of the house.



You may need to install multiple cameras if you want to focus on specific areas that you would like to monitor, for example, one for the driveway, the other on the garage entrance.

Have a look at the image(s) on the DVR/NVR first before installing the cameras permanently.

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## Front Door

It has been found that most burglars will enter your home through the front door, so it is very important that you install a camera here. It is recommended to install the camera either above the door or to the side space permitting. Mount the camera in an elevated position so it is out of range of vandals or would be burglars. Placing the camera at a slight angle will allow you to see who is approaching your front door as well as giving you the ability to have facial recognition.



Place the camera at a slight angle.

Most burglars will knock on the front door first to see if anyone is at home.

Have a look at the image(s) on the DVR/NVR first before installing the cameras permanently.

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## Backyard and Side Entrance

Your backyard is mostly filled with a shed with lawn and garden tools, recreational equipment and children's toys. It's a good idea to install a camera so that you have an entire overview of the backyard. Like the cameras installed at the front of the house, it is recommended to install the camera where the roof meets the wall of the house. If you have a side gate or more than one entrance to the backyard, you may want to have an additional camera that is focused to that area.



This will focus on the entire backyard.



This will focus on the side entrance.

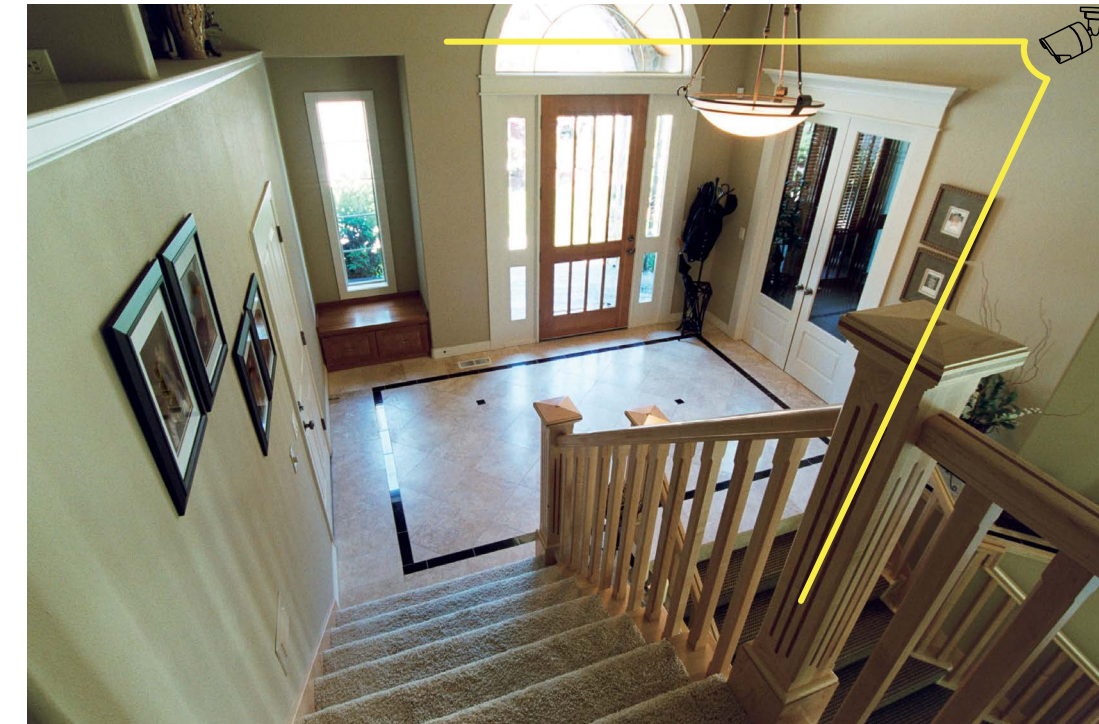
Have a look at the image(s) on the DVR/NVR first before installing the cameras permanently.

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# E

## Indoors

It's recommended that you place cameras inside the house that have high traffic areas such as entry and exit points (front door), hallways and staircases (if applicable). Other ideal locations are next to windows and rooms that have high priced valuables such as electronics, antiques and jewellery.



Have a look at the image(s) on the DVR/NVR first before installing the cameras permanently.

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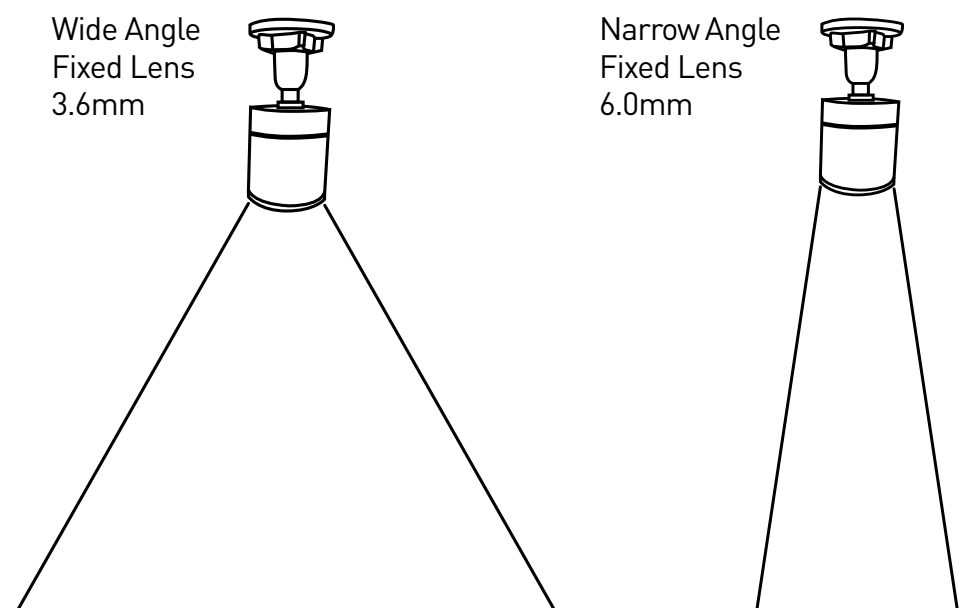
## Camera Field of View

The Field of View produced by a camera is the area that the camera can see. It is an important factor to consider as it determines not just what the camera can see, but also the level of detail that is visible at a given distance. Cameras with a smaller lens, also known as a wide-angle lens, produce a greater Field of View than cameras with a larger lens. This means that the camera can see a large area but the objects will appear smaller within the scene area. This is useful if you want to monitor an entire room or a yard. Cameras with a larger lens also known as narrow-angle have a smaller Field of View. They can see a limited area, but objects will appear larger within the scene area. This is useful if you want to monitor a specific target such as a doorway or entrance.

### Fixed Lens vs. Varifocal Lens

A Fixed Lens is where the camera's focal length (Field of View) is permanently set and cannot be adjusted by the user.

A Varifocal Lens is where the camera's lens can be manually adjusted by the user. This allows for greater flexibility to optimize the camera picture for your specific needs.



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## Lighting & Environment Tips

### Lighting

- For best results do not point the camera towards a light source.
- Pointing the camera towards a glass window intending to see outside may result in a poor image because of glare and lighting conditions inside and outside.
- Don't place the camera in a shaded area that is looking into a well lit area as this will result in a poor display. The light to the sensor located at the front of the camera needs to be the same as the light at the focal target for best results.
- As the camera uses infrared LEDs to see at night, it's recommended to clean the lens from time to time if the picture degrades.

### Environment

- Make sure the power connections are not directly exposed to water or moisture and shielded from other outdoor elements.
- Weatherproof only means that the camera can be exposed to weather such as rain and snow. Weatherproof cameras cannot be submerged under water.
- Do not expose the camera where rain and snow will hit the lens directly.
- Cameras geared for cold weather may work in extreme conditions as low as -25° as the camera produces heat when plugged in.

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## Camera Cables

When installing cameras outside, it is recommended to install the provided data & power cable away from the elements so it prevents them from deteriorating over time. Whilst cabling, avoid areas that have a high amount of electrical equipment where electrical interference is expected. This can create all types of interference to the video picture. Also avoid sharp bends, which can affect cable impedance and cause interference to the video picture. If you're using cable ties, do not over tighten them and avoid using a staple gun to secure as this can potentially damage the cable. There may be circumstances where you have to join multiple cables together. Go to your hardware store, purchase some electrical tape and use this to seal the connection(s) between each cable. This will prevent moisture and dust forming on the connection(s).

### Summary

1. Protect the cable from the elements to avoid deterioration.
2. Avoid electrical equipment where electrical interference is expected.
3. Avoid sharp bends and do not bend the cable greater than 90 degrees.
4. Do not overtighten when using cable ties.
5. Avoid using a staple gun to secure the cable to a wall.
6. Do not stretch or apply force greater than 25lbs/11kgs.
7. Use electrical tape to seal the connection(s) when joining multiple cables together.

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