Generation II Sensors from ORO-TEK are the first aftermarket OEM replacement to offer compatibility with Wireless Auto Location systems. At the cutting edge of TPMS technology, W.A.L. systems allow for replacement sensors to be learned automatically by and interact with a single, central receiving antenna in the vehicle.

Prior to the release of W.A.L. technology car manufacturers needed to place antennas (4) in each fender well in order for auto-learn technology to register the proper sensor ID in the ECU, allowing the vehicle to report to the driver which tire is low. However, installing four antennas added significant cost to vehicle production.

W.A.L. technology was developed to reduce this cost by controlling the TPMS from a single, central antenna. In addition to new antenna technology, W.A.L. requires new sensor technology that can calculate distance from the central antenna system in order register the proper location (RF, LF, RR, LR) of the sensor in the vehicle.

At this point ORO-TEK is the only non-OE manufacturer to incorporate this technology in its sensors. Some aftermarket manufactures of TPMS sensors list vehicles with W.A.L. technology in their coverage charts and or programming tools, but all their sensors are doing is turning off the TPMS MIL (Malfunction Indicator Light). There is much more to proper TPMS function than just turning off the MIL.
For wheel and tire professionals it’s important to always consider compliance with federal laws regarding TPMS. According to these regulations, installers must use a sensor that incorporates W.A.L. technology for those vehicles which utilize it from the factory. If not, they are in violation of the “Make Inoperative Provision” of the law, which states that if a vehicle enters a repair shop with a functioning TPMS system it must leave the facility in the same condition. Bottom line, if the sensor you’re selling doesn’t incorporate this technology, your installers are in violation of the law.