Pribusin Inc.

Manufacturers of Process Controls and Instrumentation

Instruction Manual

Model: *RCI-400-XXX*

Function: *Remote Control Signal Interface*

Communication:
- ☐ *XXX=SER: RS-232/485*
- ☐ *XXX=MDM Modem Dial-Up*
- ☐ *XXX=FSK: Leased Line*
- ■ *XXX=RF9: 900 Mhz Wireless*
- ☐ *XXX=RF2: 2.4 Ghz Wireless*

Input: ■ 4 “Dry” Contacts and 4 Analog Inputs

Output: ■ 4 Form ‘C’ Contacts and 4 Analog Outputs

Power:
- ☐ 117VAC, 50/60Hz
- ☐ 24 VDC

Serial #: _____

(If special or required)

For Technical Assistance And Questions Call
USA: (231) 788-2900 CANADA: (905) 660-5336

Restocking Policy

All product returned to Pribusin Inc. in prime condition (not damaged, scratched or defaced in any way) within seven (7) months from the original date of shipment is subject to a 50% restocking charge. All product must be accompanied by a Return Authorization number (RA number) which must be obtained from Pribusin Inc. prior to returning any product.

After seven (7) months from the original date of shipment, products cannot be returned for restocking.

Custom designed products, modified products or all non-standard products may not be returned for restocking.

Warranty Policy

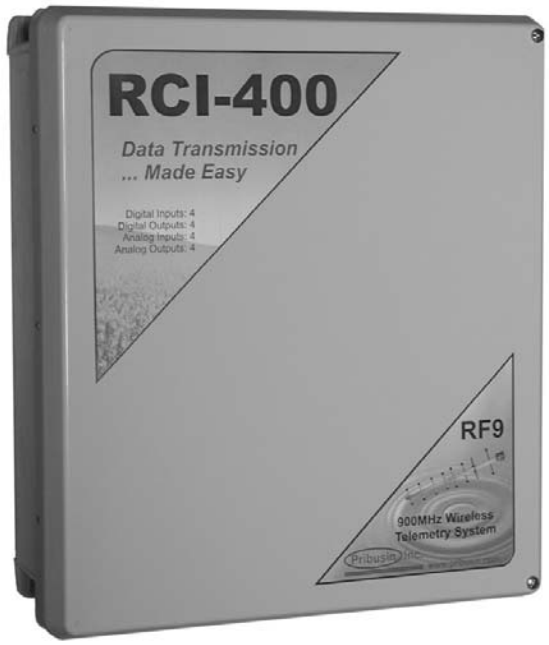
Pribusin Inc. warrants equipment of its own manufacture to be free from defects in material and workmanship, under normal conditions of use and service, and will replace any component found to be defective, on its return to Pribusin Inc., transportation charges prepaid, within one year of its original purchase. Pribusin Inc. will extend the same warranty protection on equipment, peripherals and accessories which is extended to Pribusin Inc. by the original manufacturer. Pribusin Inc. also assumes noliability, expressed or implied, beyond its obligation to prelace any component involved. Such warranty is in lieu of all other warranties, expressed or implied.

Pribusin Inc.

Manufacturers of Process Controls and Instrumentation

Model: RCI-400-RF9

Remote Control Signal Interface With 900MHz Radio Frequency Link



Standard Features:

Bi-directional Communication using License-free 900MHz Radio Band

Spread-Spectrum Radio Technology Provides Reliable Communication

Re-Transmission & Error Correction Algorithms ensure Accurate Data Transmission

4 Dry Contact and 4 Analog Inputs

4 'C' Relay Contacts and 4 Analog Outputs

Point-to-Point or Host-to-Multipoint Topologies

No Calibration Required

Microprocessor Controlled for High Accuracy

Power: 117 VAC 50/60 Hz (Optional 24 VDC)

High Noise Rejection

INTERTEK ETL LISTED c US
3118354

Function:

The RCI-400-RF9 is a bi-directional data communication system that exchanges the status of 4 dry contact inputs and 4 analog inputs between a master and one or more remote units. A basic system consists of one master station and one remote station each with 4 dry contact and 4 analog inputs and 4 'C' relay contact and analog outputs. All signals are bi-directional so that data may be read from the remote station and sent to it.

The license-free spread-spectrum radio technology allows small systems to be set up with very little effort and at low cost. The technology ensures high communication reliability even in RF-intensive environments.

Antennas, such as directional Yagi or Patch antennas, are sold separately.

Options:

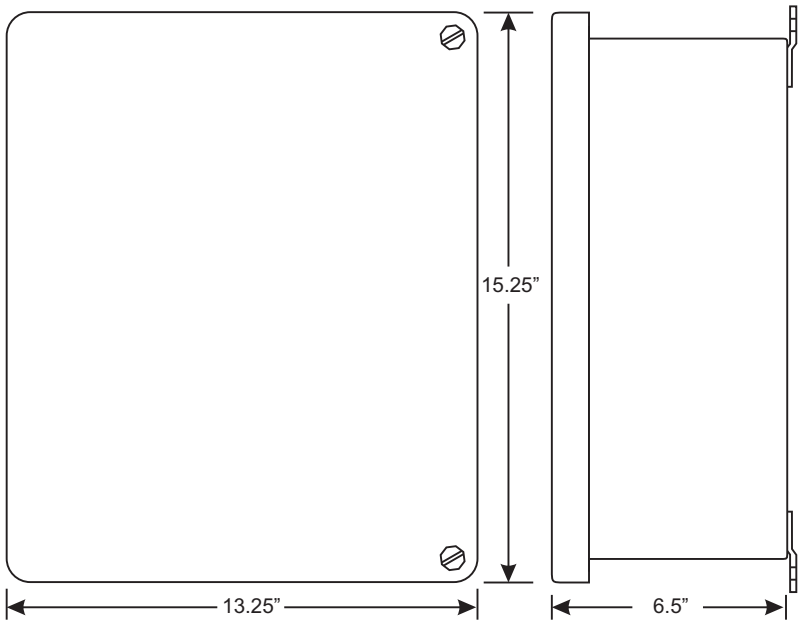
- A: 24VDC Power
- B: 240VAC Power
- N12: NEMA 12 Enclosure

Specifications:

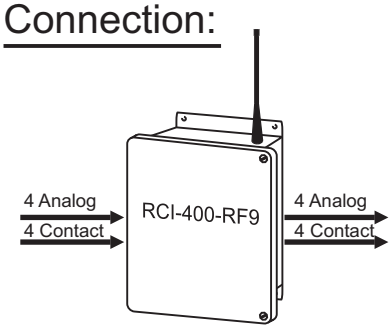
Media: 900MHz Spread-Spectrum Radio
Range: up to 1500ft indoors with omnidirectional antenna
up to 12 miles line-of-sight with directional antenna
Protocol: MODBUS ASCII, 9600 BAUD
RF Connector: N-Female (Bottom of Enclosure)
Radio Power Output: 100mW, 1W (selectable)
Operating Temperature: -4°F to +140°F (-20°C to +60°C)
Relay Contacts: 10A 1/8Hp @ 125VAC
6A 1/8Hp @ 277VAC
Power: 117 VAC, 60/50 Hz, 24VDC Available
Enclosure: NEMA4X (NEMA12 available as an option)
Approvals: ETL 3118354:
UL 60950-1-2007; CSA-C22.2 No. 60950-1-07

RCI-400-RF9

Enclosures & Dimensions:

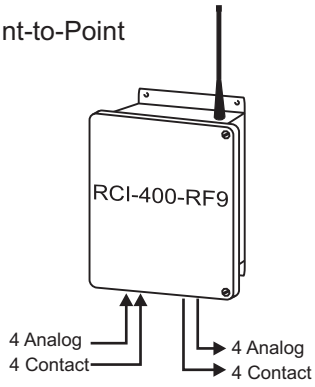


Connection:

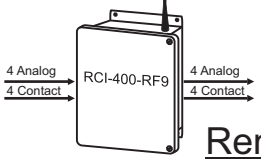


System A

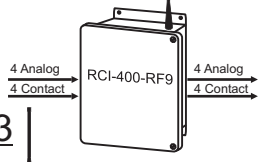
Point-to-Point



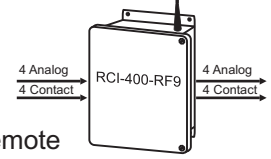
Remote 1



Remote 2

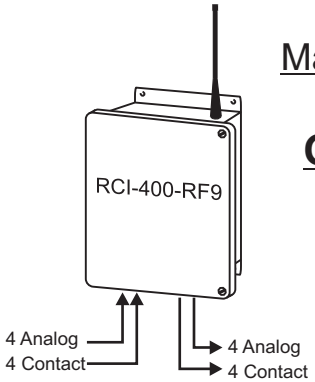


Remote 3



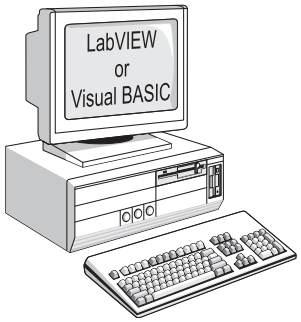
System B

Master to Multi-Remote



Master

OR



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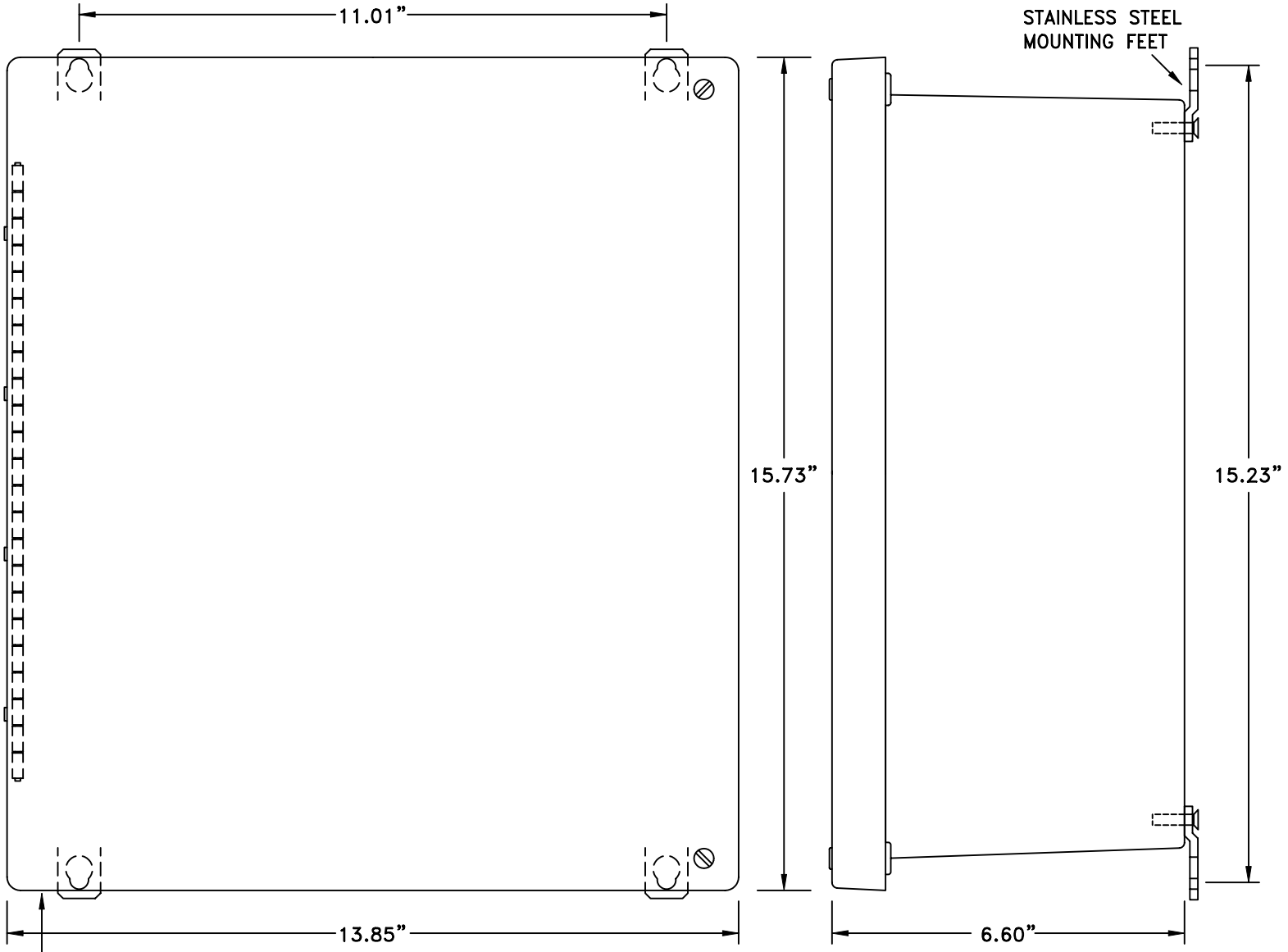
Rev.B Subject to change without notice



FRONT VIEW

SIDE VIEW

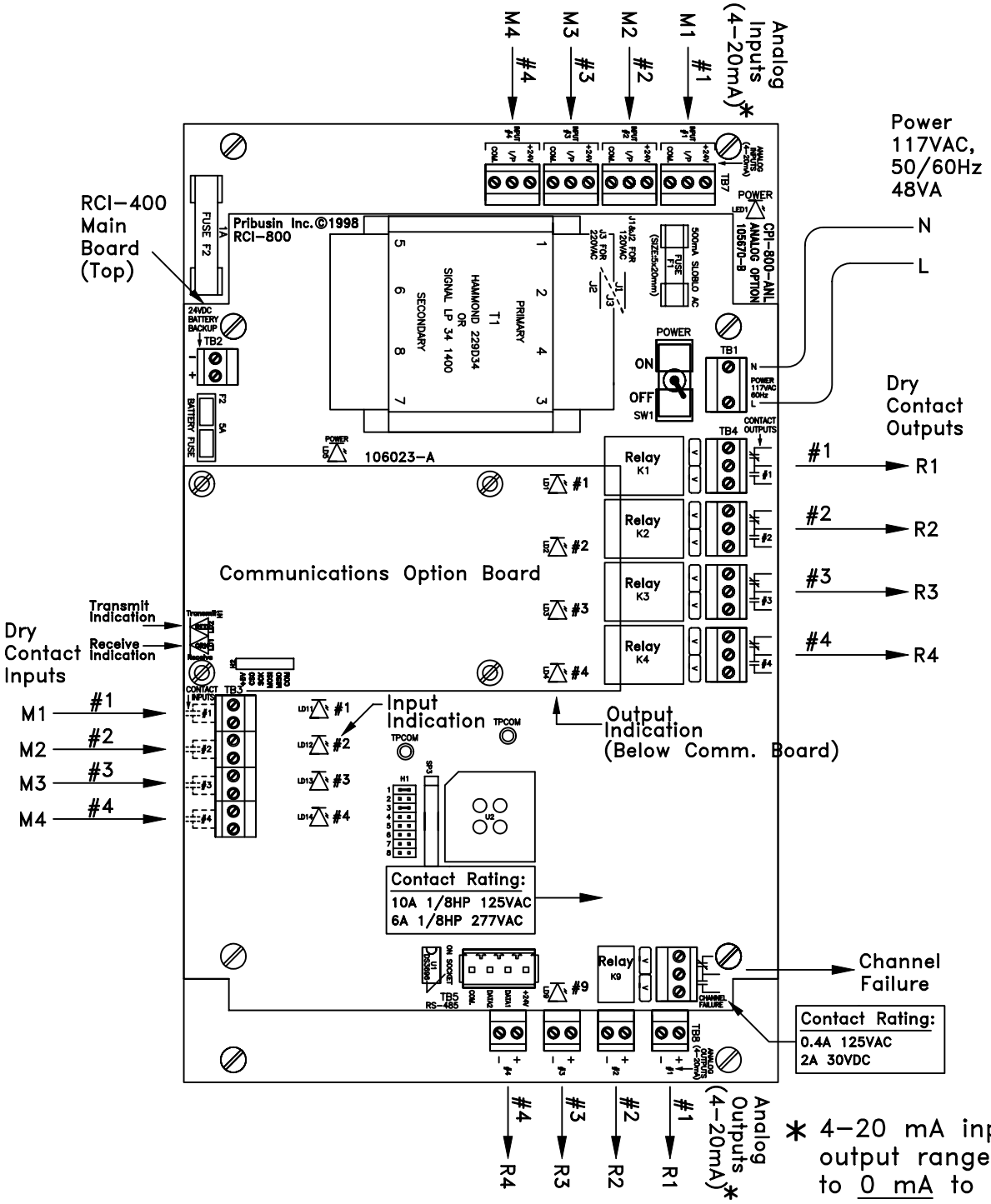
NEMA 4X AM SERIES FIBERGLASS ENCLOSURE
WITH STAINLESS STEEL HINGE
AND SCREW COVER

Pribusin Inc. ©

CHKD:	DATE: OCT. 02/01	DRN: KS

NEMA 4X AM SERIES
FIBERGLASS ENCLOSURE
(BOX SIZE: 14" x 12" x 6")

DWG. NO.: 106470-6	REV. A



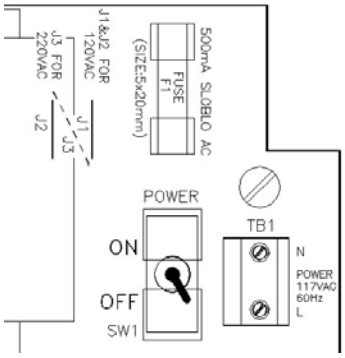
* 4–20 mA input and output ranges extend to 0 mA to 20 mA.

Pribusin Inc. ©		
CHKD:	DATE: Jan 4/01	DRN: MG
Model: RCI-400-XXX Remote Control Signal Interface Connection Diagram		
DWG. NO.: 106411		REV. A

RCI-400 Connections:

The RCI-400 is the main board of an RCI-400-XXX Telemetry system. It provides the input and output signal connections as well as the power supply for the unit. The RCI-400 consists of two circuit boards: a main controller board with eight contact inputs and eight contact outputs and below it an analog input/output board with eight analog inputs and eight analog outputs. A separate communications board is added to the RCI-400 to allow it to communicate with other units. This communications board may have its own configuration that is in a separate section of this manual. The following configuration applies only to the RCI-400 board and is common to all communications interfaces.

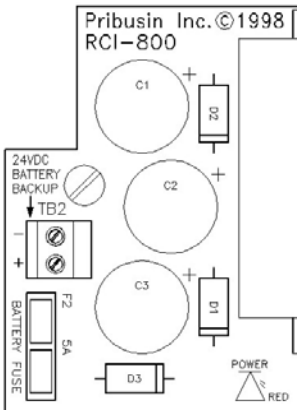
AC Power & Fuse:



The RCI-400 is typically powered from 120VAC and protected by a 500mA SLOBLO fuse. It can be wired for 240VAC operation by removing (de-soldering) power jumpers J1 & J2 and installing (soldering) jumper J3.

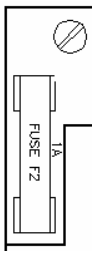
When changing the RCI-400 to 240VAC power make sure to change the fuse to half of its value, 250mA. This is important since at 240VAC the RCI-400 requires only half the current as if it were powered from 120VAC. Proper protection is only achieved by reducing the fuse value as mentioned above.

DC Power & Battery Backup:

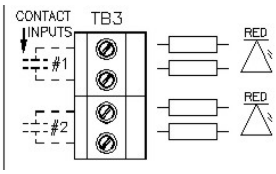


The RCI-400 may also be powered from a 24VDC source which could be a battery or a DC power supply. The 24VDC power input is polarity protected with a fuse to prevent damage to the RCI-400 by inadvertent reverse polarity. A DC fuse provision is also provided if this power option is utilized. Insert a 5A automotive type blade fuse into the Battery Fuse socket.

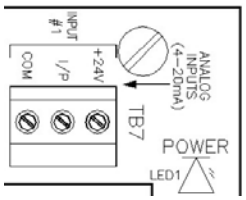
A separate 1A fuse protects the 24VDC power output to field transmitters (+24V terminal on analog inputs). This fuse is located on the analog input output board (bottom board).



Inputs:



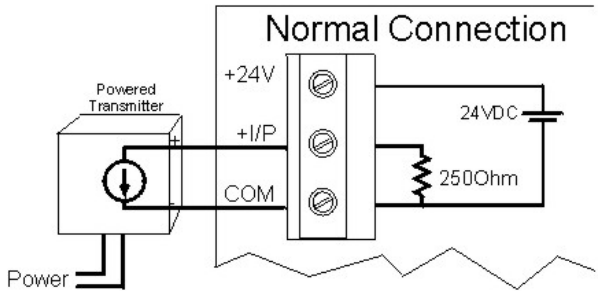
The RCI-400 has four dry contact inputs and four 0-20mA inputs. The dry contact inputs are excited with 24VDC and will source approximately 20mA when the contact is closed. A red LED lights up when a contact input is closed.

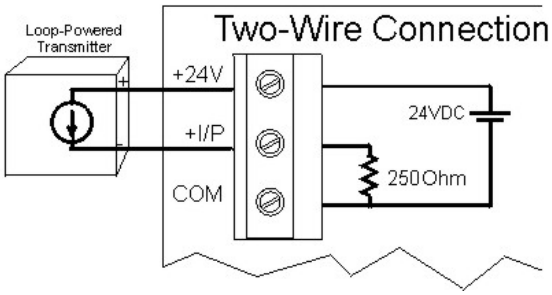


The analog inputs are configured as 0-20mA inputs and have a 250Ω input impedance. Each input terminal has three connections: +24V, I/P, COM. The +24V power output may be used to power field transmitters. Up to 125mA may be used to power a transmitter. The input signal is connected to I/P(+) and COM(-).

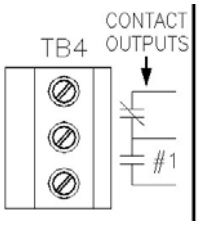
Analog inputs are connected to the RCI-400 in two fashions: 1) Normal (3-wire connection) or 2) two-wire connection. On a 3-wire connected input, an external power supply or the +24V power output terminal of the RCI provides power to the field transmitter. The field transmitter has a current source that provides the 4-20mA signal back to the RCI-400. If using the power supply of the RCI-400, the field transmitter may draw up to 125mA. A total of 1A is available to power up to 8 field transmitters.

On a 2-wire connected input, the field transmitter receives power from the RCI-400 and superimposes the signal onto the power return path. A maximum of 20mA will flow in such a connection. Make sure to consult the field transmitter manual to determine how to connect it to the RCI-400.

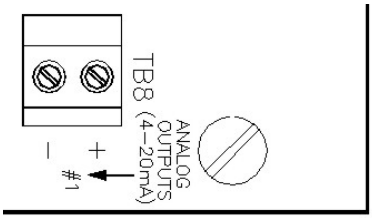




Outputs:



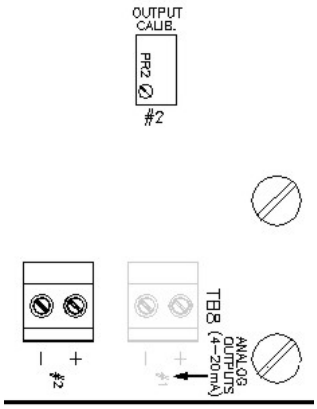
The RCI-400 has four form 'C' relay contact outputs and four 0-20mA analog outputs. The relay contacts are capable of switching 120VAC, 10A or 240VAC, 6A. An energy absorbing varistor is installed across each contact to limit switching transients. A ninth relay contact acts as a communications fail indicator. If no communication occurred within 60 seconds, this relay contact will energize. Upon re-established communication this relay will de-energize again.



The four analog outputs are typically configured as 0-20mA outputs and can drive into a 1000Ω load each, provided that the power supply to the unit is not below 24VDC. The outputs are not isolated from each other or from the inputs. Care must be taken when connecting the outputs to different devices so that no inadvertent ground loops are established.

Output Calibration & Input Testing:

The outputs on the RCI-400 are factory calibrated and should not require any adjustments. To check the calibration of the outputs and relays use jumpers H1-7 & H1-8 as shown below to set them to known states. If an output should require some adjustment, the main circuit board has to be removed from the analog input/output board to gain access to the output calibration potentiometers. **With the power off**, remove the main circuit board and set it aside leaving it connected to the analog input/output board via the 4-conductor I/O cable. Turn the power on and insert jumper H1-8 on the main circuit board and turn the OUTPUT CALIB. trim pot for a particular output until that output reads 20mA. Turn the power off again before re-assembling the unit.



H1-7	H1-8	Function
OUT	OUT	Normal Operation
OUT	IN	Outputs=20mA, Relays=Energized
IN	OUT	Outputs=0mA, Relays=De-energized
IN	IN	Outputs=Inputs, Relays=Contact Inputs

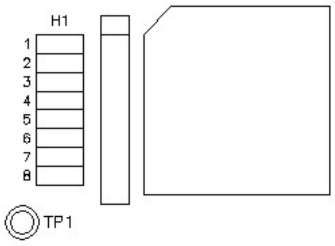
If both jumpers are IN the analog and contact inputs are passed straight through to the analog and relay outputs. This may help in troubleshooting input and output signals.

Make sure both jumpers are removed before resuming normal operation.

RCI-400 Configuration:

The RCI-400 requires no configuration other than for its communication fail operation. In the event of a communications failure on the communications board, the RCI-400 can be set up to take various actions on its outputs. This may be desirable in order to place connected devices into a safe operating mode. By default factory setting, all outputs remain at their last known state if a communications failure occurs.

H1-	Function	OUT	IN
1	Relay Fail Mode	No Change	See H1-2
2	Relay Fail Status	De-Energize	Energize
3	Output Fail Mode	No Change	See H1-4 [1)]
4	Output Fail Status	Ramp to 0%	Ramp to 100%
5	Output 0% Value [2)]	0mA	4mA
6	Output Ramp Rate	10 seconds	60 seconds
7	I/O Calibration		
8	I/O Calibration		



1) If H1-3=IN then all analog outputs will ramp to the either 0% or 100% depending on jumper H1-4. the outputs will change at a rate determined by the jumper H1-6.

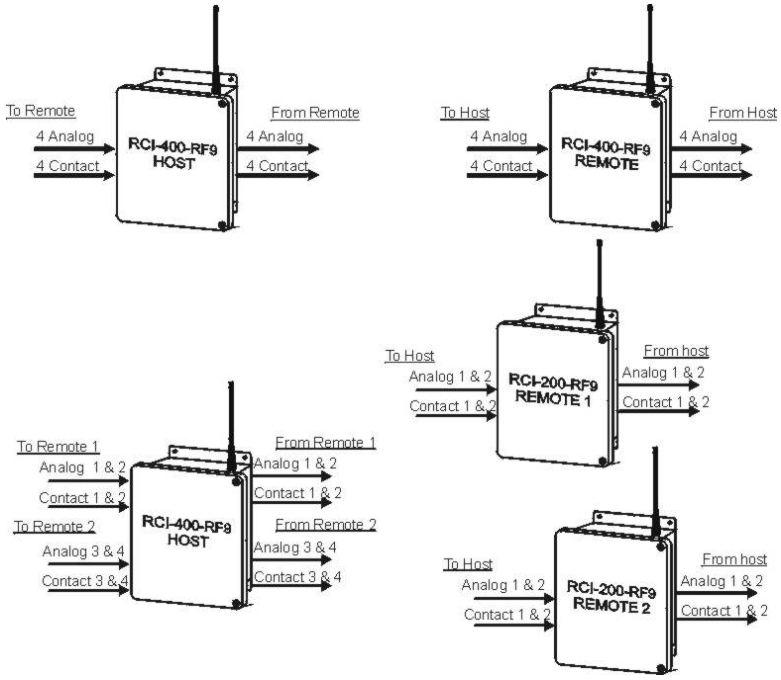
2) The low end of the output value can be selected to be either 0mA or 4ma depending on jumper H1-5. This setting only applies to the output value during a fail condition when the outputs are selected to ramp to 0%. If jumper H1-5 is out, the outputs will ramp to 0mA, if it is in they will ramp to 4mA. The setting of this jumper does not affect the outputs during normal operation.

RF9 Communication Option:

The –RF9 communications option to the RCI series utilizes license-free spread spectrum radio frequency transmissions to exchange the signal data between a host and its remote(s). There are two types of **Topologies** that can be configured: 1) Point-to-Point and 2) Host-to-Multipoint.

In a **Point-to-Point** topology one host communicates with one remote. The two exchange all their signals with one another. The remote is configured as remote #1 even though it is the only remote in the system.

In a **Host-to-Multipoint** topology one host communicates to several remotes. Each remote is assigned an address (1,2,3, etc.) so that the host may distinguish between them. There may at most be as many remotes as there are inputs & outputs on the host.



An RCI-400 configured as a host may communicate in one of the following system setups:

a) **1** RCI-400 remote
b) **2** RCI-400 remotes configured as 2-channel remotes
c) **4** RCI-200 remotes each having 1 channel

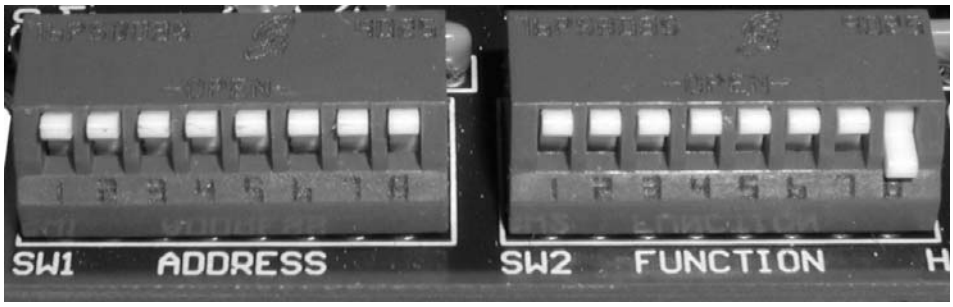
Host (4-Channel)	Remote #1 (4-Channel)
DI 1-4	DO 1-4
DO 1-4	DI 1-4
AI 1-4	AO 1-4
AO 1-4	AI 1-4

Host (4-Channel)	Remote #1 (2-Channel)	Remote #2 (2-Channel)
DI 1-2	DO 1-2	
DI 3-4		DO 1-2
DO 1-2	DI 1-2	
DO 3-4		DI 1-2
AI 1-2	AO 1-2	
AI 3-4		AO 1-2
AO 1-2	AI 1-2	
AO 3-4		AI 1-2

Host (8-Channel)	Remote #1 (1-Channel)	Remote #2 (1-Channel)	Remote #3 (1-Channel)	Remote #4 (1-Channel)
DI 1	DO 1			
DI 2		DO 1		
DI 3			DO 1	
DI 4				DO 1
DO 1	DI 1			
DO 2		DI 1		
DO 3			DI 1	
DO 4				DI 1
AI 1	AO 1			
AI 2		AO 1		
AI 3			AO 1	
AI 4				AO 1
AO 1	AI 1			
AO 2		AI 1		
AO 3			AI 1	
AO 4				AI 1

The above tables show the input-output relationships for the a), b) & c) system configurations

A **Network ID** allows multiple RF9 systems to co-exist within close proximity without interfering with one another. There are four Network ID's to choose from: A, B, C or D. The host and its remote(s) must be set to the same Network ID in order for them to communicate with each other.



All radio configurations are done via two banks of DIPswitches. SW1 assigns the remote address from 1 to 100 using a binary encoding scheme. SW2 assigns the Topology, Network ID, Channel Numbers and Host/Remote Mode. The switches are located on the communications board just below the radio. They are a slanted rocker type that flips **up for OFF** and **down for ON**.

Radio Configuration:

The radio communication board has two banks of 8-position DIPswitches: SW1 and SW2. The function of these switches is slightly different for a host unit and a remote unit. We recommend powering the unit down while making any changes to the configuration.

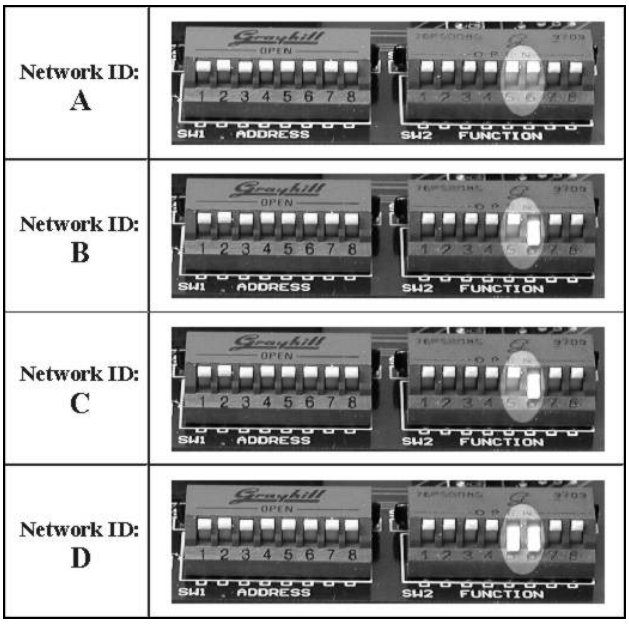
SW1-	HOST	REMOTE
1	# of Remotes	Remote Address
2	# of Remotes	Remote Address
3	# of Remotes	Remote Address
4	Communication Timeout	PHP
5	Communication Timeout	PHP
6		PHP
7		
8	Repeater Select	Repeater Select

SW2-	HOST	REMOTE
1	# of Channels on each Remote	# of Channels on this Remote
2	# of Channels on each Remote	# of Channels on this Remote
3	# of Channels on Host	SHP
4	# of Channels on Host	SHP
5	Network ID	Network ID
6	Network ID	Network ID
7	RF Output Power	RF Output Power
8	Host / Remote Select	Host / Remote Select

Network ID:

The Network ID is common to both the host and remote modes of operation. All hosts and remotes that are intended to communicate with each other must be set to the same Network ID. Four ID's are available: A, B, C, D. They are set as shown in the table.

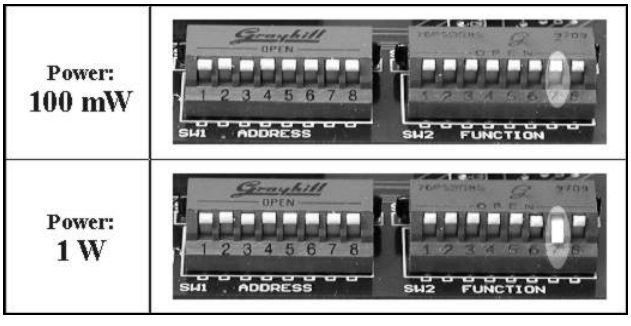
SW2-5	SW2-6	Network ID
UP	UP	A
DOWN	UP	B
UP	DOWN	C
DOWN	DOWN	D



RF Output Power:

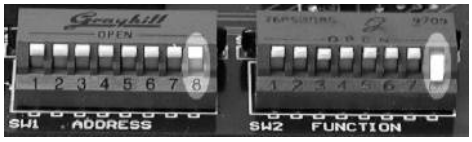
The radio output power can be selected with SW2-7. For shorter transmission ranges select the 100mW range to limit the amount of 'RF pollution'. Select the 1W setting for: a) longer transmission ranges, b) heavy foliage transmission scenarios, c) if there is no communication at the 100mW setting, or d) if the signal strength is less than -93dBm.

SW2-7	RF Power
UP	100 mW
DOWN	1 W



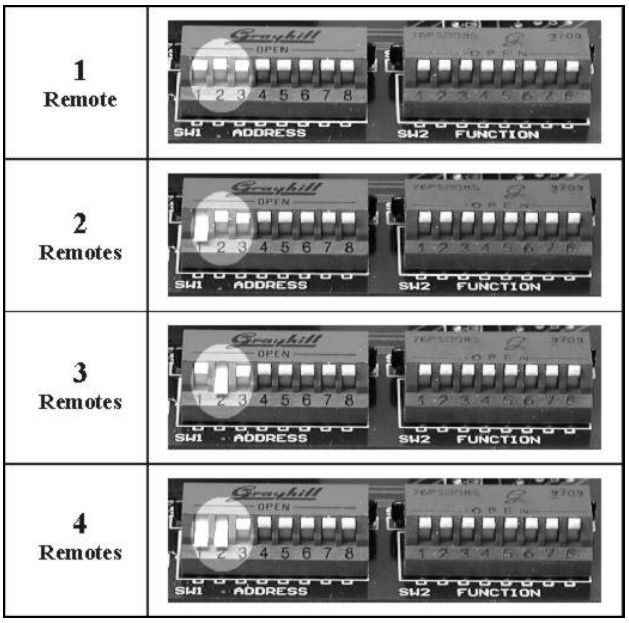
Host Configuration:

To make an RCI-400 operate as a host unit, make sure that SW2-8 is flipped down.



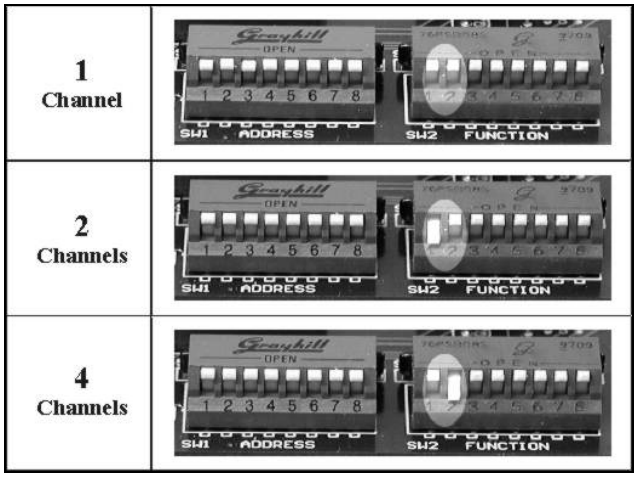
Next, set the **number of remotes** that the host is to communicate with using SW1-1, -2, -3. These switches are binary encoded as shown in the chart to the right.

SW1-1	SW1-2	SW1-3	# of Remotes
UP	UP	UP	1
DOWN	UP	UP	2
UP	DOWN	UP	3
DOWN	DOWN	UP	4



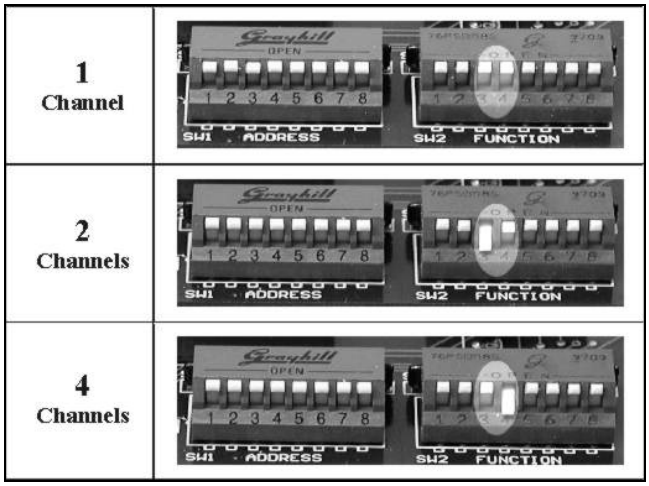
Next, set the **number of channels of each remote** using SW2-1, -2. One channel is considered 1 analog input/output plus 1 contact input/output. Hence an RCI-400 can have at most 4 channels.

SW2-1	SW2-2	Channels on Remotes
UP	UP	1
DOWN	UP	2
UP	DOWN	4



Next, set the **number of channels of the host** using SW2-3, -4. An RCI-400 can at most have 4 channels. This is the number of channels that will be exchanged between the host and each remote.

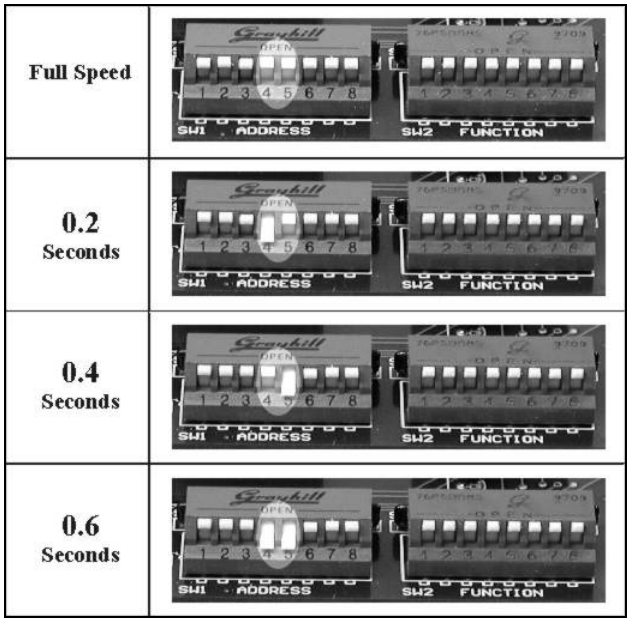
SW2-3	SW2-4	Channels on Host
UP	UP	1
DOWN	UP	2
UP	DOWN	4



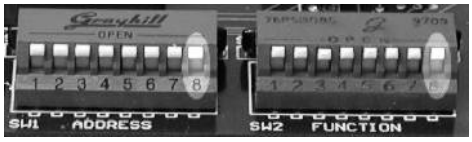
Optional (for repeater networks)

If you are using a repeater in your network or if the RCI system is located in a heavy interference area, you may need to adjust the **communication timing**. Since the radios have built in error correction algorithms to insure reliable and error free communication this can sometimes cause the communication to slow down by a few 10ths of a second. To compensate for this slow-down, the **communication timing** gives the data packets returning from the remote additional time to reach the host.

SW1-4	SW1-5	Communication Timing (seconds)
UP	UP	Full Speed
DOWN	UP	0.2sec delay
UP	DOWN	0.4sec delay
DOWN	DOWN	0.6sec delay



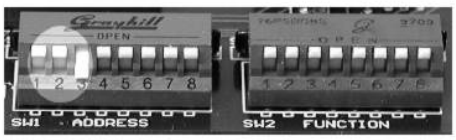
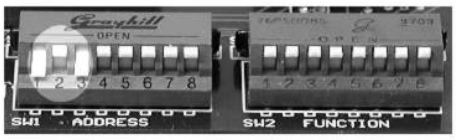
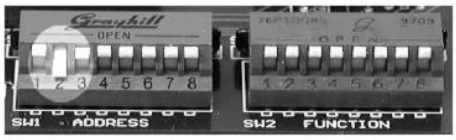
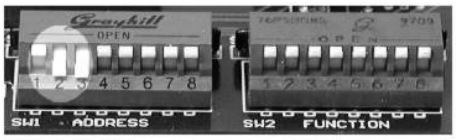
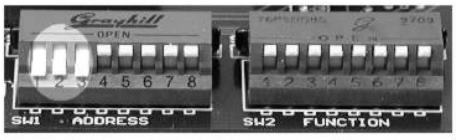
Remote Configuration:



To make an RCI-400 operate as a REMOTE unit, make sure that SW2-8 is flipped up.

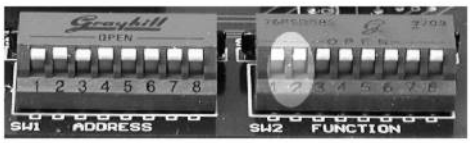
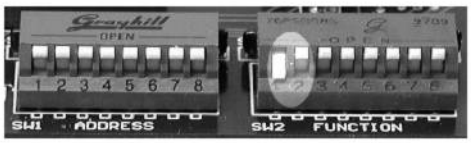
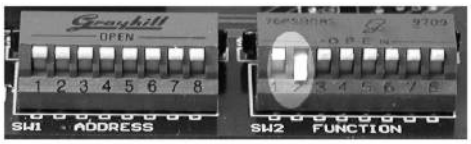
Next, set the **remote address** using SW1-1, -2 & -3. Each remote in a system must have a unique address.

SW1-1	SW1-2	SW1-3	Remote Address
UP	UP	UP	1
DOWN	UP	UP	2
UP	DOWN	UP	3
DOWN	DOWN	UP	4
UP	UP	DOWN	5
DOWN	UP	DOWN	6
UP	DOWN	DOWN	7
DOWN	DOWN	DOWN	8

Address: 1		**Address: 5**	
Address: 2		**Address: 6**	
Address: 3		**Address: 7**	
Address: 4		**Address: 8**	

Next, set the **number of channels on this remote** using SW2-1, -2. One channel is considered 1 analog input/output plus 1 contact input/output. Hence an RCI-400 can have at most 4 channels.

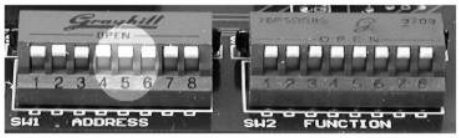
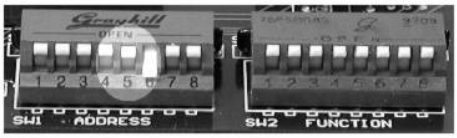
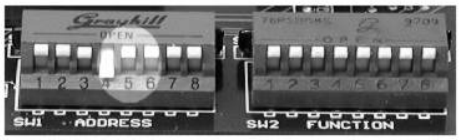
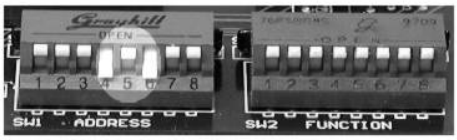
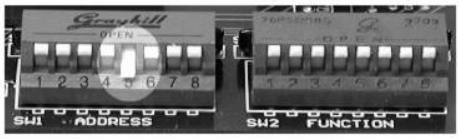
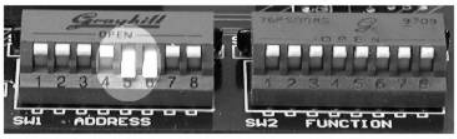
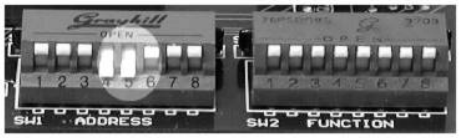
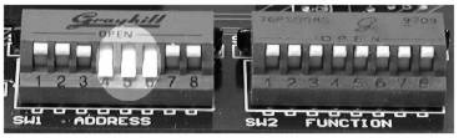
SW2-1	SW2-2	Channels on Remotes
UP	UP	1
DOWN	UP	2
UP	DOWN	4

1 Channel	
2 Channels	
4 Channels	

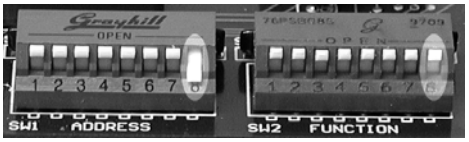
Perform the next step only if this remote is communicating to the host via a repeater!!!

Next, set the **remote PHP** using SW1-4, -5, -6. The PHP of the repeater must match the SHP of the unit before it. If this is a host than set the repeater PHP=1.

SW1-4	SW1-5	SW1-6	REMOTE PHP
UP	UP	UP	1
DOWN	UP	UP	2
UP	DOWN	UP	3
DOWN	DOWN	UP	4
UP	UP	DOWN	5
DOWN	UP	DOWN	6
UP	DOWN	DOWN	7
DOWN	DOWN	DOWN	8

PHP: 1		PHP: 5	
PHP: 2		PHP: 6	
PHP: 3		PHP: 7	
PHP: 4		PHP: 8	

Remote with Repeater (optional)

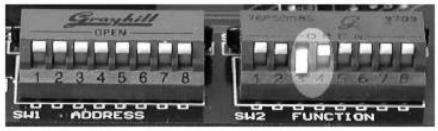
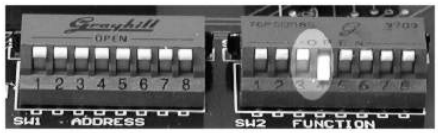


To make an RCI-400 operate as a remote-repeater unit, make sure that SW1-8 is flipped down and SW2-8 is flipped up.

In this mode, the unit will function like any other remote. In addition, the unit will be able to send data to remotes whose PHP is set to the same as the remote-repeater's SHP.

To set the **Secondary Hop Pattern (SHP)** for a remote-repeater, use switches SW2-3, -4. The SHP on a remote/repeater starts at 2. The Primary Hop Pattern (PHP) of remotes that communicate via this remote/repeater must match this SHP.

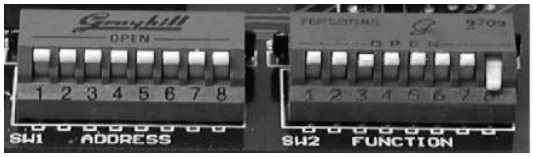
SW2-3	SW2-4	SHP
UP	UP	2
DOWN	UP	3
UP	DOWN	4
DOWN	DOWN	5

SHP: 2	
SHP: 3	
SHP: 4	
SHP: 5	

Point-to-Point Communication

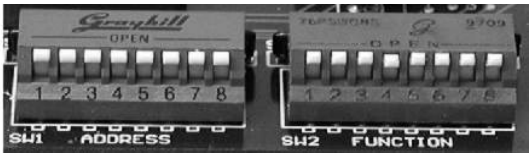
Communication between one host and one remote is called point-to-point.

Example 1: An RCI-100 Host communicating with an RCI-100 Remote



RCI-100 (Host)

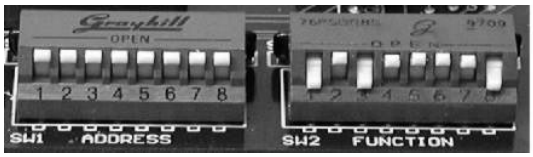
Host Channels: **1**
Number of Remotes: **1** Network ID: **A**
Channels on Remotes: **1** Power: **100mW**



RCI-100 (Remote)

Remote Channels: **1**
Address: **1** Network ID: **A**
PHP: **1** Power: **100mW**

Example 2: An RCI-200 Host communicating with an RCI-200 Remote



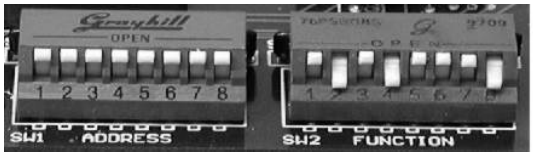
RCI-200 (Host)

Host Channels: **2**
Number of Remotes: **1** Network ID: **A**
Channels on Remotes: **2** Power: **100mW**

RCI-200 (Remote)

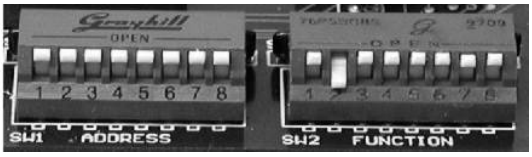
Remote Channels: **2**
Address: **1** Network ID: **A**
PHP: **1** Power: **100mW**

Example 3: An RCI-400 Host communicating with an RCI-400 Remote



RCI-400 (Host)

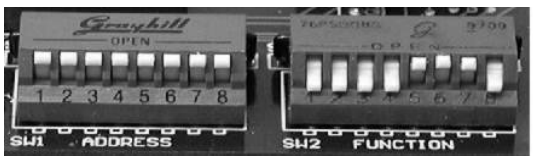
Host Channels: **4**
Number of Remotes: **1** Network ID: **A**
Channels on Remotes: **4** Power: **100mW**



RCI-400 (Remote)

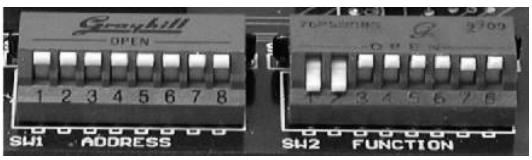
Remote Channels: **4**
Address: **1** Network ID: **A**
PHP: **1** Power: **100mW**

Example 4: An RCI-800 Host communicating with an RCI-800 Remote



RCI-800 (Host)

Host Channels: **8**
Number of Remotes: **1** Network ID: **A**
Channels on Remotes: **8** Power: **100mW**



RCI-800 (Remote)

Remote Channels: **8**
Address: **1** Network ID: **A**
PHP: **1** Power: **100mW**

Point-to-Multipoint Communication

Communication between a host and more than one remote is called point-to-multipoint.

Example 1: An RCI-200 Host communicating with (2) RCI-100 Remotes

RCI-200 (Host)

Host Channels: **2**
Number of Remotes: **2**
Channels on Remotes: **1**
Network ID: **A**
Power: **100mW**

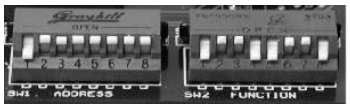
RCI-100 (Remote 1)

Remote Channels: **1**
Address: **1**
PHP: **1**
Network ID: **A**
Power: **100mW**

RCI-100 (Remote 2)

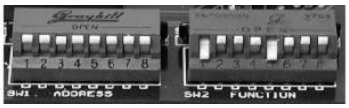
Remote Channels: **1**
Address: **2**
PHP: **1**
Network ID: **A**
Power: **100mW**

Example 2: An RCI-400 Host communicating with (2) RCI-200 Remotes



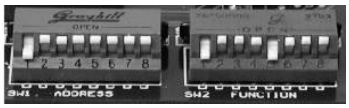
RCI-400 (Host)

Host Channels: **4**
Number of Remotes: **2**
Channels on Remotes: **2**
Network ID: **B**
Power: **100mW**



RCI-200 (Remote 1)

Remote Channels: **2**
Address: **1**
PHP: **1**
Network ID: **B**
Power: **100mW**



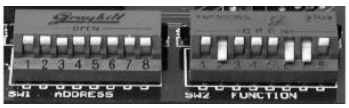
RCI-200 (Remote 2)

Remote Channels: **2**
Address: **2**
PHP: **1**
Network ID: **B**
Power: **100mW**

Example 3: An RCI-800 Host communicating with (2) RCI-400 Remotes

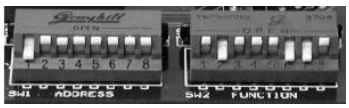
RCI-800 (Host)

Host Channels: **8**
Number of Remotes: **2**
Channels on Remotes: **4**
Network ID: **C**
Power: **1W**



RCI-400 (Remote 1)

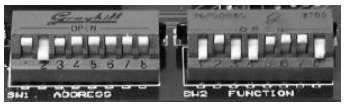
Remote Channels: **4**
Address: **1**
PHP: **1**
Network ID: **C**
Power: **1W**



RCI-400 (Remote 2)

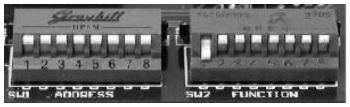
Remote Channels: **4**
Address: **2**
PHP: **1**
Network ID: **C**
Power: **1W**

Example 4: An RCI-800 Host communicating with (3) RCI-200 Remotes



RCI-800 (Host)

Host Channels: **8**
Number of Remotes: **3**
Channels on Remotes: **2**
Network ID: **A**
Power: **100mW**

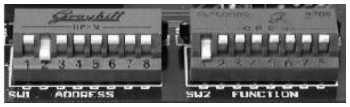


RCI-200 (Remote 1)

Remote Channels: **2**
Address: **1**
PHP: **1**
Network ID: **A**
Power: **100mW**

RCI-200 (Remote 2)

Remote Channels: **2**
Address: **2**
PHP: **1**
Network ID: **A**
Power: **100mW**



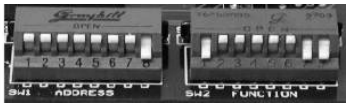
RCI-200 (Remote 3)

Remote Channels: **2**
Address: **3**
PHP: **1**
Network ID: **A**
Power: **100mW**

Example 5: An RCI-400 Host communicating with (3) RCI-100 Remotes via Repeater

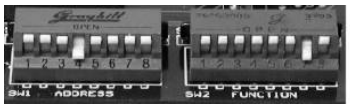
RCI-400 (Host)

Host Channels: **4**
Number of Remotes: **3**
Channels on Remotes: **1**
Network ID: **A**
Power: **1W**



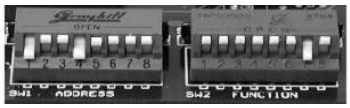
RCI-RPT (Repeater)

Repeater Number: **1**
PHP: **1**
SHP: **2**
Network ID: **A**
Power: **1W**



RCI-100 (Remote 1)

Remote Channels: **1**
Address: **1**
PHP: **2**
Network ID: **A**
Power: **1W**



RCI-100 (Remote 2)

Remote Channels: **1**
Address: **2**
PHP: **2**
Network ID: **A**
Power: **1W**

RCI-100 (Remote 3)

Remote Channels: **1**
Address: **3**
PHP: **2**
Network ID: **A**
Power: **1W**

Received Signal Strength Indicator (RSSI):

The radio communications board has a signal strength indicator to show the level of the signal that was received from another radio. The indicator consists of 3 LED's labeled 1, 2 & 3. It is desirable to operate with the highest signal strength achievable. If the signal strength is less than -93 dBm, it is advisable to try to make adjustments to then system to bring the signal strength up. A higher power setting on the radio or a higher gain antenna can be used to increase signal strength and achieve more reliable operation of the radio system.

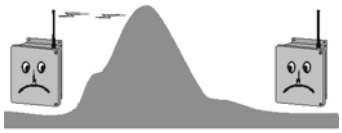
Signal Strength (dBm)	LED 1	LED 2	LED 3
-108	Flashing	Off	Off
-101	On	Off	Off
-93	On	Flashing	Off
-86	On	On	Off
-79	On	On	Flashing
-71	On	On	On

Cable & Antenna Selection & Installation:

The antenna is a very important component in a radio system. Make sure you consult the factory for proper antenna selection for your project. Cable leading from the radio to the antenna is just as important in establishing a reliable link. Special low-loss cable is available to ensure minimal signal losses in the cable leading to the antenna. This cable must be kept as short as possible. We recommend purchasing the cable from Pribusin Inc. to ensure a good match for the entire system. **Regular TV coaxial cable or even satellite dish coaxial cable will not work.** Even 'good' TV cables have enormous losses at the high frequency of this radio.

Line-of-Sight Installation:

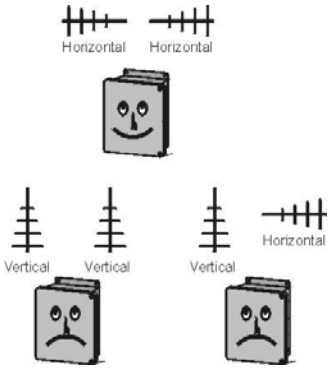
To achieve maximum operational reliability, all antennas in a system must be installed in a line-of-sight fashion. This means that there are no obstructions between the host antenna and each of the remote antennas. This may require the antenna to be raised on a mast with some low-loss coaxial cable being installed. We recommend coaxial cables be kept as short as possible and not exceed 100ft.



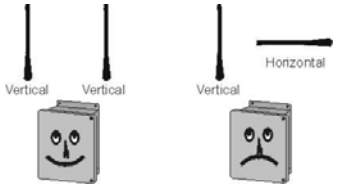
In some cases a direct line-of-sight may not be established, but if there are solid structures such as buildings, tanks etc. in the vicinity, the signal may reflect off these surfaces and reach an antenna via an indirect path. Such installations are not easy and are difficult to predict without on-site testing.

Antenna Polarization:

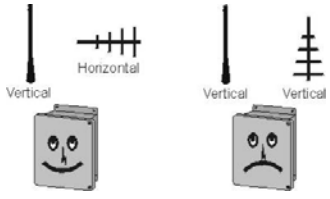
When installing antennas keep in mind that polarity matters. Alignment for antennas depends on the type of antennas being used. For example, if using omni-directional antennas, point them parallel to one another as shown in the diagram below. Do not point them in different directions or the range of the antennas will be greatly diminished to the point where no transmission may take place. If using an omni-directional and a YAGI antenna, align them perpendicular to one another with the YAGI pointing towards the OMNI. If using YAGI antennas, align them facing one another as shown in the diagram to the right. Placing them parallel to one another greatly diminishes the transmission between antennas.



(YAGI-YAGI)



(OMNI-OMNI)



(OMNI-YAGI)

We suggest you consult Pribusin Inc. or your local Sales Rep. to discuss your antenna and cable requirements.