Installation Guide for Galcon G5 One Way Radio Parallel System AC/DC

- Installation Guide for the Galcon G5 Radio Receiver Module
- Installation and Setup of the Galcon G5 Serial Transmitter
- AC Input Module Installation Guide
- DC Pulse Input Module Installation Guide

Installation guide for the Galcon G5 Radio Receiver Module

MOUNTING THE RADIO RECEIVER MODULE

- Always mount the radio receiver module in clear open air.
- Mount the module in the horizontal plain with the window facing downwards as shown in Figure 1 below.

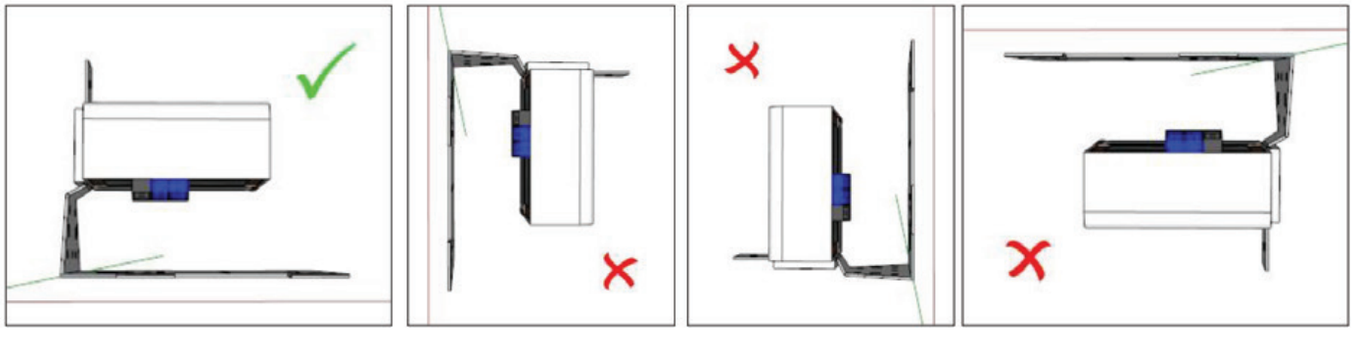


Figure 1

- Mount the receiver module along with its bracket on a solid pole or other suitable solid structure as high as practically possible. Refer to Figure 2 as example.
- When mounting the receiver module and bracket to the outside of a building, make sure to locate the module on the building wall that is facing the transmitter's antennae. In built up areas this may not be possible but test this location to make sure you obtain acceptable signal quality before mounting the unit.

Figure 2

- It is generally best practice to locate the switching devices such as solenoids and relays as close as possible to the receiver module. This will be explained in detail under the “CONNECTING THE OUTPUT DEVICES TO THE RADIO RECEIVER MODULE ”section.

NOTE!!!

- Do not mount the receiver module on any structure that is subjected to vibration. E.g. Avoid mounting the receiver module on a valve riser assembly as the riser assembly is subjected to vibration while water flow takes place.

Figure 3

- Avoid mounting the radio receiver module in a metal or concrete enclosure or structure. Even a metal cage will negatively influence radio signal. It is acceptable to mount the receiver module within a plastic enclosure as shown in Figure 3
- Avoid mounting the radio receiver in any location where corrosive gases are present.
- Do not mount the receiver module underground.
- Do not mount the receiver module in any location that can become flooded.

- Avoid mounting the receiver module where it will be subjected to water jet/s. E.g. Do not mount the unit directly next to a sprinkler where the jet of water being emitted by the sprinkler hits the receiver module.
- Avoid locating the receiver module in dense vegetation and foliage.
- Make certain acceptable radio reception is achievable when locating a receiver module in the vicinity of high voltage power lines.

CONNECTING THE OUTPUT DEVICES TO THE RADIO RECEIVER MODULE

The Galcon G5 radio receiver module is available in an output wire loom format as shown in Figure 4, 5.

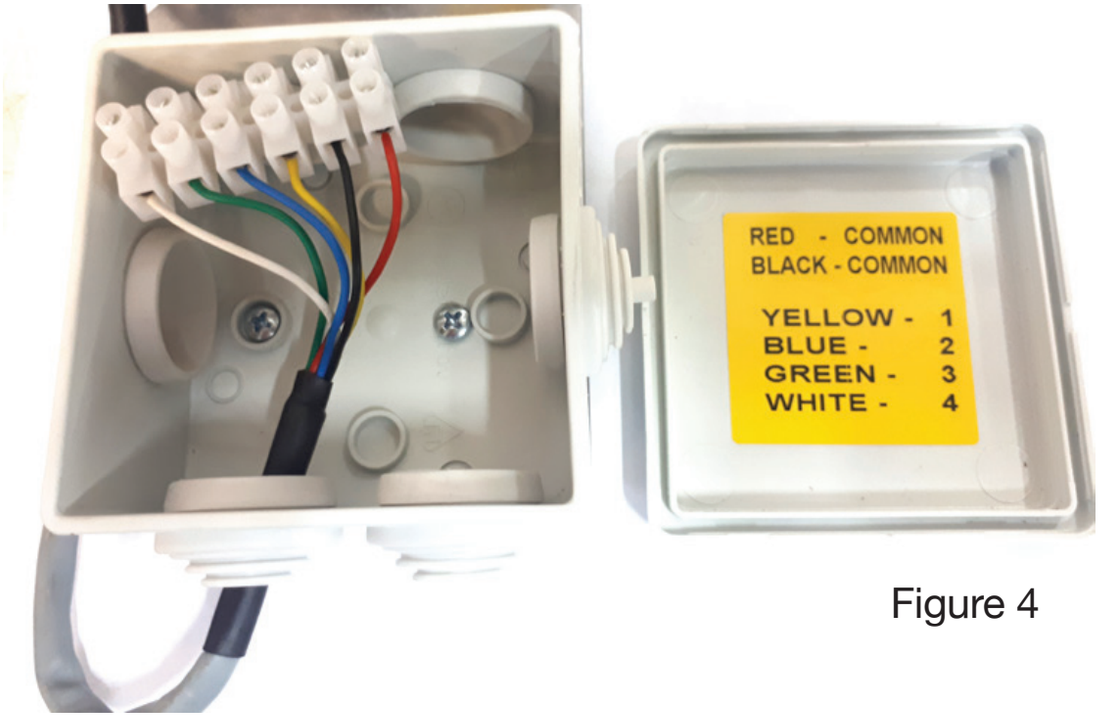


Figure 4

- Red – Common
- Black - Common
- Yellow – Output #1
- Blue – Output #2
- Green – Output #3
- White – Output #4

Figure 5

It is advisable to locate the output devices to be switched by the radio receiver module, such as solenoids and relays, as close to the receiver module as is practically possible. These output devices are activated with a short DC pulse signal and long cable/wire run lengths between the output device and the radio receiver module can be problematic (can cause intermittent operation). We do not suggest that you exceed 10m in total cable/wire length between the radio receiver module and the output device to be controlled. Use a wire size of 0.75mm² if you intend to locate the

output device/s away from the receiver module up to 10m away. for greater distances consult with Galcon.

The Galcon G5 radio receiver module uses a two wire 12VDC pulse signal of 60mSec in length. Compatible output devices should be selected to meet this specification and tested properly for reliable use with the radio receiver module. Consult with Galcon for a list of approved devices.

PROGRAMMING THE RADIO RECEIVER MODULE

The Galcon G5 radio receiver module is programmed using a Hand Held Programmer. Information relating to this process is available in a separate document titled “G5 RX Module Programming Guide”. If you do not have this document on record, feel free to contact Galcon and we will forward a copy.

APPLYING POWER TO THE RADIO RECEIVER MODULE

The Galcon G5 radio receiver module makes use of a 3.6VDC 19A/Hr Lithium-thionyl Chloride battery to power the unit. This battery pack is equipped with a wire loom and a connector socket as shown in Figure 6.

Figure 6

The Galcon G5 radio receiver module has two wire looms located in the battery compartment of the module as shown in Figure 7. The Green, White and Purple wire loom is used for programming the receiver module using the hand held programmer.

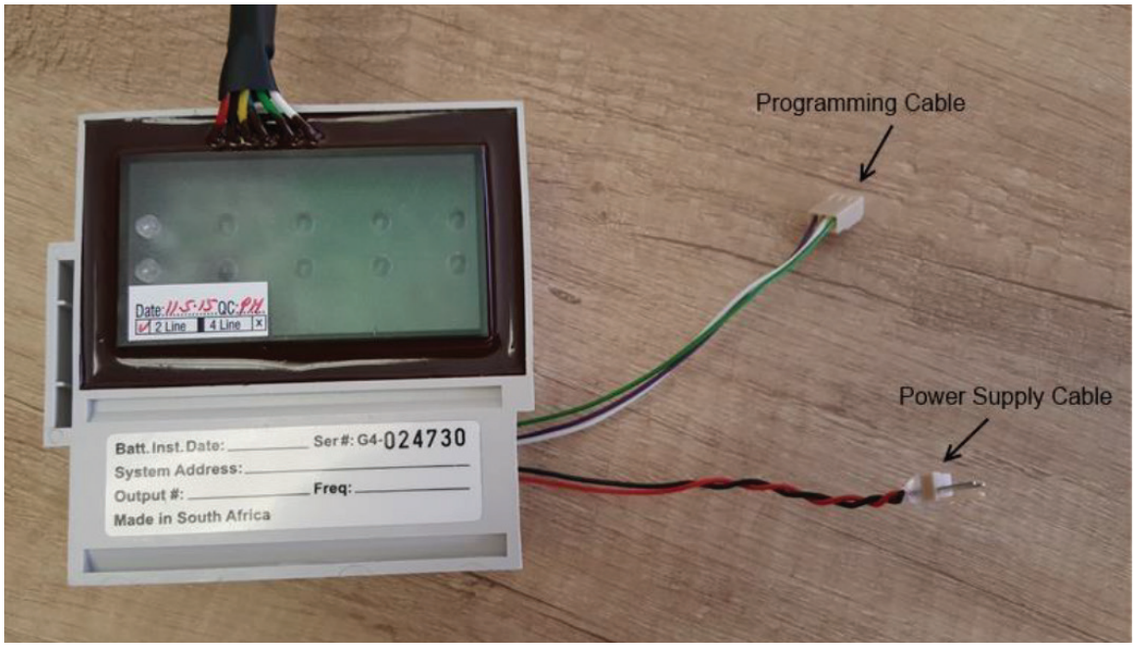


Figure 7

The red and black wire loom fitted with the connector plug is the module power point that is to be connected to the battery when power is to be applied.

- Open the battery housing on the receiver module by removing the rubber plug from the receiver modules battery compartment (Do not use any sharp instruments to achieve this).
- Referring to Figure 7, extract the battery, battery cable and the programming cable out of the receiver modules battery compartment.
- Referring to Figure 8 below, plug the battery connector socket into the radio receiver modules power connector plug (red and black wires).

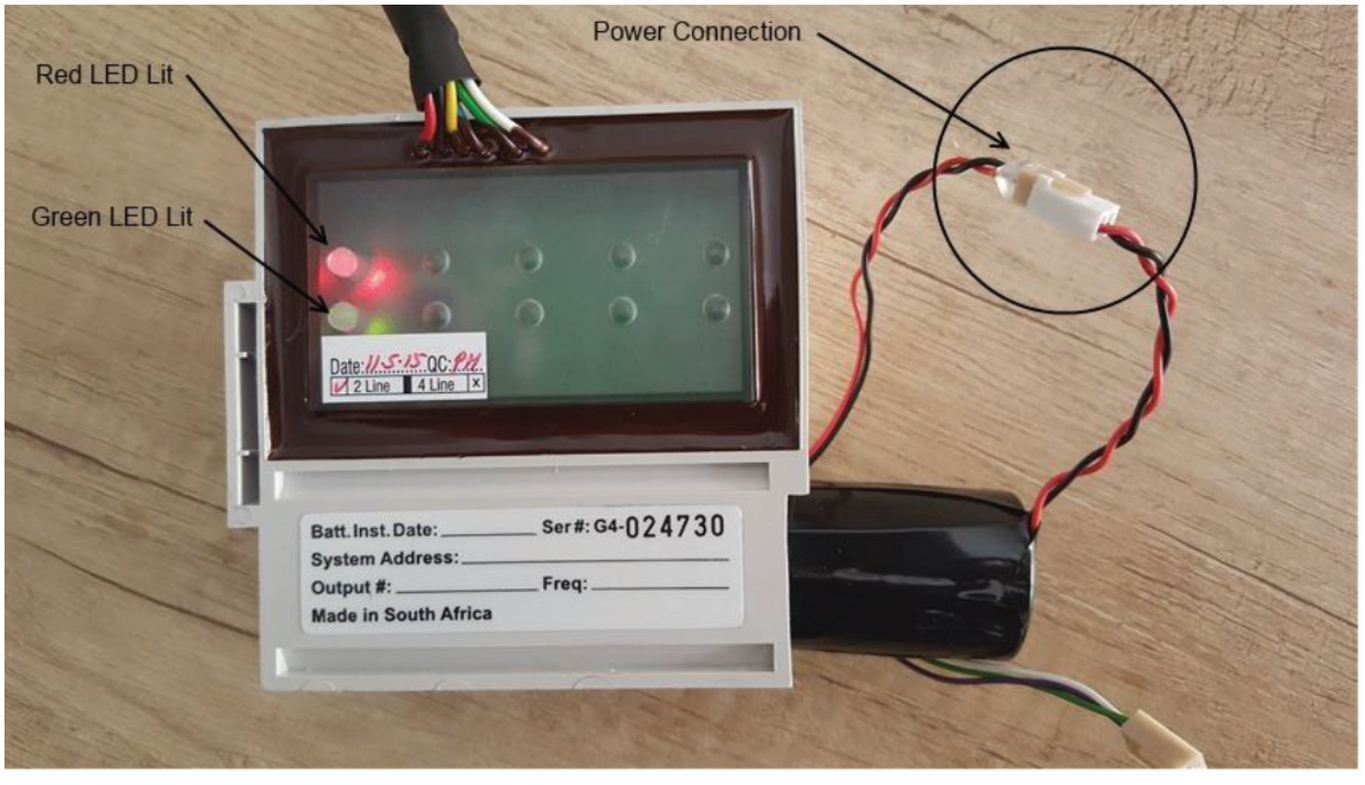


Figure 8

- You will observe that both the Red and the Green LED's will illuminate together.
- When the green LED extinguishes, an audible click will be heard from each of the solenoids connected to the receiver module as a reset of each output device takes place. Other output devices do not necessarily omit this audible clicking noise during the resetting procedure.
- The Red LED will remain on for approximately 2 to 3 minutes after the battery was reconnected.
- While the Red LED is illuminated and should a radio signal applicable to this receiver module (ID being the same as the transmitted signal), be received by the unit, the green LED will flash briefly.
- If data that pertains to one or more of the outputs has been received by the module, the output/s will be activated or deactivated dependant on the status requested. At this time the green LED will also flash briefly.
- The Red LED will extinguish after 2 to 3 minutes to conserve power consumption. No LED's can be observed after this time.
- Gently insert the battery along with the wires and connectors into the radio receiver modules battery compartment. Firmly secure the rubber plug into the receiver modules battery compartment making sure that the "D" is facing upwards and that the plug is fully inserted.

RESETTING THE RADIO RECEIVER MODULE

From time to time the system operator may wish to clean a solenoid valve/s or check on the condition of the radio receiver modules battery or simply reset the radio receiver module processor. The best way to achieve this is to reset the radio receiver module which is explained as follows:

- Open the battery housing on the receiver module by removing the rubber plug from the receiver modules battery compartment (Do not use any sharp instruments to achieve this).
- Gently extract the battery, battery cable and the programming cable out of the receiver modules battery compartment.
- Disconnect the battery connectors socket from the receiver modules connector plug.
- To perform a reset on the receiver module power needs to be fully removed. When the battery is unplugged it could take up to 60 minutes for power in the module to dissipate. To hasten this process it is possible to use a hand held programmer to reset the module however If you do not have a Hand Held Programmer available you will need to perform a manual reset.
- Bridge out the black wires terminal pin with the green wires terminal socket for about 2 seconds on the receiver module as shown in Figure 9.
- Referring to Figure 10, plug the battery connector socket into the radio receiver modules power connector plug (red and black wires).

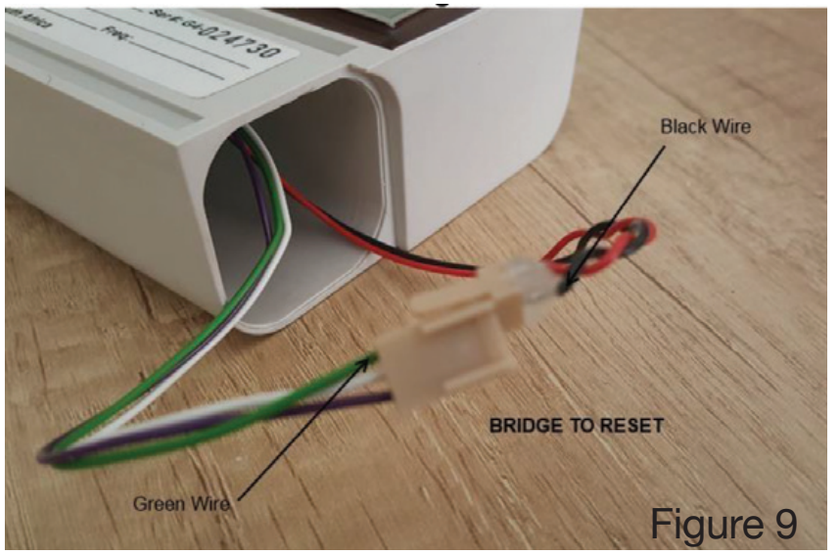


Figure 9

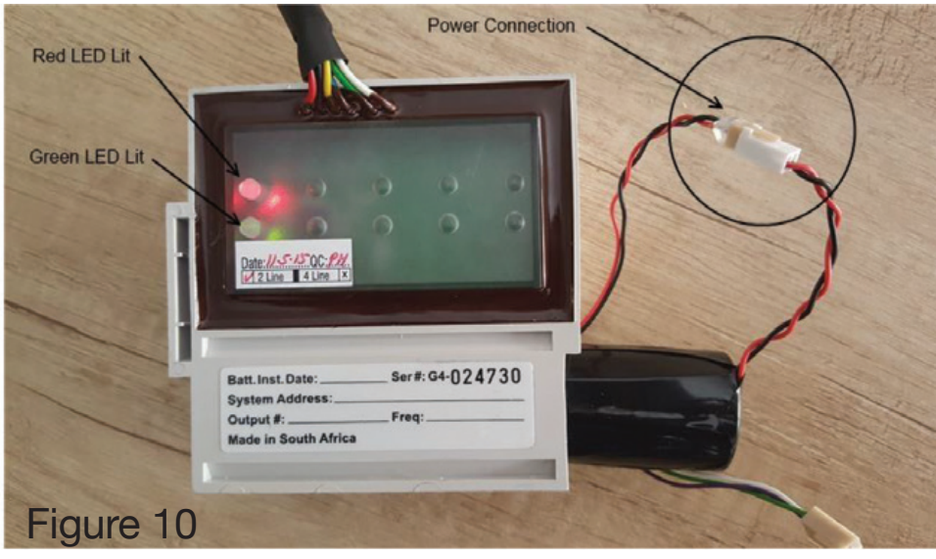


Figure 10

- You will observe that both the Red and the Green LED's will illuminate together.
- When the green LED extinguishes, an audible click will be heard from each of the solenoids connected to the receiver module as a reset of each output device takes place. Other output devices do not necessarily omit this audible clicking noise during the resetting procedure.
- The Red LED will remain on for approximately 5 minutes after the battery was reconnected.
- While the Red LED is illuminated and should a radio signal applicable to this receiver module (ID being the same as the transmitted signal), be received by the unit, the green LED will flash briefly.
- If data that pertains to one or more of the outputs has been received by the module, the output/s will be activated or

deactivated dependant on the status requested. At this time the green LED will also flash briefly.

- The Red LED will extinguish after 2 to 3 minutes to conserve power consumption. No LED's can be observed after this time.
- Gently insert the battery along with the wires and connectors into the radio receiver modules battery compartment. Firmly secure the rubber plug into the receiver modules battery compartment making sure that the "D" is facing upwards and that the plug is fully inserted.

GENERAL NOTES

- Do not drop the receiver module as this could lead to permanent damage to sensitive electronic components.
- Keep the receiver module in its original packaging until the unit is on site and ready to be installed. This provides optimum protection to the equipment during the transport process.
- Avoid exposing the module to high vibration and or shock as this can lead to permanent damage to the equipment.
- Do not attempt to modify the equipment or the electronics as this will deem the warranty void and may lead to permanent damage of the equipment.

Installation and Setup of the Galcon G5 Serial Transmitter

This guide relates to the installation and setup of the Galcon G5 Serial Transmitter module used in Point to Multi Point (PtMP) control systems that make use of serial communications. This guide applies to Galcon Serial Transmitter modules that support 433, 868 and 915MHz license free ISM wireless bands used in various regions around the globe.

NOTE!!! Before commencing with the installation, please read the following.

- Do not locate this equipment near high voltage power lines. Take special precautions to avoid any contact with high voltage power lines when installing this equipment.
- Avoid locating this equipment close to a roof structure.
- Avoid locating this equipment near dense foliage and vegetation

INSTALLING THE TRANSMITTERS ANTENNA AND THE ANTENNA CABLE

(Note!!! Antennae structures and designs may differ based on the frequency band being used)

It is best practice to mount the Transmitter Module and the system Antenna on a pole in free air space. The pole should be of a rigid construction with an outside diameter of between 30 and 50mm.

The equipment should be located on the pole as high as is practically possible above ground level. Different antennae can be used depending on the topography of the terrain where the system is located. For example it would be possible to make use of a stubby antenna in small scale system that only requires line of sight (LOS) coverage of a few hundred meters from the Transmitter Module. This document will focus on making use of an Omni directional dipole antennae which is the most common antennae used in point to multi point applications.

- Remove the antenna and the antenna's "U" bolt/s or mounting clamp from the packaging.
- Install the antenna at the top of the mounting pole with the cable and or cable connection facing downwards as shown in figure 11.
- Fit the washers provided with each U Bolt / Bolt and tighten the nuts accordingly without damaging the mounting pole.

Figure 11

- Referring to image above, connect the 1M RG58 antenna cable to the Antenna and loop the cable once (to allow for contraction and expansion) and fix the antenna cable to the post using a cable tie. Leave the other end of the cable loose for now.

INSTALLING THE SERIAL TRANSMITTER MODULE

- Remove the module from its packaging then remove the modules lid. The lids fasteners are spring loaded and need to be pushed and turned 90° anticlockwise simultaneously to release them.
- Install the transmitter modules stainless steel mounting plate using four M4 x 8mm pan head galvanized or stainless steel machine screws and four M4 nuts. Fit the mounting plate to the transmitter module using the four mounting holes provided in the corners of the box. See figure 12.
- Install the transmitter module at the top of the mounting pole, approximately 0.5m below the antenna with the cable glands

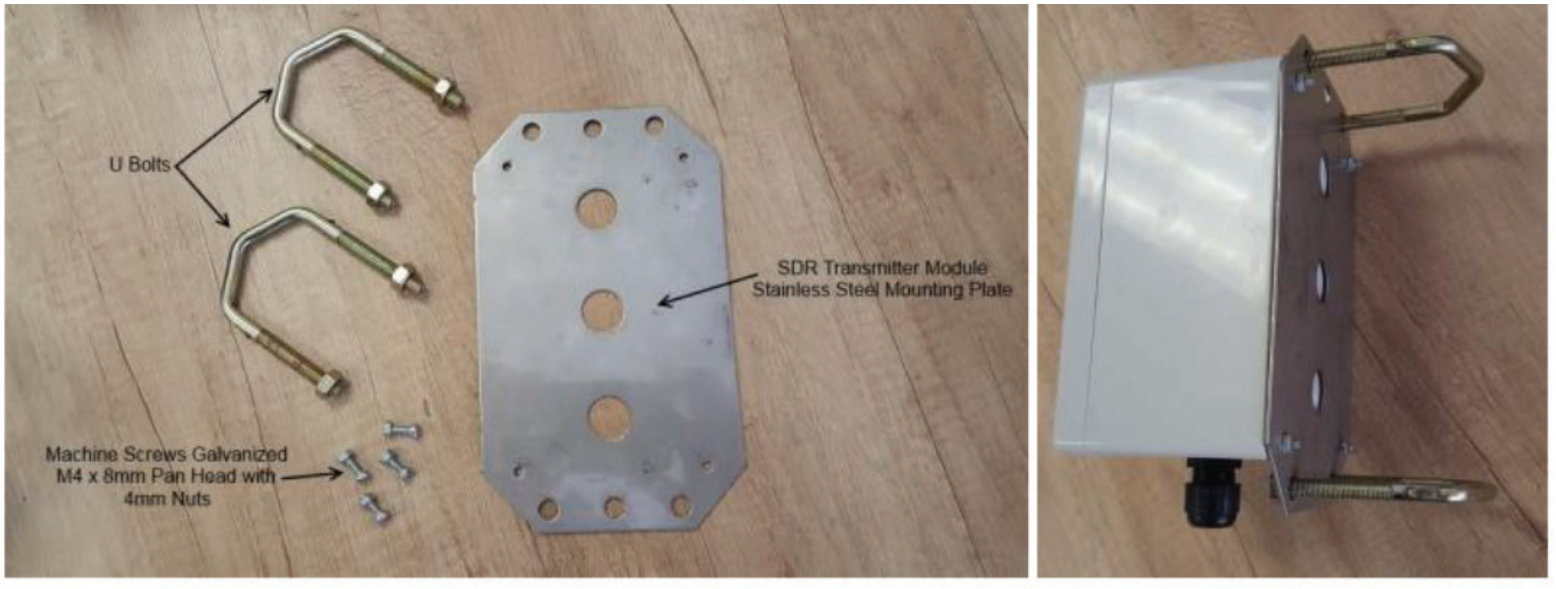
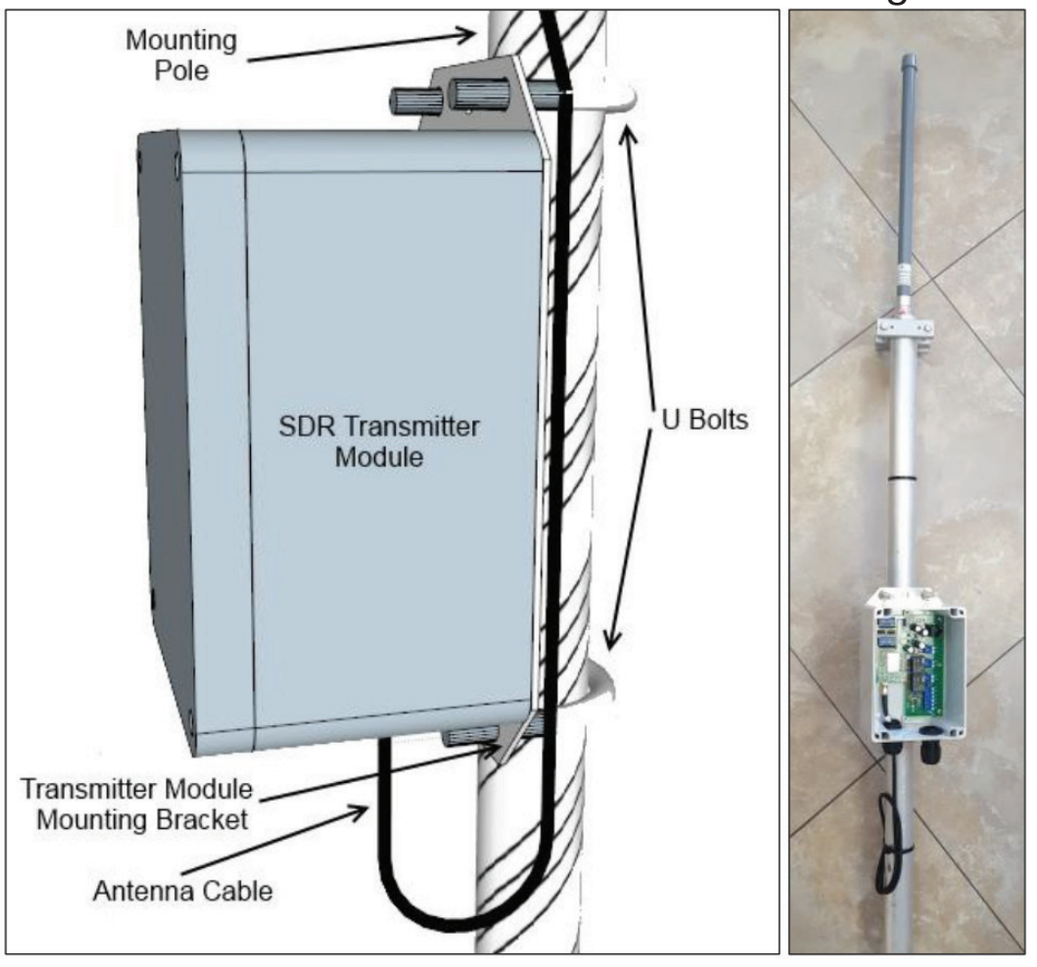


Figure 12

Figure 13

facing downwards. Pass the two U Bolts around the mounting pole and through the transmitter modules mounting bracket. Fit the washers and nuts and tighten the nuts. See figure 13.

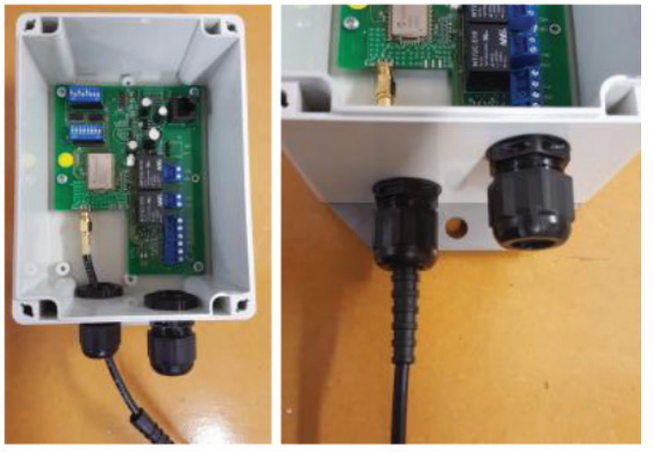


- Extract the Cable Glands to be found inside the module and remove the wrapping. Install each Cable Glands into the holes provided in the base of the module as seen in the image figure 14.
- Feed the antenna cable through the lower cable gland and fasten the SMA connector to the transmitter board as shown in figure 15. Push the protection boot down through the cable gland and tighten the glands compression fitting around the boot to create a water tight connection.

Figure 14

- Disassemble the right hand upper cable gland by removing the compression nut, the split rubber insert and the rubber seal. Pass the one end of the Ethernet (LAN) cable through the cable glands compression nut, the rubber seal and the cable gland. Fit the split rubber insert around the Ethernet (LAN) cable and insert this into the cable gland.
- Plug the RJ45 connector on the end of the (one to one) Ethernet (LAN) cable into the socket on the transmitter modules board. Allow the Ethernet (LAN) cable to take a gradual bend then tighten the compression nut onto the cable gland to form a weatherproof seal. See figure 16.

Figure 15



Power to the Transmitter Module is supplied via the Ethernet (LAN) cable. Make sure the power is off to the Transmitter Module then carry out the following the dip switch settings

Figure 16

Dip Switch SW1 is used to set the System ID. This System ID must match the System ID being used by the radio receiver modules in the same control system. The System ID can be set in the range from 0 to 255 using binary. The dip switch numbers conform to the following binary numbers

SW1.1 = 128
SW1.2 = 64
SW1.3 = 32
SW1.4 = 16
SW1.5 = 8
SW1.6 = 4
SW1.7 = 2
SW1.8 = 1

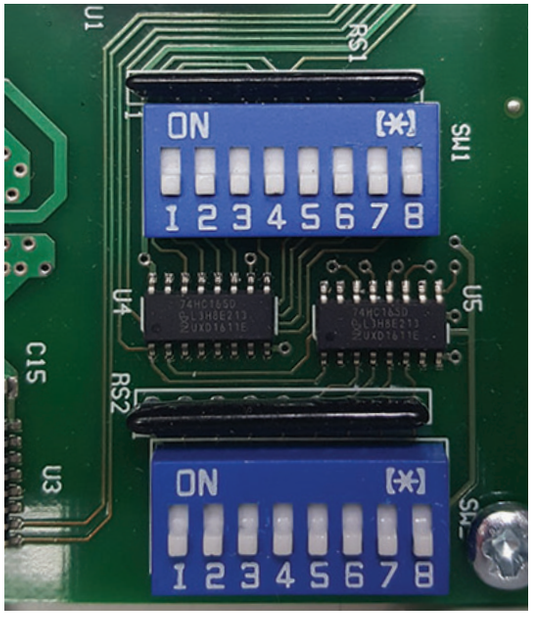


Figure 17

E.g. In order to set a System ID of 119, switches 1.2 (64), 1.3 (32), 1.4 (16), 1.6 (4), 1.7 (2) and 1.8 (1) must be on and the others off. This setting is thus 64 + 32 + 16 + 4 + 2 + 1 = 119
Systems with duplicated System ID's should not be located within a 50km radius of each other. It is advisable to log the GPS coordinates of each system installed for future record keeping.
If the number of outputs being used by this Transmitter Module exceeds 128 (as set using Dip Switch 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3) a second ID which is one value greater will automatically be set in the module for all outputs greater than 129. For example if the system ID is set as 119 on Dip Switch 1, the next system ID for output 129 and greater will

be set to 120. Radio receivers that belong to this second system will need to be set to system ID 120 and valve outputs numbers would be set from 1 to 128. Output 1 in system with ID 120 is in fact output 129, output 2 would therefore be 130 and so on.

Dip Switch SW2 is used to set the number of outputs to be controlled by the Transmitter Module, the Serial Data Baud Rate and the Radio Channel to be used.

Switches 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3 are used to set the Number of Outputs the Transmitter Module will service as set out in the table below

System ID	Switch 2.1	Switch 2.2	Switch 2.3	Number of Outputs
This system ID is set using Dip Switch bank 1 (e.g. ID11)	Off (0)	Off (0)	Off (0)	32
	Off (0)	Off (0)	On (1)	64
	Off (0)	On (1)	Off (0)	96
	Off (0)	On (1)	On (1)	128
This System ID is always one greater than the ID set on Dip Switch 1	On (1)	Off (0)	Off (0)	160
	On (1)	Off (0)	On (1)	192
	On (1)	On (1)	Off (0)	224
	On (1)	On (1)	On (1)	256

Switch 2.4 is used to set the Serial Data Communications Baud Rate the Transmitter Module requires for communication with other control devices. Switch settings are set out in the table below -

Switch 2.4	Baud Rate
Off (0)	1200
On (1)	19200

Switch 2.4 should be set to “Off (0)” when operating with the Galcon G5 Parallel System.

Switch 2.5, 2.6, 2.7 and 2.8 are used to set the Radio Channel the system will make use of. Switch settings are set out in the table below

Switch 2.5	Switch 2.6	Switch 2.7	Switch 2.7	Channel Selected
Off (0)	Off (0)	Off (0)	On (1)	1
Off (0)	Off (0)	On (1)	Off (0)	2
Off (0)	Off (0)	On (1)	On (1)	3
Off (0)	On (1)	Off (0)	Off (0)	4
Off (0)	On (1)	Off (0)	On (1)	5
Off (0)	On (1)	On (1)	Off (0)	6

Off (0)	On (1)	On (1)	On (1)	7
On (1)	Off (0)	Off (0)	Off (0)	8
On (1)	Off (0)	Off (0)	On (1)	9
On (1)	Off (0)	On (1)	Off (0)	10
On (1)	Off (0)	On (1)	On (1)	11
On (1)	On (1)	Off (0)	Off (0)	12
On (1)	On (1)	Off (0)	On (1)	13
On (1)	On (1)	On (1)	Off (0)	14
On (1)	On (1)	On (1)	On (1)	15

Note!!! When using the 915MHz transmitter module a total of 15 channels (1 to 15) are available. This is restricted to a maximum of 10 channels (1 to 10) when using 868 or 433MHz transmitter modules

Installation the AC Input Module

This guide relates to the installation of the Galcon G5 16 Line AC Input Module and the interfacing of this module to the Galcon G5 Serial Transmitter module used in Point to Multi Point (PtMP) control systems.

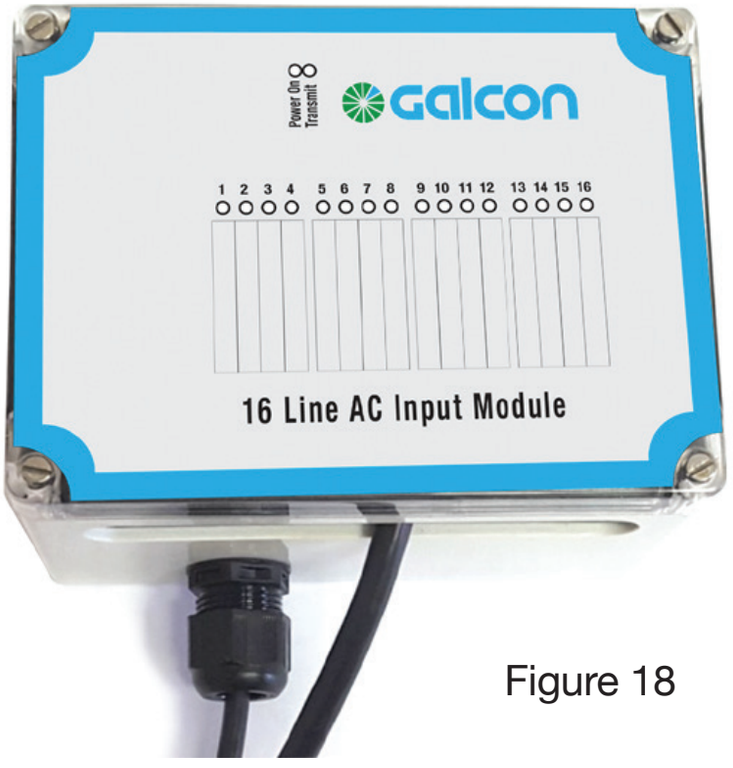


Figure 18

INSTALLING THE AC INPUT MODULE

- Remove the module's lid, which holds the AC Input Board. The lids fasteners are spring loaded and need to be pushed and turned 90° anticlockwise simultaneously to release them.
- Remove the Cable Glands from their individual holes in the base

Figure 19

of module and rotate them to face downwards as shown in figure 19.

- Fix the base of the module with the cable glands facing downwards to a firm flat surface using suitable screws. Use the four mounting holes provided in the corners of the box. Dimensions for these holes are shown in figure 20.

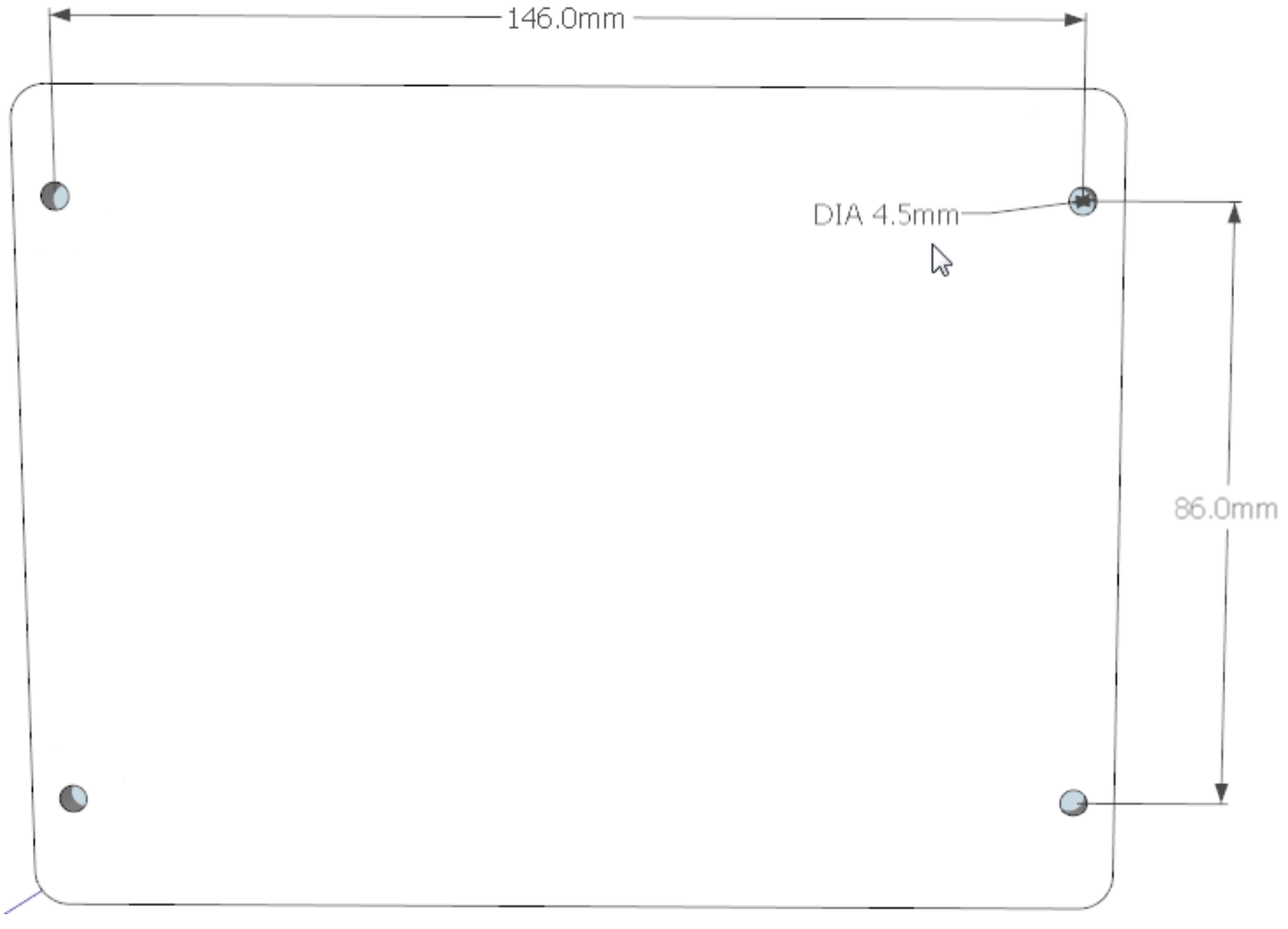
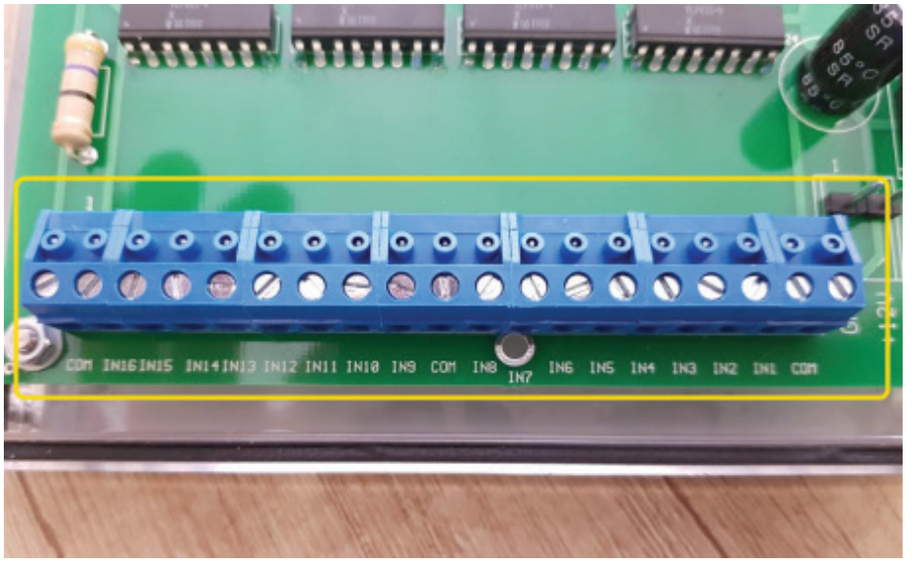


Figure 20

- Wire the 24VAC system outputs to the row of input connection terminals as per in Figure 21 next page 24VAC live input terminals are numbered IN1 to IN16 and the 24VAC common input

terminals are marked as COM on the board. There are 3 COM



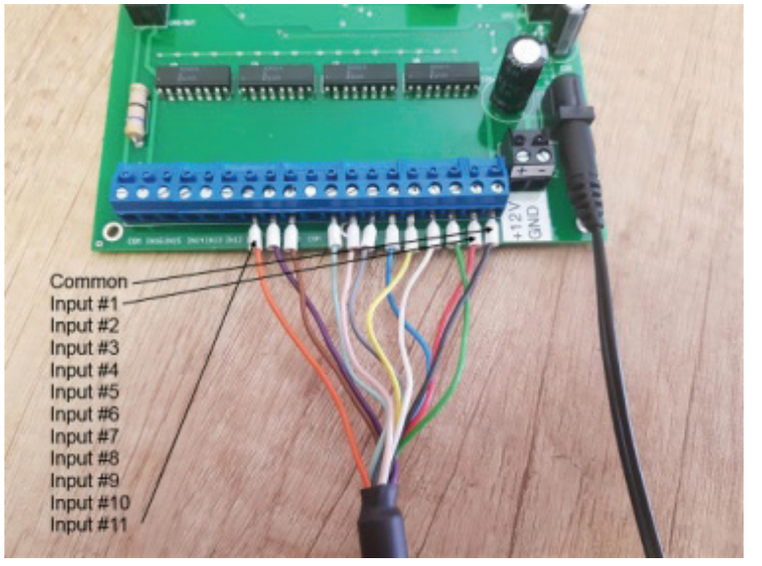
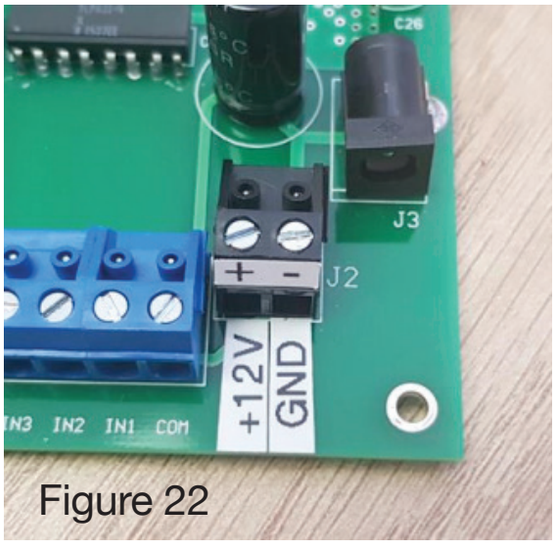
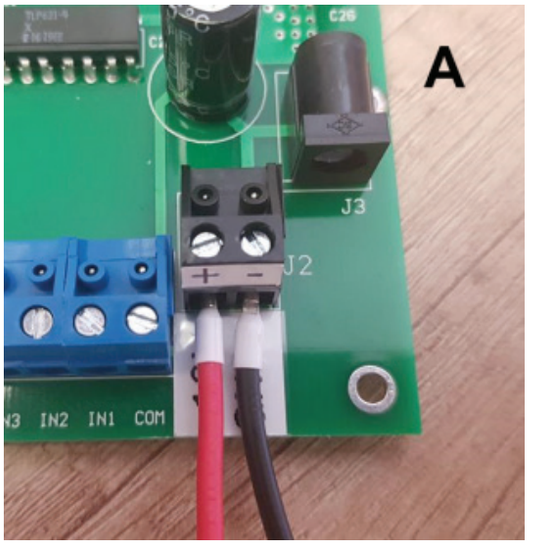


Figure 21

- This module requires a 12VDC power source and has been equipped with a terminal block that can accommodate a positive and negative wire or a DC adaptor socket that can accommodate a DC adaptor plug. Wire the 12VDC power supply (1A minimum) to the 12VDC power supply terminals (as per image “A” in figure 22) making sure that polarity is correct. Alternatively, connect a DC plug into the DC adaptor socket located on the board (as per image “B” below). The DC adaptors socket polarity is 





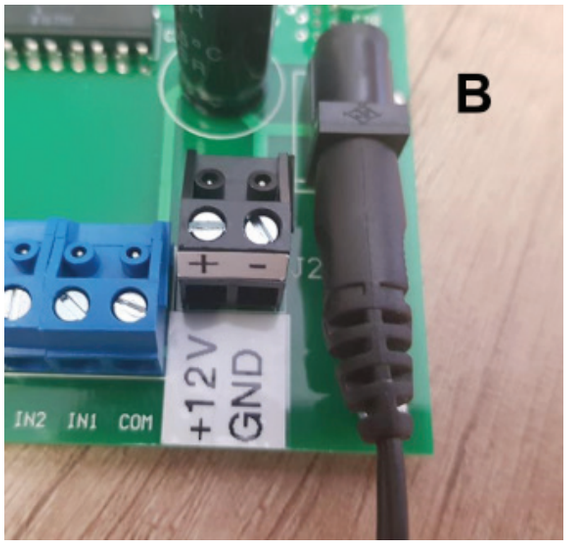


Figure 22

- Disassemble the middle cable gland by removing the compression nut, the split rubber insert and the rubber seal. Pass the one end of the Ethernet cable through the cable glands compression nut, the rubber seal and the cable gland. Fit the split rubber insert around the Ethernet cable and insert this into the cable gland. See figure 23.

Figure 23

- Plug the RJ45 connector on the end of the one to one Ethernet (LAN) cable that is connected to the Serial Transmitter Module into the socket on the AC Input Modules board. Allow the Ethernet cable to take a gradual bend then tighten the compression nut onto the cable gland to form a weatherproof seal.

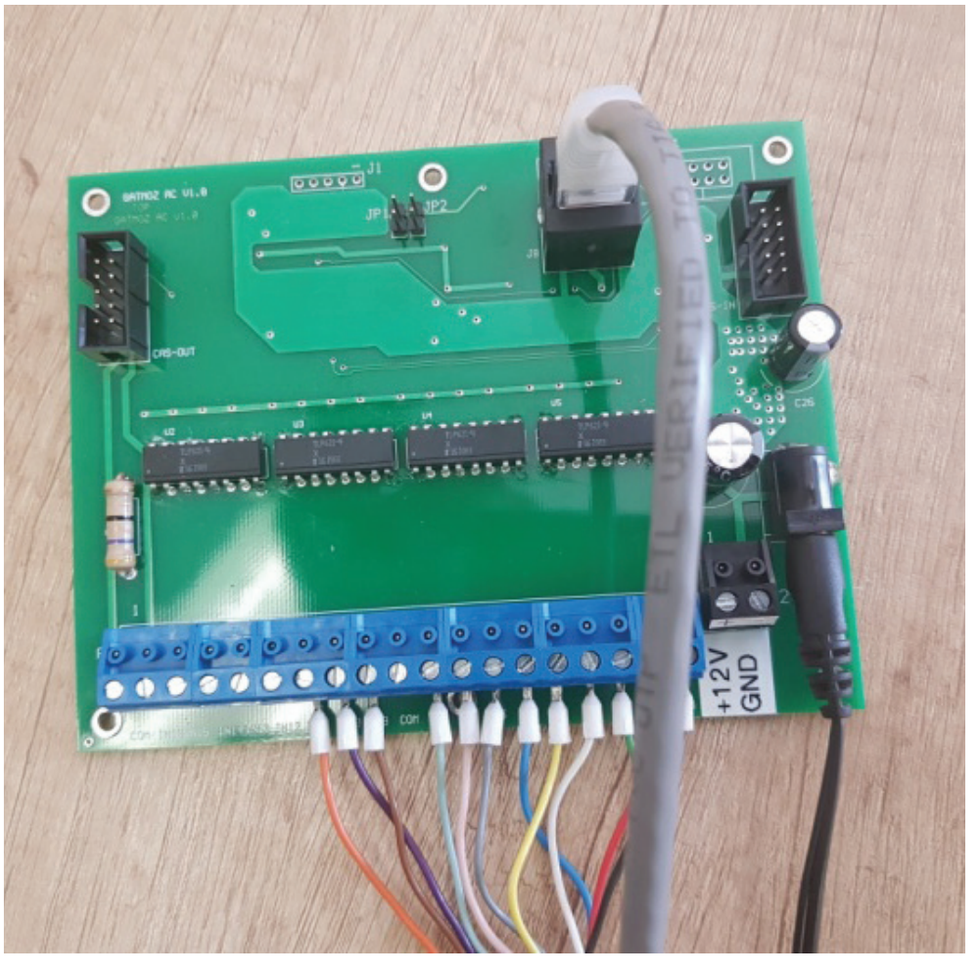


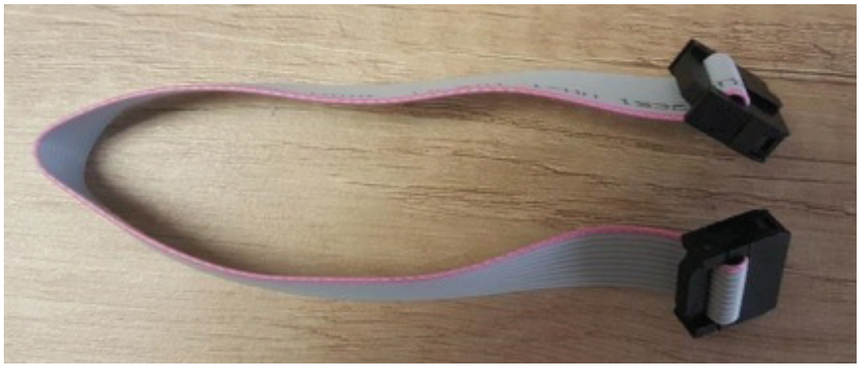
Figure 24

- Replace and fasten the lid of the AC Input Module.

CASCADING AC INPUT MODULES FOR MORE THAN 8 OUTPUT OPERATION

Up to four AC Input Modules can be linked to each other to extend the number of systems outputs to a maximum of 64.

- Using a 10 way (one to one) ribbon cable fitted with 10 way locating headers plugs (as seen in figure 25), connect one end of this cable to the CAS OUT port on the module that will control outputs 1 to 16 and the other end of the cable to CAS IN on the module that will control outputs 17 to 32 as seen in figure 25.



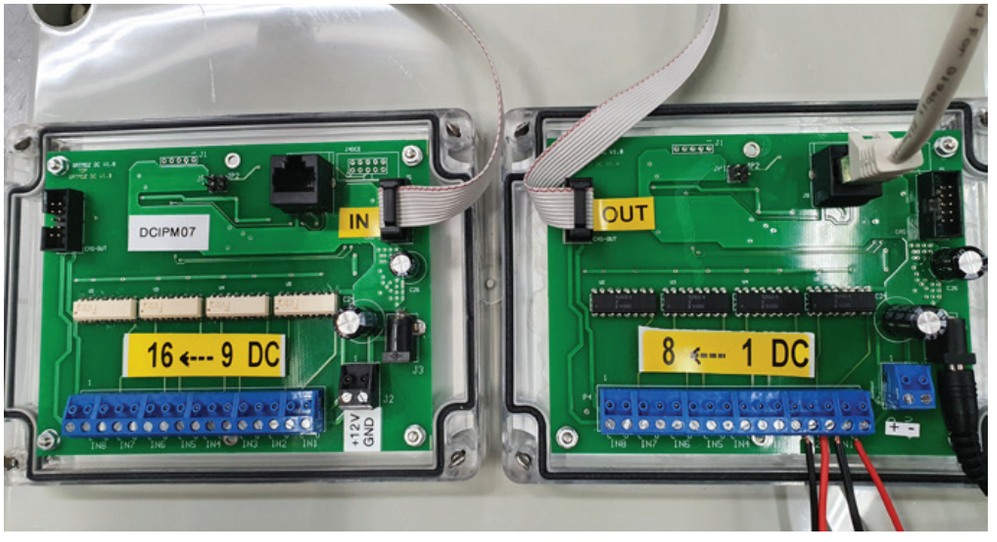


Figure 25

- Additional module can be added to the chain in the same manner using another ribbon cable between the CAS OUT port of module 2 to the CAS IN port on module 3 and so on.

OPERATING THE SYSTEM

- Apply 12VDC power to the AC Input Module.
- At power up, both the Power and Transmit LED will flash twice on the AC Input Module. The Power LED will remain on as long as this module has power.

- At power up, both LED's (LD1 and LD2) in the Serial Transmitter module will flash twice and go off.
- The Serial Transmitter Module will not transmit for around 50 seconds after power has been applied.
- Wait 1 minute then activate an output on the AC Input Module by sending a 24 VAC signal from the AC controller. This signal must carry a voltage ≥16VAC but ≤26VAC and must be on permanently while the output is active.
- When a change in an outputs state takes place on the AC Input Module, the transmit LED will flash once (instantaneously) at the time of this status change. In other words if an output is activated or deactivated, this LED will flash once when this change takes place. Note that this LED will not remain on all the time.
- When a change in output status takes place on the AC Input Module the systems status is sent to the Serial Transmitter Module via the inter connecting Ethernet cable (LAN). The Serial Transmitter Module will transmit the new status to the field and during this transmission LED LD1 will illuminate for around 5 to 8 seconds.
- If a change in output status takes place on the AC Input Module immediately after a transmission has taken place on the Serial Transmitter Module, the new system output status may not be transmitted immediately and may be delayed by up to 15

seconds. This is a built in precautionary measure to avoid clogging the radio frequency.

- When the Serial Transmitter Module receives a new system output status, the module will transmit this new status several times (3 to 4 times) in rapid succession (about 15 to 25 seconds intervals). If no change in output state occurs a period of around 4 to 5 minutes will elapse before a further series (3 to 4 times) of transmissions in rapid succession (about 15 to 25 seconds intervals) takes place.
- The system is now ready for normal operation.

Installation the DC Pulse Input Module

- This guide relates to the installation of the Galcon G5 8 Line DC Pulse Input Module and the interfacing of this module to the G5 Serial Transmitter module used in Point to Multi Point (PtMP) control systems.

Figure 26

INSTALLING THE DC PULSE INPUT MODULEX

Remove the module's lid, which holds the DC Pulse Input Board. The lids fasteners are spring loaded and need to be pushed and turned 90° anticlockwise simultaneously to release them.

- Remove the Cable Glands from their individual holes in the base of module and rotate them to face downwards as shown in the image below.

Figure 27

- Fix the base of the module with the cable glands facing downwards to a firm flat surface using suitable screws. Use the four mounting holes provided in the corners of the box. Dimensions for these holes are shown in figure 28.

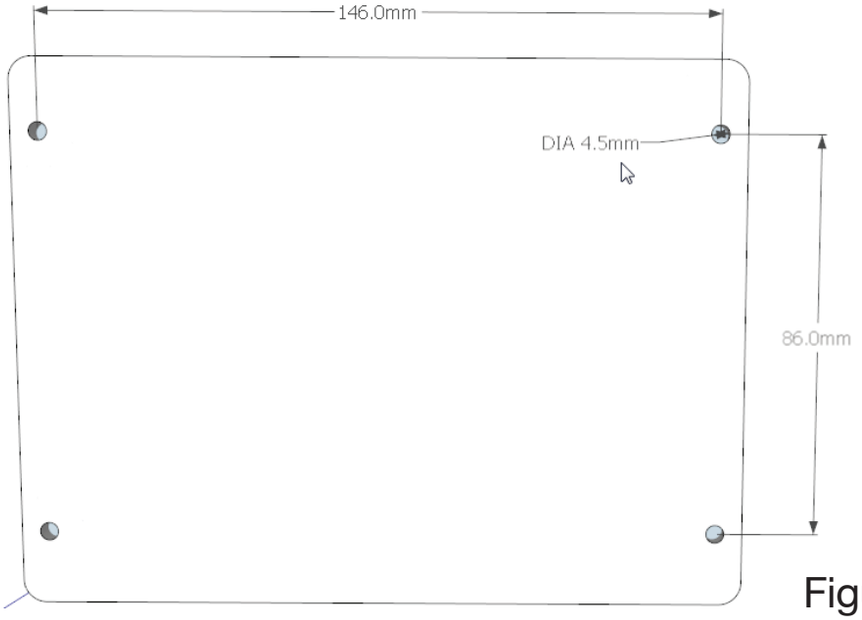
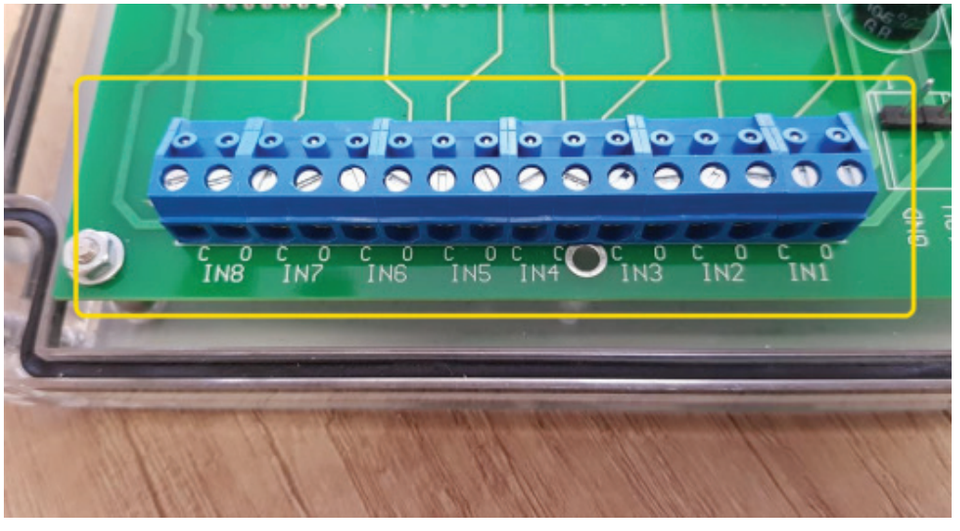
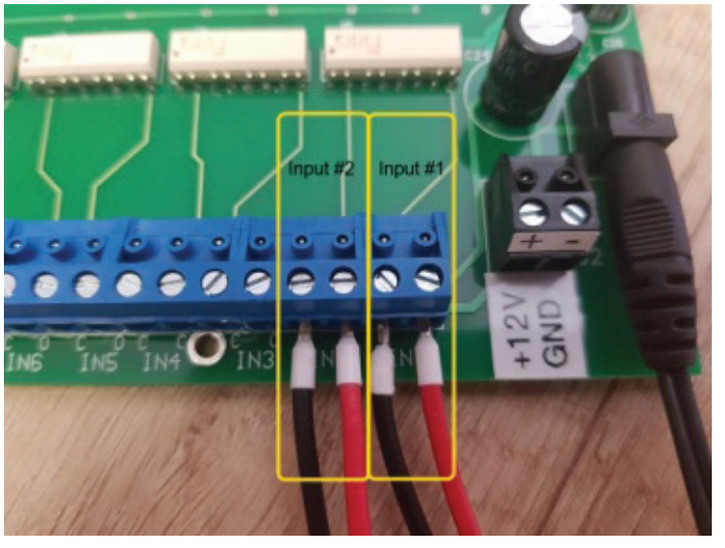


Figure 28

- Wire the DC latch system outputs to the row of input connection terminals as per the images in figure 29.

Figure 29





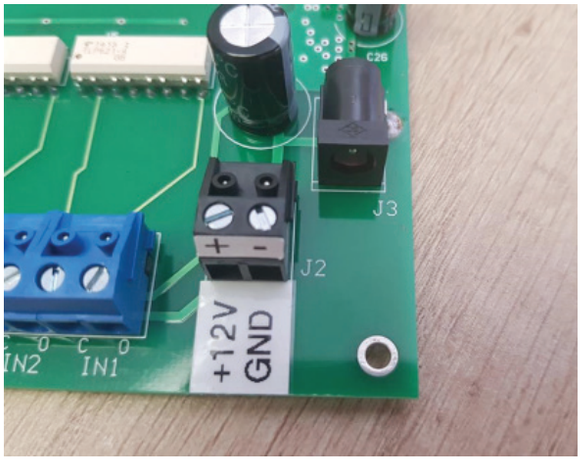
The output/input connection terminals should be wired as per the table below.

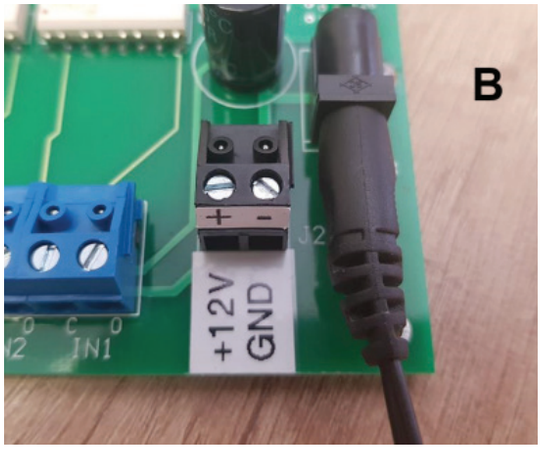
Wire Output 1 on Controller to Input 1 “IN1” on Module	O = Open
	C = Close
Wire Output 2 on Controller to Input 2 “IN2” on Module	O = Open
	C = Close
Wire Output 3 on Controller to Input 3 “IN3” on Module	O = Open
	C = Close
Wire Output 4 on Controller to Input 4 “IN4” on Module	O = Open
	C = Close
Wire Output 5 on Controller to Input 5 “IN5” on Module	O = Open
	C = Close
Wire Output 6 on Controller to Input 6 “IN6” on Module	O = Open
	C = Close
Wire Output 7 on Controller to Input 7 “IN7” on Module	O = Open
	C = Close
Wire Output 8 on Controller to Input 8 “IN8” on Module	O = Open
	C = Close

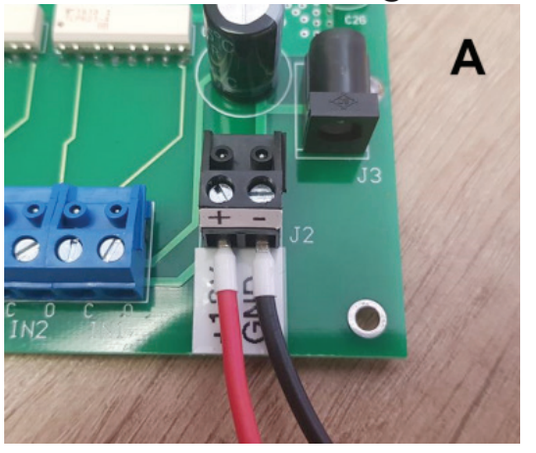
- This module requires a 12VDC power source and has been equipped with a terminal block that can accommodate a positive

and negative wire or a DC adaptor socket that can accommodate a DC adaptor plug. Wire the 12VDC power supply (1A minimum) to the 12VDC power supply terminals (as per image “A” below) making sure that polarity is correct. Alternatively, connect a DC plug into the DC adaptor socket located on the board (as per image “B” below). The DC adaptors socket polarity is 

Figure 30







- Disassemble the middle cable gland by removing the compression nut, the split rubber insert and the rubber seal. Pass the one end of the Ethernet cable through the cable glands compression nut, the rubber seal and the cable gland. Fit the split rubber insert around the Ethernet cable and insert this into the cable gland.
  See figure 31.

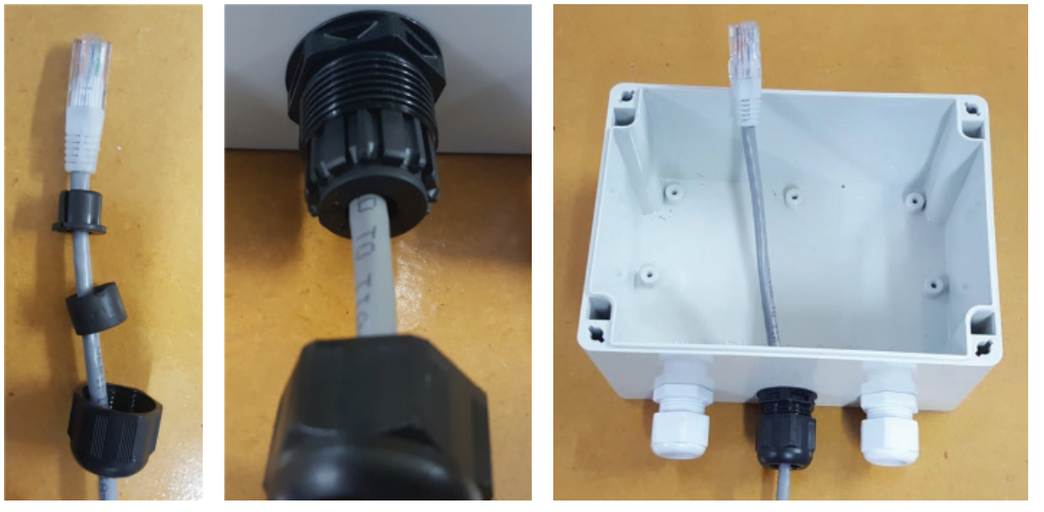


Figure 31

- Plug the RJ45 connector on the end of the one to one Ethernet (LAN) cable that is connected to the Serial Transmitter Module into the socket on the DC Pulse Input Modules board. Allow the Ethernet cable to take a gradual bend then tighten the compression nut onto the cable gland to form a weatherproof seal.

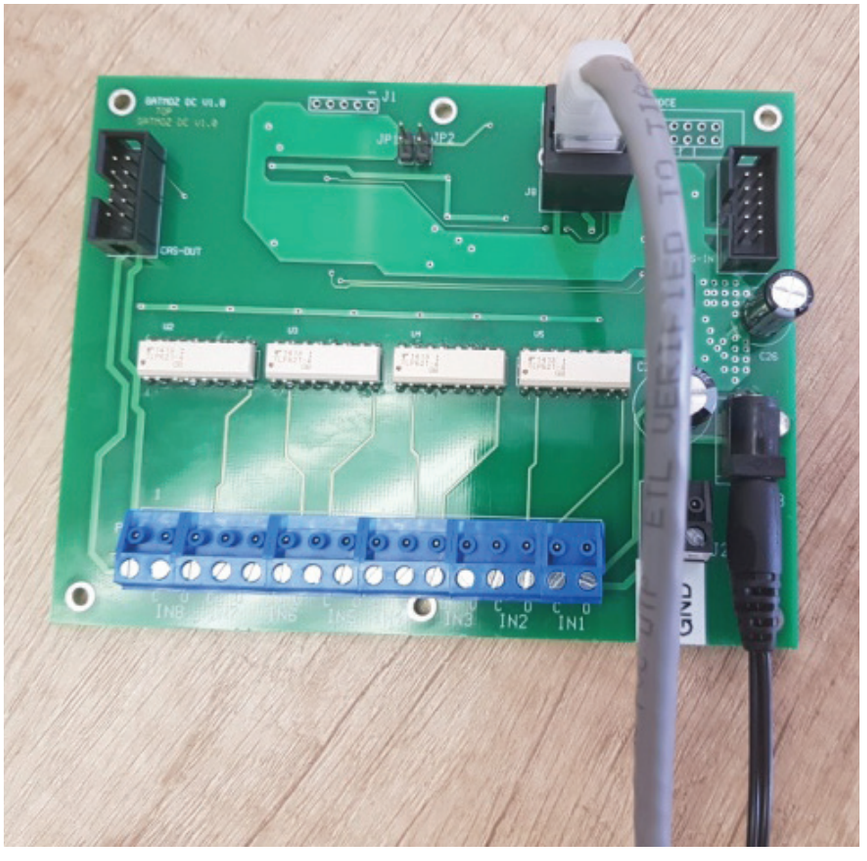


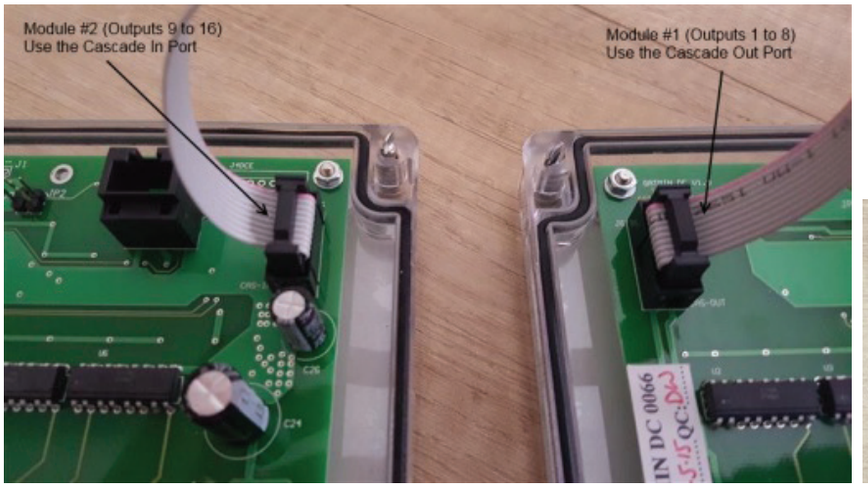
Figure 32

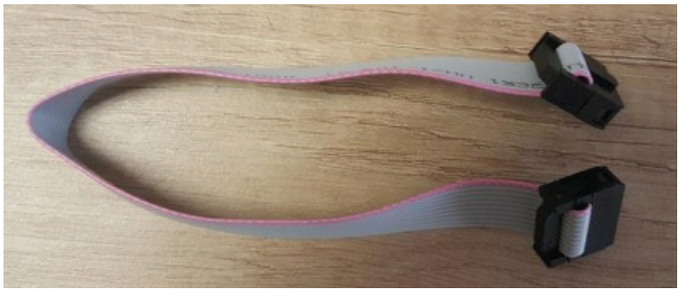
- Replace and fasten the lid of the DC Pulse Input Module.

CASCADING DC PULSE INPUT MODULES FOR MORE THAN 8 OUTPUT OPERATION

Up to four DC Pulse Input Modules can be linked to each other to extend the number of systems outputs to a maximum of 32.

- Using a 10 way (one to one) ribbon cable fitted with 10 way locating headers plugs (as seen in figure 33), connect one end of this cable to the CAS OUT port on the module that will control outputs 1 to 8 and the other end of the cable to CAS IN on the module that will control outputs 9 to 16 as seen below.





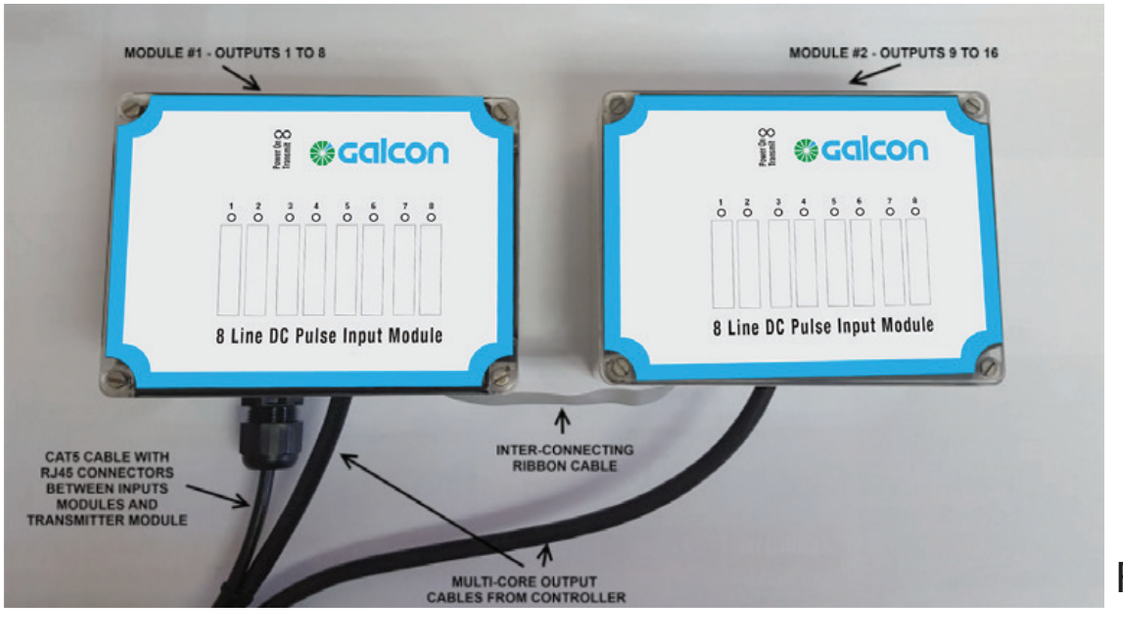


Figure 33

- Additional module can be added to the chain in the same manner using another ribbon cable between the CAS OUT port of module 2 to the CAS IN port on module 3 and so on.

OPERATING THE SYSTEM

Apply 12VDC power to the DC Pulse Input Module.

- At power up, both the Power and Transmit LED will flash twice on the DC Pulse Input Module. The Power LED will remain on as long as this module has power.
- At power up, both LED's (LD1 and LD2) in the Serial Transmitter module will flash twice and go off.
- The Serial Transmitter Module will not transmit for around 50 seconds after power has been applied.
- Wait 1 minute then activate an output on the DC Pulse Input Module by sending a pulse from the DC controller. The pulse must carry a voltage of ≥6VDC but ≤20VDC and must be 50mSec in length or longer. You may be required to swap the input wires to correct the switching polarity if this was not wired correctly from the outset.
- When a change in output state takes place on the DC Pulse Input Module, the transmit LED will flash once (instantaneously) at the time of this status change. In other words if an output is activated or deactivated, this LED will flash once when this change takes place. Note that this LED will not remain on all the time.

- When a change in output status takes place on the DC Pulse Input Module the systems status is sent to the Serial Transmitter Module via the inter connecting Ethernet cable (LAN). The Serial Transmitter Module will transmit the new status to the field and during this transmission LED LD1 will illuminate for around 5 to 8 seconds.
- If a change in output status takes place on the DC Pulse Input Module immediately after a transmission has taken place on the Serial Transmitter Module, the new system output status may not be transmitted immediately and may be delayed by up to 15 seconds. This is a built in precautionary measure to avoid clogging the radio frequency.
- When the Serial Transmitter Module receives a new system output status, the module will transmit this new status several times (3 to 4 times) in rapid succession (about 15 to 25 seconds intervals). If no change in output state occurs a period of around 4 to 5 minutes will elapse before a further series (3 to 4 times) of transmissions in rapid succession (about 15 to 25 seconds intervals) takes place.
- The system is now ready for normal operation.

AT1142.1

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