



SHORT RANGE WIRELESS SWITCH SYSTEM INSTALLATION ASSISTANCE GUIDE

1. Check the programming and code settings.

- The default program settings for the SRWSS are Transmitter Mode 1 (2 second transmission repeat) and Receiver Mode 3 (10 second off delay).
- Check these settings by removing the enclosure covers of the transmitter and receiver.
- Visually check the dipswitch and trim pot settings.
- The transmitter's two-position dip switches should both be in the off position and the trim pot rotated completely counter clockwise
- The receiver's four-position dipswitch should only have the #2 switch in the on position and the trim pot rotated completely in the clockwise direction.
- For other application configurations see installation guide.

2. Finding a Ground Plane

- The antenna-mounting bracket requires a ground plane.
- The best way to provide a ground is to drive a copper rod into the earth and run a ground wire from the rod to the mounting bracket.
- If this is not possible you can run a ground wire from the mounting bracket to any metal structure that is imbedded into the earth.
- If there are not metal structures nearby and you cannot imbed a copper rod into the earth, then you can run a ground wire to the ground wire for your power source. However, if the power source is common to the receiver and other frequency generating devices (these devices are discussed later), then you may experience some interference.
- It is always best for the transmitter and receiver to have a their own dedicated ground planes.

3. Eliminating incoming power issues with the use of a 12V DC Battery.

- Your incoming power may be a source of interference.
- Test this by connecting a 12V DC Battery with correct polarity to the Receivers' incoming power source in place of the IDEC Transformer.
- Connecting the 12V DC Battery will eliminate any frequency noise being received through the public utility connection.
- Inline power filters, linear power supplies, or solar power may be required in the event public utilities supply range-limiting interference.

4. Locating interfering frequency sources and devices.

- **Public utility power pole transformers.**
- **Ham /CB / AM Radio transmission antenna towers.**
- **High-tension power lines.**
- **Above ground pump motors, pivot drive motors, Variable speed drives.**
- **High voltage power panels.**
- **Military ECM (Electronic Counter Measures), is a military base near by? If so above normal interference may be experienced.**
- **Place your Antenna 10 to 40 feet away from any of the above frequency emitting devices device.**
- **The Antenna may be located up to 100 feet away from the receiver with RG-58 50 ohm impedance cable. If a further distance is required RG-8 50 ohm impedance cable should be used. Coax cable can be obtained from Remote Control Technology.**

5. Final antenna mounting

- **Insure that the location for the final placement of the receiver antenna mount is producing the desired readout on the signal analyzer.**
- **Mount the Antenna in a location that does not have any signal obstructions such as chain link fence, metal or steel reinforced concrete buildings. While the signal does not require line of sight, it will have difficulty transmitting through these materials.**
- **The antenna needs to be placed at a higher elevation then any obstructions with signal absorbing blocking or reflecting type characteristics.**
- **DO NOT REMOVE THE FIBER SPACER IN THE MOUNTING BRACKET! It is required that it be placed with the small diameter step in the mount bracket hole between the mount bracket and antenna so that it isolates the center conductor from contact to the bracket. The bracket also requires an earth ground to direct un-wanted signal interference to ground (discussed earlier).**
- **The Antenna should be mounted vertically (note: it can be mounted upside down).**
- **Excess coax cable must be laid out in a strait line or S shaped fashion as not to cross over its self. Looping of the cable will create a choke point and restrict the signal range.**

6. Connecting alternate power supply to Transmitter

- **In certain circumstances public utilities may not be available.**
- **An alternative source of 12V DC power such as; solar, battery, or generator may be substituted (turn-key solar panel kits can be obtained from Remote Control Technology).**
- **Caution! When using alternate sources of power, be sure that they are regulated so as not to subject the transmitter circuitry to an over current condition.**

7. Built-in Relay

- **The SRWSS Receivers comes with a built-in relay.**
- **This relay is an Single Pull Double Throw class C with a contact rating of 5 amps @ 250V AC.**
- **If you are connecting a device with larger power requirements, it is necessary to use an additional relay or contactor to avoid damaging the receiver circuitry.**