

## Datasheet

Sure Cross® Performance embeddable board modules provide connectivity where traditional wired connections are not possible or are cost prohibitive. Wireless networks are formed around a Gateway, which acts as the wireless network master device, and one or more Nodes. Sure Cross Performance embeddable board modules communicate with all Sure Cross Performance radios.



- Wireless industrial I/O device with two sinking discrete inputs, two NMOS discrete outputs, two 0 to 20 mA analog inputs, and two switch power outputs
- Selectable transmit power levels of 250 mW or 1 Watt for 900 MHz models and 65 mW for 2.4 GHz models
- *FlexPower*® power options allow for 10 V DC to 30 V DC, solar, and battery power sources for low power applications.
- DIP switches for user configuration
- Frequency Hopping Spread Spectrum (FHSS) technology ensures reliable data delivery
- Transceivers provide bidirectional communication between the Gateway and Node, including fully acknowledged data transmission

For additional information, updated documentation, and a list of accessories, refer to Banner Engineering's website, [www.bannerengineering.com](http://www.bannerengineering.com).

## Models

| Models               | Frequency        | Inputs and Outputs                              |
|----------------------|------------------|---|
| <b>DX80N9X2S-PB1</b> | 900 MHz ISM Band | Inputs: Two NPN discrete. two 0–20 mA analog    |
| <b>DX80N2X2S-PB1</b> | 2.4 GHz ISM Band | Outputs: Two NMOS discrete<br>Switch Power: Two |

## Configuration Instructions

### Setting Up Your Wireless Network

To set up and install your wireless network, follow these steps.

For complete instructions, including binding, configuration, installation, weatherproofing, device menu maps, troubleshooting, and a list of accessories, refer to Sure Cross® Wireless I/O Network Instruction Manual (p/n [132607](#))

1. Disconnect the power from your Sure Cross devices.
2. Configure the DIP switches of all devices. DIP switch configurations are always listed in the product's datasheet.
3. If your device has I/O, connect the sensors to the Sure Cross devices. Available I/O is always listed in the product's datasheet. If your device does not have I/O, skip this step.
4. Refer to the wiring diagrams to apply power to all devices.
  - For housed models, the Gateway's LED 1 is solid green and the Node's LED 2 flashes red to indicate there is no radio link to the Gateway.
  - For board-level models, the Gateway's LED is solid green and the Node's LED flashes red to indicate there is no radio link to the Gateway.
5. Form the wireless network by binding the Nodes to the Gateway.
6. Observe the LED behavior to verify the devices are communicating with each other.
  - For housed models, the Gateway's LED 1 is solid green and the Node's LED 1 flashes green to indicate it is communicating with the Gateway.
  - For board-level models, the Gateway's LED is solid green and the Node's LED flashes green to indicate it is communicating with the Gateway.
7. Configure any I/O points to use the sensors connected to the Sure Cross devices.
8. Conduct a site survey between the Gateway and Nodes.
9. Install your wireless sensor network components.



## Configure the DIP Switches

Before changing DIP switch positions, disconnect the power. Any changes made to the DIP switches are not recognized until after power is cycled to the device.

For devices powered by batteries integrated into the housing, triple-click button 2, then double-click button 2 to reset the device without removing the battery.

For parameters not set using the DIP switches, use the configuration software to make configuration changes. For parameters set using the DIP switches, the DIP switch positions override any changes made using the configuration software.

### DIP Switch Settings

| Device Settings  | Switches |      |   |      |      |      |   |   |
|--|----------|------|---|------|------|------|---|---|
|  | 1        | 2    | 3 | 4    | 5    | 6    | 7 | 8 |
| Transmit power level (900 MHz): 1 W (30 dBm)                             | OFF*     |      |   |      |      |      |   |   |
| Transmit power level (900 MHz): 250 mW (24 dBm), DX80 compatibility mode | ON       |      |   |      |      |      |   |   |
| Modbus or software configured (overrides DIP switches 3-8)               |          | OFF* |   |      |      |      |   |   |
| DIP switch configured  |          | ON   |   |      |      |      |   |   |
| Link loss output: OFF or 0 mA  |          |      |   | OFF* | OFF* |      |   |   |
| Link loss output: ON or 20 mA  |          |      |   | OFF  | ON   |      |   |   |
| Link loss output: hold last state  |          |      |   | ON   | OFF  |      |   |   |
| Reserved   |          |      |   | ON   | ON   |      |   |   |
| 0–20 mA scale <sup>1</sup>   |          |      |   |      |      | OFF* |   |   |
| 4–20 mA scale <sup>1</sup>   |          |      |   |      |      | ON   |   |   |

\* Default configuration

### Analog Input and Output Scale

Use the DIP switch to select which current scale to use for all the device's analog inputs and outputs: 0 to 20 mA or 4 to 20 mA. When using a 4-20 mA sensor with a 0-20 mA input, the sensor uses the 4-20 mA section of the total range. Using a 4-20 mA with a 0-20 mA input allows you to determine when you have an error condition with the sensor. A normal input reading between 4 and 20 mA indicates a functioning sensor whereas a value below 4 mA indicates an error condition, such as a broken wire or loose connection. This DIP switch is used only on the 0 to 20 mA models, not the 0 to 10V models.

### Link Loss Outputs

The Sure Cross® wireless devices use a deterministic radio link time-out method to address RF link interruption or failure. When a radio link fails, all pertinent wired outputs are set to defined states until the link is recovered, ensuring that disruptions in the communications link result in predictable system behavior.

Following a radio link time-out, all outputs linked to the Node in question are set to de-energize (discrete outputs to zero, analog outputs to 0 mA or 4 mA), energize (discrete outputs to one, analog outputs to 20 mA), or hold the last stable state/value. Use the DIP switches to select the link loss output state.

### Modbus/Software or DIP Switch Configured

In Modbus/Software Configured mode, use the DX80 Performance Configuration Software or a Modbus command to change the device parameters. DIP switch positions 3 through 8 are ignored. In DIP Switch Configured mode, use the DIP switches to configure the parameters listed in the table.

### Transmit Power Levels

The 900 MHz radios transmit at 1 Watt (30 dBm) or 250 mW (24 dBm). The 250 mW mode reduces the radio's range but improves the battery life in short range applications. For 2.4 GHz models, this DIP switch is disabled. The transmit power for 2.4 GHz is fixed at about 65 mW EIRP (18 dBm).

### Wiring Diagrams

Refer to the Class I Division 2/Zone 2 control drawings (p/n [143086](#)) for wiring specifications and limitations.

<sup>1</sup> Not used for 0–10 V analog I/O models

**Discrete Input Wiring for NPN Sensors**

**Discrete Output Wiring (NPN or NMOS)**

**Analog Input Wiring**

|  | Pin | Description  | Label |
|--|-----|--|-------|
|  | 1   | Analog IN 1 (0 to 20 mA)                                     | AI1   |
|  | 2   | Analog IN 2 (0 to 20 mA)                                     | AI2   |
|  | 3   | Discrete IN 3 (NPN)  | DI3   |
|  | 4   | Discrete IN 4 (NPN)  | DI4   |
|  | 5   | Ground   | GND   |
|  | 6   | Switch Power 1 (see Switch Power output register definition) | SP1   |
|  | 7   | Switch Power 2 (see Switch Power output register definition) | SP2   |
|  | 8   | Discrete OUT 3   | DO3   |
|  | 9   | Discrete OUT 4   | DO4   |
|  | 10  | Not used   | -     |
|  | 11  | Not used   | -     |
|  | 12  | Ground   | GND   |
|  | 13  | 10 to 30 V DC  | PWR   |
|  | 14  | 3.3 to 5.5 V DC low power connection                         | 3V    |

### Bind Radios to Form Networks

Binding Nodes to a Gateway ensures the Nodes only exchange data with the Gateway they are bound to. For a more detailed definition of binding mode, refer to the *Advanced Setup* section of the *Sure Cross Wireless I/O Networks* instruction manual.

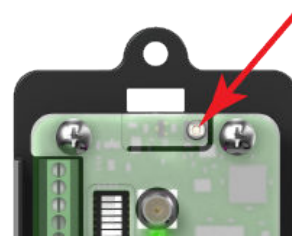
Apply power to the Gateway and Nodes.

1. Enter binding mode on the Gateway.
  - If you have a two-button Gateway, triple-click button 2
  - If you have a one-button Gateway, triple-click the button
  - If you have a Gateway with no buttons, remove the rotary dial access cover and set both the right and left rotary dials to 0, then set both the right and left rotary dials to F.
  - If you have a DXM, under the **ISM Radio** menu, use the down arrow button to highlight the **Binding** menu. Click **ENTER**.

Figure 1. Two-button Gateway



Figure 2. One-button Gateway



The LEDs flash alternately when the Gateway is in binding mode. Any Node entering binding mode will bind to this Gateway.

2. Use the Node's rotary dials to assign a valid decimal Node Address (between 01 and 47). The left rotary dial represents the tens digit (0 through 4) and the right dial represents the ones digit (0 through 9) of the Node Address.
3. Enter binding mode on the Node.

- If you have a two-button Node, triple-click button 2.
- If you have a one-button Node, triple-click the button.
- If you have a Node with no buttons, remove the top cover and set both the left and right rotary dials to F to enter binding mode.<sup>2</sup>

The Node enters binding mode and locates the Gateway in binding mode.

For two LED models, the red LEDs flash alternately. After binding is complete, both LEDs are both solid red for a few seconds.

For one-LED models, the red and green LED flashes alternately while the Node searches for the Gateway. After binding is complete, the LED is red and green for four seconds (looks amber), then the red and green flash simultaneously (looks amber) four times.

The Node automatically exits binding mode, cycles its power, then enters RUN mode.

4. For DXM models, click **BACK** to exit binding for that specific Node address.
5. Repeat steps 2 through 4 for all Nodes that will communicate to this Gateway.
6. Exit binding mode on the Gateway.
  - If you have a two-button Gateway, single-click either button.
  - If you have a one-button Gateway, single-click the button.
  - If you have a Gateway with no buttons, change the Gateway's rotary dials to a valid Network ID.
  - If you have a DXM, click **BACK** until you return to the main menu.

When installing special kits with pre-mapped I/O, indicated by device model numbers beginning in DX80K, return the rotary dials to their original positions after binding. If the rotary dials are not returned to their original positions, the I/O mapping will not work.

### LED Behavior for the Nodes

Nodes do not sample inputs until they are communicating with the Gateway. The radios and antennas must be a minimum distance apart to function properly. Recommended minimum distances are:

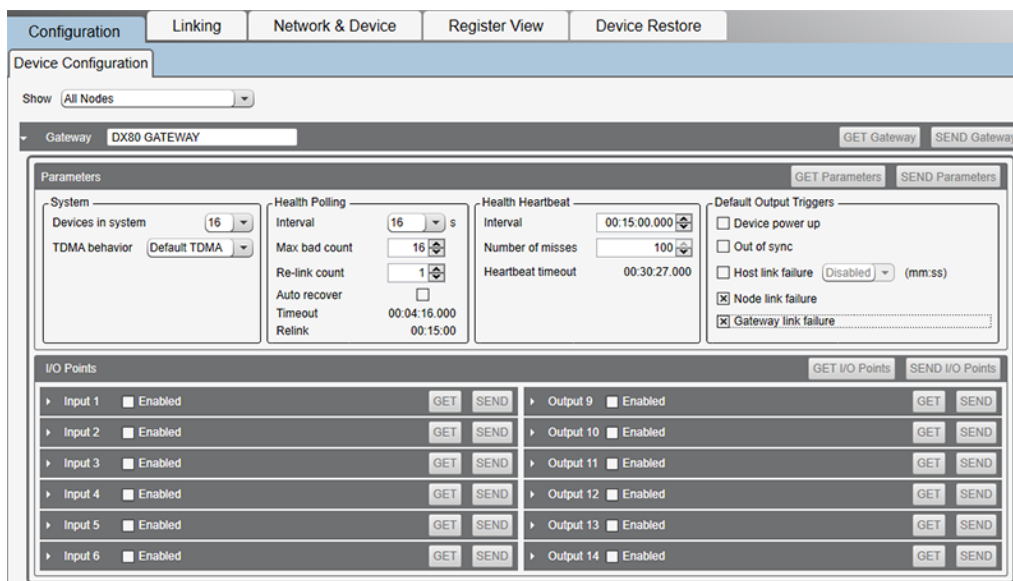
- 900 MHz 150 mW and 250 mW radios: 6 feet
- 900 MHz 1 Watt radios: 15 feet
- 2.4 GHz 65 mW radios: 1 foot

| LED (Bi-color)   | Node Status              |
|--|--------------------------|
| Flashing green   | Radio link okay          |
| Green and red flashing alternately                                   | In Binding mode          |
| Both colors are solid for 4 seconds, then flash 4 times; looks amber | Binding mode is complete |
| Flashing red, once every 3 seconds                                   | Radio link error         |
| Flashing red, once every second                                      | Device error             |

### Sure Cross® DX80 Performance Configuration Software

The configuration software offers an easy way to link I/O points in your wireless network, view I/O register values, and set system communication parameters when a host system is not part of the wireless network. The software runs on any computer with the Windows Vista, Windows 7, Windows 8, or Windows 10 operating system.

Figure 3. Device Configuration screen



<sup>2</sup> Some older M-GAGE Nodes (models DX80N\*X1W0P0ZR) may require F-F binding despite having a single button. Refer to the Node's datasheet for specific information.

Use a USB to RS-485 adapter cable to connect a standalone DX80 Gateway to the computer. For DXM Controllers with an internal DX80 radio, connect a computer to the DXM Controller using the supplied USB or Ethernet connection. Download the most recent revisions of the configuration software from Banner Engineering's website: <https://www.bannerengineering.com/us/en/products/wireless-sensor-networks/reference-library/software.html>.

The USB to RS-485 adapter cable is not required for the DXM Controller. For standalone DX80 Gateway devices use:

- USB to RS-485 adapter cable model **BWA-UCT-900** for 1 Watt radios
- USB to RS-485 adapter cable model **BWA-HW-006** for all other radios

### Mixing Performance and Non-Performance (150 mW) Radios in the Same Network

To comply with federal regulations, the 150 mW radios and 1 Watt radios communicate differently. All Performance models offer the ability to select between 250 mW and 1 Watt operation using the DIP switches.

To mix Performance radios with non-Performance radios, refer to the product datasheet and:

- Operate Performance radios in 250 mW mode, not 1 Watt mode
- Set non-Performance (150 mW) radios to use Extended Address Mode

The 150 mW, 250 mW, and 1 Watt networks operate when collocated, but verify the antenna separation distance between a Gateway and Node or between two Gateways is at least 10 feet apart. For more detailed instructions about setting up your wireless network, refer to the following documents:

- DX80 Performance Quick Start Guide (p/n [128185](#))
- DX80 Performance Wireless I/O Network Instruction Manual (p/n [132607](#))

### Installing the Board Modules

Sure Cross® board modules must be mounted inside a panel or OEM enclosure.

### Holding Registers

| Modbus Registers |                   | EIP Registers   |                    | I/O Type         | I/O Range |      | Holding Register Representation (Dec) |       |
|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------|------------------|-----------|------|---------------------------------------|-------|
| Gateway          | Node              | Node            |                    |                  | Min.      | Max. | Min.                                  | Max.  |
| 1                | 1 + (Node# × 16)  | 0 + (Node# × 8) | Instance 100 / N7  | Discrete IN 3    | 0         | 1    | 0                                     | 1     |
| 2                | 2 + (Node# × 16)  | 1 + (Node# × 8) |                    | Discrete IN 4    | 0         | 1    | 0                                     | 1     |
| 3                | 3 + (Node# × 16)  | 2 + (Node# × 8) |                    | Analog IN 1 (mA) | 0.0       | 20.0 | 0                                     | 65535 |
| 4                | 4 + (Node# × 16)  | 3 + (Node# × 8) |                    | Analog IN 2 (mA) | 0.0       | 20.0 | 0                                     | 65535 |
|                  | ...               |                 |                    |                  |           |      |                                       |       |
| 7                | 7 + (Node# × 16)  | 6 + (Node# × 8) |                    | Reserved         |           |      |                                       |       |
| 8                | 8 + (Node# × 16)  | 7 + (Node# × 8) |                    | Device Message   |           |      |                                       |       |
| 9                | 9 + (Node# × 16)  | 0 + (Node# × 8) | Instance 112 / N14 | Discrete OUT 3   | 0         | 1    | 0                                     | 1     |
| 10               | 10 + (Node# × 16) | 1 + (Node# × 8) |                    | Discrete OUT 4   | 0         | 1    | 0                                     | 1     |
|                  | ...               |                 |                    |                  |           |      |                                       |       |
| 15               | 15 + (Node# × 16) | 6 + (Node# × 8) |                    | Control Message  |           |      |                                       |       |
| 16               | 16 + (Node# × 16) | 7 + (Node# × 8) |                    | Reserved         |           |      |                                       |       |

## Specifications

### Performance Radio Specifications

#### Radio Range<sup>3</sup>

900 MHz, 1 Watt: Up to 9.6 km (6 miles)  
2.4 GHz, 65 mW: Up to 3.2 km (2 miles)

#### Antenna Minimum Separation Distance

900 MHz, 1 Watt: 4.57 m (15 ft)  
2.4 GHz, 65 mW: 0.3 m (1 ft)

#### Radio Transmit Power

900 MHz, 1 Watt: 30 dBm (1 W) conducted (up to 36 dBm EIRP)  
2.4 GHz, 65 mW: 18 dBm (65 mW) conducted, less than or equal to 20 dBm (100 mW) EIRP

#### Spread Spectrum Technology

FHSS (Frequency Hopping Spread Spectrum)

#### Link Timeout (Performance)

Gateway: Configurable via User Configuration Software  
Node: Defined by Gateway

#### Antenna Connection

Ext. Reverse Polarity SMA, 50 Ohms  
Max Tightening Torque: 0.45 N·m (4 lbf·in)

#### 900 MHz Compliance (1 Watt)

FCC ID UE3RM1809: FCC Part 15, Subpart C, 15.247  
IC: 7044A-RM1809  
IFT: RCPBARM13-2283



(NOM approval only applies to 900 MHz models)

#### 2.4 GHz Compliance

FCC ID UE300DX80-2400: FCC Part 15, Subpart C, 15.247  
Radio Equipment Directive (RED) 2014/53/EU  
IC: 7044A-DX8024

ANATEL: 15966-21-04042 Este equipamento não tem direito à proteção contra interferência prejudicial e não pode causar interferência em sistemas devidamente autorizados. Para maiores informações, consulte o site da ANATEL [www.gov.br/anatel/pt-br/](http://www.gov.br/anatel/pt-br/)

### PB1 Board Specifications

#### Supply Voltage

10 V DC to 30 V DC or 3.6 V DC to 5.5 V DC low power option (Outside the USA: 12 V DC to 24 V DC, ± 10%)<sup>4</sup>

#### Current Draw at 24 V DC

Approximately 4 mA

#### Current Draw at 3.6 V DC

900 MHz, 1 W: Approximately 1 mA  
900 MHz, 250 mW: Approximately 0.5 mA  
2.4 GHz, 65 mW: Approximately 0.3 mA

#### Switch Power Outputs

Two

#### Discrete Input

Rating: 3 mA max current at 30 V DC  
Sample Rate: 62.5 milliseconds  
Report Rate: On change of state  
ON Condition (NPN): Less than 0.7 V  
OFF Condition (NPN): Greater than 2 V or open

#### Analog Inputs

Rating: 24 mA  
Impedance: Approximately 100 Ohms<sup>6</sup>  
Sample Rate: 1 second  
Report Rate: 16 seconds or On Change of State (1% change in value)  
Accuracy: 0.1% of full scale +0.01% per °C  
Resolution: 12-bit

#### Discrete Output Rating (NMOS)

Less than 10 mA max current at 30 V DC  
ON-State Saturation: Less than 0.7 V at 20 mA

#### Discrete Output

Update Rate: 1 second  
ON Condition: Less than 0.7 V  
OFF Condition: Open  
Output State Following Timeout: De-energized (OFF)

#### Interface

One bi-color LED indicator, One button

#### Wiring Access

Terminal block

#### Operating Conditions<sup>5</sup>

−40 °C to +85 °C (−40 °F to +185 °F)  
95% maximum relative humidity (non-condensing)

#### Certifications



**Banner Engineering Europe** (CE approval only applies to 2.4 GHz models)  
Park Lane, Culliganlaan 2F  
bus 3, 1831 Diegem,  
BELGIUM



CSA: Class I Division 2 Groups ABCD, Class I Zone 2 AEx/Ex nA II T4 —  
Certificate: 1921239



ATEX: II 3 G Ex nA IIC T4 Gc (Group IIC Zone 2) — Certificate LCIE 10  
ATEX 1012 X

Refer to the Class I Division 2/Zone 2 control drawings (p/n [143086](#)) for wiring specifications and limitations. Install the device in a suitable enclosure with provision for connection of Division 2 / Zone 2 wiring methods in accordance with local codes, as acceptable to the local inspection authority having jurisdiction. All battery-powered devices must only use the lithium battery manufactured by Xeno, model XL-205F (Banner model number **BWA-BATT-001**).

<sup>3</sup> Radio range is with the 2 dB antenna that ships with the product. High-gain antennas are available, but the range depends on the environment and line of sight. Always verify your wireless network's range by performing a Site Survey.

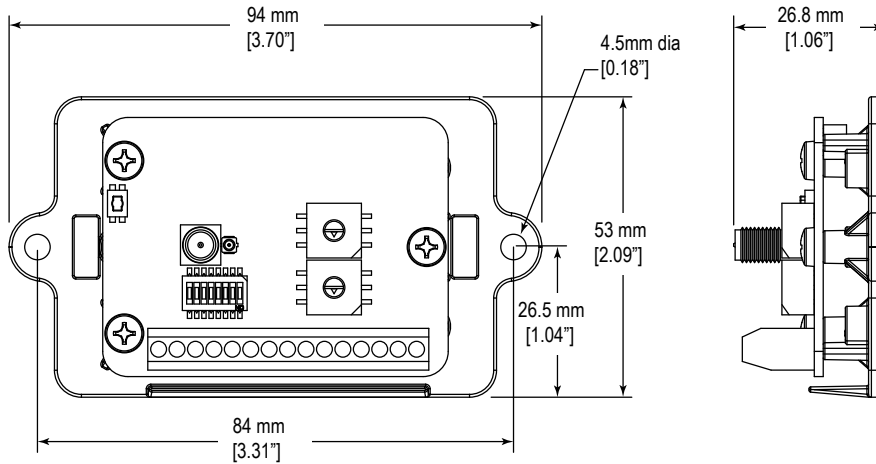
<sup>4</sup> For European applications, power this device from a Limited Power Source as defined in EN 60950-1.

<sup>5</sup> Operating the devices at the maximum operating conditions for extended periods can shorten the life of the device.

<sup>6</sup> To verify the analog input's impedance, use an Ohm meter to measure the resistance between the analog input terminal (AIx) and the ground (GND) terminal.

## MultiHop M-HBx and Performance PBx Models Mounted on the Base

Figure 4. Most MultiHop M-HBx and Performance PBx models ship from the factory mounted on a plastic base.



## Accessories for the Board Models

### BWA-HW-034

- DIN rail clip, black plastic



## Warnings

**Install and properly ground a qualified surge suppressor when installing a remote antenna system.** Remote antenna configurations installed without surge suppressors invalidate the manufacturer's warranty. Keep the ground wire as short as possible and make all ground connections to a single-point ground system to ensure no ground loops are created. No surge suppressor can absorb all lightning strikes; do not touch the Sure Cross® device or any equipment connected to the Sure Cross device during a thunderstorm.

**Exporting Sure Cross® Radios.** It is our intent to fully comply with all national and regional regulations regarding radio frequency emissions. **Customers who want to re-export this product to a country other than that to which it was sold must ensure the device is approved in the destination country.** The Sure Cross wireless products were certified for use in these countries using the antenna that ships with the product. When using other antennas, verify you are not exceeding the transmit power levels allowed by local governing agencies. This device has been designed to operate with the antennas listed on Banner Engineering's website and having a maximum gain of 9 dBm. Antennas not included in this list or having a gain greater than 9 dBm are strictly prohibited for use with this device. The required antenna impedance is 50 ohms. To reduce potential radio interference to other users, the antenna type and its gain should be so chosen such that the equivalent isotropically radiated power (EIRP) is not more than that permitted for successful communication. Consult with Banner Engineering Corp. if the destination country is not on this list.



**Important:** Please download the complete Performance Gateway or Node technical documentation, available in multiple languages, from [www.bannerengineering.com](http://www.bannerengineering.com) for details on the proper use, applications, Warnings, and installation instructions of this device.



**Important:** Por favor descargue desde [www.bannerengineering.com](http://www.bannerengineering.com) toda la documentación técnica de los Performance Gateway or Node, disponibles en múltiples idiomas, para detalles del uso adecuado, aplicaciones, advertencias, y las instrucciones de instalación de estos dispositivos.



**Important:** Veuillez télécharger la documentation technique complète des Performance Gateway or Node sur notre site [www.bannerengineering.com](http://www.bannerengineering.com) pour les détails sur leur utilisation correcte, les applications, les notes de sécurité et les instructions de montage.

**WARNING:**

- **Do not use this device for personnel protection**
- Using this device for personnel protection could result in serious injury or death.
- This device does not include the self-checking redundant circuitry necessary to allow its use in personnel safety applications. A device failure or malfunction can cause either an energized (on) or de-energized (off) output condition.

**Important:**

- **Never operate a 1 Watt radio without connecting an antenna**
- Operating 1 Watt radios without an antenna connected will damage the radio circuitry.
- To avoid damaging the radio circuitry, never apply power to a Sure Cross® Performance or Sure Cross MultiHop (1 Watt) radio without an antenna connected.

**Important:**

- **Electrostatic discharge (ESD) sensitive device**
- ESD can damage the device. Damage from inappropriate handling is not covered by warranty.
- Use proper handling procedures to prevent ESD damage. Proper handling procedures include leaving devices in their anti-static packaging until ready for use; wearing anti-static wrist straps; and assembling units on a grounded, static-dissipative surface.

## Banner Engineering Corp. Limited Warranty

Banner Engineering Corp. warrants its products to be free from defects in material and workmanship for one year following the date of shipment. Banner Engineering Corp. will repair or replace, free of charge, any product of its manufacture which, at the time it is returned to the factory, is found to have been defective during the warranty period. This warranty does not cover damage or liability for misuse, abuse, or the improper application or installation of the Banner product.

**THIS LIMITED WARRANTY IS EXCLUSIVE AND IN LIEU OF ALL OTHER WARRANTIES WHETHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED (INCLUDING, WITHOUT LIMITATION, ANY WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE), AND WHETHER ARISING UNDER COURSE OF PERFORMANCE, COURSE OF DEALING OR TRADE USAGE.**

This Warranty is exclusive and limited to repair or, at the discretion of Banner Engineering Corp., replacement. **IN NO EVENT SHALL BANNER ENGINEERING CORP. BE LIABLE TO BUYER OR ANY OTHER PERSON OR ENTITY FOR ANY EXTRA COSTS, EXPENSES, LOSSES, LOSS OF PROFITS, OR ANY INCIDENTAL, CONSEQUENTIAL OR SPECIAL DAMAGES RESULTING FROM ANY PRODUCT DEFECT OR FROM THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE PRODUCT, WHETHER ARISING IN CONTRACT OR WARRANTY, STATUTE, TORT, STRICT LIABILITY, NEGLIGENCE, OR OTHERWISE.**

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For patent information, see [www.bannerengineering.com/patents](http://www.bannerengineering.com/patents).

## Notas Adicionales

Información México: La operación de este equipo está sujeta a las siguientes dos condiciones: 1) es posible que este equipo o dispositivo no cause interferencia perjudicial y 2) este equipo debe aceptar cualquier interferencia, incluyendo la que pueda causar su operación no deseada.

Banner es una marca registrada de Banner Engineering Corp. y podrán ser utilizadas de manera indistinta para referirse al fabricante. "Este equipo ha sido diseñado para operar con las antenas tipo Omnidireccional para una ganancia máxima de antena de 6 dBd y Yagi para una ganancia máxima de antena 10 dBd que en seguida se enlistan. También se incluyen aquellas con aprobación ATEX tipo Omnidireccional siempre que no excedan una ganancia máxima de antena de 6dBd. El uso con este equipo de antenas no incluidas en esta lista o que tengan una ganancia mayor que 6 dBd en tipo omnidireccional y 10 dBd en tipo Yagi, quedan prohibidas. La impedancia requerida de la antena es de 50 ohms."

| Antenas SMA  | Modelo           | Antenas Tipo-N   | Modelo            |
|--|------------------|--|-------------------|
| Antena, Omni 902-928 MHz, 2 dBd, junta de caucho, RP-SMA Macho | <b>BWA-902-C</b> | Antena, Omni 902-928 MHz, 6 dBd, fibra de vidrio, 1800mm, N Hembra | <b>BWA-906-A</b>  |
| Antena, Omni 902-928 MHz, 5 dBd, junta de caucho, RP-SMA Macho | <b>BWA-905-C</b> | Antena, Yagi, 900 MHz, 10 dBd, N Hembra                            | <b>BWA-9Y10-A</b> |

## Mexican Importer

Banner Engineering de México, S. de R.L. de C.V.  
David Alfaro Siqueiros 103 Piso 2 Valle oriente  
San Pedro Garza Garcia Nuevo León, C. P. 66269  
81 8363.2714

## ANATEL

Modelo (Model): DX80-2400—Este equipamento não tem direito à proteção contra interferência prejudicial e não pode causar interferência em sistemas devidamente autorizados. Para maiores informações, consulte o site da ANATEL [www.gov.br/anatel/pt-br/](http://www.gov.br/anatel/pt-br/)

