

## ACTIVE FLASHER MODULE

Active flasher modules are pre-assigned for either Ch-A or Ch-B operation and are an alternative to an Expansion box / flasher configuration or Mini Blaster. The module contains a single internal oscillator (to re-create the remote controls original carrier frequency) and is designed for direct attachment to the IR receiver of one piece of equipment.

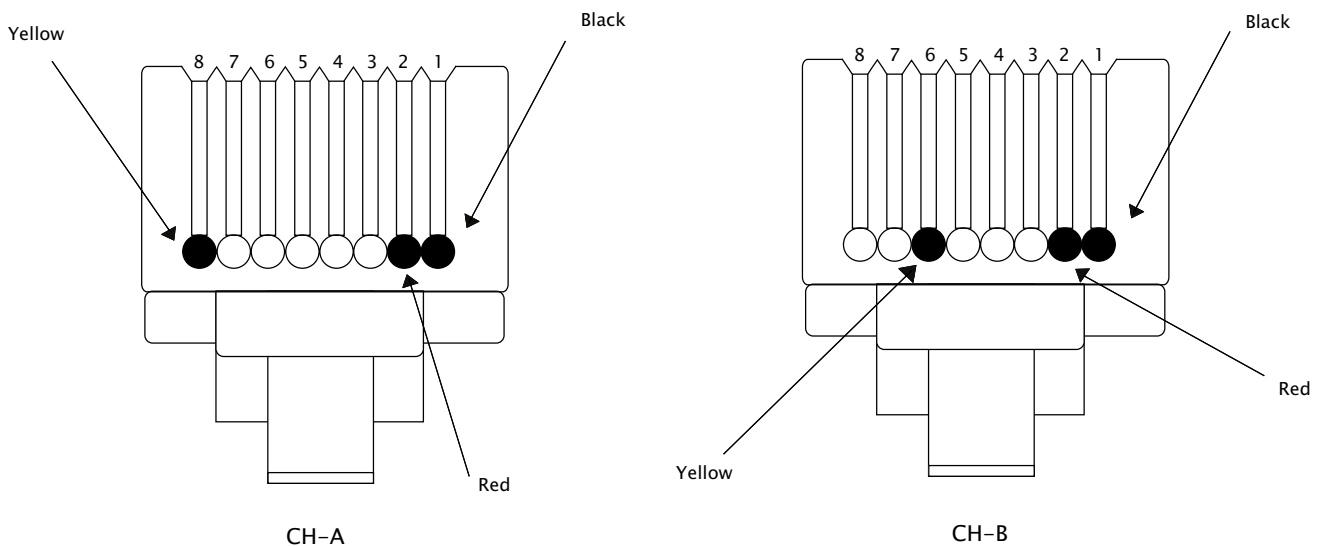
It is possible to piggyback multiple Active flashers (on the same or different channels) using a Cat 5 UTP splitter, though it becomes more practical to use an expansion box if you need to control too many items.

Active flashers are stuck directly on equipment and therefore their signals do not contend with each other. It is possible to use an active flasher module in standalone mode also. (No hub installed) For this application you will need a PP3 power injector and an IR receiver module (assigned to the same channel)

You need to consider that the active flasher module, once attached to equipment will usually weaken or completely block direct signals from your remote control. If it is necessary for direct signals to reach equipment as well as relayed signals (from other rooms) you must use a different configuration such as an expansion box / flasher or Mini Blaster. Or you can use a local IR receiver to inject signals into the hub and thus control the equipment with relayed signals. Any "local" equipment controlled in this way must be fully isolated from direct remote control signals. (It is unable to decode both direct and relayed signals)

## CHANNEL ASSIGNMENT

Channel assignment is determined by fitting the RJ45 connector. The diagram below is an end-view of the connector showing wiring for Ch-A and Ch-B assignment.



## LOCATING THE IR RECEIVER VISUALLY

To locate the equipments IR receiver, first look closely for a small round or oblong window on the front panel. (Usually dark plastic) If there is no clearly identifiable IR receiver it is probably located behind the same window as the equipments 'digital' display. Sometimes the entire front panel of the

equipment is made of special Infrared transparent plastic making it very difficult to pinpoint its exact location. If this is the case you will need to locate it empirically.

## LOCATING THE IR RECEIVER EMPIRICALLY

Make sure your Blue Eye system is functioning and the flasher module is plugged into the correct channel of the expansion box. Have someone else take the correct remote control into a room with an IR receiver and repeatedly press a known command on the remote control (such as channel up/down) and check that the appropriate data indicator blinks on the expansion module. Next, remove the adhesive backing from the flasher, hold it by its wire and

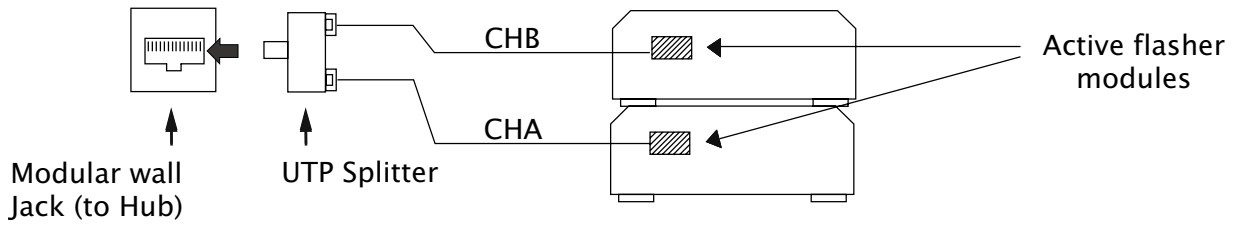
slowly move it around the equipments front panel. (Keep the flasher close to the surface of the front panel during this procedure) When the equipment responds repeatedly and reliably to the relayed signal, you should now be aware of the approximate location of the IR receiver. Clean this area if necessary and firmly press the adhesive pad onto the surface. Test again.

## PROBLEMS WITH OPTICAL CROSS - TALK

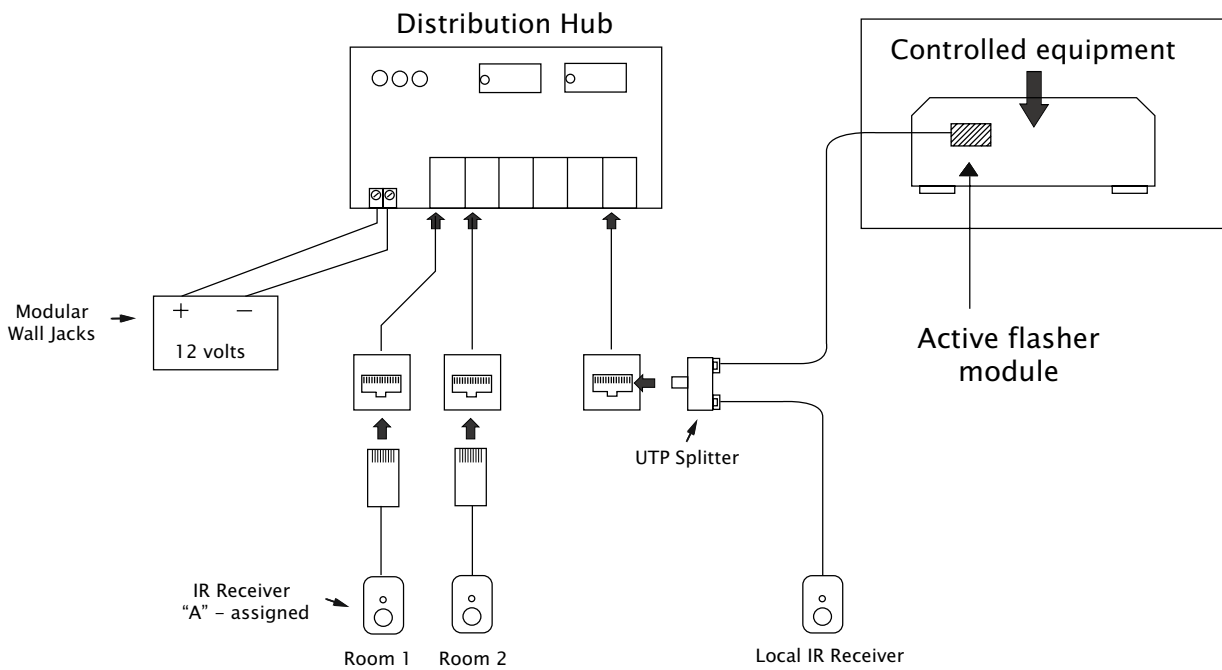
It is unlikely, though possible for light signal from one flasher to enter the IR receiver of another piece of equipment if they are very close together. This is a problem if you are trying to control identical equipment separately. (Such as

two satellite decoders). To avoid "optical cross-talk" when two flasher modules are close together, mask off one or both using black tape or some other masking device.

## CONFIGURATION EXAMPLE - CONTROLLING TWO SATELLITE DECODERS



## SINGLE CHANNEL MULTI-ROOM INSTALLATION



## LOCAL REPEATING USING SINGLE ACTIVE FLASHER MODULE

