95 Series RFID System
User's Guide

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FCC CLASS A Digital Device or Peripheral - Information to the User

NOTE: This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class A digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference when the equipment is operated in a commercial environment. This equipment generates, uses, and can radiate radio energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with this guide, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. Operation of this equipment in a residential area is likely to cause harmful interference in which case, the user will be required to correct the interference at his own expense.

WARNING:
Changes or modifications not expressly approved by Kasten Chase Applied Research Limited could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

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Preface

What This Manual Contains

This manual gives procedures for installing and configuring the Reader R95 and the Exciter E95, and programming the Transponder T59. It also gives you maintenance and troubleshooting procedures.

Summary

A summary of the contents of this manual is given below:

Chapter 1, *Introduction*, describes the Transponder Identification System and the Postal RFID System. It also gives information on the 95 Series RFID System configuration principles.

Chapter 2, *Reader R95 Installation and Connections*, explains how to install and connect the Reader, set the jumpers for the interfaces, and connect external devices to the Reader, if necessary.

Chapter 3, *Exciter E95 Installation and Connections*, explains how to assemble the Exciter using the LF antenna kit and the Enclosure E95 kit, make the LF antenna connection, connect the serial interfaces and power supply, set the jumpers for the interfaces, and connect remote devices to the Reader.

Chapter 4, *Power Supply TRM95 Installation and Connection*, explains how to install the unit and make input and output connections to the unit.

Chapter 5, *Configuration and Operation*, provides procedures for setting up and configuring a 95 Series RFID System.

Chapter 6, *Programming and Testing the Transponder T95*, explains how to set up a site and gives procedures for programming the Transponder T95.

Chapter 7, *Troubleshooting*, describes maintenance and troubleshooting procedures that you must follow when using the 95 Series RFID System.

Chapter 8, *Power Supply Assembly Drawings*, includes mechanical assembly drawings for equipment part of the 95 Series RFID System.

Appendix A, *Specifications*, gives electrical, environmental, and physical specifications for the Transponder T95, the Reader R95, the Exciter E95, and for the complete 95 RFID System.

Appendix B, *Transponder T95 Messages*, describes the T95 Message format.

Appendix C, *Excitation Modes*, describes the various excitation modes (signal descriptions) and their associated parameter settings.

Appendix D, *Reader Software Upgrade Procedure*, describes the procedures for upgrading the Reader R95 (P/N 600405) main software using the serial interface RS232 or RS485.

The Glossary is an alphabetical listing of terms and acronyms used in this manual.

Related Manuals

Technical Guide	*95 Series RFID System Technical Guide.* This Guide describes the 95 Series RFID System. It includes operation principles, block diagrams and electrical schematics for all equipment and assembly parts for the 95 Series RFID System.
Reference Guide	*95 Series RFID System Reference Guide.* This Guide describes all the commands that control the RFID operating system.

Text Conventions

Helvetica is used for commands you must type exactly as it appears.

Italics is used for document titles, file names and new terms being defined.

`Courier` is used for messages displayed on the screen.

Chapter 1

Introduction

This chapter describes Transponders and their functions, the purpose of the Postal RFID System and its uses. It also gives information on the 95 Series RFID System configuration principles.

Transponder Identification System

The purpose of a data capture or identification system that uses a Transponder as an identification token is:

- To automatically identify animate or inanimate objects having attached a Transponder with an unique identifier
- To ensure that information is available in a format that can be readily accepted by a computer
- To minimize the possibility of errors in the identification process.

The concept of Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) is presented in Figure 1-1.

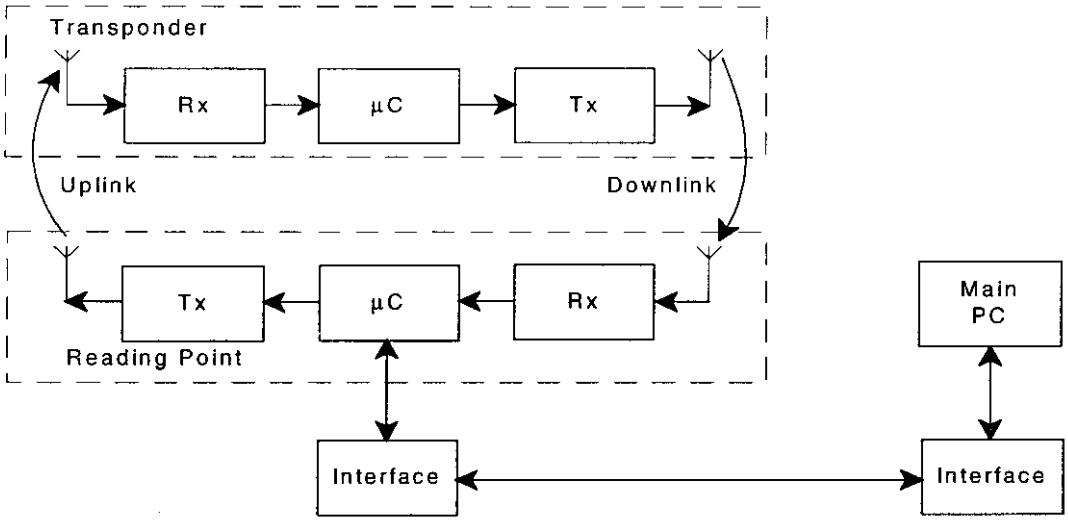

Figure 1-1: RFID Concept

RFID Specific Terms

Transponder

Transponders are devices that receive an excitation signal, and respond by transmitting back a message. Transponders that are used in identification systems are sometimes referred to as *electronic tags* or *tags*.

Excitation Signal

The *excitation signal* may be in the form of electromagnetic energy and can operate anywhere in the RF spectrum from a low-radio frequency to infra-red light. It can also have a special *signature* (pattern, coding, etc.) to avoid false or unwanted excitations. When there is no excitation signal, the Transponder is dormant (in sleep mode). **Transponders do not transmit information involuntarily**.

Response Signal

The Transponder's response can be a separate RF transmission or a supplementary modulation of the excitation signal. The *response signal* contains information that allows you to identify each Transponder and the object to which it is attached. Some or all of this information may be stored in memory that can either be pre-coded and unalterable, or reprogrammable.

Reading Points

Reading Points are installed at strategic areas on the site where you want to identify objects that are passing within a specified range. Reading Points generate the excitation signal and receive signals transmitted by the Transponders. Data captured from the Transponders is then transferred to the main computer. In so doing, the Reading Point functions as a *relay* or an *interface* that transfers data from the Transponders to the main computer and vice-versa.

Communication Links

When using Transponders and Reading Points, two wireless communication links exist. They are: *Uplink* - from the Reading Point to the Transponder, and *Downlink* - from the Transponder to the Reading Point.

RFID System

Automatic identification systems vary in their complexity. An example of a simple system is a car-park barrier that provides automatic vehicular-access control. A more complex example is a network of on-line Readers and Exciters that communicate with a host computer that is managing an automated industrial facility.

Postal RFID System

The International Postal Corporation (IPC) required international end-to-end mail performance monitoring to implement new management and financial control systems. This monitoring and controlling is supported by an international agreement known as REIMS (Remunerating Exchanges of International Mails).

The Postal RFID System was developed in response to the IPC's requirements.

The main objective of the Postal RFID System is:

- To monitor the movement of the probe letters at key points in the system
- To supply evidence of mailing system performance
- To highlight problem areas.

By using a RFID system comprising of a population of Transponders and strategically placed Readers and Exciters, you can electronically monitor the path of test letters through the collection and delivery process, particularly at points between Postal administrations and their agents.

Each probe letter includes a RFID Transponder bearing a unique identification. The probe letters are posted, sorted, and delivered in the same way as normal letters. As they pass pre-determined points en-route (Reading Points/*identification zones*), the Transponders are identified. The collected information is then read and stored on local computers. This information is downloaded on demand to a Central Management System (CMS).

The Postal RFID System includes the following main specific equipment:

- Transponders T95 carrying the identification data
- Exciters E95 to generate an electromagnetic field that excites the Transponder T95
- Readers R95 to receive data transmitted by the Transponder T95 and to relay this information via the RS-485 interface to the main computer
- Power Supply TRM95 to power Readers R95 and Exciters E95 from the local AC main supply.

IMPORTANT Each piece of equipment can have different commercial models (Transponders T95B, T95C, TRD95, and TBC95), but they behave similarly. This manual refers to them as a generic T95 model.

95 Series RFID System Configuration Principles

The RFID System is highly configurable, allowing you to setup operational parameters for the optimum performance of the System. The sections that follow give some basic information regarding the 95 Series RFID System configuration. A detailed description of the configuration, with a focus on an IPC implementation, is given in Chapter 5, *Configuration and Operation.*

Communication Links

There are several communication links between the components of the 95 Series RFID System. As a general rule, all equipment attached to a particular link must have the same parameters settings to communicate. Some communication links can be configured, others, however, have fixed configurations, as follows:

- Reader-to-Transponder: excitation (LF=128.25 kHz) - configurable;
  writing (infrared) - fixed configuration.
- Transponder-to-Reader (UHF-433.92 MHz) - configurable.
- Reader-to-Exciter and Exciter-to-Reader (RS485_COM, RS485_SGN) - fixed configuration.
- Reader- to-Main PC and Main PC-to-Reader (RS-232 or RS-485) - configurable.

System Parameters

Parameters controlling the 95 Series RFID System's configuration are logically organized in groups. For a detailed explanation on the meaning and usage of the parameters, refer to the *95 Series RFID System Reference Guide.* The parameters

settings that control the hardware configuration, is described in Chapter 3, *Theory of Operation* in the *95 Series RFID System Technical Guide*. This chapter gives reasons for using certain parameters for configuring the hardware.

System Code

A Reader R95 needs a System Code to function properly. You use the ISC parameter to set the System Code the first time. The System Code is a specially encoded number that distinguishes the RFID System from all other similar systems in use. By obtaining your System Code from Kasten Chase, you are guaranteed a unique System Code.

Reader Address

When a Reader is part of a network, it must have a unique address. The address is set by the IAD parameter. Once the Reader has an address assigned, it will only process commands with the address field matching the Reader's address. In this way, you can direct commands over the network to a specific Reader.

Real Time Clock

The Reader R95 has an on board Real Time Clock. Make sure that the date and time is correctly set. The time can be queried and set using the IUT parameter. The time must be adjusted on Jan. 1st and Feb. 29th.

Receiving UHF Data

The Reader needs to know the data format in which the Transponder is transmitting information to properly receive and interpret the information. The Reader's setting can be checked and modified by the Group R parameters.

A simple method of matching an unknown Transponder with the Reader's parameters setting is given below:

1. Use the programming setup described in Chapter 6, *Programming and Testing the Transponder T95*.
2. Query the Transponder. (See the Q command).
3. Check the Transponder's parameters using the Group T parameters.
4. Set an identical set of parameters for the Reader using the Group R parameters.

Reader Data Handling

Data that is captured from the Transponder is usually stored in an internal buffer. It is then sent to the monitoring equipment either voluntarily (if DAR=Y), or in response to a query command. You can customize the format and the fields using the Group D parameters. By setting appropriate values, you can greatly simplify the implementation of the monitoring software.

Reader Serial Port

When setting the serial port parameters, remember that communication with the monitoring equipment can result in a bottleneck in the RFID System. We recommend, therefore, using the highest baud-rate available. Also, the line turn-around delay (STD parameter) can greatly degrade the RFID System's performance. This parameter must be set to 0, unless required otherwise. For more information on the Group S parameters, refer to the *95 Series RFID System Reference Guide*.

Reader Reset

There are two main ways to reset the Reader:

- Hardware reset
- Software reset.

For the hardware reset, switch off the Reader's power supply for a least 5 seconds.

For the software reset, press the RESET button on the Motherboard MBD95 twice, or type the command:

:RESET<Enter>

The software reset resets the Microcontroller. The hardware reset resets the Microcontroller and runs a complete memory test.

Exciter Address

When an Exciter E95 is part of a network, it must have an unique address. You can set the Exciter's address in a binary format between 0001 and 1110, using the **S1** switch on the EXT95SC board.

Once an address is assigned, the Exciter will only process commands with a matching address field. In this way, you can direct commands in the network to a specific Exciter E95.

Note Addresses 0000 and 1111 are reserved for special modes of operation.

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Chapter 2

Reader R95 Installation and Connections

This chapter explains how to:

- Install the Reader Module Assembly into the Reader's enclosure
- Connect the serial interfaces and the power supply
- Set the jumpers for interfaces
- Connect the external devices to the Reader R95 (optional)

Before You Begin

Before installing the Reader:

- Read Chapter 4, *Setup Guidelines* in the *95 Series RFID System Technical Guide.*
- Have at your disposal, the complete approved documentation describing the RFID System configuration, equipment location, and wiring distances between the equipment (see the Site Survey Documentation).
- Check whether the Reader's enclosure, power supply and interconnection cable with the main PC are installed on the site according to the approved documentation (see the Site Survey Documentation).
- Set a color table for each interface and power supply cables. Pay special attention to the interface terminals, cable shields, and the ground wires.
- Check whether the Reader's Kit (P/N 600418) is complete according to the product shipping list.

Mechanical Assembling

To assembly the Reader R95, refer to assembly drawing M900199 in Chapter 8, *Power Supply Assembly Drawings*, and complete the following steps:

1. Install the RF assembly cables (P/N 50053) on the Reader's enclosure using a 13 mm fix key.
2. Install the Reader R95 Module Assembly (P/N 500048) into the Enclosure Base and secure it using the four 6-32x1/4 inch screws from the Reader R95 Kit. See drawing M900120 in Chapter 8, *Power Supply Assembly Drawings.*
3. Connect the two RF cables to the RF connectors on the Receiver Board CRM95 (middle board of the Reader Module Assembly).

Connecting the RS-232 Communication Line

The RS-232 data transmission line is used for point-to-point communication with a local PC. This connection can be used during the 95 Series RFID System configuration or troubleshooting. The RS-232 connector and jumper are located on the Motherboard MBD95. The MBD95 is the bottom board of the Reader Module Assembly.

Note For the RS-232 line, use specially designed cables **only**, such as, BELDEN type 8102, or a standard PC cable used for RS-232 interconnections. For more information, see the *95 Series RFID System Technical Guide*.

To connect the RS-232 communication line to the Reader, refer to Figure 2-1 below.

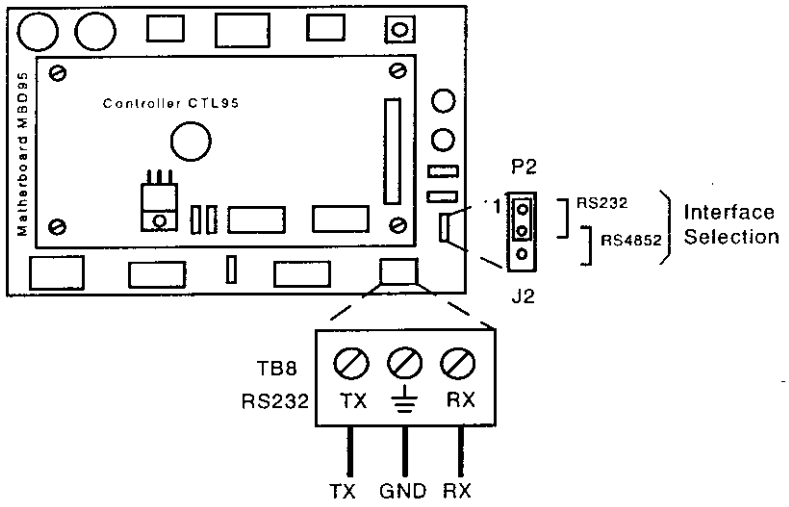

Figure 2-1: Connections and Jumper Settings for the RS-232 - PC Communication Line

Complete the following steps:

1. Unplug terminal block TB8 from connector TB7.
2. Connect the communication wires TX, GND and RX to the corresponding TB8 pins.
3. Place the jumper P2 between pins 1-2 of J2 (RS-232 configuration).
4. Plug terminal block TB8 back into connector TB7.

Connecting the RS-485 Two-Wire Communication Line

The RS-485 is a standard data communication line for an industrial environment. For detailed information on the two-wire RS-485 interface (half-duplex), see the *95 Series RFID System Technical Guide*. The RS-485 connectors and jumpers are located on the Motherboard MBD95. The MBD95 is the bottom board of the Reader Module Assembly.

Notes

1. For the RS-485 line, use specially designed cables **only**, such as, BELDEN type 9841, or similar. For more information, see the *95 Series RFID System Technical Guide*.

2. To simplify the RS-485 multidrop-type connection, the two RS-485 connectors, TB4 and TB6 are wired in parallel on the MBD95. Connect the incoming RS-485 cable to one connector and the outcoming RS-485 cable to the other.

To connect RS-485 communication lines to the Reader, refer to Figure 2-2 below.

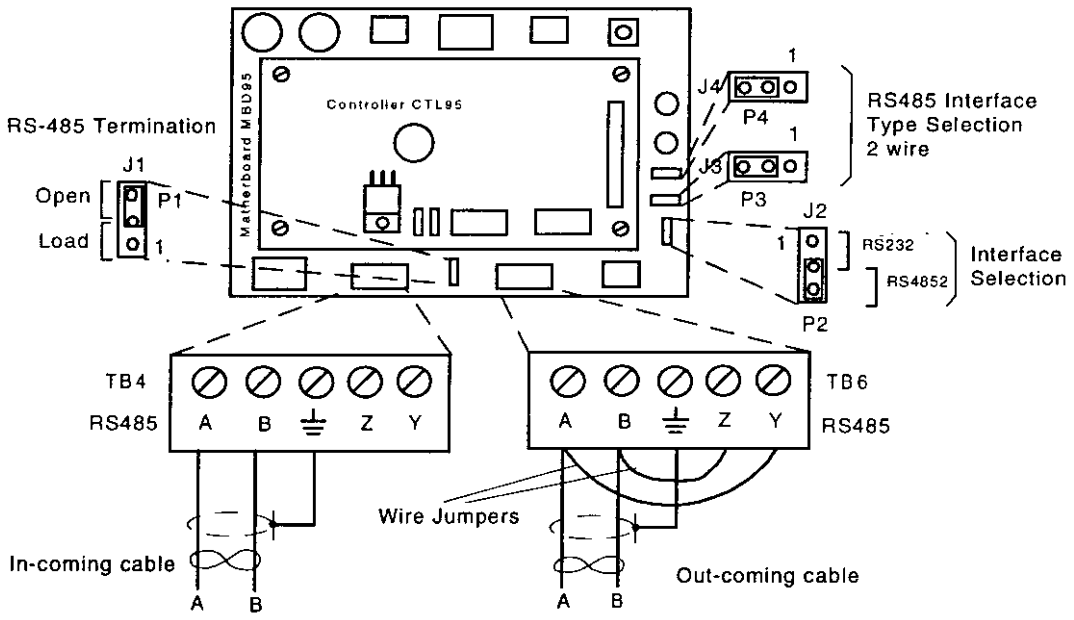

Figure 2-2: Connections and Jumper Settings for the RS-485 Two-Wire Communication Line

Complete the following steps:

1. Unplug terminal blocks TB4 and TB6 from connectors TB3 and TB5 respectively.
2. Run the incoming and outcoming RS-485 cables through the cable grips into Reader's enclosure.
3. Connect a short piece of wire between pins A and Y of terminal block TB4 (or TB6). Connect another wire between pins B and Z of terminal block TB4 (or TB6).
4. Connect the two-wire communication line to the corresponding pins A and B of terminal block TB4 (or TB6). Connect the cable shield to the pin marked with the ground symbol on terminal block TB4 (or TB6).

Caution Before you install the RFID System, label the 2 wires on the RS-485 line **A** and **B**. Keep this naming convention for all connections made on this RS-485 communication line.

5. Place jumpers P3 between pins 2-3 of J3 and P4 between pins 2-3 of J4 to set the half-duplex mode for the RS-485 interface.
6. Set the RS-485 communication line terminating load. The ends of a multidrop network line can be easily identified, because only one RS-485 cable is connected to that equipment. To connect a 120 ohm terminating load, place the jumper P1 between pins 1-2 of J1. For any other equipment connected to this RS-485 communication line, place the jumper P1 between pins 2-3 of J1.
7. To select with the RS-485 interface, set the jumper P2 between pins 2-3 of J2.
8. Plug terminal blocks TB4 and TB6 into connectors TB3 and TB5 respectively.

Connecting the RS-485 Four-Wire Communication Line

The four-wire RS-485 data-communication line is the recommended variant for connecting the Readers to the main PC. For detailed information regarding the four-wire RS-485 interface (full-duplex), see the *95 Series RFID System Technical Guide.* The RS-485 connectors and jumper are located on the Motherboard MBD95. The MBD95 is the bottom board of the Reader Module Assembly.

Notes

1. For RS-485 line, use a specially designed cable **only**, such as, BELDEN type 9842, or similar. For more information, see the *95 Series RFID System Technical Guide.*
2. To simplify the RS-485 multidrop-type connection, the two RS-485 connectors, TB4 and TB6 are wired in parallel on the MBD95. Connect the incoming RS-485 cable to one connector and the outcoming RS-485 cable to the other.

To connect the RS-485 communication lines to the Reader, refer to Figure 2-3 below.

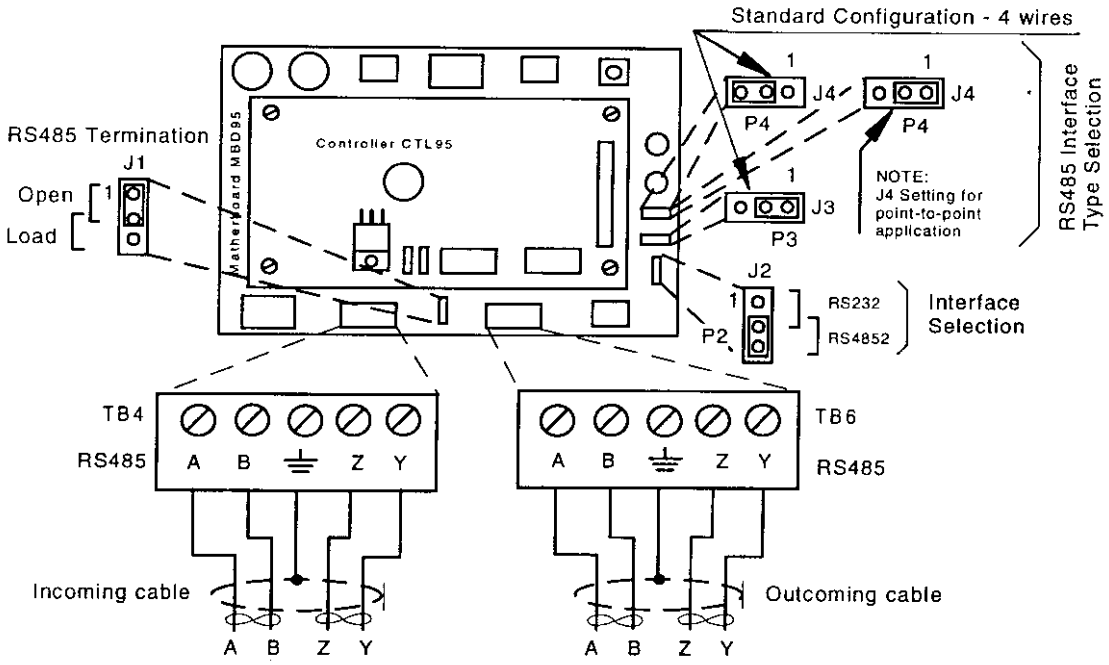

Figure 2-3: Connections and Jumper Settings for the RS-485 Four-Wire Communication Line

Complete the following steps:

1. Unplug terminal blocks TB4 and TB6 from connectors TB3 and TB5 respectively.

2. Run the RS-485 incoming and outcoming cables through the cable grips into Reader's enclosure.

3. Connect the four-wire communication line to the corresponding pins A, B, Z and Y on terminal block TB4 (or TB6). Connect the cable shield to the pin indicated by the ground symbol on terminal block TB4 (or TB6).

Caution Before installing the RFID System, label the 4 wires on the RS-485 line **A**, **B**, **Z** and **Y**. Keep this naming convention for all connections made on this RS-485 communication line.

4. Place jumpers P3 between pins 1-2 of J3 and P4 between pins 2-3 of J4 to set a full-duplex multipoint communication mode on the RS-485 interface.

Note For a full-duplex point-to-point communication mode set, however, you have to place the jumper P4 between pins 1-2 of J4.

5. Set the RS-485 communication line terminating load. The ends of a multidrop network line can be easily identified, because only one RS-485 cable is connected to that equipment. To connect a 120 ohm terminating load, place the jumper P1 between pins 1-2 of J1. For any other equipment connected to this RS-485 communication line, place the jumper P1 between pins 2-3 of J1.

6. To select with the RS-485 interface, place the jumper P2 between pins 2-3 of J2.

7. Plug terminal blocks TB4 and TB6 into connectors TB3 and TB5 respectively.

Connecting the Exciter Communication Line

Two separate RS-485 two-wire interfaces are used to communicate between Readers and Exciters. For more information, see the *95 Series RFID System Technical Guide*. The RS-485 connectors and jumpers for these lines are located on the Controller Board CTL95. The CTL95 is the top board of the Reader Module Assembly.

Notes

1. For the RS-485 line, use specially designed cables **only**, such as, BELDEN type 9842, or similar. For more information, see the *95 Series RFID System Technical Guide*.

2. To simplify the RS-485 multidrop-type connection, the two RS-485 connectors, TB4 and TB6, are wired in parallel on the MBD95. Connect the incoming RS-485 cable to one connector and the outcoming RS-485 cable to the other.

To connect the RS-485 communication lines to the Reader, refer to Figure 2-4 below.

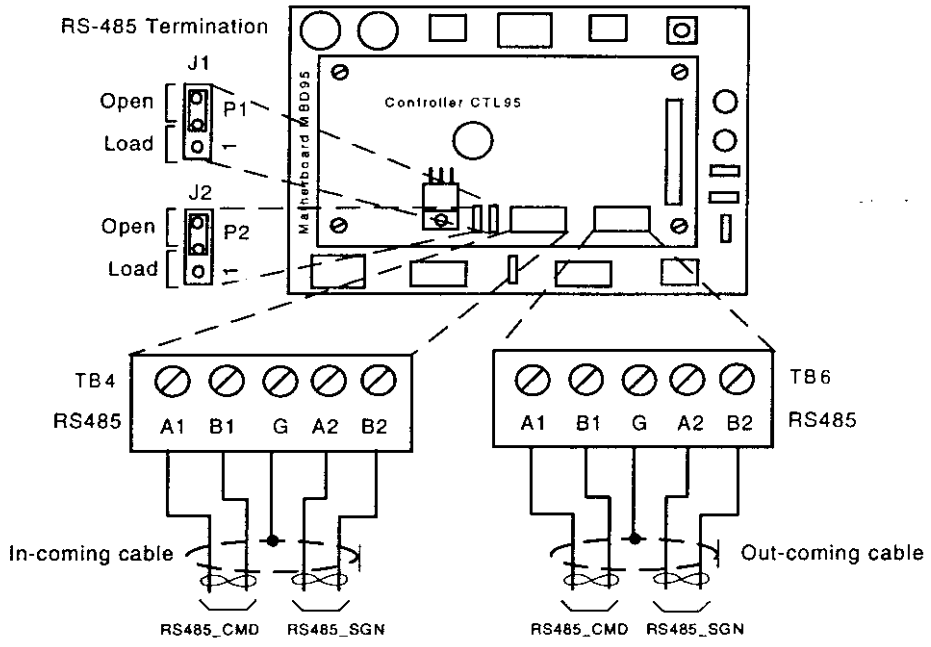

Figure 2-4: Connections and Jumper Settings for the Exciter Communication Line

Complete the following steps:

1. Unplug terminal blocks TB4 and TB6 from connectors TB3 and TB5 respectively.

2. Run the RS-485 incoming and outcoming cables through the cable grips into the Reader's enclosure.

3. Connect the four-wire communication line to the corresponding pins A1, B1, A2, and B2 on terminal block TB4 (or TB6). Connect the cable shield to the pin marked **G** on terminal block TB4 (or TB6).

Caution

Before installing the RFID System, label the two wires of one line of RS-485 as **A1** and **B1**, and the other two wires of RS-485 as **A2** and **B2**. Keep this naming convention for all connections made on this RS-485 communication line.

4. Set the RS-485 communication line terminating load for each two-wire line. The ends of a multidrop network line can be easily identified, because only one RS-485 cable is connected to that equipment. To connect an 100 ohm terminating load on each separate RS-485 line, place jumper P1 between pins 1-2 of J1, and jumper P2 between pins 1-2 of J2. For any other equipment connected to this RS-485 communication line, place jumpers P1 between pins 2-3 of J1, and P2 between pins 2-3 of J2 respectively.

5. Plug terminal blocks TB4 and TB6 into connectors TB3 and TB5 respectively.

Connecting the Power Supply

The Reader R95 requires a 12Vac or 13 to 16Vdc power source, and a maximum current of 0.3A. For more information on the Reader, see Appendix A, *Specifications*. The power supply connector is located on the Motherboard MBD95. The MBD95 is the bottom board of the Reader Module Assembly (P/N 500048).

Notes

1. To connect the power supply, use electrical wire gauge 16 AWG (minimum).

2. The main ground connection of the Reader is on the power supply connector. It is indicated by the ground symbol. Use an electrical wire with at least gauge 16AWG for the main ground connection.

3. We recommend using Kasten Chase's Power Supply, model TRM95/120V or TRM95/230V, as required by the local AC power line voltage.

To connect the power supply to Reader R95, refer to Figure 2-5 below.

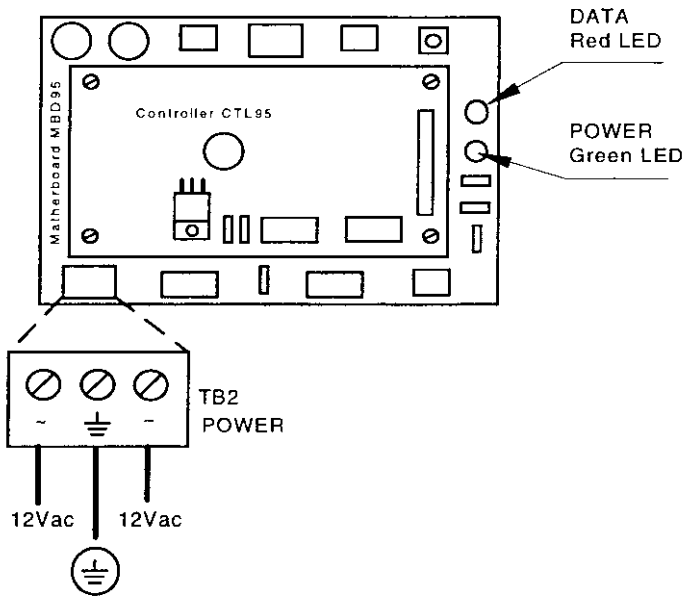

Figure 2-5: Power Supply Connections

Complete the following steps:

1. Unplug terminal block TB2 from its connector TB1.
2. Run the power supply cable through the cable grip into the Reader's enclosure.
3. Connect the power wires to the TB2 pins marked with the "~" symbol.
4. Connect the main ground connection to the TB2 pin marked with the ground symbol.
5. Switch on the power supply.
6. Check the voltage on terminal block TB2 (between pins marked with the "~" symbol).
7. Plug terminal block TB2 into its connector TB1.
8. Re-check the voltage on the terminal block TB2 in Step 6.
9. Check the MBD95 to see whether the green POWER LED goes ON, and the red DATA LED stays ON continuously for 6-7 seconds and then turns OFF.
10. Switch off the power supply.

Connecting External Devices

Figure 2-6 shows you how to connect external devices to the Reader.

Caution Do not exceed the maximum ratings for the relay contacts and Object Sensor input as stated in Appendix A, *Specifications.*

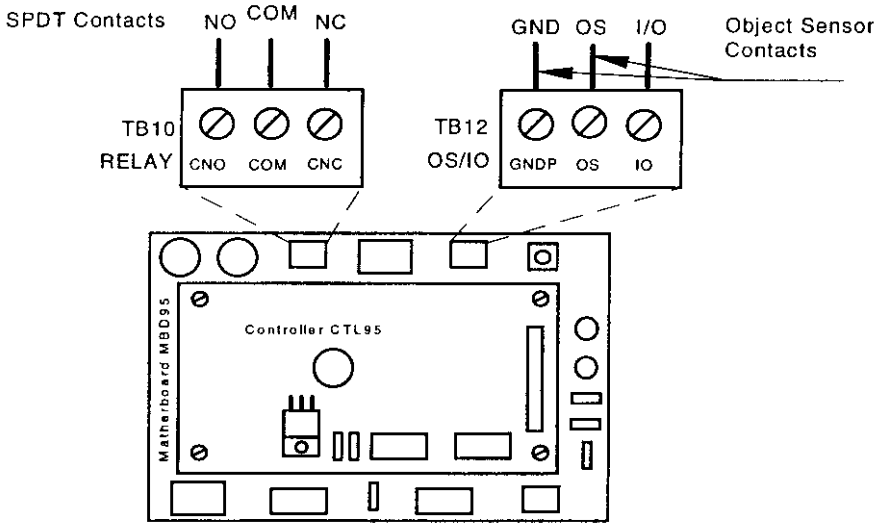

Figure 2-6: External Devices Connections

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Chapter 3

Exciter E95 Installation and Connections

This chapter explains how to:

- Assemble the Exciter E95 using LF Antenna Kit (P/N 600420) and Enclosure E95 Kit (P/N 600421)
- Make the LF antenna connections
- Connect serial interfaces and power supply
- Set the jumpers for interfaces
- Connect remote devices to the Reader R95 (optional)

Before You Begin

Before starting the installation:

- Read Chapter 4, *Setup Guidelines* in the *95 Series RFID System Technical Guide.*
- Have at your disposal, the complete approved documentation describing the RFID System configuration, equipment location, and wiring distances between equipment (see the Site Survey Documentation).
- Check whether the mechanical supports for the Exciters are installed on the site according to the approved documentation (see the Site Survey Documentation).
- Set a color table for the serial interfaces and power supply cables. Pay special attention to the interface terminals, cable shield, and the ground wires.
- Check whether the LF Antenna Kit (P/N 600420) and Enclosure E95 Kit (P/N 600421) are complete, according to the product shipping list.

Tools

To install the Exciter E95, you will need the following tools:

- Screwdriver SR1 (square recess # 1)
- Rubber mallet
- Hexagonal fix key # 10

Mechanical Assembling

To assemble the Exciter E95, refer to the assembly drawing M900121 in Chapter 8, *Power Supply Assembly Drawings*, and then complete the following steps.

Assembling the LF Antenna for E95

The antenna frame consists of five separate segments, each with the following dimensions: two pieces - 0.4m long, two pieces - 2.0m long, and one piece - 1.0m long. Each segment includes an aluminum tube with an internal rubber hose. The segments are joined together using plastic corners. The antenna cable (7-wire cable) runs through the rubber hoses inside the aluminum tubes.

To assemble the antenna, do the following:

1. Starting with one side of the antenna frame that is beside the plastic enclosure (0.4 m segment), place the corresponding rubber hose inside the aluminum tube, and run the antenna cable through the rubber hose. Run the cable through a plastic corner, and secure the plastic corner inside the aluminum tube using a rubber mallet.

2. Repeat Step 1 for each side of the frame, finishing with the last short segment (0.4m). You should have a 1x2m rectangular aluminum frame with the antenna cable inside.

3. Terminate the antenna frame with the plastic base connectors.

4. Place the 90 °brackets on each ends of the frame, and secure the frame against the plastic enclosure using M6 screws, washers and nuts.

5. Connect the antenna frame to the ground lead on the board, by securing the terminal lug of the ground lead on the EXT95SC electronic board with one of the M6 screws, as shown on the assembly drawing 600406.

Note Always ensure that the ends of the antenna cable inside the plastic enclosure have the following dimensions: one - 110mm long and the other - 360mm long. For more information, see the drawing 600406.

6. Use the self-drill screws (M3.5x9.5) to secure the 1 inch square aluminum tube in each corner of the LF antenna frame, and to secure the 90 °brackets against the aluminum tubes.

LF Antenna Connections

The LF antenna is a 7-turn loop coil with the tap at the first turn. To create this multiturn loop and the proper tap connection, complete the following steps:

1. Position the antenna cable inside the plastic box as shown in the assembly drawing 600406. Cut the end closest to the terminal block - 110mm long, and the other - 360mm long.

2. Remove 80mm of the outside cable jacket, and strip about 8mm from each conductor isolation.

3. Using a screwdriver, connect the antenna cable conductors in the terminal block as shown in Figure 3-1 below.

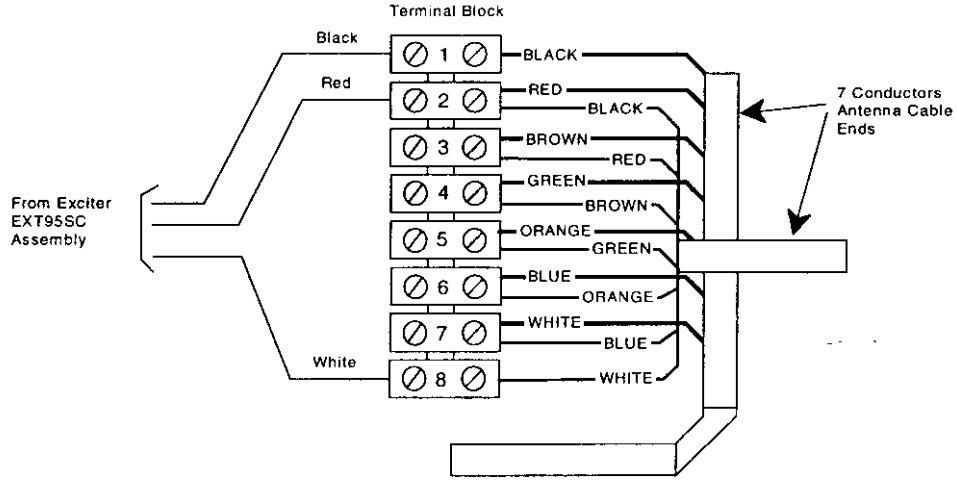

Figure 3-1: LF Antenna Connections

Connecting the RS-485 Communication Lines

The RS-485 connectors and jumpers are located on the Exciter Slave EXT95SC assembly placed inside the plastic enclosure (see the assembly drawing M900121). Two separate RS-485 two-wire lines are used to transmit data from/to the Reader. For detailed information on the RS-485 two-wires interface (half-duplex), see the *95 Series RFID System Technical Guide*.

Notes

1. For the RS-485 line, use specially designed cables **only**, such as BELDEN type 9842, or similar. For more information, see the *95 Series RFID System Technical Guide*.

2. To simplify the RS-485 multidrop-type connection, the two RS-485 connectors, TB4 and TB6 are wired in parallel on the EXT95SC board. Connect the RS-485

incoming cable to one connector and the RS-485 outcoming cable to the other.

To connect RS-485 communication lines to the EXT95SC, refer to Figure 3-2 below.

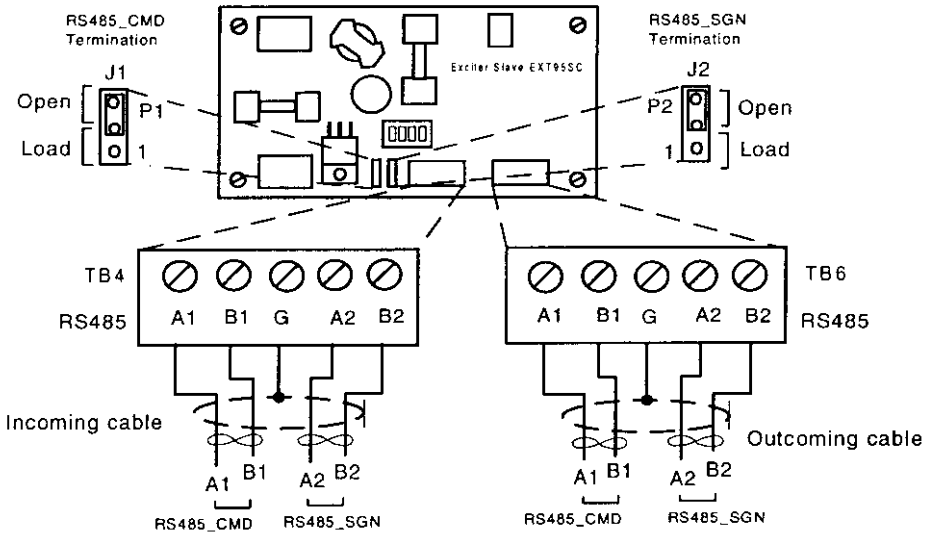

Figure 3-2: Connections and Jumpers Settings for the RS-485 Communication Lines

Complete the following steps:

1. Unplug terminal blocks TB4 and TB6 from connectors TB3 and TB5 respectively.

2. Run the RS-485 incoming and outcoming cables through the cable grips into the plastic enclosure.

3. Connect the RS485_CMD line to pins A1, B1, and RS485_SGN line to the pins A2, B2 on terminal block TB4 (or TB6). Connect the cable shield to the pin marked **G** on terminal block TB4 (or TB6).

Caution

Before installing the RFID System, label the 2 wires on the RS485_CMD line **A1** and **B1**; label the 2 wires on the RS485_SGN line **A2** and **B2**. Keep this naming convention for all connections made on these RS-485 communication lines.

4. Set the terminating load for the each RS-485 communication line. The ends of a multidrop-network line could be easily identified, because only one RS-485 cable is connected to the equipment.

5. To connect a 100 ohm terminating load to the RS485_CMD line, place the jumper P1 between pins 1-2 of J1. When connecting any other equipment to this RS-485 communication line, place the jumper P1 between pins 2-3 of J1.

   To connect a 100 ohm terminating load to the RS485_SGN line, place the jumper P2 between pins 1-2 of J2. When connecting any other equipment to this RS-485 communication line, place the jumper P2 between pins 2-3 of J1.

6. Plug terminal blocks TB4 and TB6 into connectors TB3 and TB5 respectively.

Connecting the Power Supply

Power Supply Connections

The Exciter requires an 22 Vac or 23 to 28 Vdc power source, and a maximum current of 0.5 A. For more information, refer to Appendix A, *Specifications*. .

Notes

1. The power connector is located on the EXT95SC assembly.
2. Use an electrical wire with at least a 16 AWG gauge to connect the power supply.
3. The Exciter's main ground connection is on the power supply connector. It is indicated by the ground symbol. Use an electrical wire with at least a 16 AWG gauge for the main ground connection.
4. To power the EXT95SC, we recommend using Kasten Chase's Power Supply, model TRM95/120V or TRM95/230V, as required by the local AC power line voltage.

To connect the power supply to the Exciter, refer to Figure 3-3 below.

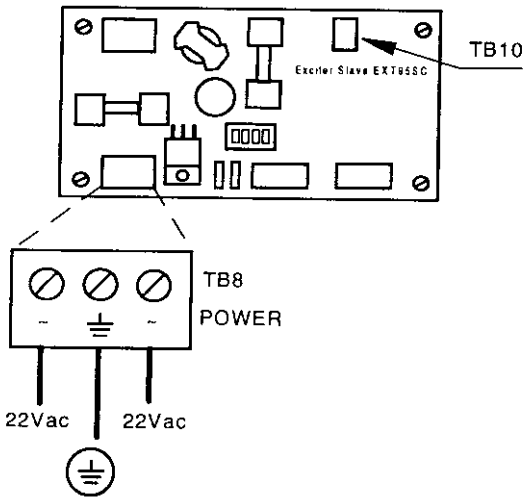

Figure 3-3: Exciter E95 Power Supply Connections

Complete the following steps:

1. Remove terminal block TB8 from connector TB7 on the EXT95SC board.
2. Run the power supply cable through the cable grip into the plastic enclosure.
3. Connect power wires to the TB8 pins marked with the "~" symbol.
4. Connect the main ground connection to the TB8 pin marked with the ground symbol.
5. Switch on the power supply.

6. Check the voltage on the terminal block TB8 (between pins 1-3).
7. Plug terminal block TB8 into connector TB7.
8. Re-check the voltage in Step 6.
9. Check whether the voltage between pins 1 and 2 on terminal block TB10 is 5.0 ± 0.2 V.
10. Switch off the power supply.

UHF Transmitter - Direct Control (Optional)

The UHF transmitter can be also switched on using a hardware control, by creating a a short between pins 1-2 on terminal block TB10. After this is done, the UHF transmitter will start transmitting the pre-programmed messages and then stop. To start another transmission, the contact must be opened and then closed again.

The location of terminal block TB10 on the EXT95SC board is shown in Figure 3-3.

Assembling Other Models of Exciters

Kasten Chase provides other models of Exciters with different antenna frame sizes for particular installations. As an example, see Exciter E95S (P/N 600647). For mechanical assembling and electrical connections, use a similar procedure as described in the previous paragraphs and drawing M900113.

Chapter 4

Power Supply TRM95 Installation and Connection

This chapter explains how to:

- Install the Power Supply
- Make the input line and output connections

All data provided in this chapter apply to both Power Supply models TRM95/120V (P/N 600579) and TRM95/230V (P/N 600626).

Before you Begin

Before installing the Power Supply:

- Read Chapter 4, *Setup Guidelines* in the *95 Series RFID System Technical Guide.*
- Have at your disposal, the complete approved documentation describing the RFID System configuration, equipment location, and wiring distances between equipment (see the Site Survey Documentation).
- Check whether the mechanical supports for the Power Supply is installed on the site according to the documentation.
- Check whether all cables are installed on the site according to the documentation (type, protection, routing, etc.).
- Check whether the Power Supply unit has the correct rating (120V or 230V) that is suitable for the local AC power lines voltage.

Tools

To install the Power Supply, you will need the following tools:

- Phillips screwdriver size # 1)
- Slotted screwdriver 2mm

Installing Power Supply TRM95

For mechanical details, refer to the Power Supply assembly drawing shown in Chapter 8, *Power Supply Assembly Drawings.*

Placement

The Power Supply unit can be installed either horizontally or vertically, but must be secured against its mechanical support with 4 screw (dia. 1/8"). It must be installed in such a way that the front is easily accessible and visible for inspection. This unit is designed for indoor use only. You should avoid installing the Power Supply unit in locations where there is water or excessive humidity. To reduce the risk of

overheating, avoid exposing the Power Supply unit to direct sunlight or near any heat-emitting devices, such as a room heater or a stove.

Safety

Please adhere to the following safety precautions:

1. Only authorized personnel are qualified to install and repair the Power Supply unit.

Caution

To reduce the risk of an electrical shock, disconnect the AC main supply before removing the unit's cover.

2. Use only approved (CSA,UL, IEC) fuses, size 5x20mm, Type "T" (slow-blow), with appropriate rating (1A for 120Vac, or 0.5A for 230Vac). The correct fuse rating is marked on the front panel of the Power Supply unit.

3. Ensure that the Power Supply unit is properly grounded. Always connect the unit to the 3-wire (with grounding) power systems.

4. Ensure that no water does not get inside the unit. Ensure that no foreign objects get inside the unit.

Wiring Connections and Supply

To get inside the unit, you must first unscrew the two screws that secure the cover. Once you remove these screws, you can easily lift the cover.

Note

To completely detach the cover, you must also remove the cover's ground connection. Remember the ground connections must be in place when the unit is operating normally.

All unused knockout-punch holes (front and back panels) must be plugged with plugs or similar stoppers. Kasten Chase recommends using the Hole Plug PG11 (P/N 400617) with a Polyamid Nut (P/N 400645). You have to order these parts separately.

You must secure all cables passing through the front or back panel with cable grips or connectors (these are not provided). The connectors must match the conduit type used to protect the cable outside the Power Supply unit. For more information on these parts, contact Kasten Chase Applied Research Limited.

For all interconnections (power line, equipment), Kasten Chase recommends using cable type SJT, PVC jacketed, 3-conductors with a minimum gauge of 16 AWG (0.75 mm^2 - conductor nominal cross-sectional area). Kasten Chase recommends BELDEN cable type 19353.

An external disconnecting device will be provided as part of the building's installation. The disconnecting device will have an appropriate rating for the AC power line voltage (minimum 1A for 120Vac or 0.5A for 230Vac). Installation of the external wiring will comply with the national wiring rules (code) applicable to the site.

Connecting Equipment to the Power Supply Unit

The Power SUpply unit has 2 separate outputs (12Vac/1A and 22Vac/2A) to power up separate RFID equipment as Readers R95 and Exciters E95. These voltages are available for connecting an external cable on the Power Supply's internal terminal block and is clearly marked. For more information, see Chapter 8, *Power Supply Assembly Drawings.*

Attention

Do not exceed the load ratings specified for each output: 1A for the 12Vac, and 2A for the 22Vac. On the 22Vac source, the 2 terminal blocks are connected in parallel for each output terminal. Always use a 3-wire cable to connect the equipment to the Power Supply unit. Always connect the ground wire of each cable to the terminal block that is indicated by 

Connecting the AC Mains Supply

Connect the power lines cable to the internal terminal block of the Power Supply unit as follows:

- Live (phase) - to the terminal marked **L**
- Neutral - to the terminal **N**
- Ground - to the terminal marked 

For more information, see Chapter 8, *Power Supply Assembly Drawings.*

IMPORTANT

Before you connect power to the Power Supply unit, re-check the following:

- The Power Supply model and rating against the installation plan and line voltage
- The Power Supply fuse rating
- All cable connections to the Power Supply's internal terminal block
- All cable access into the Power Supply's enclosure, making sur that they are properly secured and protected.

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Chapter 5

Configuration and Operation

This chapter explains how to set-up and configure a 95 Series RFID System. The IPC implementation is a practical example of the 95 Series RFID System configuration. For more information about the 95 Series RFID System configuration, refer to the *95 Series RFID System Technical Guide.*

Before You Begin

Before starting the RFID System configuration, do the following:

1. Check whether all equipment is correctly installed and interconnected according to the requirements stated in Chapter 2, *Reader R95 Installation and Connections* and Chapter 3, *Exciter E95 Installation and Connections* in this guide.

2. Create a unique address for each Reader and Exciter according to the approved documentation describing the RFID System configuration (see the specific Site Survey documentation).

3. Familiarize yourself with the instructions format described in the *95 Series RFID System Reference Guide*, and the system's functionality described in the *95 Series RFID System Technical Guide.*

4. Refer to the section, *95 Series RFID System Configuration Principles* on page 1-3, for some general explanations on configuring the 95 Series RFID System.

General Procedure Rules

You have to configure each Reader and Exciter in the RFID System.

Kasten Chase recommends that you follow the general rules listed below:

1. Configure each *identification zone,* one by one, by using a PC/Laptop that is directly connected to a Reader. By doing this, you can control the Reader, and all Exciters interconnected to it from this PC.

2. Follow the step-by-step instructions described in this chapter.

3. If you do not obtain the expected results, refer to Chapter 7, *Troubleshooting.*

Setting Up the Reader/PC Connection

To connect the Reader to a PC, do the following:

1. Use the RS-232 or RS-485 communication line to connect the Reader to the PC. For more information on these communication lines, see *Connecting the RS-232 Communication Line*, and *Connecting the RS-485 Four-Wire Communication Line* in Chapter 2.

For the initial set-up, Kasten Chase recommends using the RS-232 connection with a local, mobile PC (Laptop), as shown in Figure 5-1 below.

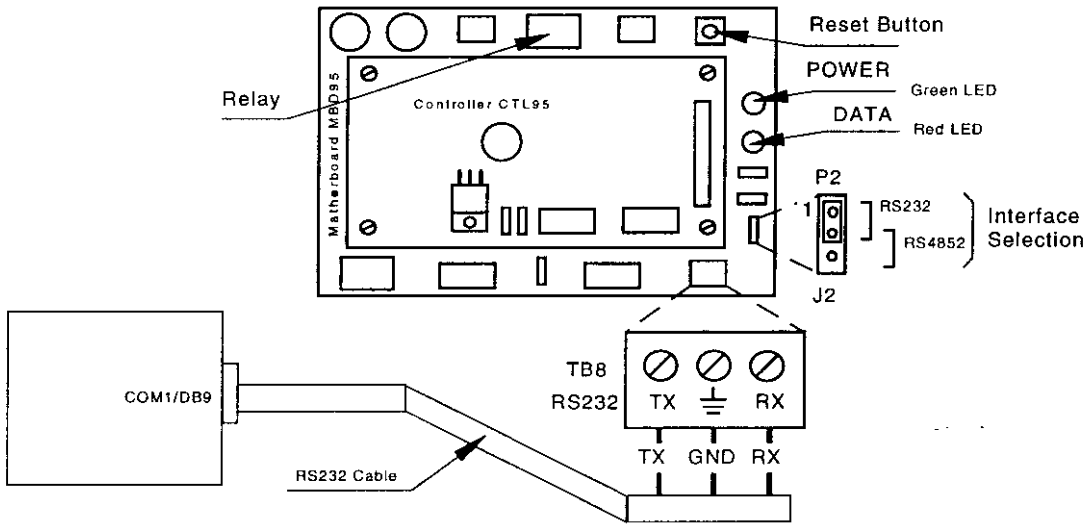


Figure 5-1: Connecting the Reader to a PC/Laptop

2. Run a terminal emulation program on the PC, such as, HyperTerminal in Windows 95, Terminal in Windows 3.x, or Procomm in DOS or any version of Windows. The recommended configuration for the PC's port is:

   - Data rate - 19200 bps
   - Data bits - 8 bits
   - Parity - none
   - Stop bits - 1
   - Flow control - none

Reader's Power-up Sequence

To verify the Reader's power-up sequence, do the following:

1. Turn on the power supply to the Reader.

2. Referring to Figure 5-1, check whether the relay on the MBD95 board immediately clicks, and the green POWER LED is on.

3. Check whether the Reader performs the following power-on test sequence: the red DATA LED on the MBD95 board remains ON for 6-7 seconds. Afterwards, the following sign-on message is displayed on the PC's screen:

```
DISYS CRM-95 READER  (c)Copyright DISYS Corporation  1989-1996.
```

Notes

1. If you did not assign a System Code identification number (SC) to the Reader, the DATA LED will flash On and Off at a rate of 1.4 Hz. To set the System Code, type:

   ISC=[*your SC*] <Enter>

2. If a string of unrecognizable characters appears on the PC's screen, it means that the communication link between the Reader and the PC is not set properly. Run the *Learning Procedure*, as described below, to establish the correct settings.

Learning Procedure (Optional)

This a special mode of operation, specifically designed to allow a Reader to communicate with the PC to which it is attached, by adapting itself to the serial frame format that the PC is using.

To force the Reader into the *learning* mode, follow the steps below. (See Figure 5-1).

1. Press the RESET button once.

2. Verify whether the DATA LED flashes at a rate of 2 Hz. This means that the Reader is in the learning mode, and is waiting to determine the frame format sent by the PC.

3. Send a few characters to the Reader, for example, KASTEN.

4. When the learning process is finished, the DATA LED will start flashing at 1.4 Hz rate and the following message will be displayed on the PC:

```
Learned: rate, parity, bits
```

where:

rate: is the serial data rate (baud) expressed as a numeric value, for example,**19200**.
parity: is a single character that reports the parity bit: **N** for no parity, **Y** for parity.
bits: is a single digit (7 or 8) that reports the number of bits per character.

5. Check the values of the Reader's current serial communication configuration by

using Group S parameters. You can change the settings for the PC or Reader so that the settings match each other. If you modify the Reader's parameters, you must save them before leaving the learning mode. For more information on this procedure, see *Storing the Reader's Configuration* on page 5-13.

6. Press the RESET button again to exit from the learning mode.

7. The DATA LED will stop flashing.

Notes

1. The serial communication configuration for an IPC application has the default values of the Group S parameters. For more information on the Group S parameters, refer to the *95 Series RFID System Reference Guide.*

2. If the noise and interference level on the UHF channel exceeds the carrier threshold or a Transponder is transmitting information, the DATA LED will start flashing at a faster rate.

Resetting the Reader

There are 2 ways to reset the Reader (see Figure 5-1):

- By resetting the hardware
- By resetting the software

For a hardware reset, switch off the Reader's power supply for a least 5 seconds.

For a software reset, you can:

1. Press the RESET button twice.

   or

2. Type the following command at the prompt:

   :RESET <Enter>

Checking the Reader's Basic Parameters

To check basic parameters on the Reader, do the following:

1. Check the software version number by typing:

   IVN <Enter>

   The response should be:

```
IVN=CRM95 V_.__, BUILT: __/__/__ __:__:__.
```

Note You can upgrade the Reader software, if necessary. For more information on upgrading the software, refer to Appendix D, *Reader Software Upgrade Procedure.*

2. Check the System Code (SC), by typing:

   ISC <Enter>

   The response should be:

ISC= [*your SC*]

   If the displayed System Code is not identical with the application system code number, replace the Reader and report the problem to Kasten Chase.

3. Check the Receiver's Serial Number (SN), by typing:

   ISN [*your SN*]<Enter>

   If the displayed serial number is not equal to the serial number on the Receiver's CRM95 board, set it to the correct value. For example, if the SN is U123456, then type:

   ISN=*U123456*<Enter>

4. Store the new SN and/or SC parameter values, by typing:

   :CONFIG:STORE <Enter>
   :RESET <Enter>

5. Check the correct values of the IVN, ISC, and ISN parameters, by repeating Steps 1 to 3.

6. Switch off the LF field, by typing:

   C<Enter>

Setting Up the Exciter's Address

Your next step is to setup an address for each Exciter by using the **S1** slide switch on the EXT95SC board, as shown in Figure 5-2 below.

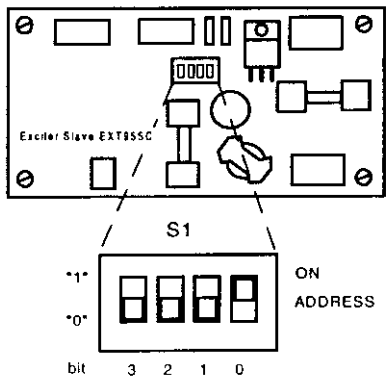


Figure 5-2: Setting Up the Exciter's Address

The addresses must be sequential between 1 and 14. For example, if there are 4 Exciters, they must be assigned addresses 1, 2, 3, and 4. Use the **S1** switch to set the address to binary format. For example, in binary format:

- address 1 is 0001_2
- address 2 is 0010_2
- address 3 is 0011_2
- address 4 is 0100_2

If the switch is in the ON position, the bit is set to 1. Otherwise, the bit is set to 0.

Note Addresses 0000_2 and 1111_2 are reserved for special modes of operation.

LF Transmitter Output

To check the LF signal, refer to Figure 5-3 below, and do the following:

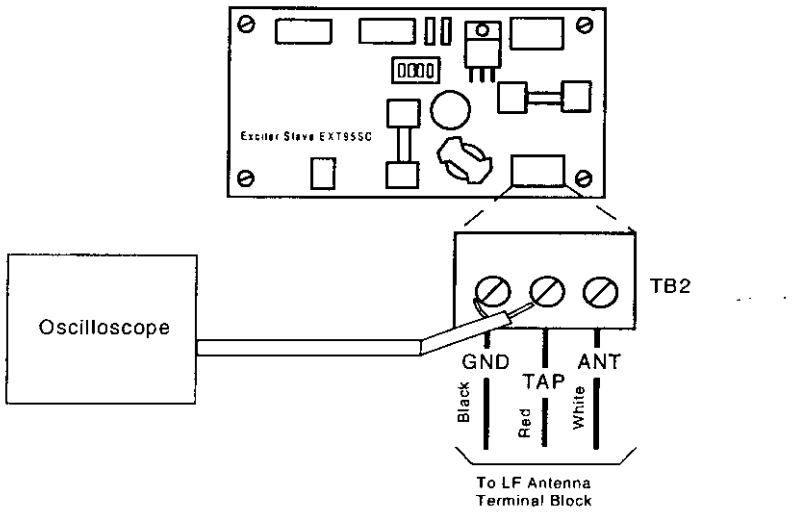


Figure 5-3: LF Signal Measurement

1. Connect the power to the Exciter.
2. Check the current parameter settings for the excitation mode and write down the value of the following parameters: RCS, RES, REM, RET, HCC, HCS, HE0, and HE1.

Note To determine the value of a parameter, for example, HE1, type the command:

HE1 <Enter>

The Reader will respond with the parameter value, for example,

```
HE1=6
```

where 6 is the value for the HE1 parameter.

3. Set the Continuous DC Mode type of execution, by typing:

   RCS=N <Enter>
   RES=N <Enter>
   REM=C <Enter>
   RET=D <Enter>

Note If a parameter already has the wanted value (determined in Step 2), you do not have to reset it.

4. Turn on the excitation field, by typing:

   B <Enter>

   Check the **TAP** voltage [V_{TAP}] at the terminal block TB2 on the EXT95SC board (see Figure 5-3) using an oscilloscope. The signal must be a continuous unmodulated carrier of 128.25 kHz with a peak-to-peak amplitude of $V_{TAP} = 100 \pm 20\ V_{pp}$.

Note When more than one Exciter 95 is used to create a wider excitation zone, a magnetic coupling can appear. The phenomenon is explained in Chapter 4, *Setup Guidelines* in the *95 Series RFID System Technical Guide*. The coupling generates an unwanted amplitude modulation with a frequency of several Hertz, the modulation depth depending directly on the coupling. The installer has to monitor the **TAP** signal and adjust the position of the E95 frames to obtain a minimum unwanted modulation depth. The installer can increase the distance between frames, level the frames in the same plane, or place the frames with the shorter sides (1m) in parallel. The minimum amplitude of V_{TAP} due to unwanted modulation must be larger than $60V_{pp}$.

5. Turn off the excitation field, by typing:

   C<Enter>

   The **TAP** voltage amplitude should be zero.

6. Turn on the LF field again, by typing:

   B <Enter>

   The **TAP** voltage signal should have the same value as measured in Step 4.

7. Set the wanted excitation mode.

   To set a specific excitation mode, refer to Appendix C, *Excitation Modes*. If you want to return to the initial excitation mode as determined in Step 2, you have to restore the values of the parameters modified in Step 3.

For example, Kasten Chase recommends the following parameter values for the Conditional Switching AC mode (CSAC) for the IPC installation:

RCS=Y; RES=Y; REM=C; RET=A; HCC=8; HCS=7; HE0=18; HE1=6

These parameters all have the default values.

8. Check the excitation field pattern as set in Step 7, by monitoring the **TAP** voltage.

   For example, if the IPC's CSAC mode was set and the Reader did not receive a valid message, the **TAP** voltage has the following repetitive pattern: a carrier of 128.25 kHz modulated ON/OFF with 610Hz for 60 ms, followed by no signal for 180 ms.

9. Save the excitation mode set in Step 7, by typing:

   :CONFIG:STORE <Enter>
   :RESET <Enter>

10. Check the parameter values set in Step 7 again.

11. Check the auto-diagnostic feature, by typing:

    :DAR=Y <Enter>
    :TEST:EXCITER *k* <Enter>

    where *k* is the decimal address (1, 2, 3, ...) of the Exciter that you want to test.

    The response should be `00`, followed by a number (between IP-2 and IP) of messages from the Test Tag.

12. Turn off the excitation field again, by typing:

    C<Enter>

13. Check the auto-diagnostic feature, by typing:

    :TEST:EXCITER *k* <Enter>

    The response should be `C9`.

14. Repeat Steps 1 to 13 (inclusive) for each Exciter that is connected to the Reader.

Configuring the Reader

The Reader's basic configuration covers the following group of parameters:

- Data buffering/reporting configuration - Group D parameters
- Hardware configuration - Group H parameters
- Instrument generic configuration - Group I parameters
- Tag data reading configuration - Group R parameters

For more information on these parameters, see the *95 Series RFID System Reference Guide* and the *95 Series RFID System Technical Guide.*

Note You can set these parameters for each particular application to optimize the functionality of the Reader and the RFID System.

Setting Up the Carrier Threshold

Warning Before starting this procedure, you have to enable the auto-report and set the data report in ASCII format, by typing the following:

```
DAR=Y<Enter>
DHX=N<Enter>
```

To setup the Reader's carrier threshold, do the following:

1. Switch off the excitation field, by typing:

   C<Enter>

2. Set the Receiver's signal-to-noise ratio, by typing:

   RSS=10<Enter>

Note You can set other values for the RSS parameter. Kasten Chase recommends using a value between 10 and 20 for the RSS parameter.

3. If you are using Diversity, enable it by typing:

   HAD=Y<Enter>

   Ensure that both UHF antennas are connected. If you are not using Diversity, disable it by typing:

   HAD=N<Enter>

   Ensure that **only** the right UHF antenna is selected (see the HAS parameter).

4. Check the noise level on the UHF channel, by typing:

   HNL<Enter>

   The HNL value should be between -107 to -95dBm.

   If the HNL value is higher than -95dBm, check if there are unwanted transmissions on the UHF channel (433.9 MHz). Pay special attention to Transponders or Exciters in close proximity to the Reader; these can accidentally transmit data that can be received by the Reader.

   If the HNL value is lower than -105dBm, check its value without the UHF antennas attached. The difference between these two readings must be greater than 3dB.

5. Set the carrier threshold, by typing:

   S <Enter>

   or

   :CONFIG:THRESHOLD<Enter>

Note If the Reader resets itself, repeat the procedure from Step 1.

6. Monitor the DATA LED for at least 10 seconds. The LED must not flicker. If it does flicker occasionally, increment the RSS parameter value by one. Go to Step 5.

IMPORTANT

* For a normal setup, the value of (HNL+RSS) must be less than - 85 dBm.

* If the noise level is higher than -95 dBm, disconnect the UHF antennas from the Reader, and check whether the HNL value drops below -107 dBm. If this occurs, it means that there is unwanted transmission on the UHF channel. To correct this situation, refer to Chapter 4, *Setup Guidelines* in the *95 Series RFID System Technical Guide.*

7. Place your Test Transponder T95 1-2 m away from an Exciter that is controlled by the Reader you are configuring. For more information about identification zones and the Test Transponders, refer to Chapter 4, *Setup Guidelines* in the *95 Series RFID System Technical Guide.*

8. Start the excitation field, by typing:

   B<Enter>

9. Verify that the DATA LED is flickering, and check whether the Test Transponder's messages are displayed on the PC's screen.

   If data is not displayed, check the Reader's parameter configuration, and follows the troubleshooting instructions in Chapter 7, *Troubleshooting.*

   If the number of displayed messages is below n=IP-2, check the carrier threshold and try to adjust it again. Go to Step 1.

10. Remove the Test Transponder from the field and make sure that it is no longer transmitting by ensuring that the DATA LED is not flickering.

Setting Up the Exciter's Test-Tag

To set up the Exciter's Test-Tag, do the following:

1. Set the parameters you want for the Test-Tag using the Group W parameters.

Example

For an IPC application, you have to program the following parameters, by typing:

WDR=4 <Enter>
WEC=Y <Enter>
WEN=N <Enter>
WHF=N <Enter>
WID=0 <Enter>
WIP=15 <Enter>
WLT=Y <Enter>
WRC=0 <Enter>
WRS=0 <Enter>
WSD=200 <Enter>
WSM=Y <Enter>
WTF=Y <Enter>
WTS=N <Enter>
WWP=Y <Enter>
WUD=$43FE*nnrrkk* <Enter>

where:
nn is the PC's address. If PC's address is 1, or there is only one PC/site, *nn*=01.
rr is the Reader's address. If Reader's address is 1, *rr* = 01.
kk is the Exciter's address. If the Exciter's address is 1, *kk* = 01.

2. Turn off the LF field, by typing:

   C<Enter>

3. Program the Exciter Test-Tag, by typing:

   :TAG:MATCH:EXCITER *k*<Enter>

   where *k* is the address of the Exciter you want to program.

   If the response is not 00, the Exciter is not programmed. Repeat this command several times, waiting at least 3 seconds between retries.

Note If you cannot program the Test Tag, see Chapter 7, *Troubleshooting*.

4. Turn on the LF field, by typing:

   B<Enter>

5. Test the Exciter Test-Tag, by typing:

   :TEST:EXCITER *k*<Enter>

   where *k* is the address of the Exciter you want to test. The correct response is 00, followed by a number of messages between IP-2 and IP. If less messages are

received, verify whether the UHF channel is jammed or replace the EXT95SC board.

Note If you do not see the expected number of messages on your PC, (13-15 messages for an IPC site), see Chapter 7, *Troubleshooting* and check the following parameters:

DAR=Y; DCI=0, DRI=0

6. Repeat Steps 1 to 5 for each Exciter that is connected to the Reader.

Setting Up the Real Time Clock

You can set the Reader's date and time by using the IUT parameter. For more information on setting up the Real Time Clock, refer to the *95 Series RFID System Reference Guide.*

Example For an IPC application, you should set the IUT parameter to GMT time. To set it, type:

IUT=*YYMMDDhhmm*Z<Enter>

where *YYMMDDhhmm* is the year, month, day, hour, and minute respectively.

Configuring the Reader's Application Parameters

You can configure the Reader's application parameters by setting the appropriate values for the parameters in the following groups:

- Data buffering/reporting configuration (D)
- Hardware configuration (H)
- Instrument generic configuration (I)
- Tag data reading/excitation configuration (R)
- Serial communication configuration (S)

For example, for an IPC application, do the following:

1. Set the data filtration on the Reader, by typing:

   DCI=10 <Enter>
   DRI=30 <Enter>

2. Set the reported data format as ANS.1 format, by typing:

   DHX=Y <Enter>

3. Set the Tag data character count, by typing:

   RCC=5 <Enter>

4. Leave the default values for the other parameters.

Configuring the Reader's Network Parameters

To configure the Reader's network parameters, do the following:

1. Set the reporting mode, by typing:

   DAR=N<Enter>.

2. Set the Reader's address, by typing:

   IAD=*r*<Enter>

   where *r* is the Reader's address. The lowest value for this address is 1. For example, if there are 4 Readers in a network, they must be assigned the following addresses 1, 2, 3 and 4.

Storing the Reader's Configuration

To store the Reader's configuration, do the following:

1. Store the Reader's parameters, by typing:

   :CONFIG:STORE<Enter>

2. Reset the Reader, by typing:

   :RESET<Enter>

Note The :CONFIG:STORE command stores the current Reader's configuration in the non-volatile memory.

The :RESET command updates the contents of the working memory from the non-volatile memory.

3. Check whether the Reader is operating properly, by typing:

   @*r* IVN<Enter>

   where *r* is the Reader's address. The Reader must respond with its software version number.

Reader - Final Setup

To verify whether the Reader is responding, do the following:

1. Disconnect the PC from the Reader (See Figure 5-1 on page 5-2).
2. Set all jumpers (J1-J4) placed on the Motherboard MBD95 according to the type of communication line used for the network. For more information on communication lines used by the Reader R95, refer to Chapter 2, *Reader R95 Installation and Connections.*
3. Verify the connections between the Reader and the rest of the equipment (shorts, loose connections, etc.)
4. Close the Reader's enclosure.

95 Series RFID System - Final Test

IMPORTANT

* These tests must be done after all Readers and the Main PC are connected to the network according to the site documentation.
* To communicate with the Reader, either use a terminal emulation program, such as HyperTerminal or Procomm in Windows95, or the dedicated service module of the application software running on the Main PC.
* All commands to the Reader must include the address field **@r** where **r** is the Reader's address (an integer followed by a blank).

You must repeat the following procedure for each Reader that is connected to the Main PC.

For the final test, do the following:

1. Verify that the Reader is communicating with the Main PC, by typing:

   @r IVN <Enter>

   where **r** is the Reader's address. The Reader must respond with the software's version number.

2. Set up the Carrier Threshold for the Reader as follows:

a) Switch on the excitation field, by typing:

   @r B <Enter>

b) Check the noise level, by typing:

   @r HNL<Enter>

If there is no unwanted transmission on the UHF channel, the Reader must respond with a value lower than -95dBm for the HNL parameter. If not, refer to *Setting Up the Carrier Threshold* on page 5-9.

c) Check and record the value for the existing Reader's Carrier Threshold level, by typing:

@*r* HTL<Enter>

The Reader should respond with the value for this parameter. For example, HTL=95.

d) If the HNL level measured in Step b is lower than -95dBm, set the Reader's Carrier Threshold level again, by typing:

@*r* S<Enter>

or

@*r*:CONFIG:THRESHOLD<Enter>

The Carrier Threshold level setting is correct if the new HNL level displayed is smaller than or equal to the level displayed in Step c. If not, check for unwanted transmission on the UHF channel. You should also refer to Chapter 4, *Setup Guidelines* in the *95 Series RFID System Technical Guide.*

3. Verify that an Exciter that is controlled by a Reader communicates with the Main PC:

a) Delete all Tag records from the Reader's buffer, by typing:

@*r*:DATA:PURGE<Enter>

b) Confirm that the Reader's buffer is empty, by typing:

@*r*D<Enter>

or

@*r*:DATA:REPORT<Enter>

The Reader must report a Null value.

Note For an IPC application, the data structure conforms to the ANS.1 standard. If the Reader's buffer is empty, the Reader sends a Null value of $0500. In ASCII format, the Null value is { }.

c) Switch on the LF field, by typing:

@*r* B<Enter>

d) Send a Test Exciter command, by typing:

@*r*:TEST:EXCITER k<Enter>

where r is the Reader's address and k is the Exciter's address. The correct Exciter's response is 00.

e) Check the received messages, by typing:

@*r* D<Enter>

or

@*r*:DATA:REPORT<Enter>

The Reader must respond with the oldest record sent by the Exciter k's Test-Tag, in the format set by the DHX parameter. For more information on this parameter, refer to the *95 Series RFID System Reference Guide.*

Note For an IPC application, the Reader's Tag Record Buffer contains 13-15 identical messages sent by the Exciter k's Test Tag in ANS.1 format. To read all messages, you have to repeat the commands:

@*r* D<Enter>
@*r* E<Enter>

until you get the Null value $0500.

f) Empty the Reader's Tag record buffer, by typing:

@*r*:DATA:PURGE<Enter>

g) Confirm that the Reader's buffer is empty, by typing:

@*r* D<Enter> or @*r*:DATA:REPORT<Enter>

The Reader must report the Null value ($0500) in ANS.1 format.

4. Repeat Step 3 for all Exciters controlled by the Reader r.

5. Repeat Steps 1 to 4 for all Readers that are connected to the same PC.

Chapter 6

Programming and Testing the Transponder T95

This chapter explains how to setup a site and gives the procedure for programming the Transponders T95. This chapter does not, however, explain how to choose parameter values. For more information on configuring the Transponder 95, see the *95 Series RFID System Reference Guide.*

Setting Up the Programming Site

Setup the programming site, as shown in Figure 6-1:

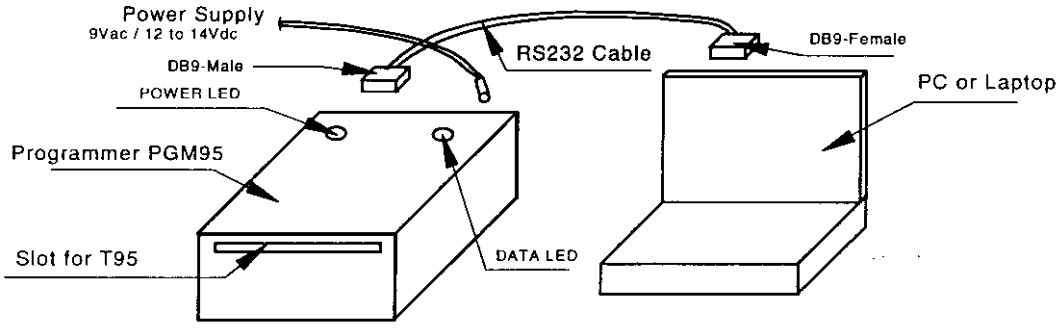


Figure 6-1: Programming Site

1. Install Kasten Chase's T95 Programming Software, Version 2.00 or later on your PC. For more information on the installation, see the *Readme.txt* on the installation diskette.

2. The recommended configuration for the PC's COM port is:

   Data rate - 19200 bps
   Data bits - 8 bits
   Parity - none
   Stop bits - 1
   Flow control - none.

3. Set all Transponder T95 parameters using the procedure described in the *Readme.txt* file.

4. Power-up the Programmer PGM95 from an AC power supply 9Vac ± 10%, 50/60 Hz, or a DC power supply 11 to 14 Vdc. The maximum power supply is 0.5A.

Programming Procedures

Place the Transponder T95 inside the special slot of the PGM95, with the component side (battery side) down, and gently push it until it is inside the PGM95.

Using T95 Programming Software

To program the Transponder T95 using Kasten Chase's T95 Programming Software, start the software on your PC and follow the programming instructions in the *Readme.txt* file.

Using a Terminal Emulation Program

To use a terminal emulation program, do the following:

1. Open a terminal emulation program, such as Hyperterminal (Windows 95), on your PC.
2. Set the PC's COM configuration as described in the section *Setting Up the Reader/PC Connection* in Chapter 5. Use this procedure to set and control the communication between the PC and the Programmer PGM95 (PGM95 incorporates a Receiver CRM95).
3. Use the commands described in the *95 Series RFID System Reference Guide* to set the desired T95 configuration (Group W).
4. Program the T95 using the command: TAG: MATCH (shortcut M).

Confidence Tester TCT95

The Confidence Tester TCT95 is designed to qualify Transponder T95 programmed with the IPC format, before they are seeded as probe letters into the mail-monitoring process.

For more information on the Confidence Tester TCT95, see the *Confidence Tester TCT95 User's Guide.*

Chapter 7

Troubleshooting

This chapter describes maintenance and troubleshooting procedures that you must follow when using the 95 Series RFID System. These procedures complete the troubleshooting information given in Chapter 5, *Configuration and Operation*, for the initial system installation and configuration.

Preventive Maintenance

By using special commands, built-in Self Diagnostic circuits can check any part of the system and report an error code, if necessary. Depending on the error code received, the service technician will know the piece of hardware that is malfunctioning, and can immediately take corrective action to remedy the situation.

All units have a warranty seal placed on their enclosures. Removal of this seal will void the warranty.

General Guidelines

Below is a list of some assumptions and guidelines:

1. The chapter assumes that repairs for any electronic assemblies are not made on site. Unless otherwise stated, if a specified condition cannot be met, the electronic assembly must replaced and returned to the manufacturer for repairs.

2. For a complete technical description of the 95 Series RFID System, refer to the *95 Series RFID System Technical Guide*. For a detailed description of the commands and parameters used to configure or to control the 95 Series RFID System, refer to the *95 Series RFID System Reference Guide*.

3. Information regarding the 95 Series RFID System's configuration and operation is described in Chapter 5, *Configuration and Operation*.

4. The locations of the DATA LED, the POWER LED, and the RESET button are shown in Figure 5-1.

5. All the reference to commands are made assuming that the Reader's address is **0**.

The following table describes several possible failures for the 95 Series RFID System, and the troubleshooting steps to correct them.

Problem	Symptom	Probable Cause	Solution
No communication with a Reader.	Reader does not respond to any command.	1. Reader has an incorrect address.	1. Check whether the Reader responds to commands using different addresses, by typing the following: @1 IVN<Enter>, @2 IVN<Enter>, @3 IVN<Enter>. When a correct address is sent, the Reader will respond with its version number. 2. If, by using a specific address, you are able to communicate with Reader, use this address or change the address to another value. 3. If after checking all possible addresses (up to 31), you still cannot communicate with the Reader, check Probable Cause 2.
		2. Faulty communication line between the Reader and PC.	1. Open the Reader's enclosure and connect the PC directly to the Reader using the RS-232 communication line. See *Connecting the RS-232 Communication Line* on page 2-2. 2. Switch off the Reader's power supply for at least 5 seconds, then perform the steps in the *Reader's Power-up Sequence* on page 5-3. 3. If the Reader performs the power-on test successfully, press the RESET button once. Check whether the DATA LED starts flashing at the rate of 2 Hz. 4. Press the RESET button again. Check whether the DATA LED stops flashing. 5. Check whether the Reader is responding to local commands by typing: @*r* IVN, and pressing <Enter>, where *r* is the Reader's address. The Reader must respond with its version number.

Problem	Symptom	Probable Cause	Solution
			6. If you are able to communicate with the Reader from the local PC, check the integrity of the communication line between the Reader and the PC. 7. After fixing the communication line's integrity, reconfigure the 95 Series RFID System and check whether the Reader can communicate with the PC. 8. If you cannot communicate with the Reader (Step 5), check Probable Cause 3.
		3. Reader lost its System Code Identification number and other configuration parameters.	1. Open the Reader's enclosure and connect the PC directly to the Reader using the RS-232 communication line. See *Connecting the RS-232 Communication Line* on page 2-2. 2. Switch off the Reader's power supply for at least 5 seconds, then perform the steps in the *Reader's Power-up Sequence* on page 5-3. 3. If the power-on test is successful, the DATA LED should start flashing continuously at the rate of 1.4 Hz. 4. Check the System Code number by typing: ISC, and pressing <Enter>. If the Reader responds with `ISC = 0`, setup the Reader's System code again by typing: ISC = *your SC*, and pressing <Enter>. 5. If the Reader restored one of its parameters to the default value, all other parameters are also reset to their default values. Check and reset all the application- specific parameters to their original values. 6. Check the HV0 and HV1 parameter values. If these parameters have default values 73 and 105 respectively, you must set them again using the correct values from Kasten Chase's database.

Problem	Symptom	Probable Cause	Solution
			7. Store the Reader's configuration by following the steps in the section, *Storing the Reader's Configuration* on page 5-13. **Note** The HV0 and HV1 parameters are set at the factory during the adjusting procedure and recorded for each Reader. If you know the Reader's serial number, Kasten Chase can supply you with the values.
Reader does not record the Transponder's messages.	After the power-on test is finished, the sign-on message is displayed on the PC, but the DATA LED is flashing continuously at a random rate.	An improper carrier threshold was set, or there is an unwanted transmission on the UHF channel.	1. Check whether the Reader is receiving information that has been accidentally transmitted from other Transponders in its vicinity. If you eliminate the unwanted transmission, the DATA LED will stop flickering. 2. Check whether an Exciter's Test Tag is transmitting accidentally. Switch off the power supply of all Exciters surrounding the Reader and monitor the DATA LED. If the DATA LED stops flickering, the unwanted transmission originated in one of the Exciters. 3. Run the procedure, *95 Series RFID System - Final Test* on page 5-14. Step 2 - Set up the Carrier Threshold for the Reader. 4. If the Reader reports a channel noise level below -95dBm, but you are still not receiving the Transponders' messages, check the noise level reported by the Reader with and without UHF antennas connected. If the noise level is identical or varies slightly (±1 dBm), replace the Reader. 5. If the Reader reports a noise level (HNL) above -95 dBm, the unwanted transmission is on the UHF channel. For procedures on eliminating the unwanted transmission, refer to Chapter 4, *Setup Guidelines* in the *95 Series RFID System Technical Guide.*

Problem	Symptom	Probable Cause	Solution
	After the power-on test is finished, the sign-on message is displayed on the PC, and the DATA LED is flashing **only** when a Transponder is activated.	The configurations of the Transponder and the Reader do not match.	1. Using a Test Transponder TST95 that has been programmed for your application, test the Reader's receiving capability. 2. If you can receive transmitted messages from the TST95, the Transponders are either not correctly configured for your application, or they are out of specifications. Reprogram the Transponders and check whether the Reader can receive messages. 3. If you cannot receive transmitted messages from the TST95, the Reader has an incorrect configuration. Go to Steps **4** and **5**. 4. Check whether the DAR parameter and the Group R parameters are set according to the application's specifications. 5. With this new set of parameters, check whether the Reader can receive transmitted messages from the TST95. If the Reader can receive the messages, save its configuration, by typing the following commands and pressing <Enter> after each command: :CONFIG:STORE, :RESET.
	After the power-on test is finished, the sign-on message is displayed on the PC, but the DATA LED is not flashing when a Transponder is activated.	The carrier threshold value is too high.	1. Run the procedure, *95 Series RFID System - Final Test* on page 5-14. Step 2 - Set up the Carrier Threshold for the Reader. 2. If the Reader reports a channel noise level below -95dBm, but you are still not receiving the Transponders' messages, check the noise level reported by the Reader with and without connected UHF antennas. If the noise level is identical or varies slightly (±1 dBm), replace the Reader. 3. Check the HNL and RSS parameter values.

Problem	Symptom	Probable Cause	Solution
			4. If the value of (HNL + RSS) is higher than -85dBm, there is either an unwanted transmission on the UHF channel, or the value of the RSS parameter is too high. **The value for the RSS parameter must be between 10 and 20.** 5. Check whether there are Transponders or an Exciter's Test Tag in the immediate vicinity that transmit messages accidentally. 6. Run the procedure, *Setting Up the Carrier Threshold* again, and monitor the value for the HNL parameter after each setup. 7. For procedures on eliminating the unwanted transmission, refer to Chapter 4, *Setup Guidelines* in the *95 Series RFID System Technical Guide.*
Reader does not record all transmitted messages.	Reader does not record all transmitted messages by the Transponder.	The receiving zone is too small because of either a high carrier threshold, or there is random interference on the UHF channel.	1. Run the procedure, *95 Series RFID System - Final Test* on page 5-14. Step 2 - Set up the Carrier Threshold for the Reader. 2. If you observe a random variation of noise and interference on the UHF channel, either increase the value of the RSS parameter, or set the HTL parameter to a higher value than the one that was automatically set by the Reader. 3. If the receiving zone is too small after you set a higher carrier threshold, follow the setup guidelines recommended in Chapter 4, *Setup Guidelines* in the *95 Series RFID System Technical Guide.* **Note** A UHF channel is subject to random noise and interference. The Reader disregards the messages with data errors. For an optimal channel, free of interference and industrial noise, the Reader must be able to receive all messages transmitted by a single Transponder placed in its reading

Problem	Symptom	Probable Cause	Solution
			range. When using multiple Transponders, some messages are lost due to the inherent collision between them.
Time-out error. (At the command :TEST:EXCITER k, the response is 00, but the Main PC does not receive a message, or a correct message from the Test Tag of the Exciter k after a predetermined period of time).	DATA LED is flickering, the Reader's Tag Record Buffer contains messages from the Test Tag.	Test tag was incorrectly programmed.	1. Query the Test Tag programming parameters using :TAG:QUERY:EXCITER k. 2. Check the value of all group T parameters. 3. Correct the values using the group W parameters. 4. Reprogram the Test TAg using the command :TAG:MATCH:EXCITER k.
	DATA LED is flickering, but the Reader's Tag Record Buffer is empty.	Test tag was incorrectly programmed.	1. Query the Test Tag programming parameters using :TAG:QUERY:EXCITER k. 2. Check the value of all group T parameters. 3. Correct the values using the group W parameters. 4. Reprogram the Test Tag using the command :TAG:MATCH:EXCITER k.
	DATA LED is not flickering	Exciter's Test Tag is placed beyond the limits of the receiving zone, or there is a random interference on the UHF channel, or the Test Tag is out of specifications.	1. Run the procedure, *95 Series RFID System - Final Test* on page 5-14. Step 2 - Set up the Carrier Threshold for the Reader. 2. Check the RF level of the messages received from the Test Tag; it must be higher than (RSS+HNL+3)dBm, that means 3dB above the carrier threshold value. **Note** The Reader reports the RF level of the received message only if the parameter DLI=Y. 3. If the RF level of the Test Tag's received messages is lower than -85dBm, either reposition the Reader or Exciter, or use a higher gain UHF antenna for the Reader.

Problem	Symptom	Probable Cause	Solution
Excitation field generated by the Exciter is below Specifications.	LF Transmitter Output is low (V_{TAP}< 80 V_{pp}).	The LF antenna loop has a loose connection, or the LF antenna is detuned by a metallic object.	1. Check whether the LF antenna wires are connected to the terminal block (See *LF Antenna Connections* on page 3-3). 2. Check the 3-wire connection between the LF antenna terminal block and the EXT95SC assembly (terminal block TB2). 3. Check whether the recommended setup guidelines for the Exciter's location are met. Pay special attention to metallic surfaces surrounding the Exciter, short-circuit loops, and the spacing between adjacent Exciters.
The Exciter responds with C9 at the Self-Diagnostic Procedure.	Exciter k responds with C9 at the command: :TEST:EXCITER *k* sent by the Main PC (*k* is the Exciter's address).	A faulty Exciter or a loose connection in the power cable or communication cable between the Reader and the Exciter.	1. Check the power cable and the communication cable between the Reader and the Exciter. 2. Check the Exciter's address setting. 3. Check the LF Transmitter's output. (See *LF Antenna Connections* on page 3-3).
		A large magnetic coupling between 2 adjacent Exciter E95 frames	1. Check the Exciter's TAP voltage. (See *LF Transmitter Output* on page 5-6). 2. Reposition the E95 frames to minimize the unwanted modulation; the amplitude of V_{TAPmin}> 60 V_{pp}.
		The LF antenna is detuned by metallic objects that are in close proximity.	1. Check the Exciter's V_{TAP}. 2. Reposition the E95 frames to minimize the detuning; the amplitude of V_{TAP}> 80 V_{pp}.

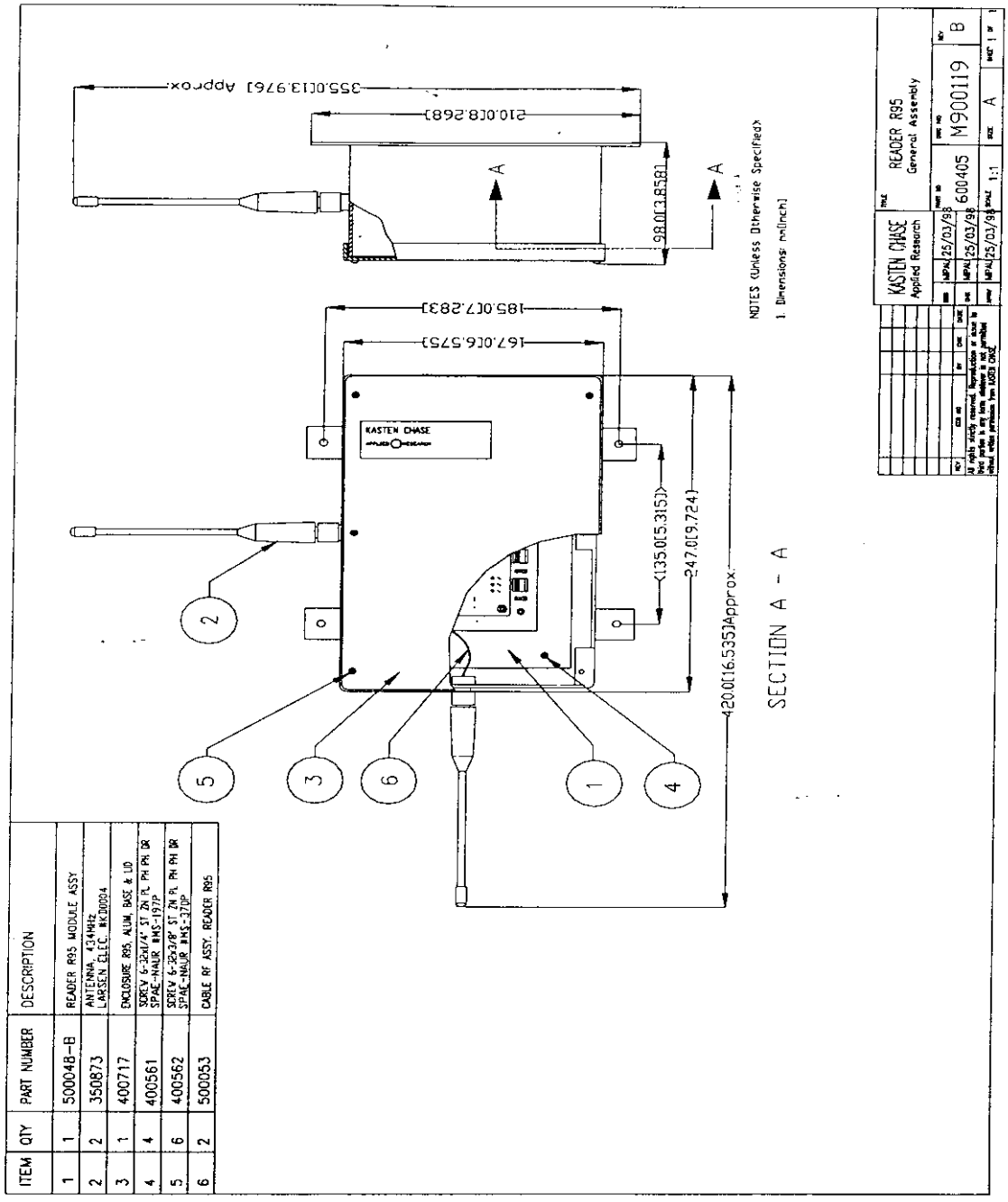
Chapter 8

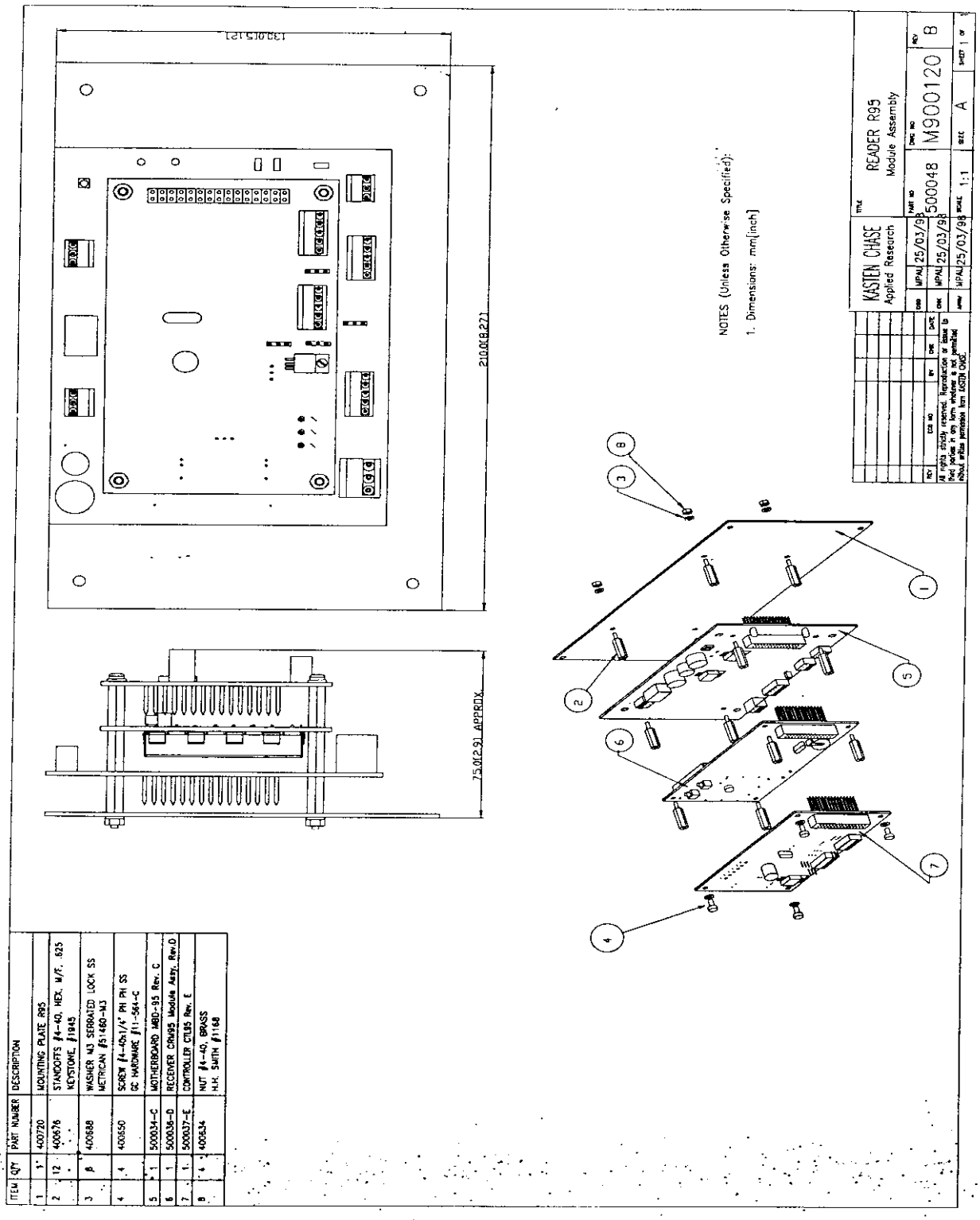
Power Supply Assembly Drawings

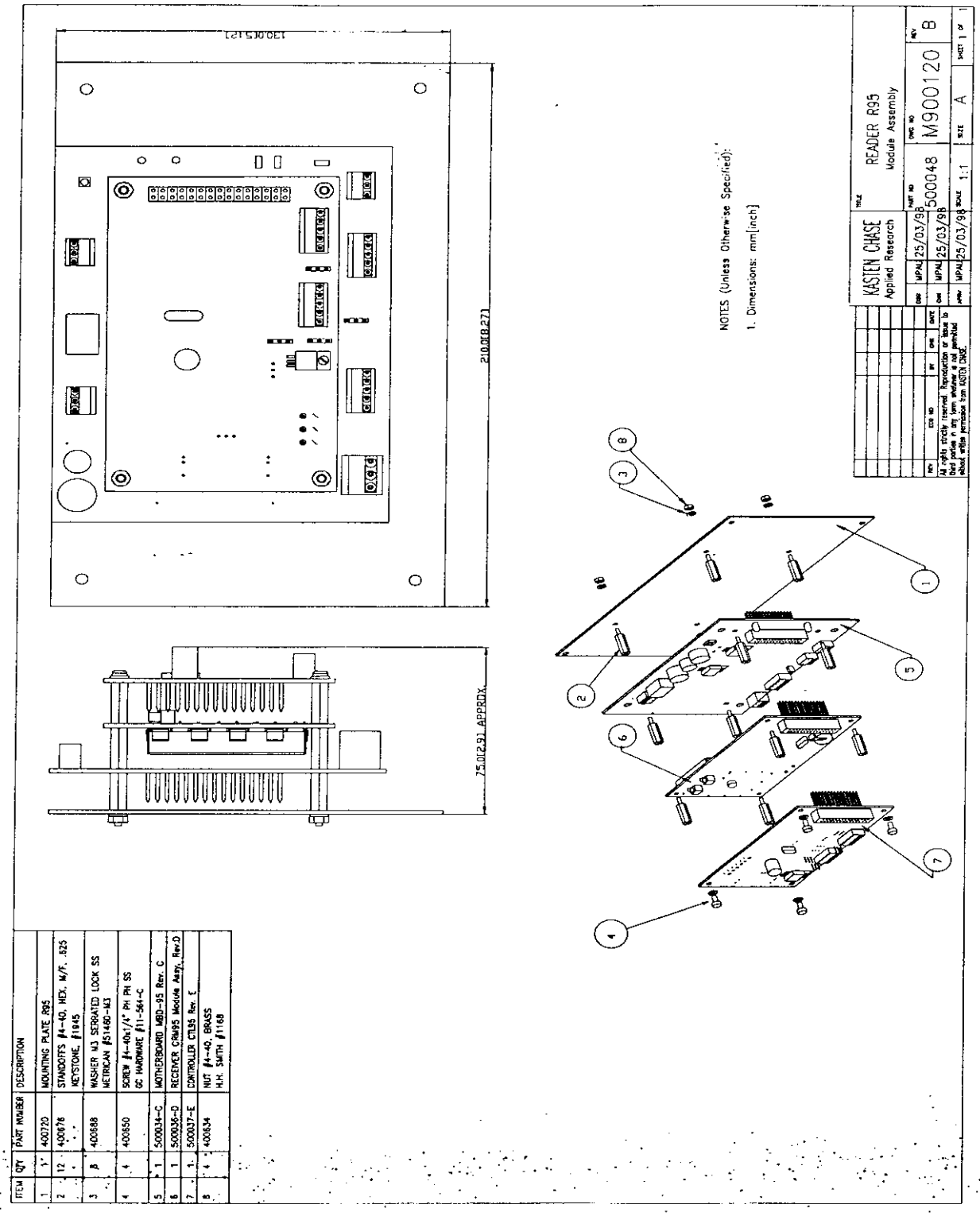
Overview

This chapter contains drawings for the following:

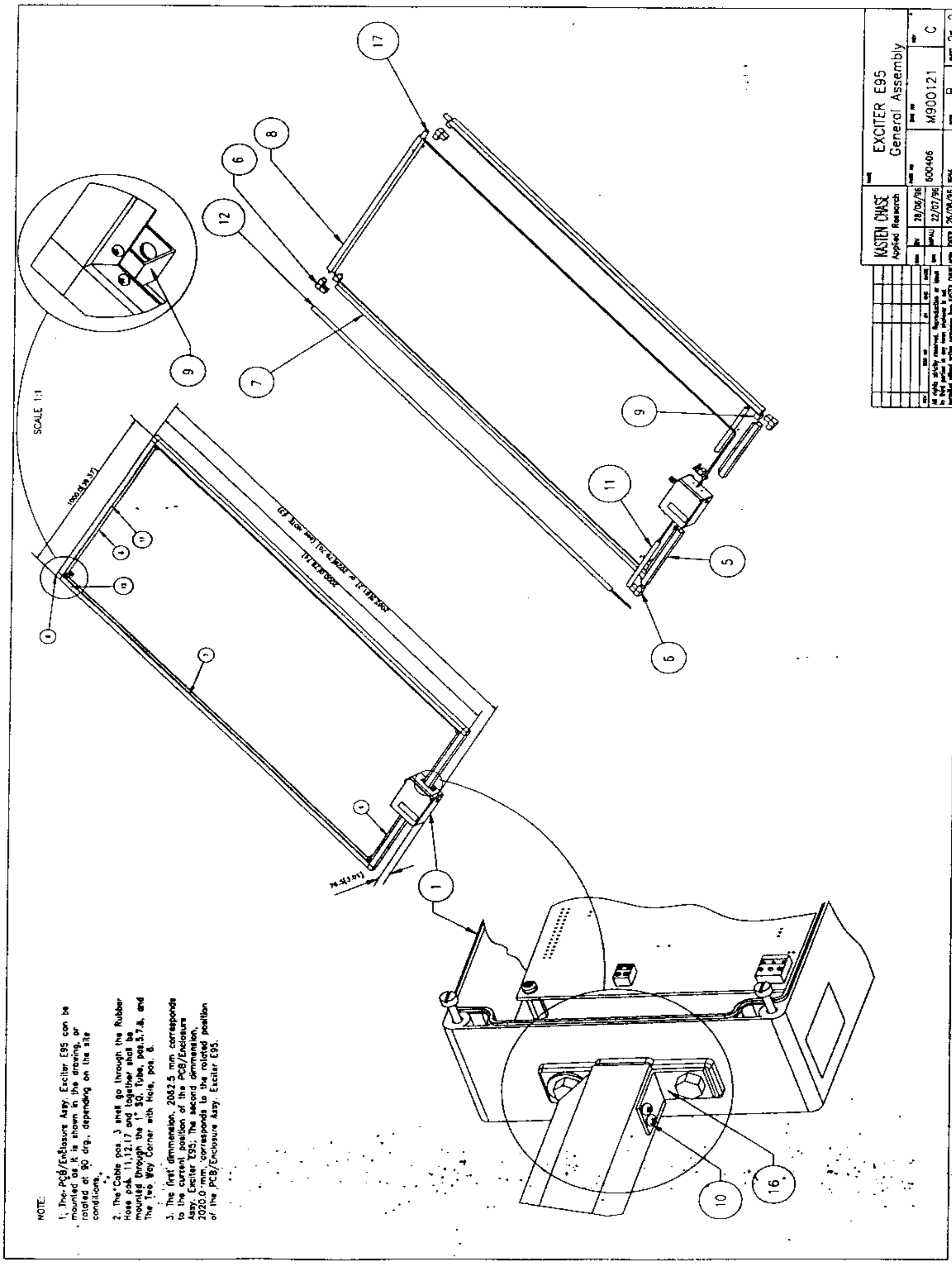
- Reader R95, General Assembly (dwg. M900119)
- Reader R95, Module Assembly (dwg. M900120)
- Exciter E95, General Assembly (dwg. M900121) (2 pages)
- Exciter E95S, General Assembly (dwg. M900113) (2 pages)
- Postag T95C, Unit Assembly (dwg. M900112)
- Power Supply TRM/120V, General Assembly (dwg. M600597) (2 pages)
- Power Supply TRM/230V, General Assembly (dwg. M600626) (2 pages)
- Roll Cage Tag TRC95 (dwg. M600573)
- Compact Tag TBM95 (dwg. M600646)

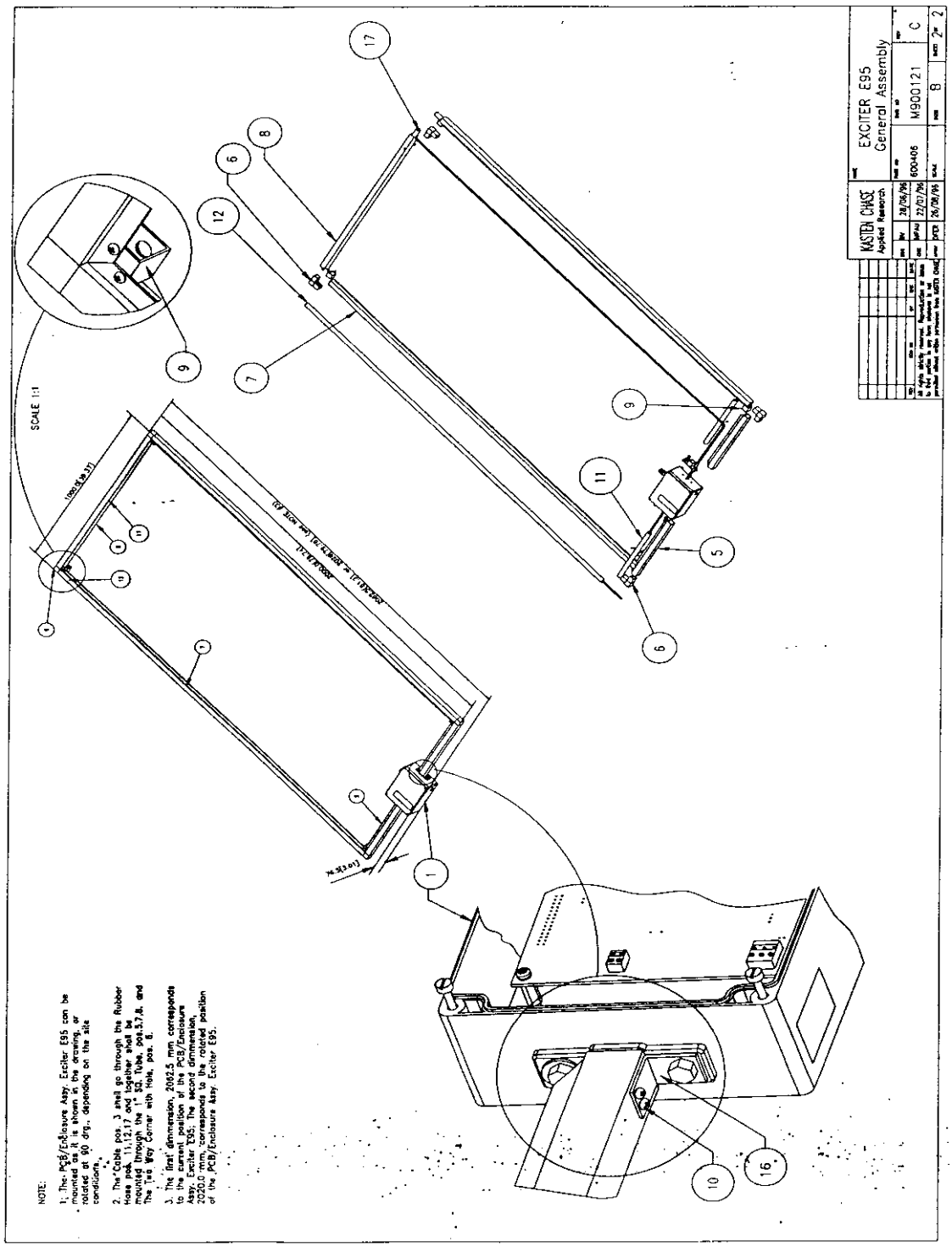

KASTEN CHASE
READER R95
General Assembly
M900119
B
600405
A
1:1
355.0[13.976] Approx
210.0[8.268]
98.0[3.858]
185.0[7.283]
167.0[6.575]
135.0[5.315]
247.0[9.724]
420.0[16.535]Approx
SECTION A - A
NOTES (Unless Otherwise Specified)
1. Dimensions: mm[inch]
ITEM QTY PART NUMBER DESCRIPTION
1 1 500048-B READER R95 MODULE ASSY
2 2 350873 ANTENNA 434MHz LARSEN ELEC. MKD0004
3 1 400717 ENCLOSURE R95, ALUM, BASE & LID
4 4 400561 SCREW 6-32x1/4" ST ZN PL PH PN DR SPAE-NAUR #MS-1977
5 6 400562 SCREW 6-32x3/8" ST ZN PL PH PH DR SPAE-NAUR #MS-3700
6 2 500053 CABLE RF ASSY, READER R95

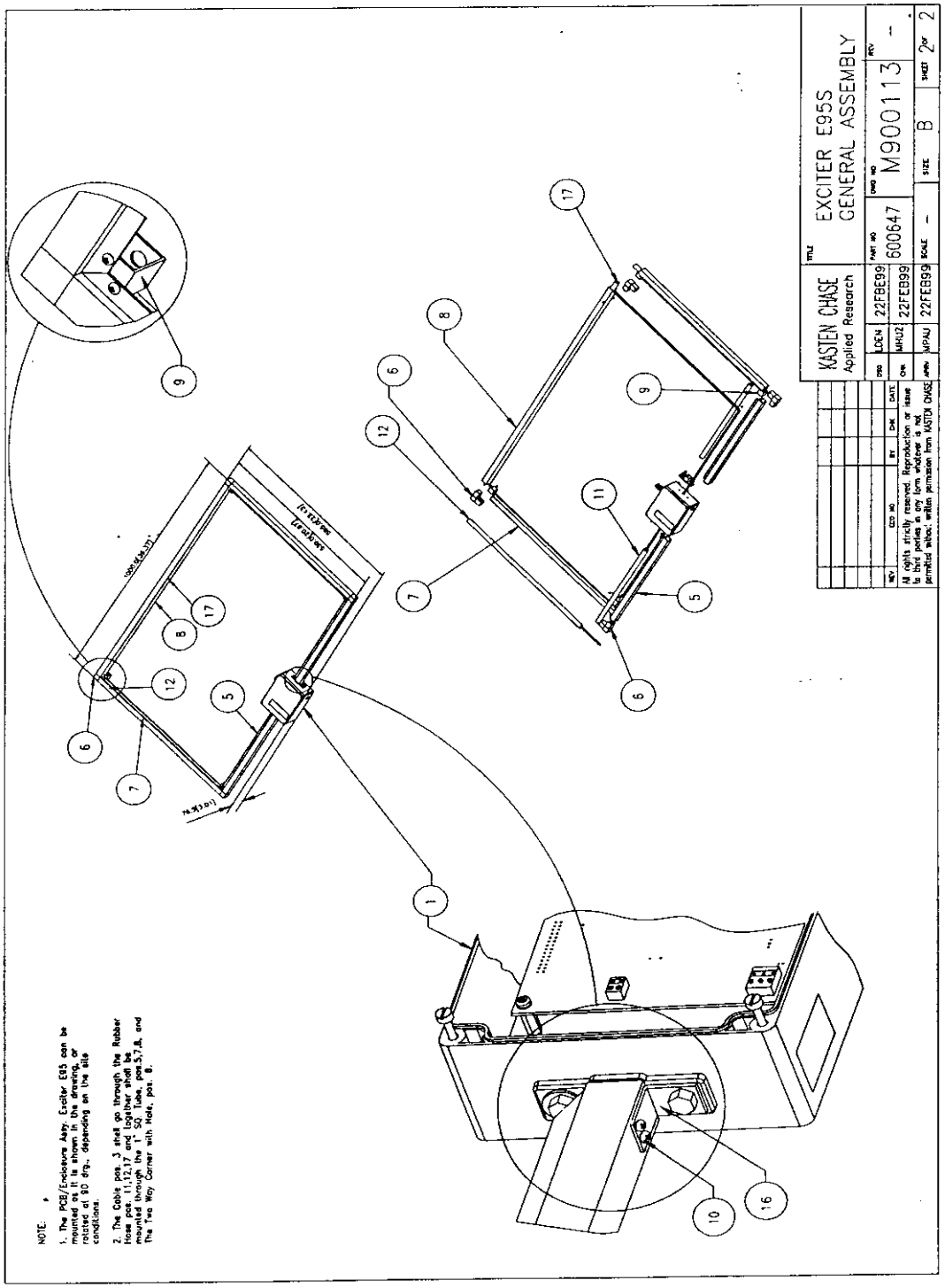

NOTES (Unless Otherwise Specified):
1. Dimensions: mm[inch]
KASTEN CHASE
Applied Research
READER R95
Module Assembly
M900120
B
A
1:1
25/03/98
500048
210.06[8.27]
75.06[2.91] APPROX.
ITEM | QTY | PART NUMBER | DESCRIPTION
1 | 1 | 400720 | MOUNTING PLATE, R95
2 | 12 | 400676 | STANDOFFS #4-40, HEX, M/F, .625 KEYSTONE, #1945
3 | 8 | 400688 | WASHER M3 SERRATED LOCK SS METRICAN #51460-M3
4 | 4 | 400650 | SCREW #4-40x1/4" PH PH SS QC HARDWARE #11-564-C
5 | 1 | 500034-C | MOTHERBOARD MBD-95 Rev. C
6 | 1 | 500038-D | RECEIVER CHAS Module Assy, Rev.D
7 | 1 | 500037-E | CONTROLLER CTL95 Rev. E
8 | 4 | 400634 | NUT #4-40, BRASS H.H. SMTH #1168



ITEM	QTY	PART NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
1	1*	400720	MOUNTING PLATE R95
2	12	400678	STANDOFFS #4-40, HEX, M/F, .825 KEYSTONE, #1945
3	8	400688	WASHER #3 SERRATED LOCK SS METRICAN #51480-443
4	4	400850	SCREW #4-40x1/4" PH PN SS GC HARDWARE #11-564-C
5	*1	500034-C	MOTHERBOARD MBD-95 Rev. C
6	1	500036-D	RECEIVER CRA95 Module Assy, Rev.D
7	1	500037-E	CONTROLLER CT135 Rev. E
8	4	400634	NUT #4-40, BRASS H.H. SMITH #1168


NOTE:
1. The PCB/Enclosure Assy. Exciter E95 can be mounted as it is shown in the drawing, or rotated at 90 drg., depending on the site conditions.
2. The Cable pos. 3 shall go through the Rubber Hose pos. 11,12,17 and together shall be mounted through the 1" SQ. Tube, pos.5,7,8, and The Two Way Corner with Hole, pos. 6.
3. The first dimmension, 2082.5 mm corresponds to the current position of the PCB/Enclosure Assy. Exciter E95; The second dimmension, 2020.0 mm, corresponds to the rotated position of the PCB/Enclosure Assy. Exciter E95.
SCALE 1:1
1
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
16
17
KASTEN CHASE
Applied Research
EXCITER E95
General Assembly
28/06/96
22/07/96
26/08/96
600406
M900121
C
B
2
2


NOTE:
1) The PCB/Enclosure Assy. Exciter E95 can be mounted as it is shown in the drawing, or rotated at 90 deg., depending on the site conditions.
2) The Cable pos. 3 shall go through the Rubber Hose pos. 11,12,17 and together shall be mounted through the 1" SQ. Tube, pos.5,7,8, and The two Way Corner with Hole, pos. 6.
3) The limit dimension, 2002.5 mm corresponds to the current position of the PCB/Enclosure Assy. Exciter E95. The second dimension, 2000.0 mm corresponds to the rotated position of the PCB/Enclosure Assy. Exciter E95.
SCALE 1:1
KASTEN CHASE Applied Research
EXCITER E95
General Assembly
600406
M900121
C
SHEET 2 OF 2


NOTE:
1. The PCB/Enclosure Assy. Exciter E95 can be mounted as it is shown in the drawing, or rotated at 90 deg., depending on the site conditions.
2. The Cable pos. 3 shall go through the Rubber Hose pos. 12,17 and together with the be mounted through the 1" SQ Tube, pos.5,7,8, and The Two Way Corner with Hole, pos. 8.
KASTEN CHASE Applied Research
TITLE
EXCITER E95S
GENERAL ASSEMBLY
DWG NO
M900113
PART NO
600647
SIZE
B
SHEET 2 OF 2
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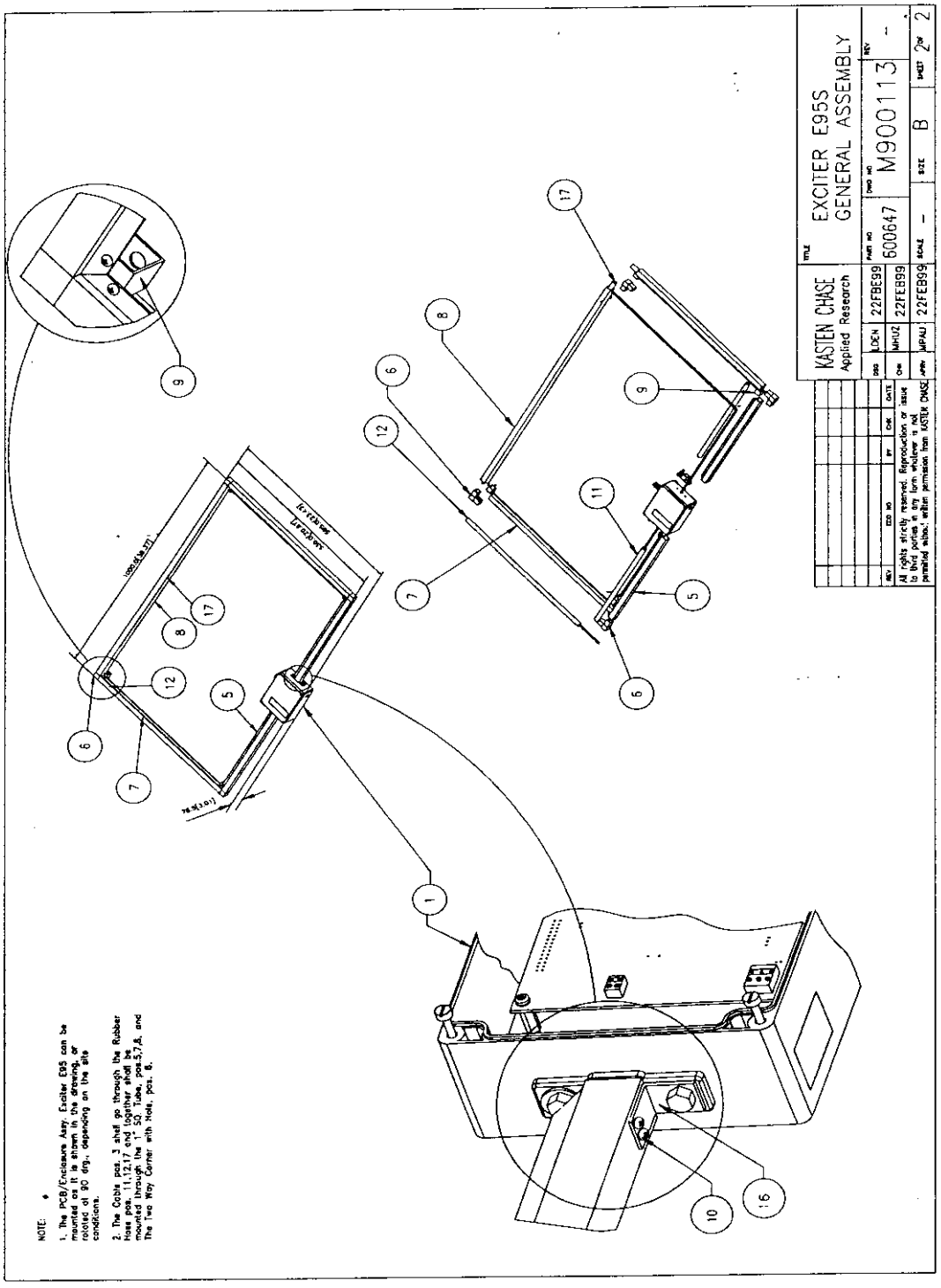
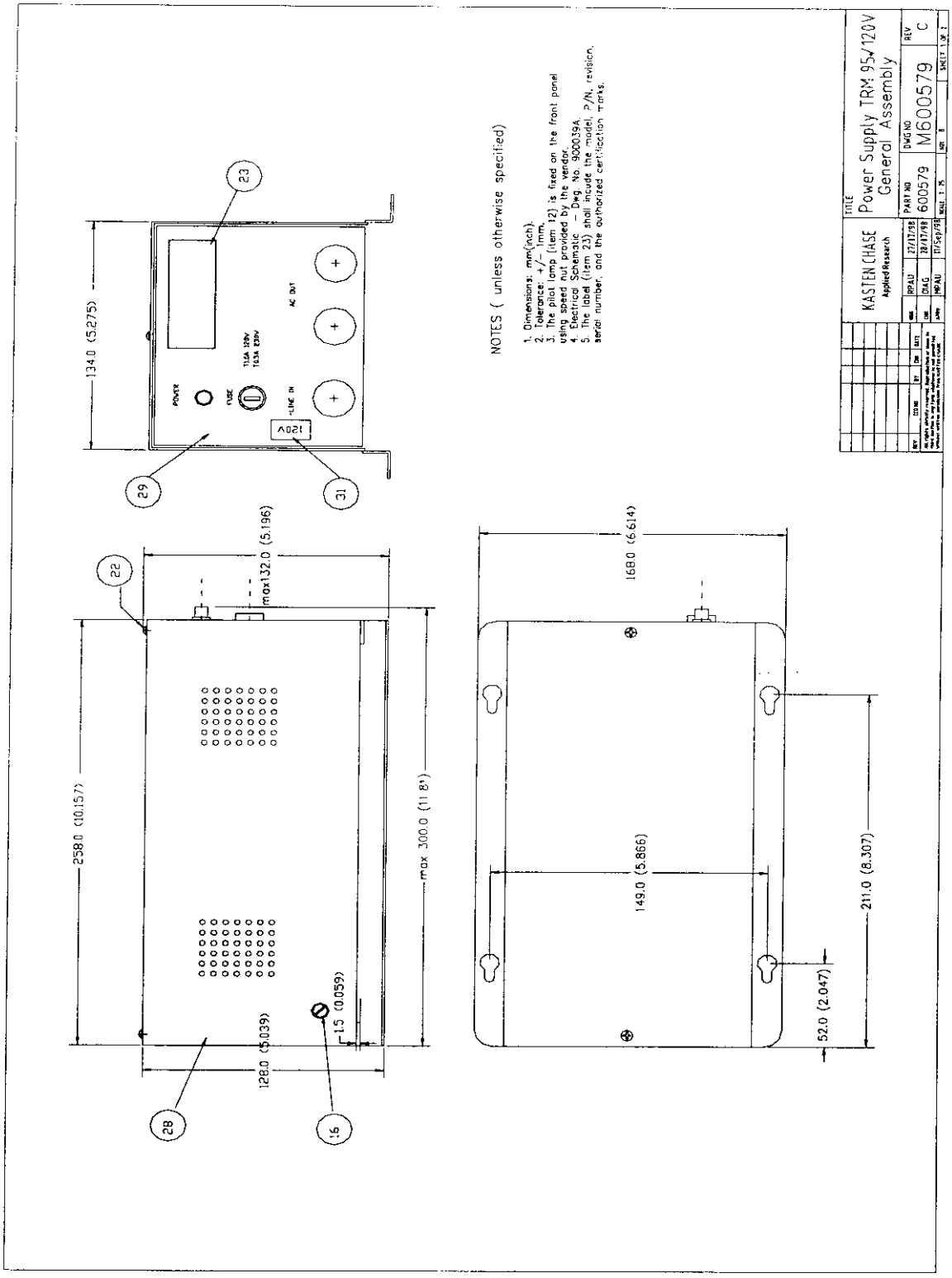
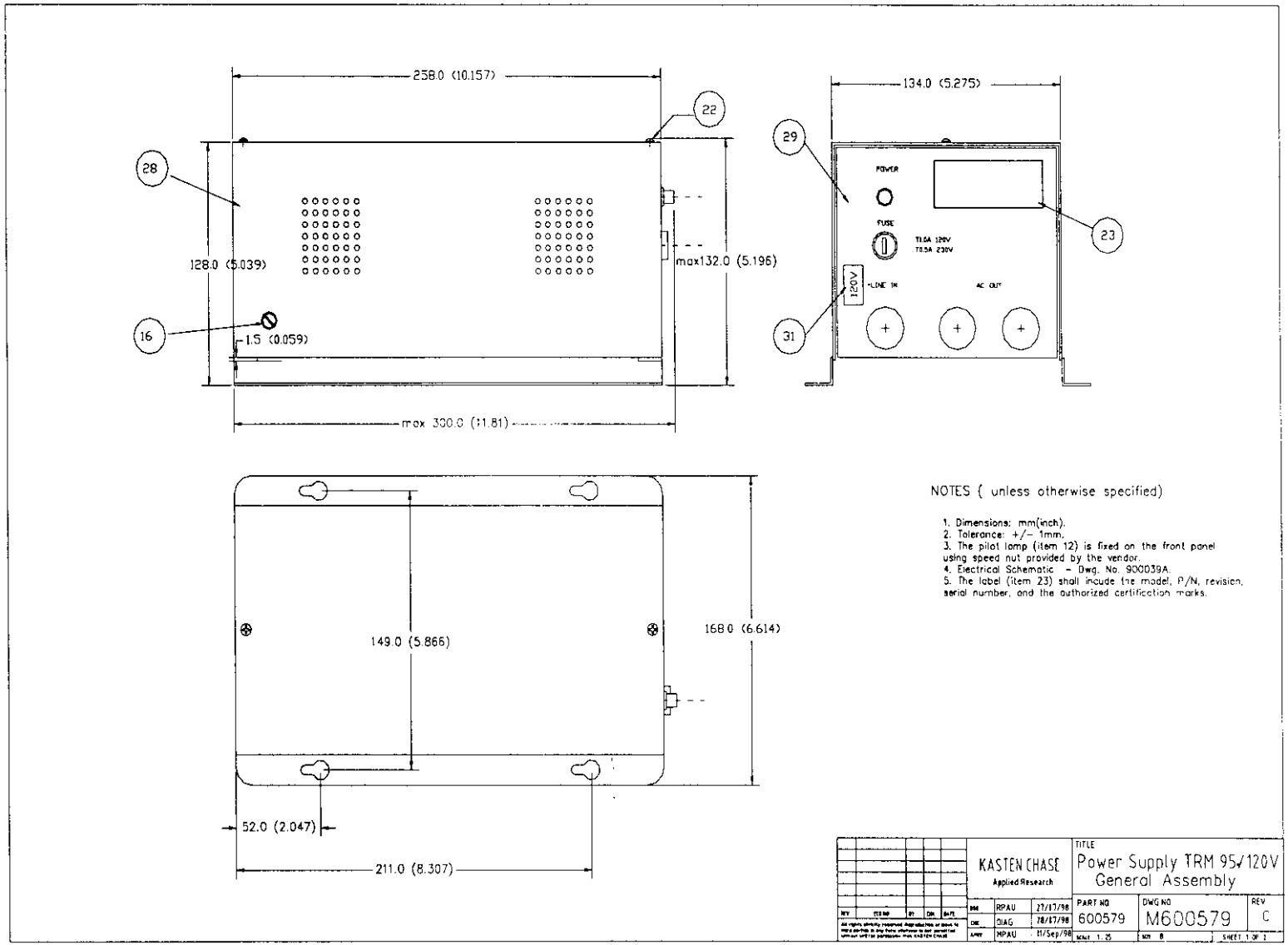

NOTE:
1. The PCB/Enclosure Assy. Exciter E95 can be mounted as it is shown in the drawing, or rotated at 90 deg., depending on the site conditions.
2. The Cable pos. 3 shall go through the Rubber Hose pos. 11,12,17 and together shall be mounted through the 1" SO Tube, pos.5,7,8, and The Two Way Corner with Hole, pos. 6.
KASTEN CHASE
Applied Research
EXCITER E95S
GENERAL ASSEMBLY
M900113
600647
22FEB99
MAH02
MJPAU
SIZE B
SHEET 2 OF 2


NOTES (unless otherwise specified)
1. Dimensions: mm(inch).
2. Tolerance: +/- 1mm.
3. The pilot lamp (item 12) is fixed on the front panel using speed nut provided by the vendor.
4. Electrical Schematic - Dwg. No. 920039A.
5. The label (item 23) shall incude the model, P/N, revision, serial number, and the authorized certification marks.
KASTEN CHASE Applied Research
Power Supply TRM 95-120V General Assembly
PART NO 600579
DWG NO M600579
REV C
134.0 (5.275)
max132.0 (5.196)
258.0 (10.157)
max 300.0 (11.81)
128.0 (5.039)
1.5 (0.059)
168.0 (6.614)
149.0 (5.866)
211.0 (8.307)
52.0 (2.047)
POWER
FUSE
LINE IN
AC OUT
120V
23
29
31
22
28
15



NOTES (unless otherwise specified)

1. Dimensions: mm(inch).
2. Tolerance: +/- 1mm.
3. The pilot lamp (item 12) is fixed on the front panel using speed nut provided by the vendor.
4. Electrical Schematic - Dwg. No. 900039A.
5. The label (item 23) shall include the model, P/N, revision, serial number, and the authorized certification marks.

KASTEN CHASE Applied Research			TITLE: Power Supply TRM 95/120V General Assembly		
	RPAU	27/07/98	PART NO: 600579	DWG NO: M600579	REV: C
	DIAG	28/07/98			
	MPAU	11/Sep/98	SCALE: 1.25	SIZE: B	SHEET 1 OF 2

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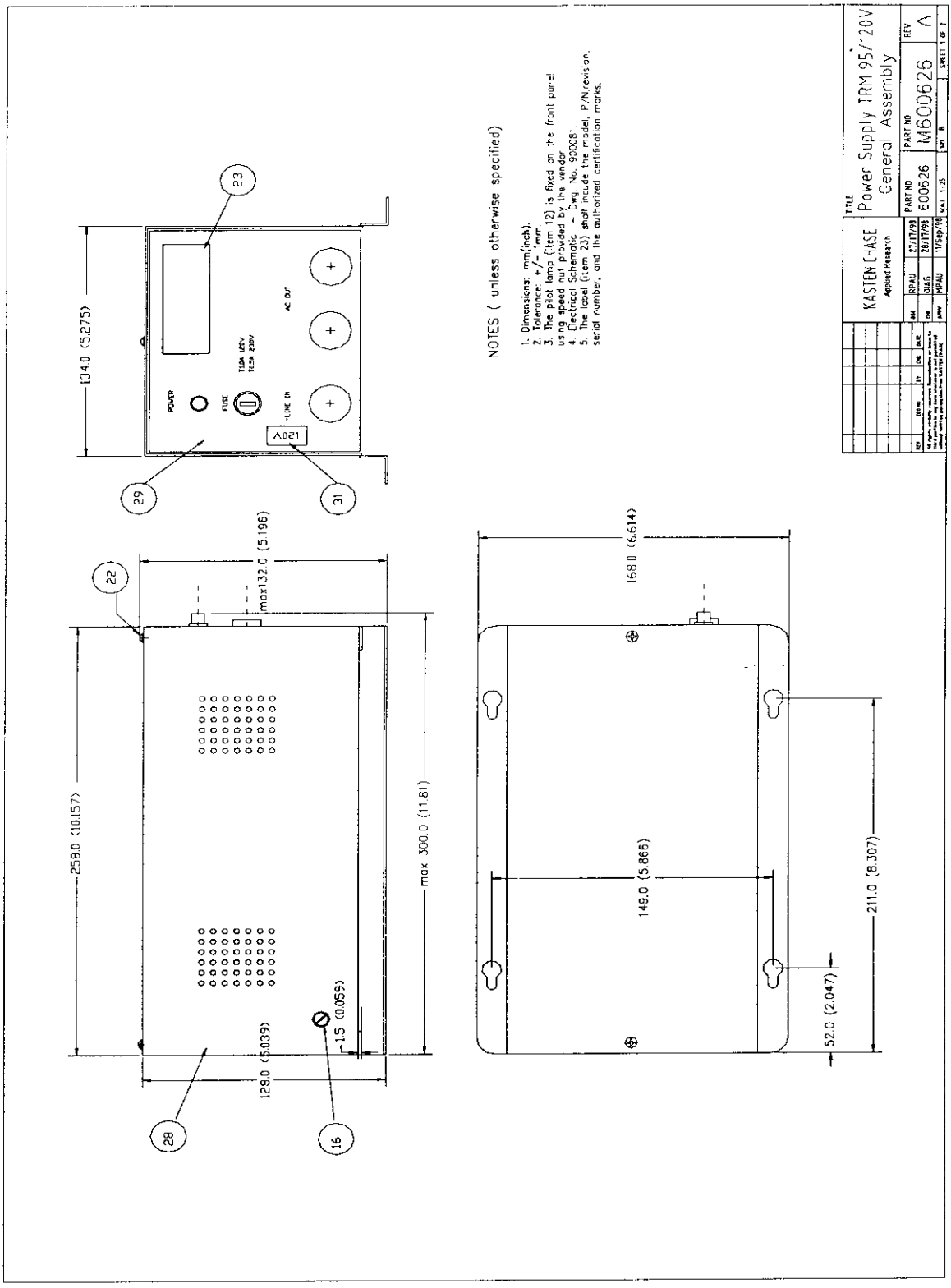
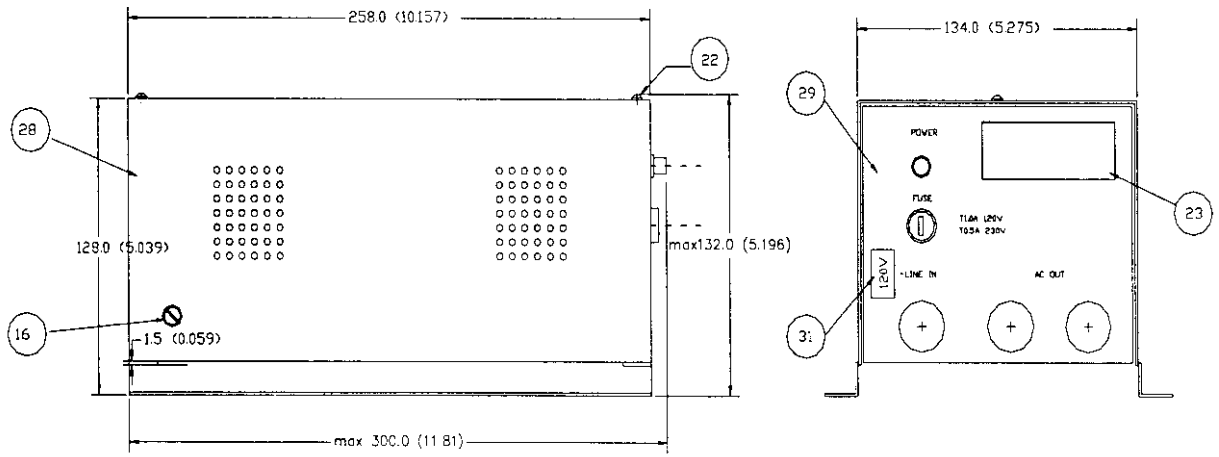
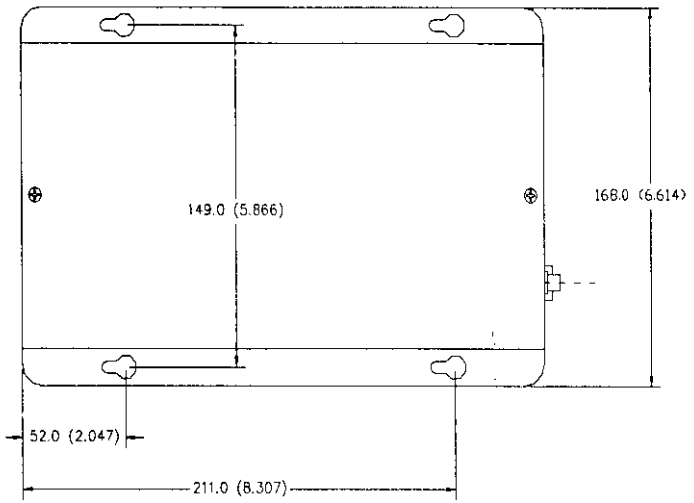

NOTES (unless otherwise specified)
1. Dimensions: mm(inch).
2. Tolerance: +/- 1mm.
3. The pilot lamp (item 12) is fixed on the front panel using speed nut provided by the vendor.
4. Electrical Schematic - Dwg. No. 92008.
5. The label (item 23) shall include the model P/N revision, serial number, and the authorized certification marks.
KASTEN CHASE
Applied Research
TITLE
Power Supply TRM 95/120V
General Assembly
PART NO
600626
PART NO
M600626
REV
A
SHEET 1 OF 2
134.0 (5.275)
max132.0 (5.196)
258.0 (10.157)
max 300.0 (11.81)
128.0 (5.039)
1.5 (0.059)
168.0 (6.614)
149.0 (5.866)
211.0 (8.307)
52.0 (2.047)
POWER
FUSE
LINE IN
AC OUT
T10A 250V
T12A 125V
120V
23
29
31
22
28
16





NOTES (unless otherwise specified)

1. Dimensions: mm(inch).
2. Tolerance: +/- 1mm.
3. The pilot lamp (item 12) is fixed on the front panel using speed nut provided by the vendor.
4. Electrical Schematic - Dwg. No. 93008*.
5. The label (item 23) shall incude the model, P/N,revision, serial number, and the authorized certification marks.

KASTEN CHASE Applied Research			TITLE: Power Supply TRM 95/120V General Assembly		
	DSN	RPAU	27/07/98	PART NO 600626	PART NO M600626 REV A
	DR	DIAS	28/07/98		
	APPV	MPAU	11/Sep/98	SCALE 1:25 WT lb	SHEET 1 OF 2

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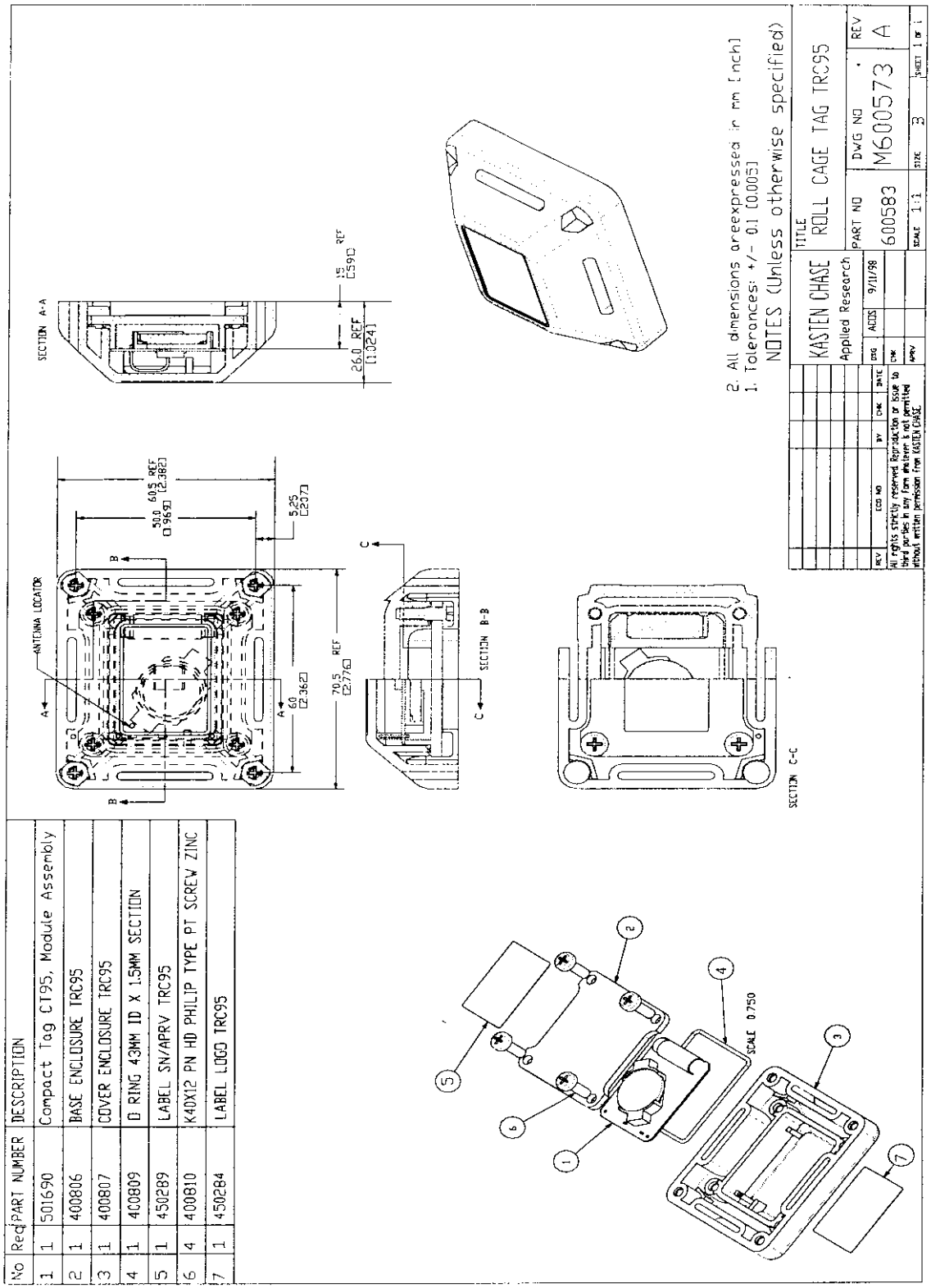
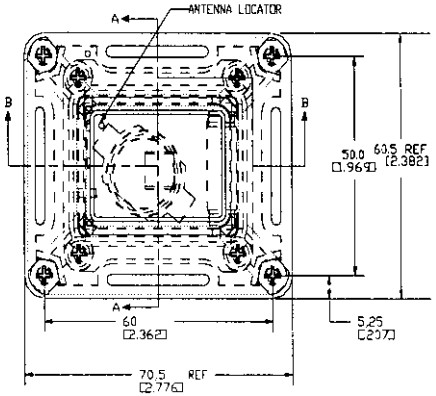
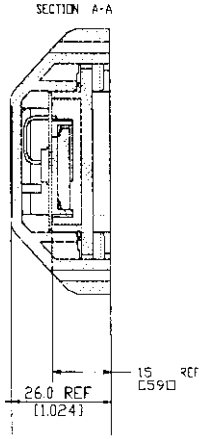
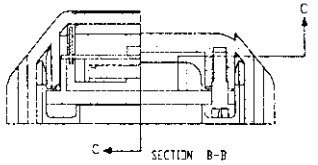


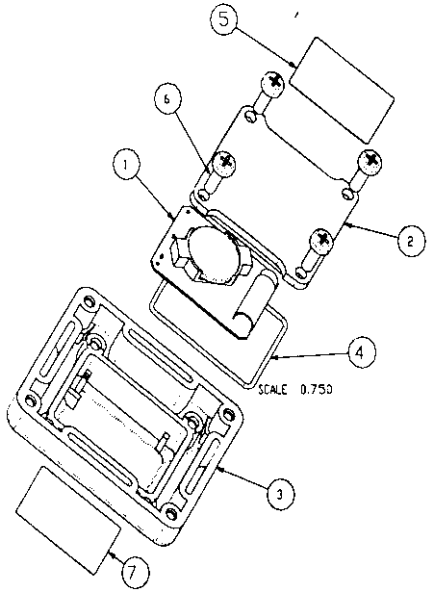
No	Req	PART NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
1	1	501690	Compact Tag CT95, Module Assembly
2	1	400806	BASE ENCLOSURE TRC95
3	1	400807	COVER ENCLOSURE TRC95
4	1	400809	O RING 43MM ID X 1.5MM SECTION
5	1	450289	LABEL SN/APRV TRC95
6	4	400810	K40X12 PN HD PHILIP TYPE PT SCREW ZINC
7	1	450284	LABEL LOGO TRC95

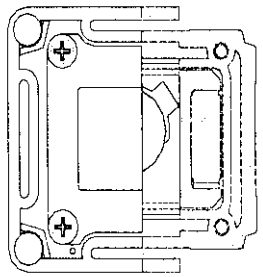
No	Req	PART NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
1	1	501690	Compact Tag CT95, Module Assembly
2	1	400806	BASE ENCLOSURE TRC95
3	1	400807	COVER ENCLOSURE TRC95
4	1	400809	O RING 43MM ID X 1.5MM SECTION
5	1	450289	LABEL SN/APRV TRC95
6	4	400810	K40X12 PN HD PHILIP TYPE PT SCREW ZINC
7	1	450284	LABEL LOGO TRC95

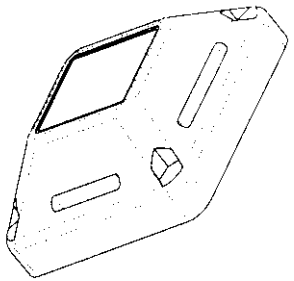












2. All dimensions areexpressed in mm [inch]
1. Tolerances: +/- 0.1 [0.005]

NOTES (Unless otherwise specified)

REV	ECO NO	BY	CHK	DATE

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KASTEN CHASE
Applied Research

DSG	ACOS	9/11/98
CHK		
APRV		

TITLE: ROLL CAGE TAG TRC95

PART NO	DWG NO	REV
600583	M600573	A

SCALE 1:1 SIZE B SHEET 1 OF 1

Appendix A

Specifications

This appendix gives technical specifications for the Transponder T95, the Reader R95, the Exciter E95, and the AC Source TRM95. It also gives information on system performances and special features.

Transponder T95C

LF Receiver

- Configuration: Direct detection for 128.25 kHz signals modulated On/Off (OOK) with 610 Hz.
- Carrier Frequency (128.25 kHz) Bandwidth @3dB:12 to 18 kHz.
- Modulation Frequency (610 kHz) Bandwidth @ 3dBm: 80 to 200 Hz.
- Sensitivity: better than H = 10mA/m[80 dBμA/m] or B=12.6nT in specific test conditions.

UHF Transmitter

- Carrier Frequency, nominal: 433.92 MHz ±50 kHz, stabilized by a SAW resonator.
- Carrier Frequency, max. variation: ±100 kHz, temperature and aging
- Modulation Type: Frequency-Shift Keying (FSK).
- Total Frequency Deviation, nominal: 15 ±3 kHz.
- Total Frequency Deviation, max. variation: 8 to 40 kHz.
- Radiated Power (ERP): less than 10 μW.
- Data Rate: 19.2 or 38.4 kbps.

Excitation Signal

The Transponder is **only** awaken by signals accepted by the LF Receiver that have a duration of at least 50ms.

Programming

- Mode: optical.
- Data Rate: 1.2 kbps.
- Parameters: see the *95 Series RFID System Reference Guide.*

Writing and Transmitting Data

Asynchronous, NRZ, using a specially developed protocol.

Message Format

For more information, see Appendix B, *Transponder T95 Messages.*

Power Supply

3 V/150 mAh, lithium cell battery.

Power Consumption

Maximum 3 µA in sleep mode; 2.5mA in transmission mode.

Transponder Lifetime

More than 5 years under normal use (1000 transmission/year).

Environmental

Operation Temperature

- 20 ℃ to +55 ℃.

Storage Temperature

- 40 ℃ to +70 ℃.

Relative Humidity

Maximum 95%, non-condensing at +40 ℃

Mechanical

- Dimensions, max

  Length: 143.0 mm
  Width: 107 mm
  Height: max. 2.8 mm

- Weight: max 12 g

- Survives at least 1000 times through the automatic mail sorting machine.

Approvals

Approved under I-ETS 300 220, I-ETS 300 330, RS-210 and FCC Part 15.

Reader R95

Configuration

Superheterodyne receiver for 433.92 MHz signals modulated FSK.

Sensitivity

Better than -105 dBm at 12 dB SINAD for 1 kHz modulation and 15 kHz total deviation.

Successful Message Ratio (Throughput)

Better than 98% for any of the following conditions:

- RF Input Signal: -90 dBm to -10 dBm
- Frequency Range: 433.92 MHz ± 75 kHz.
- Total Frequency Deviation: 7 to 45 kHz.
- Data Rate: 19.2, or 38.4 kbps.

Object Sensor Input

- Voltage limits: -0.5 to 5.5V
- Current: max 50µA

Relay Driving Capabilities

- Max. Switching Current: 1A
- Max. Switched Voltage: 150Vdc or 300Vac
- Max. Switched Power: 30 W or 60 VA
- UL Rating: 1A @ 30Vdc
  0.5A @ 120Vdc

Additional Features

- RF antenna diversity.
- RF input signal level measurement. This information is attached to every received message.
- Programmable carrier threshold. Only input RF signals above this threshold are processed.
- Real time clock: a time stamp (Month/Day/Hour/Minute) can be added to every received message.
- Reads data with or without error checking and encryption in hexadecimal or ASCII format.
- Received messages can be filtrated by time, RF signal level, system code, and data content.
- Stores over 50 kbytes of received messages in an internal buffer.
- Interfaces with a PC through the RS-232 or RS-485 interface. The RS-485 can be configured for half-duplex (2 wires) or full-duplex (4 wires).
- Controls up to 15 Exciters E95 through a dedicated RS-485 interface.
- Reader's firmware can be upgraded using the serial interface.

Power Supply 12Vac ±10%, 50/60 Hz, or 13 to 16 Vdc.

Power Consumption Maximum 0.3 A.

Environmental

Operation Temperature - 20 ℃ to +55 ℃.

Storage Temperature - 40 ℃ to +70 ℃.

Relative Humidity Maximum 95%, non-condensing at +40 ℃.

Mechanical

- Dimensions (without UHF antennas)

  Length: 250 ± 5 mm
  Width: 210 ± 5 mm
  Height: 100 ± 5 mm

- Weight: max 4 kg

Approvals Approved under I-ETS 300-220, I-ETS 300-330, RS-210 and FCC Part 15.

Exciter E95

LF Transmitter

- Carrier Frequency: 128.25 kHz, quartz crystal generated.
- Modulation type: On/Off Keying (OOK).
- Modulation Frequency: 600 ±10 Hz.
- Carrier and modulation frequency tolerance: ± 50 ppm (± 6.6 kHz).
- Carrier and modulation frequency stability: better than 100 ppm (± 13.2 kHz) over the temperature range.
- Carrier and modulation frequency aging: maximum 3 ppm/year (0.4 Hz/year).
- Maximum radiated E-field at 10 m: 105 ±6 dB µV/m.

Additional Features

- Exciter E95 incorporates a UHF transmitter that simulates the Transponder T95 to check the Reader's capability.
- Test Transponder can be programmed and activated from the main PC.
- Self diagnostic for LF-Transmitter output level.
- Self diagnostic for power supply voltage level.
- Output relay driving
- Input Object Sensor

Power Supply

22 Vac ±10%, 50/60 Hz; or 23 - 28 Vdc.

Power Consumption

Maximum 0.5 A.

Environmental

Operation Temperature	- 20 ℃ to +55 ℃.
Storage Temperature	- 40 ℃ to +70 ℃.
Relative Humidity	Maximum 95%, non-condensing at +40 ℃.

Mechanical

- Dimensions

  Length: 2060 ± 10 mm
  Width: 1000 ± 10 mm
  Height: 75 ± 5 mm

- Weight: max 5.5 kg

Approvals Approved under I-ETS 300 330, I-ETS 300 220, RSS-210 and FCC Part 15.

Power Supply TRM95

Input

- AC line voltage:120Vac - model TRM95/120V
  230Vac - model TRM95/230V
- Ratings: Model TRM95/120V - 0.7A, 60 Hz
  Model TRM95/230V - 0.35A, 50 Hz
- Voltage tolerance: ±10%
- Fusing: Type T ("Slo-Blo"), 5x20mm; 1A for TRM95/120V; 0.5A for TRM95/230V

Output

- Dual: 9 Vac/1A, 18Vac/2A
- Frequency: 50/60Hz
- Voltage tolerance: ±10%

Environmental

Operation Temperature	- 30 ℃ to +50 ℃.
Storage Temperature	- 40 ℃ to +70 ℃.
Relative Humidity	Maximum 95%, non-condensing at +40 ℃.

Mechanical

- Dimensions

  Length: 300 ± 5 mm
  Width: 168 ± 5 mm
  Height: 132 ± 5 mm

Approvals Approved under CSA, UL, and CE.

System Performance

Excitation Range Larger than 4.0 m in open space conditions.

Reading Range Larger than 20.0 m in open space conditions.

Identification Capability Transponders can be identified (excited and recorded) when they are placed inside standard mail trays and bags, or collated on rollercages when they are moving through the RFID system at the normal operational speed (less than 5 m/s).

Readers can simultaneously identify up to 15 Transponders present in the excitation field. The level of accuracy is greater than 95%.

System Capacity

Up to 31 Readers R95 can be connected through the RS-485 interface to the main PC.

Up to 15 Exciters E95 can be controlled by any Reader R95. More Exciters E95 can be used to generate a specific shape for the excitation gate.

Self Testing Capabilities

At the request of the main computer, the RFID System automatically reports the status of the LF excitation field generated by each Exciter E95, and the receiving capability of each Reader R95.

Object Sensor Monitoring

An external object sensor device can switch the excitation field On and Off.

Driving Output

A Single Pole Double Throw (SPDT) relay contact is available to drive external devices. The relay is activated each time the Reader receives a correct message.

Appendix B

Transponder T95 Messages

Message Format

Each message has the following format

where:

Prmbl = 0.7 ms continue 1.
Sync = a string of 10 bits of "0101010101"; transmitted only if SM=Y.
Start = a string of 13 bits "0101010000111"; transmitted only if SM=Y.
SC = 2 bytes system code; transmitted only if TS=Y.
UD = user definable data; number of bytes is set by CC (1 to 32).
CRC = 2 bytes CRC; transmitted only if EC=Y.
Flag = 2 bytes message flags; transmitted only if TF=Y. It has 1 byte if HF=N and 2 bytes if HF=Y.
Key = 1 byte message key; transmitted only if EN=Y.

T95 Parameters

The parameters that control the message transmission for T95 are shown in the table below:

Parameter	Range	Description
DR	3,4	Data rate; DR3 = 19.2 kbps, DR4= 38.4 kbps
EC	Y/N	Standard error check transmitted
EN	Y/N	Data encryption available
HF	Y/N	Flags in hexadecimal
ID	0...200	Initial delay
IP	1...200	Initial number of messages transmitted after a valid execution
LT	Y/N	Limit repeated transmissions
RC	0...255	Number of extra messages transmitted after IP during a continuous excitation
RS	0...255	Random seed
SD	1...220	Subsequent delay
SM	Y/N	Synchronous preamble transmitted
TF	Y/N	Transmit Flags
TS	Y/N	Transmit System Code

Total Transmission Time

After a valid excitation, the T95 transmits the initial number of messages defined by the IP parameter, followed by an extra number of messages (up to the RC) for as long as the excitation exists. Then it goes to sleep.

There is a random delay called *InterMsgDelay* that occurs between two consecutive messages. This is implemented to ensure that the delay time does not repeat itself before 32 messages have occurred.

The following is the method of evaluating the maximum transmission time for the T95:

Number of bytes per message: TXBytes = SC + UD + CRC + Flag + Key

Number of bits per byte: BitsPerByte = 12 for DR4, and = 11 for DR3

Number of bits per message: TXBits = Sync + BitsPerByte*TXBytes

Bit duration: BitLen = 1/DR

Message length: MsLen = 0.0007 +TXBit*BitLen

Intermessage constant: InterMsgUnit = (UD + Flag)*0.0003066, for DR4;

= (UD + Flag)*0.0005657), for DR3

Intermessage delay: InterMsgDelay = [SD +RND(0...31)]*InterMsgUnit;

(RND - random value)

Maximum number of transmitted messages: NM = IP +RC; if LT = N

Total transmission time: TXTime = NM (MsLen +(NM-1) (InterMsgDelay)

The following tables present the maximum number of messages (NM) that can be transmitted in five seconds, using different sets of parameters for the T95.

DR= 4 SM = Y, TF = Y, HF = Y, TS = Y, EC = Y, EN = Y

CC \ SD	1	3	5	7	9	11	13	15	17	19	21	23	25	27	29	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45	47	49	51	53	55	57	59	61	63	65	67	69	71	73	75	77	79	81	83	85	87	89	91
1	261	236	220	202	192	175	167	158	147	140	134	130	122	116	111	107	104	101	98	94	90	87	84	82	79	77	75	73	72	70	69	67	66	65	62	61	59	58	57	55	54	53	52	51	50	49
2	201	183	168	157	143	136	130	119	112	107	102	99	94	88	84	81	78	75	73	71	69	67	65	64	60	58	57	55	53	52	51	49	48	47	46	45	44	43	43	42	41	40	40	39	38	38
3	165	148	137	129	116	108	103	99	92	86	81	77	74	72	69	67	65	61	59	56	54	52	51	49	48	46	45	44	43	42	41	40	39	39	38	37	36	36	35	34	34	33	33	31	31	30
4	138	129	113	106	100	93	85	80	76	72	69	67	65	60	57	54	52	50	48	47	45	44	43	41	40	39	38	37	37	36	35	34	34	33	32	31	30	29	28	28	27	27	26	26	25	25
5	118	107	101	92	83	78	73	70	67	65	59	55	53	50	48	46	45	43	42	40	39	38	37	36	35	35	34	33	31	30	29	29	28	27	26	26	25	25	24	23	23	22	22	22	21	21
6	104	98	86	78	74	70	67	62	57	53	50	48	46	44	42	41	40	38	37	36	35	34	33	33	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	25	24	23	23	22	22	21	21	20	20	19	19	19	18	18
7	97	83	76	71	68	65	57	53	50	47	45	43	41	40	38	37	36	35	34	33	31	30	29	27	27	26	25	24	23	23	22	22	21	20	20	20	19	19	18	18	18	17	17	17	16	16
8	82	75	70	66	60	54	50	47	45	43	41	39	38	36	35	34	33	31	30	28	27	26	25	24	23	23	22	21	21	20	20	19	19	18	18	17	17	17	16	16	16	15	15	15	15	14
9	75	70	66	58	52	49	46	43	41	39	38	36	35	34	33	30	29	27	26	25	24	23	22	22	21	20	20	19	19	18	18	17	17	17	16	16	15	15	15	15	14	14	14	14	13	13
10	71	66	58	52	48	45	42	40	38	37	35	34	33	30	29	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	20	19	19	18	18	17	17	16	16	15	15	15	14	14	14	14	13	13	13	13	12	12	12
11	67	59	52	47	44	42	39	38	36	35	33	31	29	27	26	24	23	22	21	21	20	19	19	18	17	17	17	16	16	15	15	15	14	14	14	13	13	13	13	12	12	12	12	11	11	11
12	65	52	47	44	41	39	37	36	34	33	30	28	26	25	23	22	21	20	20	19	18	18	17	17	16	16	15	15	14	14	14	13	13	13	13	12	12	12	12	11	11	11	11	11	10	10
13	54	48	44	41	39	37	36	34	33	29	27	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	18	17	16	16	15	15	15	14	14	13	13	13	13	12	12	12	12	11	11	11	11	10	10	10	10	10	10
14	50	45	42	39	37	36	34	33	29	27	25	23	22	21	20	19	18	18	17	16	16	15	15	14	14	14	13	13	13	12	12	12	11	11	11	11	10	10	10	10	10	9	9	9	9	9
15	47	43	40	38	36	34	33	29	26	24	23	22	20	19	19	18	17	16	16	15	15	14	14	14	13	13	12	12	12	12	11	11	11	11	10	10	10	10	10	9	9	9	9	9	9	8
16	44	41	38	36	34	33	29	26	24	23	21	20	19	18	17	17	16	15	15	14	14	14	13	13	12	12	12	11	11	11	11	10	10	10	10	10	9	9	9	9	9	9	8	8	8	8
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Maximum allowable number of messages (IP + RC) that can be transmitted in 5 seconds

DR= 3 SM = Y, TF = Y, HF = Y, TS = Y, EC = Y, EN = Y

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1	140	131	117	109	103	98	90	84	79	75	72	70	67	65	61	58	55	53	51	49	48	46	45	44	43	42	41	40	39	38	37	36	36	35	34	34	33	32	31	30	29	29	28	28	27	26
2	107	100	91	82	77	73	69	66	62	57	54	51	49	47	45	43	42	41	39	38	37	36	35	34	34	33	31	30	29	28	27	27	26	25	25	24	23	23	22	22	21	21	21	20	20	20
3	87	78	73	69	65	59	54	50	48	45	43	41	40	38	37	36	35	34	33	31	30	28	27	26	25	25	24	23	23	22	21	21	20	20	19	19	18	18	18	17	17	17	16	16	16	15
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Maximum allowable number of messages (IP + RC) that can be transmitted in 5 seconds

DR = 4 SM = Y TF = Y HF = Y TS = Y EC = Y CC = 5 EN = Y

RC+IP \ SD	1	3	5	7	9	11	13	15	17	19	21	23	25	27	29	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45	47	49	51
10	0.591	0.629	0.668	0.706	0.745	0.784	0.822	0.861	0.9	0.938	0.977	1.015	1.054	1.093	1.131	1.17	1.209	1.247	1.286	1.325	1.363	1.402	1.44	1.479	1.518	1.556
12	0.697	0.744	0.792	0.839	0.886	0.933	0.98	1.028	1.075	1.122	1.169	1.216	1.264	1.311	1.358	1.405	1.453	1.5	1.547	1.594	1.641	1.689	1.736	1.783	1.83	1.877
14	0.795	0.851	0.907	0.962	1.018	1.074	1.13	1.186	1.241	1.297	1.353	1.409	1.465	1.52	1.576	1.632	1.688	1.744	1.799	1.855	1.911	1.967	2.023	2.078	2.134	2.19
16	0.884	0.949	1.013	1.078	1.142	1.206	1.271	1.335	1.399	1.464	1.528	1.593	1.657	1.721	1.786	1.85	1.915	1.979	2.043	2.108	2.172	2.236	2.301	2.365	2.43	2.494
18	0.965	1.038	1.111	1.184	1.257	1.33	1.403	1.476	1.549	1.622	1.695	1.768	1.841	1.914	1.987	2.06	2.133	2.206	2.279	2.352	2.425	2.498	2.57	2.643	2.716	2.789
20	1.037	1.119	1.2	1.282	1.364	1.445	1.527	1.608	1.69	1.771	1.853	1.934	2.016	2.098	2.179	2.261	2.342	2.424	2.505	2.587	2.668	2.75	2.832	2.913	2.995	3.076
22	1.101	1.191	1.281	1.371	1.461	1.552	1.642	1.732	1.822	1.912	2.002	2.092	2.183	2.273	2.363	2.453	2.543	2.633	2.723	2.814	2.904	2.994	3.084	3.174	3.264	3.354
24	1.156	1.255	1.353	1.452	1.551	1.65	1.748	1.847	1.946	2.044	2.143	2.242	2.341	2.439	2.538	2.637	2.736	2.834	2.933	3.032	3.13	3.229	3.328	3.427	3.525	3.624
26	1.202	1.31	1.417	1.524	1.632	1.739	1.846	1.954	2.061	2.168	2.275	2.383	2.49	2.597	2.705	2.812	2.919	3.027	3.134	3.241	3.349	3.456	3.563	3.67	3.778	3.885
28	1.24	1.356	1.472	1.588	1.704	1.82	1.936	2.051	2.167	2.283	2.399	2.515	2.631	2.747	2.863	2.979	3.095	3.21	3.326	3.442	3.558	3.674	3.79	3.906	4.022	4.138
30	1.269	1.394	1.518	1.643	1.767	1.892	2.016	2.141	2.265	2.39	2.514	2.639	2.763	2.888	3.012	3.137	3.261	3.386	3.51	3.635	3.759	3.884	4.008	4.132	4.257	4.381
32	1.219	1.348	1.477	1.606	1.734	1.863	1.992	2.121	2.249	2.378	2.507	2.636	2.765	2.893	3.022	3.151	3.28	3.408	3.537	3.666	3.795	3.924	4.052	4.181	4.31	4.439
34	1.369	1.506	1.643	1.781	1.918	2.056	2.193	2.33	2.468	2.605	2.742	2.88	3.017	3.154	3.292	3.429	3.566	3.704	3.841	3.979	4.116	4.253	4.391	4.528	4.665	4.803
36	1.51	1.656	1.801	1.947	2.093	2.239	2.385	2.531	2.677	2.823	2.969	3.115	3.261	3.407	3.553	3.699	3.845	3.991	4.137	4.282	4.428	4.574	4.72	4.866	5.012	5.158
38	1.642	1.796	1.951	2.105	2.26	2.415	2.569	2.724	2.878	3.033	3.187	3.342	3.496	3.651	3.805	3.96	4.114	4.269	4.423	4.578	4.732	4.887	5.041	5.196	5.351	5.505
40	1.766	1.929	2.092	2.255	2.418	2.581	2.744	2.907	3.07	3.234	3.397	3.56	3.723	3.886	4.049	4.212	4.375	4.538	4.702	4.865	5.028	5.191	5.354	5.517	5.68	5.843
42	1.881	2.052	2.224	2.396	2.567	2.739	2.911	3.083	3.254	3.426	3.598	3.769	3.941	4.113	4.284	4.456	4.628	4.799	4.971	5.143	5.315	5.486	5.658	5.83	6.001	6.173
44	1.987	2.167	2.348	2.528	2.708	2.889	3.069	3.249	3.429	3.61	3.79	3.97	4.151	4.331	4.511	4.691	4.872	5.052	5.232	5.413	5.593	5.773	5.953	6.134	6.314	6.494
46	2.085	2.274	2.463	2.652	2.841	3.029	3.218	3.407	3.596	3.785	3.974	4.163	4.352	4.54	4.729	4.918	5.107	5.296	5.485	5.674	5.862	6.051	6.24	6.429	6.618	6.807
48	2.174	2.372	2.569	2.767	2.964	3.162	3.359	3.557	3.754	3.952	4.149	4.346	4.544	4.741	4.939	5.136	5.334	5.531	5.729	5.926	6.123	6.321	6.518	6.716	6.913	7.111
50	2.255	2.461	2.667	2.873	3.079	3.285	3.491	3.697	3.904	4.11	4.316	4.522	4.728	4.934	5.14	5.346	5.552	5.758	5.964	6.17	6.376	6.582	6.788	6.994	7.2	7.406
55	2.42	2.647	2.875	3.102	3.33	3.557	3.785	4.012	4.24	4.467	4.695	4.922	5.15	5.377	5.605	5.832	6.06	6.287	6.515	6.742	6.97	7.197	7.425	7.652	7.88	8.107
60	2.53	2.779	3.028	3.277	3.526	3.775	4.024	4.273	4.522	4.771	5.02	5.269	5.518	5.767	6.016	6.265	6.514	6.763	7.012	7.261	7.509	7.758	8.007	8.256	8.505	8.754
65	2.585	2.851	3.117	3.384	3.65	3.916	4.182	4.448	4.714	4.98	5.246	5.513	5.779	6.045	6.311	6.577	6.843	7.109	7.376	7.642	7.908	8.174	8.44	8.706	8.972	9.238
70	2.932	3.22	3.507	3.795	4.082	4.37	4.658	4.945	5.233	5.52	5.808	6.095	6.383	6.671	6.958	7.246	7.533	7.821	8.109	8.396	8.684	8.971	9.259	9.547	9.834	10.12
75	3.225	3.534	3.843	4.152	4.461	4.77	5.079	5.388	5.698	6.007	6.316	6.625	6.934	7.243	7.552	7.861	8.17	8.479	8.788	9.097	9.406	9.715	10.02	10.33	10.64	10.95
80	3.465	3.795	4.126	4.456	4.787	5.117	5.448	5.778	6.109	6.439	6.77	7.1	7.431	7.761	8.092	8.422	8.753	9.083	9.414	9.744	10.07	10.41	10.74	11.07	11.4	11.73
85	3.65	4.002	4.354	4.706	5.058	5.41	5.762	6.114	6.466	6.818	7.17	7.522	7.874	8.226	8.578	8.93	9.282	9.634	9.986	10.34	10.69	11.04	11.39	11.75	12.1	12.45
90	3.783	4.156	4.529	4.903	5.276	5.65	6.023	6.397	6.77	7.144	7.517	7.89	8.264	8.637	9.011	9.384	9.758	10.13	10.5	10.88	11.25	11.62	12	12.37	12.75	13.12
95	3.861	4.256	4.651	5.046	5.441	5.836	6.23	6.625	7.02	7.415	7.81	8.205	8.6	8.995	9.39	9.785	10.18	10.57	10.97	11.36	11.76	12.15	12.55	12.94	13.34	13.73
100	4.09	4.502	4.914	5.326	5.738	6.15	6.562	6.974	7.386	7.798	8.211	8.623	9.035	9.447	9.859	10.27	10.68	11.1	11.51	11.92	12.33	12.74	13.16	13.57	13.98	14.39
105	4.404	4.838	5.271	5.705	6.138	6.572	7.006	7.439	7.873	8.306	8.74	9.173	9.607	10.04	10.47	10.91	11.34	11.77	12.21	12.64	13.08	13.51	13.94	14.38	14.81	15.24
110	4.665	5.12	5.575	6.03	6.485	6.94	7.395	7.85	8.305	8.76	9.215	9.67	10.13	10.59	11.04	11.49	11.95	12.4	12.86	13.31	13.77	14.22	14.68	15.13	15.59	16.04
115	4.873	5.348	5.846	6.302	6.776	7.255	7.731	8.209	8.686	9.161	9.637	10.11	10.59	11.07	11.54	12.02	12.5	12.97	13.45	13.93	14.4	14.88	15.36	15.83	16.31	16.78
120	5.026	5.524	6.022	6.52	7.018	7.516	8.014	8.512	9.01	9.508	10.01	10.5	11	11.5	12	12.5	12.99	13.49	13.99	14.49	14.98	15.48	15.98	16.48	16.98	17.47
125	5.126	5.646	6.165	6.684	7.204	7.723	8.243	8.762	9.281	9.801	10.32	10.84	11.36	11.88	12.4	12.92	13.44	13.96	14.48	14.99	15.51	16.03	16.55	17.07	17.59	18.11

Transmission Time, sec

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Appendix C

Excitation Modes

This appendix describes the various excitation modes (signal descriptions) and their associated parameter settings.

Excitation Modes and Parameter Settings

The table below lists the excitation modes and the associated parameter settings.

Excitation Mode [Signal Description]	Parameter Settings
Continuous DC Mode (DC) [Continuous Unmodulated Carrier (131.5kHz))]	RCS =N; RES=N; REM=C; RET=D; HCC=x; HCS=x; HE1=x; HE0=x
Continuous AC Mode (AC) [Continuous Carrier (131.5kHz), modulated ON/OFF by 610 Hz.]	RCS =N; RES=N; REM=C; RET=A; HCC=x; HCS=x; HE1=x; HE0=x
Alternating Mode (ACDC) [AC mode for 0.2s, followed by DC mode for 0.2s, and NO signal for 0.1s. When a message is received, the existing excitation type is extended for 0.5 s, and the cycle starts again.]	RCS =N; RES=N; REM=A; RET=x HCC=x; HCS=x; HE1=x; HE0=x
Switching DC Mode (SMDC). [Switching between DC mode for α*10ms, and NO signal for β*10ms.]	RCS =N; RES=Y; REM=C; RET=D; HCC=x; HCS=x; HE1=α; HE0= β
Switching AC Mode (SMAC). [Switching between AC mode for α*10ms, and NO signal for β*10ms.]	RCS =N; RES=Y; REM=C; RET=A; HCC=x; HCS=x; HE1=α; HE0= β
Conditional Switching DC Mode (CSDC). [When a valid message is received, the SMDC mode is modified as follows: SMDC mode continues for γ*s, followed by DC mode for δ*s, then back to the SMDC mode.]	RCS =Y; RES=Y; REM=C; RET=D; HCC=δ; HCS=γ; HE1=α; HE0= β
Conditional Switching AC Mode (CSAC). [When a valid message is received, the SMAC mode is modified as follows: SMAC mode continues for γ*s, followed by AC mode for δ*s, then back to the SMAC mode.]	RCS =Y; RES=Y; REM=C; RET=A; HCC=δ; HCS=γ; HE1=α; HE0= β

Table C-1: Excitation Modes - Parameter Settings

Note (x) - can be anything.

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Appendix D

Reader Software Upgrade Procedure

This appendix describes the procedures for upgrading the Reader R95 (P/N 600405) main software using the serial interface RS232 or RS485. This software controls the functionality of the Microcontroller placed on the Receiver assembly CRM95 (P/N 500056). This procedure refers particularly to the upgrading process for software version 1.68.02.

Upgrading the Firmware

Upgrading the firmware involve the following steps:

1. Setting the Reader's Address to 0
2. Saving parameters: HV0, HV1, ISC, ISN
3. Upgrading the firmware itself by using:

   a) The RS232 interface

   or

   b) The RS485 interface: 4-wire communication line or 2-wire communication line

3. Restoring parameters: HV0, HV1, ISC, ISN
4. Setting the Reader's Network Configuration
5. Final instructions

Setting the Reader's Address

To set the Reader's address, do the following:

1. If the Reader already has an address, for example r, then set this address to 0 by typing the following commands:

   @r IAD=0<Enter>
   @r :CONFIG:STORE<Enter>
   @r :RESET<Enter>

   For more information, refer to *Storing the Reader's Configuration* on page 5-13.

2. Check whether the Reader's address is 0, by typing the following command:

   IVN<Enter>

   The Reader must respond with its software version number. If not, repeat Step 1.

Saving Parameters

Follow these steps:

1. Write down the values of the following parameters: HV0, HV1, ISC, ISN.

Note

To determine a parameter's value, for example, HV1, type the following command:

HV1<Enter>

For example, the Reader responds:

```
HV1=125
```

where 125 is the parameter value.

2. If the Reader was already configured, write down all parameters whose values differ from the set default values. For more information, refer to Chapter 1, *Quick Reference* in the *95 Series RFID System Reference Guide.*

   For example, for an IPC installation, write down the values for the following parameters: DCI, DRI, HTL, RCC, RSS.

Using the RS232 Interface

Follow these steps:

1. Connect your PC (COM port) to the Reader R95 (RS232 interface) using a standard RS232 cable. For more information, refer to *Setting Up the Reader/PC Connection* on page 5-2.

2. Start the upgrading procedure by typing the following command:

   :CONFIG:FIRMWARE:LOAD<Enter>

   or type the following shortcut:

   F<Enter>

3. Start XMODEM, send protocol on the PC, and then send the new firmware file. Kasten Chase recommends having the new file on your hard drive and not on a floppy disk.

4. Wait until the transfer process is complete. If the 95 Series RFID System aborted the transfer process, repeat Step 2.

5. If the downloading process was successful, wait for the Reader to reset - it takes about 5-7 seconds. For more information on the Reader's power-up sequence, refer to *Reader's Power-up Sequence* on page 5-3. If the Reader did not reset properly and did not send a sign-on message, then switch the Reader's power supply Off and then On.

6. To verify whether the upgrade process was successful, type the following command:

   IVN<Enter>

The Reader must respond with the new firmware version number:

```
CRM95 V1.68.02, BUILT: 02/03/98 13:01:12
```

If not, repeat the procedure from Step 2.

7. If after completing Step 5, you still cannot communicate with the Reader, replace the Reader with another unit and return the faulty one to Kasten Chase.

Using the RS485 Interface

4-wire Communication Line

Follow these steps:

1. Connect your PC (COM port) to a Converter RS232/RS485. Connect the 4-wire communication line to the Converter (RS485 side). For more information on the communication line connection to the Reader, refer to *Connecting the RS-485 Four-Wire Communication Line* on page 2-4 and *Setting Up the Reader/PC Connection* on page 5-2.

   You can have a different assignment for the RS485 interface on the Converter side. Use the following conventions for the connections between the Reader R95 and the PC: A↔TX+; B↔TX+;Y↔ RX+; Z↔ RX-.

2. To upgrade the Reader's software, follow steps Steps 2 - 5 in *Using the RS232 Interface* above.

Using the RS485 Interface

2-wire Communication Line

Follow these steps:

1. Connect your PC (COM port) to a Converter RS232/RS485. Connect the 2-wire communication line to the Converter (RS485 side). For more information on the communication line connection to the Reader, refer to *Connecting the RS-485 Two-Wire Communication Line* on page 2-3 and *Setting Up the Reader/PC Connection* on page 5-2.

   You can have a different assignment for the RS485 interface on the Converter side. Use the following conventions for the connections between the Reader R95 and the PC: A↔TX+; B↔TX+;

   Or as an alternative: Y↔RX+; Z↔ RX-.

   Place the wire jumpers between terminal A↔Y, and B↔Z; and TX+ ↔RX+ and TX- ↔RX- respectively.

2. To control the RS485 interface on a 2-wire communication line, you must use the special software on the PC to allow hardware flow control. For example, Lingso's **RS485** software to communicate with the Reader and **Readerfw** to upgrade the Reader's software. For more information on the software, refer to the Lingso documentation.

3. To upgrade the Reader's software, follow steps Steps 2 - 5 in *Using the RS232 Interface* above.

Restoring Parameters

Follow these steps:

1. Verify whether parameters were erased during the upgrade procedure, by typing:

   ISC<Enter>

2. If the Reader responds with

```
ISC=0
```

   then the original parameter values were erased and they were set to their default values.

3. Reset the parameters HV0, HV1, ISC, ISN to their original values prior to the upgrade process. You recorded them during the *Saving Parameters*step.

Note

a) Firmware V1.68.02 ignores leading zeros for integers.

b) If the Reader was already configured on the site, you have to restore all application parameters queried during the *Saving Parameters*step, or restart the configuration process as described in Chapter 5, *Configuration and Operation.*

3. Check the values of the new parameters that were introduced by this software version. For example, For an IPC installation, the following parameters must have the default values as follows:

   HCC=8, HCS=7, HE0=18, HE1=6, RCS=Y, RES=Y, SFC=N

Setting the Reader's Network Configuration

To set the Reader's network configuration, do the following:

1. Set the Reader's address to it initial value (see step 1 in *Setting the Reader's Address*): by typing:

   IAD=r<Enter>

2. Store the Reader's parameters, by typing:

   :CONFIG:STORE<Enter>

3. Reset the Reader, by typing:

   :RESET<Enter>

4. Verify that the Reader is functioning properly, by typing:

   @r IVN<Enter>

   where r is the Reader's address. The Reader must respond with its software version number.

5. Verify that the parameters set in the following sections are correct:

   - Steps 2 and 3 from the section, *Restoring Parameters* above.
   - Step 1 in this section.

Final Instructions

1. You must repeat this procedure for each Reader R95 that is installed on the site.
2. Kasten Chase recommends using the RS232 or RS485 4-wire communication line to upgrade the Reader's software (these are more reliable communication links).
3. For more information on the Reader's R95 configuration, see Chapter 5, *Configuration and Operation.*

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Glossary

a.c. (ac)
Alternating current.

ASCII (American Standard Code for Information Interchange)
A system used to represent alphanumeric data; a 7-bit-plus-parity character set established by ANSI and used for data communications and data processing.

Bit
A binary digit; the smallest unit of data in the binary counting system, A bit has a value of either 0 or 1.

Byte
A group of eight bits that represent one data character.

Carrier
A signal that is modulated by a message signal to allow communication.

Channel
A communication path between a transmission source and receiver.

CMOS
See *Complementary metal-oxide semiconductor.*

Complementary metal-oxide semiconductor (CMOS)
A technology that combines the electrical properties of n-type semiconductors and p-type semiconductors.

Cut-off frequency
Frequency at which a circuit output falls to a specified fraction (usually half) of the maximum.

dB
Decibel. Dimensionless unit expressing the ratio of two powers, voltages or currents.

d.c. (dc)
Direct current.

Duplex
Simultaneous operation of both channels of a communication link.

EEPROM
Electrically erasable programmable read only memory.

FM
See *Frequency modulation.*

Frequency Modulation (FM)

Modulation by varying the frequency of a fixed-amplitude carrier signal in accordance with an information signal. Contrast with amplitude modulation (AM).

Frequency-Shift Keying (FSK)

Frequency modulation of a carrier by a digital modulating signal.

FSK

See *Frequency-shift keying.*

LED

See *light emitting diode.*

LF

Abbreviation for low frequency band-30 to 300 kHz.

Light-emitting diode (LED)

A unit that accepts electrical impulses and converts them into a light signal.

OOK

On/Off Keying.

PCB

Printed circuit board.

PEROM

Programmable and erasable read only memory.

RAM

See *Random Access Memory.*

Random Access Memory (RAM)

Semiconductor-based memory that can be read and written by the microprocessor or other hardware devices. (Generally referred to as volatile memory that can be written or read.)

Read Only Memory (ROM)

Semiconductor-based memory that contains instruction or data that can be read but not modifies. (Generally, the term ROM often means any read-only device.)

RFID

Radio Frequency Identification.

ROM

See *Read Only Memory.*

Rx

Receiver.

SRAM

Static Read Only Memory.

Tx

Transmitter.

UHF

Ultra High Frequency band - 30 to 300 MHz.

µC

Microcontroller.

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List of Tables

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Preface

What This Manual Contains

This manual describes the commands that can be sent to the Reader R95. These commands can control the operation of, and can alter the configuration of the Reader.

If you have not used the system before or if you are looking for instructions on how to setup the system, please refer to the *95 Series RFID System User's Guide*.

Note Unless otherwise stated, this guide describes the commands and parameters supported by the Reader R95 firmware Version 1.68.02.

Summary

A summary of the contents of this manual is given below:

Chapter 1, *Quick Reference*, provides an overview of the Receiver CRM95 commands. The information is provided in a tabular format for quick and convenient access.

Chapter 2, *Data Types*, lists all data types that the Reader uses and describes their syntax. There are examples for each data type.

Chapter 3, *Commands Reference*, describes each command that you can send to the Reader. You can also find a list of related commands and parameters as well as notes on how to use each command.

Chapter 4, *Parameters Reference*, lists the Reader's parameters and describes their usage. For each parameter, there are notes to help you find answers to questions concerning the RFID System's behavior.

Appendix A, *ASN.1 Tag Data Format*, describes the ASN.1 format used to transfer tag data from the Reader to a PC. There are also examples of important message types.

Appendix B, *ASCII Tag Data Format*, describes the ASCII format used to transfer tag data from the Reader to a PC.

Appendix C, *Excitation Modes*, describes the various excitation modes (signal descriptions) and their associated parameter settings.

Related Manuals

Technical Guide — *95 Series RFID System Technical Guide*. This guide describes the 95 Series RFID System. It includes operation principles, block diagrams, and electrical schematics for all equipment and assembly parts for the 95 Series RFID System.

User Guide — *95 Series RFID System User's Guide*. This guide gives procedures for installing and configuring the Reader R95 and the Exciter E95, and programming the Transponder T95. It also gives you maintenance and troubleshooting procedures.

Text Conventions

Helvetica is used for commands and parameters you must type exactly as it appears.

Italics is used for document titles and new terms being defined.

`Courier` is used for messages displayed on the screen.

Chapter 1

Quick Reference

This chapter shows how the Reader processes instructions it receives. It also describes the types of instructions.

All instructions, accepted by the Reader, are strings of ASCII characters terminated by <Enter>. As a result, the Reader can be controlled via a dumb terminal as well as by designated software. The instruction set is clear and consistent, therefore easy to learn and/or embed into controlling software.

How the Reader Processes Instructions

The Reader starts processing instructions only after receiving the <Enter> character. Upon receiving it, the Reader checks the string for syntactic and semantic errors.

- If any errors are found during the syntactic check, an error message is displayed[1] and any further processing is aborted.
- If the instruction is syntactically correct, the Reader acknowledges it[2] and proceeds to execute it.

After the Reader executes the instruction, a third string is reported back followed by the character <Enter>. This third string is either the STATUS of the operation or the information requested from the Reader.

- The STATUS is a number (in the form of a pair of hexadecimal digits). It is *00* if the operation is successful or another number if the operation is unsuccessful.
- In the second case, it represents an error code which can be used in diagnosing the cause of the failure.

When the Reader has an address (that is, $IAD \neq 0$), it ignores all commands missing the correct address field. The address field is in the form '@a', where 'a' is an integer followed by a blank specifying the address of the Reader for which the command is intended. This address field should prefix all instructions sent to the Reader. By ignoring all commands not intended for them, many Readers may be connected to a common bus without interference between them.

1. The error message is the string ERROR or the ASCII control character NAK followed by <Enter>. The exact form of the response can be selected via the parameter IVR.
2. The acknowledgment is the string OK or the ASCII control character ACK followed by <Enter>. The exact form of the response can be selected via the parameter IVR.

Types of Instructions

The Reader accepts three types of instructions:

- Commands
- Parameter setting and reporting
- Shortcuts

Commands

Commands instruct the Reader to perform an action. After processing the command, the Reader usually returns an operation status. There are commands, however, that require the Reader to return information other than the status.

The following table shows a list of commands that may be sent to the Reader.

Command String	Short Description
:CONFIG:DEFAULT	Loads parameters with the default values.
:CONFIG:FIRMWARE:LOAD	Starts the XMODEM protocol to receive the new firmware.
:CONFIG:REVERT	Loads parameters with the values saved in non-volatile memory.
:CONFIG:STORE	Stores the current values of the parameters in non-volatile memory.
:CONFIG:THRESHOLD	Measures the noise level and adjusts the Reader's sensitivity.
:DATA:DELETE	Deletes the oldest tag record.
:DATA:PURGE	Deletes all tag records.
:DATA:REPORT	Reports the oldest tag record (it will not report the STATUS).
:MODE:ACTIVE	Activates the excitation field and enables the tag reception.
:MODE:IDLE	Terminates the excitation field and disables the tag reception.
:RESET	Resets the Reader (equivalent to a hardware reset).
:TAG:CLONE	Copies the current tag parameters to desired tag parameters.
:TAG:QUERY	Queries a tag and stores its parameters in the current tag context.
:TAG:MATCH	Programs a tag according to the desired tag context.
:TAG:QUERY:EXCITER	Similar to :TAG:QUERY, but it is used for the Test Tag in the Exciter.
:TAG:MATCH:EXCITER	Similar to :TAG:MATCH, but it is used for the Test Tag in Exciter.
:TEST:EXCITER	Tests the Exciter and causes the Test Tag to transmit.
:TEST:PERIF:LED	Turns the LED on for one second.
:TEST:PERIF:RELAY	Turns the RELAY on for a given amount of time.

Table 1-1: Receiver CRM95 Commands

Parameters Setting and Reporting

Parameters control the way the Reader behaves. The format for setting/reporting is:

PPP[=*value*]<Enter>

where PPP is the parameter mnemonic and the *value* is the parameter value.

The Reader will respond:

```
OK<Enter>
PPP=value<Enter>
```

If the optional field [=*value*] is not present, the value of the parameter is displayed. If the field is present, the parameter value is set and the value displayed is the new parameter value.

For example, to verify a Reader's version number, type:

IVN<Enter>

The Reader will respond:

```
OK<Enter>
IVN="CRM95 V1.68.02, BUILT: 02/03/98 13:01:12."<Enter>
```

The parameters are logically organized in eight groups. The first letter of the mnemonic designates the group, while the last two letters identifies the parameter within its group. The Group Designator Parameters are listed in Table 1-2 below.

Group Designator	Group Description
D	Data buffering/reporting configuration
H	Hardware configuration
I	Instrument generic configuration
P	Tag programming configuration
R	Tag data reading/excitation configuration
S	Serial communications configuration
T	Tag current configuration
W	Tag desired configuration

Table 1-2: Group Designator Parameters

Below are tables listing the range, default values and descriptions for the parameters contained in every group listed in Table 1-2:

Mnemonic	Range	Default	Description
DAR	Y/N	N	Auto reports tag data
DBM	Y/N	Y	Buffers the tag data
DCI	0-255	0	Checks the maximum inhibited records
DDT	Y/N	Y	Records the time stamp for each tag record
DHX	Y/N	Y	Reports data in ASN.1 format as a hex string
DIS	Y/N	N	Reports OS status for each tag record
DLI	Y/N	Y	Reports level information for each tag record
DMC	0-65535	0	Number of messages in the buffer
DNT	Y/N	Y	Generates the No Tag message
DOS	Y/N	N	Data in ASN.1 structure as OCTET STRING
DOW	Y/N	Y	Overwrites first messages
DRI	0-99	0	Records inhibit timer
DRQ	Y/N	N	Reads the tag and then quits
DTF	Y/N	Y	Records tag flags
DUD	Y/N	Y	Records tag data

Table 1-3: Group D Parameters

Mnemonic	Range	Default	Description
HAD	Y/N	Y	Antenna diversity
HAS	1/2	2	Antenna selected when diversity is disabled
HCC	1-255	8	Continuous excitation duration after a message is received
HCS	1-255	7	Switching excitation duration after a message is received
HD0	0-100	90	RF signal input level to measure HV0
HD1	0-100	70	RF signal input level to measure HV1
HLD	0-255	0	Lamp output active duration
HE0	1-255	18	Excitation off duration (10ms increment)
HE1	1-255	6	Excitation on duration (10ms increment)
HLR	Y/N	Y	A reset occurred from the last query
HNL	-120-0		UHF noise level
HOA	H/L	L	OS active state
HOS	H/L		OS current state
HTL	0-255	128	Carrier threshold level
HV0	0-255	73	Calibration value
HV1	0-255	105	Calibration value

Table 1-4: Group H Parameters

Mnemonic	Range	Default	Description
IAD	0-99	0	Reader's network address
IAS	Y/N	Y	Auto start excitation field
ISC	10 digit number	0	System code
ISO	Y/N	Y	Sends sign-on message
IUT	string	"YYMMDDhhmmZ"	Reader's UTC time
ISN	0-10	" "	Reader's serial number
IVN	string		Version code
IVR	Y/N	Y	Verbal response

Table 1-5: Group I Parameters

Mnemonic	Range	Default	Description
PTA	Y/N	N	Automatic tag type/version detection
PTT	A/D	A	AC/DC tag type selection
PTV	1/2	2	T90/T95 tag version selection

Table 1-6: Group P Parameters

Mnemonic	Range	Default	Description
RAU	Y/N	N	Auto detection of synch/asynch transmission
RCC	0-230	0	Tag data character count
RCS	Y/N	Y	Conditional Switching Excitation Mode
RDR	3-4	4	Tag data rate
REC	Y/N	Y	Standard error check on tag data
REM	A/C	C	Excitation mode
REN	Y/N	N	Tag data decryption
RET	A/D	A	Excitation type
RES	Y/N	Y	Switching Excitation Mode
RHF	Y/N	N	Tag sends flags in hexadecimal
ROD	Y/N	N	Reader driven by an Object Sensor (OS)
ROE	0-250	0	Extension time (50 ms increments)
RPI	0-240	0	Antenna polling interval
RSM	Y/N	Y	Tag transmits synchronously
RSS	0-100	10	Reader sensitivity (in dB)
RTF	Y/N	Y	Tag transmits its flags
RTS	Y/N	N	Tag transmits its system code
RVS	Y/N	Y	Validates tag system code

Table 1-7: Group R Parameters

Mnemonic	Range	Default	Description
SBR	2-8	7	Baud rate
SFC	Y/N	N	Software flow control (X_{on}/X_{off})
SLF	Y/N	N	Line feed terminator
SMC	Y/N	N	Message checksum
SPB	E/O	E	Parity type
SPE	Y/N	N	Parity enabled
STD	0-250	0	Line turn-around delay
SUH	0-10	" "	User-defined header
SUT	0-10	" "	User-defined tailer
SWL	7-8	8	Word length

Table 1-8: Group S Parameters

Mnemonic	Range	Default	Description
TBS	H/L	H	Battery status
TCC	1-32	32	Data character count
TDR	3-4	4	Data rate
TEA	Y/N	Y	EEPROM available
TEC	Y/N	Y	Standard error check transmitted
TEN	Y/N	N	Data encryption available
THF	Y/N	N	Flags are transmitted in hexadecimal
TID	0-200	1	Initial delay
TIP	1-200	1	Initial packets
TLT	Y/N	Y	Limit repeated transmissions
TRC	0-255	100	Repeated transmission counter
TSC	10 digit number	0	System code
TSD	1-220	1	Inter-message subsequent delay
TSM	Y/N	Y	Synchronous mode transmission
TTF	Y/N	Y	Transmit flags together with data
TTS	Y/N	N	Transmit system code together with data
TUD	string	""	Used data
TVN	string	""	Version number
TWP	Y/N	Y	Write protect

Table 1-9: Group T Parameters

Mnemonic	Range	Default	Description
WDR	3-4	4	Data rate
WEC	Y/N	Y	Standard error check transmitted
WEN	Y/N	N	Data encryption available
WHF	Y/N	N	Flags are transmitted in hexadecimal
WID	0-200	1	Initial delay
WIP	1-200	30	Initial packets
WLT	Y/N	Y	Limit repeated transmissions
WRC	0-255	10	Repeated transmission counter
WRS	0-255	0	Random seed
WSC	10 digit number	ISC	System code
WSD	1-220	1	Inter-message subsequent delay
WSM	Y/N	Y	Synchronous mode transmission
WTF	Y/N	Y	Transmit flags together with data
WTS	Y/N	N	Transmit system code together with data
WUD	string	""	Used data
WWP	Y/N	Y	Write protect

Table 1-10: Group W Parameters

Shortcuts

A shortcut is a one letter mnemonic for a command. Shortcuts are convenient to use and they can improve system performance because of their compact form. Below is a list of the available shortcuts:

Shortcut	Equivalent Command
B	:MODE:ACTIVE
C	:MODE:IDLE
D	:DATA:REPORT
E	:DATA:DELETE
F	:CONFIG:FIRMWARE:LOAD
M	:TAG:MATCH
S	:CONFIG:THRESHOLD
Q	:TAG:QUERY
T	Shortcut for testing the Reader's throughput performance (number of correct received messages).

Table 1-11: Receiver CRM95 Shortcuts

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Chapter 2

Data Types

This chapter describes the following data types:

- Bit
- Integer
- Character String
- Hexadecimal String
- String

Bit

Description: A bit is a Boolean variable - it can take one of two possible values like Y/N, H/L, etc.

Notes: None

Example: DAR=Y – DAR parameter is set to Y

HAS=2 – HAS parameter is set to 2

Integer

Description: An integer variable can take any integer value within the allowed range or set of values specified. The integer value may be specified in either decimal or hexadecimal format. Decimal values have their usual form: 5, 10, etc. Hexadecimal values start with '0x' or '0X'. Leading zeros are ignored (that is, 00005=5, 0x000A=10) in both formats.

Notes: None

Example: DCI=5 – DCI parameter is set to 5 (or DCI=005 or DCI=0x5)

RPI=10 – RPI parameter is set to 10

Character String

Description:

A sequence of characters surrounded by double quotes. The characters inside the double quotes can also include escape sequences. The backslash character (\) is used to introduce an escape sequence. Escape sequences can be used to embed non-graphic characters as well as double quotes (") and backslashes (\). The following escape sequences are defined:

Sequence	Value
\\	\
\"	"
\xnn	ASCII character with code nn (in hexadecimal format)

Notes:

Character strings are also referred to as *char strings*. Their length **must** be within the allowed range, otherwise the Reader will display the message: ERROR. The length of a character string is the number of bytes it represents, not the number of characters. That is, the char string "a\x20b" has length 3 since it represents three characters: 'a', '\x20'(blank) and 'b'.

Example:

WUD="132\0x20" – WUD parameter is set to the string composed of the following characters: '1', '3', '2', and ' '(blank = code 20h). Please note that the blank may be represented as the character itself: WUD="132 " has the same meaning as the previous representation.

Hexadecimal String

Description:

A sequence of hexadecimal digits starting with $. A hexadecimal digit is a character from the set {0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, A, B, C, D, E}. There must be an even number of digits in the hex string. Each pair of hexadecimal digits represents the code of the character.

Notes:

Hexadecimal strings are also referred to as *hex strings*. Their length **must** be within the allowed range, otherwise the Reader will display the message: ERROR. The length of a hexadecimal string is the number of bytes it represents, not the number of characters. That is, the hex string $2040 has length 2 since it represents two bytes: 20h and 40h.

Example:

WUD=$31333220 – WUD parameter is set to the string composed of the following characters: '1', '3', '2', and ' '(blank = code 20h)

String

Description: A string is either a character or a hexadecimal string.

Notes: In general, parameters are usually of the string type. The length of the string **must** be within the allowed range, otherwise the Reader will display the message: ERROR.

Example: WUD=$31333220 and WUD="132\0x20" have the exact same meaning. The WUD parameter is set to the string composed of the following characters: '1', '3', '2', and " "(blank = code 20h).

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Chapter 3

Commands Reference

This chapter describes the commands that the Reader accepts. It also gives a short introduction to the general command syntax and its use.

Command Syntax

The Receiver CRM95 organizes its commands and related functions by grouping them together on a command branch of a command tree. Each branch is assigned a keyword to indicate the nature of the related functions. For example, the Reader's configuration functions are grouped under the CONFIG branch of the command tree.

When many functions are grouped together in a particular subsystem, additional branching is used to organize these functions into sub-blocks that are even more closely related. The CONFIG:FIRMWARE branch shows how related functions are grouped together.

For example, the command:

:CONFIG:FIRMWARE:LOAD

is formed from the tree:

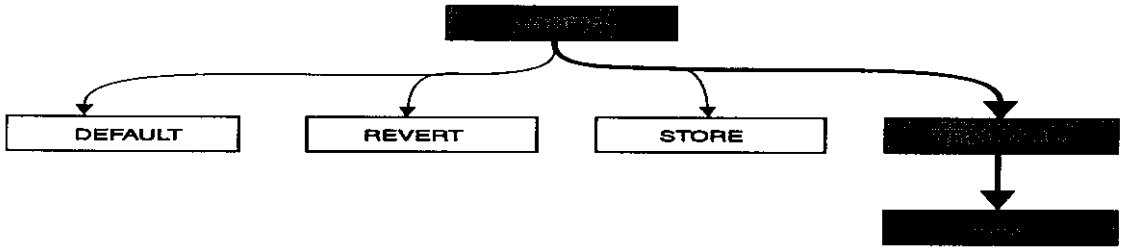

Figure 3-1: Configuration Commands Tree

Each branch mnemonic is preceded by a colon (:). Parameters are separated from the rest of the command by a space. Multiple parameters are separated by a comma (,). So, the general syntax is as follows:

command-name[p1[,p2[...]]]<Enter>

For example, the command that tests the Exciter with address 5 is:

:TEST:EXCITER 5<Enter>

Command Return Value

As soon as the Reader receives a command, the following occurs:

- If there is an error, the Reader returns the string ERROR or the character NAK (depending on the IVR parameter) and any further processing is aborted.
- If there are no errors, the Reader returns the string OK or the character ACK and proceeds to execute the command.

After executing the command, the Reader returns a second string. This string is usually the operation status or some data requested by the command, as in the case of the :DATA:REPORT command.

The operation status is a 2-digit hexadecimal number. If the operation is successful, this number is *00*. Any other number represents an error code that has a specific meaning. Use the error code to trace the problem.

Commands Description

The Reader uses several commands. For each command listed below, the command attributes are described as follows:

Command:	Command name.
Parameters:	Lists and defines all the parameters required by this command if command requires parameters, or None if no parameters are required.
Shortcut:	Lists the shortcut associated with this command if one exists, or None if no parameters are required.
Description:	Gives a description of the command and explains its function.
Use:	Explains when and where the command might be useful.
Returned value:	Lists the return values (usually the status) and explains the meaning of those values.
Notes:	Any special observations are given in this field.
See also:	A list of related commands and parameters. You may find useful to look them up for additional information.

Command: **:CONFIG:DEFAULT**

Parameters: None.

Shortcut: None.

Description: Loads the default parameter values into volatile memory. If these values are not stored, they will be lost when you first reset the Reader.

Use: Use this command to restore all default parameter values.

Returned value: *00* - Operation successful

Notes: You cannot restore all parameters to their values. Some parameters, like the System Code, cannot be changed once it is set. To find out the parameters that this command changes, refer to Chapter 4, *Parameters Reference.*

See also: :CONFIG:REVERT
:CONFIG:STORE

Command: **:CONFIG:FIRMWARE:LOAD**

Parameters: None.

Shortcut: F.

Description: Starts the XMODEM protocol to receive new firmware. The Reader resets either after the update is complete or if the transfer fails.

Use: Use this command to download updated firmware into the Reader's program memory. In certain cases, parameter values may be lost after an upgrade. For this reason, before upgrading, check and record the following parameter values: HD0, HD1, HV0, HV1, ISC, ISN. If their values are lost during the upgrade, restore them to their initial values. To determine whether parameter values are lost, query the ISC parameter. If it is zero, the parameters have been reset to their default values.

Returned value: A string informing the user to start the XMODEM transmission.

Notes: While all precautions have been taken to avoid erroneous transfer, use this command with caution. Note also that the FLASH memory where the firmware is stored, has a limited number of write cycles. The values of: HD0, HD1, HV0, HV1, ISC, ISN are very important and are specific to each Reader because they hold calibration information. If their values are not correctly restored, the Reader will not perform properly.

See also:

Command: **:CONFIG:REVERT**

Parameters: None.

Shortcut: None.

Description: Loads the parameters stored in non-volatile memory into the working parameters set. Before loading, save these values using the CONFIG:STORE command.

Use: Use this command to restore the Reader's configuration without resetting it.

Returned value: *00* - Operation successful
0B - Values stored in non-volatile memory are corrupted

Notes: This command is useful **only** during the configuration process.

See also: :CONFIG:DEFAULT
:CONFIG:STORE

Command:	**:CONFIG:STORE**
Parameters:	None.
Shortcut:	None.
Description:	Stores the parameters into non-volatile memory. The Reader uses the values from non-volatile memory at each reset or when explicitly instructed to do so. See the :CONFIG:REVERT command.
Use:	Use this command to make the current Reader's configuration permanent.
Returned value:	*00* - Operation successful *0A* - Failure to write into non-volatile memory
Notes:	Use this command only as needed. The non-volatile memory may be damaged by too many write cycles.
See also:	:CONFIG:DEFAULT :CONFIG:REVERT

Command:	**:CONFIG:THRESHOLD**
Parameters:	None.
Shortcut:	S.
Description:	Upon receiving this command, the Reader measures the noise level and adjusts the HTL parameter, so that the Reader's sensitivity will be the same as defined by the RSS parameter.
Use:	After installing the Reader, use this command to adjust the Reader to the new environment.
Returned value:	*00* - Operation successful *01* - Failure to set the threshold to the desired values
Notes:	Exercise caution when using this command. Make sure that there is no transmission on the UHF channel when using this command. This allows the Reader to accurately measure the noise level on the UHF channel.
See also:	HTL; RSS

Command:	**:DATA:DELETE**
Parameters:	None.
Shortcut:	E.
Description:	Deletes the oldest tag record from the Tag Record Buffer. If the buffer is empty, the command will fail and an error code will be returned.
Use:	After retrieving a record from the buffer with the :DATA:REPORT command, use this command to delete the record.
Returned value:	*00* - Operation successful *14* - Buffer is empty
Notes:	A shortcut is provided to improve performance.
See also:	:DATA:PURGE :DATA:REPORT

Command:	**:DATA:PURGE**
Parameters:	None.
Shortcut:	None.
Description:	Erases all tag records from the Tag Record buffer.
Use:	Use this command to eliminate obsolete records from the buffer. It is used primarily during testing.
Returned value:	*00* - Operation successful
Notes:	This command should be used with great care because you cannot undo its action.
See also:	:DATA:DELETE

Command:	**:DATA:REPORT**
Parameters:	None.
Shortcut:	D.
Description:	Reports the oldest tag record. Unlike other commands, instead of displaying the operation status, it returns a tag record.
Use:	Use this command to retrieve the oldest record from the Tag Record Buffer. If the record is successfully received, delete it using the :DATA:DELETE command.
Returned value:	The data structure conforms to the ASN.1 standard. The detailed structure of the data can be found in Appendix A, *ASN.1 Tag Data Format*. If the Tag Record Buffer is empty, the Reader sends a NULL value of `$0500`. However, if DHX=Y, the returned value is a hexadecimal string. Data is sent in an ASCII format described in Appendix B, *ASCII Tag Data Format*. If the Tag Record Buffer is empty, the {} characters are sent.
Notes:	
See also:	:DATA:DELETE; DHX; DIS; DTF; DDT; RTF; RTS; RVS

Command:	**:MODE:ACTIVE**
Parameters:	None
Shortcut:	B
Description:	Activates the excitation field and enables the tag reception.
Use:	Normal operating state of the Reader. In this state, the Reader captures tag data and processes the data as instructed by Groups D and R parameters.
Returned value:	*00* - Operation successful
Notes:	In this mode, it is very important that the computational resources of the Reader are distributed optimally. Refer to the *95 Series RFID System User's Guide* for information on configuring the Reader.
See also:	:MODE:IDLE

Command:	**:MODE:IDLE**
Parameters:	None.
Shortcut:	C.
Description:	Turns off the excitation field.
Use:	Disables the excitation field.
Returned value:	*00* - Operation successful
Notes:	In this mode, the Reader allocates all computational resources to the service requests from the controlling device.
See also:	:MODE:ACTIVE

Command:	**:RESET**
Parameters:	None.
Shortcut:	None.
Description:	Causes a software reset in the Reader that is equivalent to the one caused when you exit from the learning mode. It is caused by allowing the on-chip Watch-Dog to reset the CPU.
Use:	Use this command after configuring a Reader because some parameters such as, SBR, SPE etc. are loaded **only** after a reset.
Returned value:	-
Notes:	A reset erases all buffered messages in the Reader as well as any unsaved configuration. In addition, a software reset generated by this command differs from a hardware reset in that it does not perform any Power-On Tests, such as memory tests.
See also:	:CONFIG:STORE

Command:	**:TAG:CLONE**
Parameters:	None
Shortcut:	None
Description:	Copies the current tag parameters to the desired tag parameters.
Use:	Use this command when a tag is used as a programming template for others, or when a small number of changes must be made to a tag.
Returned value:	*00* - Operation successful
Notes:	First, query the tag being modified or used as a template with the :TAG:QUERY command and then clone the tag using the :TAG:CLONE command. Then, modify the tag configuration, using the Group W parameters and program the tags using the :TAG:MATCH command.
See also:	:TAG:QUERY :TAG:MATCH

Command:	**:TAG:MATCH**
Parameters:	None.
Shortcut:	M.
Description:	Programs a tag according to the desired tag context.
Use:	After configuring the tag using Group W parameters, place the tag in the programming device and issue this command.
Returned value:	*00* - Operation successful *29* - No tag present *2A* - Errors on the UHF channel *2B* - Bad parameters in desired context *2C* - Too many retries *2D* - Could not synchronize the tag with the Reader *2E* - Tag and Reader have different System Codes *2F* - Operation Failed *30* - UHF channel is jammed *31* - Tag failed to respond
Notes	If the operation fails, try to reposition the tag before trying again. If you are unable to program the tag, please refer to Chapter 6, *Troubleshooting* in the *95 Series RFID System User's Guide.*
See also:	:TAG:CLONE :TAG:QUERY

Command:	**:TAG:QUERY**
Parameters:	None.
Shortcut:	Q.
Description:	Queries a tag and stores its parameters in the current tag context.
Use:	Use this command to find a tag's configuration. First, query the tag and then report it using Group T parameters.
Returned value:	*00* - Operation successful *29* - No tag present *2A* - Errors on the UHF channel *2B* - Bad parameters in desired context *2C* - Too many retries *2D* - Could not synchronize the tag with the Reader *2E* - Tag and Reader have different System Codes *2F* - Operation Failed *30* - UHF channel is jammed *31* - Tag failed to respond
Notes:	If the operation fails, try to reposition the tag before trying again. If you cannot query the tag, refer to Chapter 6, *Troubleshooting* in the *95 Series RFID System User's Guide.*
See also:	:TAG:CLONE :TAG:MATCH

Command:	**:TAG:QUERY:EXCITER**
Parameters:	n where: n is the Exciter address, which is an integer between 1 and 15.
Shortcut:	None.
Description:	Similar to :TAG:QUERY. Queries the Test Tag in an Exciter connected to the Reader. Requires the Exciter's address for the tag you want to query.
Use:	Use this command to determine the configuration of a Test Tag.
Returned value:	*00* - Operation successful *29* - No tag present *2A* - Errors on the UHF channel *2B* - Bad parameters in desired context *2C* - Too many retries *2D* - Could not synchronize the tag with the Reader *2E* - Tag and Reader have different System Codes *2F* - Operation Failed *30* - UHF channel is jammed *31* - Tag failed to respond *C8* - Error on the IIC bus
Notes	If you are unable to program the tag, please refer to Chapter 6, *Troubleshooting* in the *95 Series RFID System User's Guide.*
See also:	:TAG:QUERY :TAG:MATCH:EXCITER

Command:	**:TAG:MATCH:EXCITER**
Parameters:	n where: n is the Exciter address, which is an integer between 1 and 15.
Shortcut:	None.
Description:	Similar to :TAG:MATCH. Programs the Test Tag's in an Exciter that is connected to the Reader. Requires the Exciter address for the tag you want to query.
Use:	Use this command to program a Test Tag.
Returned value:	*00* - Operation successful *29* - No tag present *2A* - Errors on the UHF channel *2B* - Bad parameters in desired context *2C* - Too many retries *2D* - Could not synchronize the tag with the Reader *2E* - Tag and Reader have different System Codes *2F* - Operation Failed *30* - UHF channel is jammed *31* - Tag failed to respond *C8* - Error on the IIC bus
Notes	If you are unable to program the Test Tag, please refer to Chapter 6, *Troubleshooting* in the *95 Series RFID System User's Guide.*
See also:	:TAG:MATCH :TAG:QUERY:EXCITER

Command:	**:TEST:EXCITER**
Parameters:	n where: n is the Exciter address, which is an integer between 1 and 15.
Shortcut:	None.
Description:	Tests the Exciter's power supply, the level of LF transmitter output, and triggers a Test Tag transmission.
Use:	If you have to continuously monitor the integrity of the system, use this command to regularly test the Exciters, to ensure their proper operation. Since the Test Tag is also excited when this command is issued, the UHF receiver on the Reader should also be monitored.
Returned value:	*00* - Operation successful *C8* - Error on the IIC bus *C9* - The Exciter is not working properly.
Notes	Do not use this command too often. It causes the Test Tag to overuse the UHF channel and reduces the chance of reading other tags.
See also:	:TAG:QUERY:EXCITER :TAG:MATCH:EXCITER

Command:	**:TEST:PERIF:LED**
Parameters:	None.
Shortcut:	None.
Description:	Turns on the DATA LED for one second.
Use:	Use this command to either test whether the LED is operational or to test PC -> Reader communication, or to identify a Reader on a network.
Returned value:	*00* - Operation successful
Notes:	The operation is synchronous. The status is reported after the LED is turned off.
See also:	:TEST:PERIF:RELAY

Command:	**:TEST:PERIF:RELAY**
Parameters:	t where: t is the duration in 50ms units (range: 0-255) to keep the RELAY on.
Shortcut:	None.
Description:	Turns on the RELAY for a period defined by the HLD parameter.
Use:	Use this command to test whether the RELAY is operational or to trigger an external device, connected to the Reader on the RELAY output.
Returned value:	*00* - Operation successful
Notes	The operation is asynchronous. The operation status is displayed before the RELAY is turned off.
See also:	:TEST:PERIF:LED

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Chapter 4

Parameters Reference

This chapter describes the Reader's configuration parameters. It also gives a short introduction to the general syntax that is used to set and report a parameter.

Parameter Syntax

Parameters have the following features:

- Parameters have a three-letter mnemonic
- They are organized in logical groups, designated by the first letter in the mnemonic
- The other two letters identify the parameter in its group

Reporting the Value of a Parameter

To report the value of a parameter, send its mnemonic to the Reader, followed by <Enter> as in the following example:

PPP<Enter>

where PPP is the mnemonic of the parameter being queried. If the mnemonic is valid, the Reader will respond with:

```
OK<Enter>
PPP=value<Enter>
```

where value is the current value of the parameter.

Setting the Value of a Parameter

To set the value of a parameter, send its mnemonic, an equal sign ('=') and the value to be assigned to the parameter, followed by <Enter>, as shown in the following example:

PPP=*value*<Enter>

where PPP is the mnemonic of the parameter being set and *value* is the value being assigned to it. If the mnemonic and value are valid, the Reader will respond with:

```
OK<Enter>
PPP=value<Enter>
```

where value is the new value of the parameter.

For example, to query (report) the value of the DAR parameter, type the following:

DAR<Enter>

Assuming that DAR=Y, the Reader will respond with:

```
OK<Enter>
DAR=Y<Enter>
```

To disable auto-reporting, type the following:

DAR=N<Enter>

The Reader will respond with:

```
OK<Enter>
DAR=N<Enter>
```

This confirms the new value of the parameter.

Parameter Groups

There are eight parameter groups. These groups make it much easier for you to locate parameters. To locate a parameter:

- Identify the type of behavior that you want to modify (see the following table)
- Look at the parameters in the group that closely matches your needs

Group Designator	Group Description
D	Data buffering/reporting configuration
H	Hardware Configuration
I	Instrument generic configuration
P	Tag's programming configuration
R	Tag's data reading/excitation configuration
S	Serial communications configuration
T	Tag's current configuration
W	Tag's desired configuration

Table 4-1: Group Designator Parameters

Parameter Description

The following parameters are included for easy reference. For each parameter, the parameter attributes are described.

Parameter: Parameter mnemonic

Type: Value type: Bit; Integer; String. For more information about the types of parameters, refer to Chapter 2, *Data Types*.
Attributes: (Read Only); (Write Only); (Read/Write)

Range: Specifies the valid range for the values as follows:
- For Bit parameters, Range: specifies the two choices
- For Integer parameters, Range: specifies the minimum and maximum values
- For String parameters, range gives the valid values for the length of the string

The slash (/) is used to specify choices, for example, Y/N.
The dash (-) is used to specify a range, for example 0-32.

Default value: Lists the default value that is assigned to the parameter when:
- default values are installed with the :CONFIG:DEFAULT command, or
- the values that are stored in non-volatile memory are corrupted.

Description: Gives a description of the parameter and explains how it controls the Reader's behaviour.

Notes: Any special observations are given in this field.

See also: A list of related commands and parameters. You may find useful to look them up for additional information.

Parameter: **DAR**
Type: Bit (Read/Write)
Range: Y/N
Default value: N
Description: When DAR=Y, the Reader is in auto-report mode. In this mode, the Reader sends data captured from tags, via the serial port as soon as the data is received. When DAR=N, auto-report is disabled and the Reader will not report. In this condition, the controlling device must poll the Reader, intermittently, to request captured data. The data is sent in the same format as reported by the :DATA:REPORT command.
Notes: Always set this parameter to its default value, DAR=N. Setting the Reader to operate in auto-report mode (DAR=Y) can adversely affect instrument performance. The auto-report function is automatically disabled when the Reader has a valid address, for example, $IAD \neq 0$. This avoids collisions between Readers operating on a network.
See also: :DATA:REPORT; DHX; DIS; DTF; DDT; DUD; IAD

Parameter: **DBM**
Type: Bit (Read/Write)
Range: Y/N
Default value: Y
Description: Enables [Y] or disables [N] the buffering of data captured from tags in the Tag Record Buffer.
Notes: Always set this parameter to its default value, DBM=Y so that buffering is enabled. Setting the parameter to DBM=N when the Reader is not in auto-report mode (DAR=N), causes data to be lost.
See also: :DATA:REPORT; :DATA:DELETE

Parameter: **DCI**
Type: Integer (Read/Write)
Range: 0-255
Default value: 0
Description: Defines the maximum inhibited records that are checked against the most-recently received data. This determines if the data is duplicated. If the data is found among the inhibited records, the data is discarded. If not, the data is stored and/or reported. If DCI=0, records are not checked and all data is reported and/or buffered. If DCI=255, all inhibited records are checked.
Notes: Always set the value of this parameter to a minimum or to its default value, since checking the data is an expensive computational function. Setting the parameter to a large value can also degrade the Reader's performance.
See also: DAR; DBM; DRI

Parameter: **DDT**
Type: Bit (Read/Write)
Range: Y/N
Default value: Y
Description: Enables [Y] or disables [N] the buffering of the tag's System Code, if the tag transmits it [RTS=Y] and it is not verified by the Reader [RVS=N]. If the tag does not transmit its System Code, or it is checked by the Reader, this parameter is ignored and the System Code is not buffered.
Notes: Always set this parameter to its default value [Y].
See also: :DATA:REPORT; DAR

Parameter: **DHX**
Type: Bit (Read/Write)
Range: Y/N
Default value: Y
Description: Enables [Y] or disables [N] the reporting of the tag data in ASN.1 format as a hexadecimal string. When this parameter is disabled, the Reader reports data in ASCII format.
Notes: ASN.1 format is intended for machine interpretation. ASCII format is easily interpreted by a machine as well as an operator. For more information on the ASN.1 format, refer to Appendix A, *ASN.1 Tag Data Format*. For more information on the ASCII format, refer to Appendix B, *ASCII Tag Data Format*.
See also: :DATA:REPORT; DAR; DOS

Parameter: **DIS**
Type: Bit (Read/Write)
Range: Y/N
Default value: Y
Description: Records the Object Sensor (OS) status for each tag record. Reports the tag's status as well as the flags, if the tag sent its flags.
Notes: This parameter can be used to check whether an external hardware condition took place when the data was captured. For example, a sensor can be checked to determine if the tag's carrier travelled along a monitored path.
See also: :DATA:REPORT; HOA

Parameter:	**DLI**
Type:	Bit (Read/Write)
Range:	Y/N
Default value:	Y
Description:	Enables [Y] or disables [N] the reporting of the Received Signal Strength Intensity (RSSI) value for each tag record.
Notes:	To correctly report the RSSI value, the Reader is calibrated at production time. However, the :CONFIG:FIRMWARE:LOAD and :CONFIG:DEFAULT commands may destroy this calibration. To correct this problem, refer to Chapter 3, *Commands Reference.*
See also:	:CONFIG:DEFAULT; :CONFIG:FIRMWARE:LOAD; :DATA:REPORT; DHX

Parameter:	**DMC**
Type:	Integer (Read only)
Range:	0-65535
Default value:	0 (not affected by the :CONFIG:DEFAULT command)
Description:	This parameter reports the number of messages that are currently in the Reader's buffer. When the buffer is empty, this parameter is 0.
Notes:	This parameter was introduced in Version 1.52
See also:	:DATA:REPORT; :DATA:ERASE; DBM

Parameter:	**DNT**
Type:	Bit (Read/Write)
Range:	Y/N
Default value:	Y
Description:	Enables [Y] or disables [N] the generation of a `No Tag` message, if a tag is not received after the OS input becomes active. This parameter is ignored when the Reader is not in Object Sensor driven mode [ROD=Y].
Notes:	This feature can be used to monitor doors to detect untagged objects. If a `No Tag` message is received, it can be assumed that an untagged object passed through the door. If an alarm is received, it can be assumed that an unauthorized person, (that is, one not carrying a tag) is detected.
See also:	ROD

Parameter: **DOS**
Type: Bit (Read/Write)
Range: Y/N
Default value: Y
Description: Enables [Y] or disables [N] the reporting of data in the ASN/1 format as an OCTET STRING. If enabled, tag data is treated as generic data. If disabled, tag data is treated as IPC data and prefixed with the correct IPC identifier. If [DHX=N], this parameter is ignored.
Notes: Set this parameter to Y, unless the Reader is used in an IPC application. For more information on the ASN.1 format, refer to Appendix A, *ASN.1 Tag Data Format.*
See also: :DATA:REPORT; DAR; DHX

Parameter: **DOW**
Type: Bit (Read/Write)
Range: Y/N
Default value: Y
Description: Controls how an overflow of the tag's Record Buffer is handled. If [DOW=Y], new data overwrites the oldest record. This ensures that only the last records are stored in the buffer. If [DOW=N], new data is discarded, if the buffer is full. In this case, only the first stored records in the buffer are kept.
Notes: This parameter is very important and its value dependent on the type of application where the Reader is used.
See also: :DATA:REPORT; DAR

Parameter: **DRI**
Type: Integer (Read/Write)
Range: 0-99
Default value: 0
Description: Determines the amount of time (in seconds) that a new record is inhibited. While a record is inhibited and still in the search range, as defined by the DCI parameter, new identical records are discarded. This preserves buffer space.
Notes: If the Reader reads many tags, the amount of time that a record is inhibited, may be slightly larger than specified by the DRI parameter.
See also: :DATA:REPORT; DAR; DCI

Parameter: **DRQ**
Type: Bit (Read/Write)
Range: Y/N
Default value: N
Description: Enables [Y] or disables [N] the Read Tag and Quit mode of operation. When enabled, the Reader executes a :MODE:IDLE command after the first successful tag is read.
Notes: This parameter is very useful when an action must be performed before another tag is read.
See also: DAR; :DATA:REPORT; :MODE:ACTIVE; :MODE:IDLE; ROD; RPI

Parameter:	**DTF**
Type:	Bit (Read/Write)
Range:	Y/N
Default value:	Y
Description:	Enables [Y] or disables [N] the buffering of tag flags, if the tag transmits them when [RTF=Y] is set. If the tag does not transmit its flags, this parameter is ignored.
Notes:	Unless you need the tag flags, set this parameter to N to save buffer space.
See also:	:DATA:REPORT; DAR; DCI

Parameter:	**DUD**
Type:	Bit (Read/Write)
Range:	Y/N
Default value:	Y
Description:	Enables [Y] or disables [N] the buffering of tag user data.
Notes:	This parameter should be set to N only when a time-stamp is required. By not recording tag data, a very large number of time-stamps can be stored in the Tag Record Buffer.
See also:	:DATA:REPORT; DAR

Parameter:	**HAD**
Type:	Bit (Read/Write)
Range:	Y/N
Default value:	Y
Description:	Enables [Y] or disables [N] antenna diversity. When this mode is enabled, the Reader toggles between the antennas trying to find the best signal possible for receiving tag data.
Notes:	Disable this feature when only one antenna is connected to the Reader.
See also:	HNL; HTL

Parameter:	**HAS**
Type:	Bit (Read/Write)
Range:	1/2
Default value:	2
Description:	Defines the antenna that the Reader should use, when diversity is disabled.
Notes:	When diversity is disabled, the correct antenna **must** be selected.
See also:	HAD

Parameter: **HCC**
Type: Integer
Range: 1-255
Default value: 8
Description: In the Conditional Switching Mode of excitation, this parameter defines the duration of the Continuous Mode of excitation, in increments of seconds, after receiving a valid message. This parameter is functional **only** if RCS=Y.
Notes: If a valid message is received, the Conditional Switching Mode of excitation continues to keep the initial Switching Mode pattern of the excitation field for a time period that is determined by the value of the HCS parameter. It then changes the field pattern to Continuous Mode for a period that is determined by the HCC parameter, and then reverts to the initial pattern.

The Conditional Switching Mode of excitation was developed to improve the 95 Series RFID System's capability for reading multiple tags and to save the tag's battery life, if the tag is left in the excitation zone.
See also: HCS; HE0; HE1; RCS; RES; REM; Appendix C, *Excitation Modes*

Parameter: **HCS**
Type: Integer
Range: 1-255
Default value: 7
Description: In the Conditional Switching Mode of excitation, this parameter defines the duration of keeping the initial excitation field pattern, in increments of seconds, after receiving a valid message. This parameter is functional **only** if RCS=Y.
Notes: If a valid message is received, the Conditional Switching Mode of excitation continues to keep the initial Switching Mode pattern of the excitation field for a time period that is determined by the value of the HCS parameter. It then changes the field pattern to Continuous Mode for a period that is determined by the HCC parameter, and then reverts to the initial pattern.

The Conditional Switching Mode of excitation was developed to improve the 95 Series RFID System's capability for reading multiple tags and to save the tag's battery life, if the tag is left in the excitation zone.
See also: HCS; HE0; HE1; RCS; RES; REM; Appendix C, *Excitation Modes*

Parameter:	**HD0**
Type:	Integer (Read/Write)
Range:	0-100
Default value:	90
Description:	This parameter reports the signal level injected into the Reader during the measurement of the HV0 parameter. The value represents the absolute value of the level measured in dBm. If the signal level injected into the Reader is -90 dBm, this parameter should be set to 90.
Notes:	**Do NOT modify this parameter**. It is intended solely for the Reader's calibration procedure. If it is modified, the Reader's performance can deteriorate. **Warning:** The :CONFIG:DEFAULT command modifies this parameter. Record its value before installing the default parameters and reset it to that value after installation.
See also:	HD1; HV0; HV1

Parameter:	**HD1**
Type:	Integer (Read/Write)
Range:	0-100
Default value:	70
Description:	This parameter reports the signal level injected into the Reader during the measurement of the HV1 parameter. The value represents the absolute value of the level measured in dBm. If the signal level injected into the Reader is -70 dBm, this parameter should be set to 70.
Notes:	**Do NOT modify this parameter**. It is intended solely for the Reader's calibration procedure. If it is modified, the Reader's performance can deteriorate. **Warning:** The :CONFIG:DEFAULT command modifies this parameter. Record its value before installing the default parameters and reset it to that value after installation.
See also:	HD0; HV0; HV1

Parameter:	**HLD**
Type:	Integer (Read/Write)
Range:	0-100
Default value:	0
Description:	The Reader switches the RELAY for a programmable length of time after successfully capturing tag data. This parameter allows you to control the length of the switch. It it is set to 0, the Reader will not switch the RELAY output.
Notes:	Use this parameter to indicate that a tag has been successfully read. For example, when a tag is read, a lock can be activated to open a door.
See also:	:TEST:PERIF:RELAY

Parameter:	**HE0**
Type:	Integer
Range:	1-255
Default value:	18
Description:	In the Switching Mode of excitation, this parameter defines the duration, in increments of 10ms, when the excitation field is OFF. This parameter is functional **only** if RES=Y.
Notes:	The Switching Mode of excitation was developed to improve the 95 Series RFID System's capability for reading multiple tags.
See also:	HE1; RES; REM

Parameter:	**HE1**
Type:	Integer
Range:	1-255
Default value:	6
Description:	In the Switching Mode of excitation, this parameter defines the duration, in increments of 10ms, when the excitation field is ON. This parameter is functional **only** if RES=Y.
Notes:	The Switching Mode of excitation was developed to improve the 95 Series RFID System's capability for reading multiple tags.
See also:	HE0; RES; REM

Parameter:	**HLR**
Type:	Bit (Read Only)
Range:	Y/N
Default value:	Y (not affected by the :CONFIG:DEFAULT command)
Description:	Indicates whether the Reader was reset when this parameter was last queried. If the Reader was reset, HLR=Y. If not, HLR=N.
Notes:	By polling this parameter, you can determine whether the Reader resets when it should not.
See also:	:RESET

Parameter:	**HNL**
Type:	Bit (Read/Write)
Range:	-120-0
Default value:	
Description:	Reports the current noise level on the UHF channel in dBm.
Notes:	To correctly report the noise level, the Reader is calibrated at production time. However, the :CONFIG:FIRMWARE:LOAD and :CONFIG:DEFAULT commands may destroy this calibration. Refer to Chapter 3, *Commands Reference* for information on correcting this problem. By enabling antenna diversity [HAD=Y] when only one antenna is connected to the Reader, an incorrect value will be returned.
See also:	:CONFIG:DEFAULT; :CONFIG:FIRMWARE:LOAD; HAD

Parameter:	**HOA**
Type:	Bit (Read Only)
Range:	H/L
Default value:	L
Description:	Defines the Object Sensor active state. If HOA=H, the Object Sensor is active when the OS_INPUT signal is high. If HOA=L the Object Sensor is active when the OS_INPUT signal is low.
Notes:	This parameter gives an additional level of flexibility that helps simplify the hardware connection between an external sensor and the Reader.
See also:	ROD

Parameter:	**HOS**
Type:	Bit (Read Only)
Range:	H/L
Default value:	Not affected by the :CONFIG:DEFAULT command
Description:	Defines the Object Sensor current state. The Reader samples the OS output and returns H (if the input is high), or L (if the input is low).
Notes:	It may be useful, in some circumstances, to know the status of an external device, such as during system setup or even during the operation of the system.
See also:	HOA

Parameter:	**HTL**
Type:	Integer (Read/Write)
Range:	0-255
Default value:	128
Description:	Defines the sensitivity of the Reader. A lower value translates into a higher sensitivity, provided it is above the noise level.
Notes:	This parameter is provided for very fine adjustments to the threshold level. One unit increase in this parameter translates to about 20 mV increase in the threshold level. **DO NOT USE** this parameter directly. Instead, set it indirectly through the RSS parameter and the :CONFIG:THRESHOLD command.
See also:	RSS; :CONFIG:THRESHOLD

Parameter: **HV0**

Type: Integer (Read/Write)

Range: 0-255

Default value: 73

Description: This parameter reports an internal calibration value related to the HD0 parameter. It is used during the evaluation of the tag's signal intensity as well as during the threshold setting procedure.

Notes: **Do NOT modify this parameter.** It is intended solely for the Reader's calibration procedure. If it is modified, the Reader's performance can deteriorate.

Warning: The :CONFIG:DEFAULT command modifies this parameter. Record its value before installing the default parameters and reset it to that value after installation.

See also: HD0; HD1; HV1

Parameter: **HV1**

Type: Integer (Read/Write)

Range: 0-255

Default value: 105

Description: This parameter reports an internal calibration value related to the HD1 parameter. It is used during the evaluation of the tag's signal intensity as well as during the threshold setting procedure.

Notes: **Do NOT modify this parameter.** It is intended solely for the Reader's calibration procedure. If it is modified, the Reader's performance can deteriorate.

Warning: The :CONFIG:DEFAULT command modifies this parameter. Record its value before installing the default parameters and reset it to that value after installation.

See also: HD0; HD1; HV0

Parameter: **IAD**

Type: Integer (Read/Write)

Range: 0-99

Default value: 0

Description: Defines the Reader's network address. If the value is 0, the Reader does not have an address. If the Reader has an address, it does not initiate transmission on the serial interface. Instead, the Reader responds only to those commands that are prefixed with an address field that match its address.

Notes: If $IAD \neq 0$, the Reader ignores the DAR and ISO parameters, and will no longer auto-report tag records, send its sign-on message, or acknowledge the end of the learning mode. This parameter will only take effect after the Reader is reset for the first time. This is done to maintain serial communications without causing the controlling instrument to change its message format.

See also: DAR; ISO

Parameter:	**IAS**
Type:	Bit (Read/Write)
Range:	Y/N
Default value:	Y
Description:	Determines whether the Reader is in :MODE:ACTIVE [IAS=Y] or :MODE:IDLE[IAS=N] after a reset.
Notes:	Set this parameter to Y to ensure that the system is always operational.
See also:	:MODE:ACTIVE; :MODE:IDLE

Parameter:	**ISC**
Type:	Integer (Read/Write)
Range:	10-digit number
Default value:	0 (not affected by the :CONFIG:DEFAULT command)
Description:	Defines the Reader's System Code. This code is given as the System Code for all programmed tags using this Reader.
Notes:	The Reader will not operate without a proper System Code.
See also:	RVS; TSC; WSC

Parameter:	**ISN**
Type:	String (Read/Write)
Range:	0-10
Default value:	" "
Description:	This parameter reports the Reader's Serial Number. The string should match the serial number printed on the Reader's label.
Notes:	The Reader does not use this parameter. It is used by the automated software. It can hold any string up to 10 characters, and in certain situations, it can be used to store different data. It is recommended, however, to keep the original semantics.
See also:	ISC

Parameter:	**ISO**
Type:	Bit (Read/Write)
Range:	Y/N
Default value:	Y
Description:	Enables [Y] or disables [N] the sign-on message sent by the Reader on the serial port after each reset.
Notes:	This parameter is ignored if the Reader has an address and the sign-on message is disabled. The sign-on message consists of Kasten Chase's Copyright and Reader type.
See also:	:RESET

Parameter:	**IUT**
Type:	String (Read/Write)
Range:	YYMMDDhhmmZ
Default value:	0000000000Z (not affected by the :CONFIG:DEFAULT command)
Description:	Defines the Reader's real-time date and time. A real-time clock, backed up by a Lithium cell battery, keeps these values. The string is in a fixed format (2 digits per year, month, hour, minutes and the letter Z) and follows the format UTC Time defined in by the ASN.1 (ISO/IEC 8824-1:1995).
Notes:	The longer the Reader is without power, the faster the battery cell is discharged. For this reason, the Reader should not be kept without power for long periods of time. The time should be set at least once a year. It should also be set it on Feb.29 because the RTC does not account for bisect years.
See also:	DDT

Parameter:	**IVN**
Type:	String (Read Only)
Range:	37 characters
Default value:	Not affected by the :CONFIG:DEFAULT command
Description:	Reports the Reader's version and revision number. It also reports the exact date and time when the firmware was built.
Notes:	This parameter is very important for diagnostic purposes. This string should always be reported with any problem concerning the Reader.
See also:	

Parameter:	**IVR**
Type:	Bit (Read/Write)
Range:	Y/N
Default value:	Y
Description:	Enables [Y] or disables [N] the verbal response in the Reader. If the verbal response is enabled and there are no errors, the Reader acknowledges with the OK string. Otherwise, the Reader acknowledges with the ERROR string. If, however, the verbal response is disabled and there are no errors, the Reader acknowledges with the ASCII code ACK (0x06). Otherwise, the Reader acknowledges with the ASCII code NAK (0x15).
Notes:	The preferred mode of response is verbal mode.
See also:	

Parameter:	**PTA**
Type:	Bit (Read/Write)
Range:	Y/N
Default value:	N
Description:	Enables [Y] or disables [N] the automatic tag type detection in Programmers. When enabled, different tag types (T90, T95, AC/DC) can be programmed in the same programming unit without additional interaction from the operator. When disabled, the Reader inspects the PTT and PTV parameters to determine the type of tag that is being programmed.
Notes:	This parameter is intended **only** for Readers used in Programmers. To use tag type detection, the Programmer hardware must support it.
See also:	PTT; PTV

Parameter:	**PTT**
Type:	Bit (Read/Write)
Range:	A/D
Default value:	A
Description:	Informs the Programmer about the tag types (AC=A or DC=D) that are going to be programmed in it. This parameter is active only when PTA=N. When PTT=A, only AC tags are programmed. When PTT=D, only DC tags are programmed.
Notes:	This parameter is intended **only** for Readers used in Programmers. When the tag population is composed of only one type of tag, we recommend using this parameter together with the PTV parameter rather than the automatic detection (PTA).
See also:	PTA; PTV

Parameter:	**PTV**
Type:	Bit (Read/Write)
Range:	1/2
Default value:	2
Description:	Informs the Programmer about the tag Version (T90=1 or T95=2) that are going to be programmed in it. This parameter is active only when PTA=N. When PTV=1, only T90 tags are programmed. When PTV=2, only T95 tags are programmed.
Notes:	This parameter is intended **only** for Readers used in Programmers. When the tag population is composed of only one type of tag, we recommend using this parameter together with the PTT parameter rather than the automatic detection (PTA).
See also:	PTA; PTT

Parameter:	**RAU**
Type:	Bit (Read/Write)
Range:	Y/N
Default value:	N
Description:	Enables [Y] or disables [N] the auto-detection of synchronous/asynchronous transmission. When enabled, the RSM is ignored. If disabled, the Reader receives the tag data as specified by the RSM parameter.
Notes:	This parameter is intended for compatibility only. Use it in systems having a mixed population of T90's and T95's tags. If the tag population is homogenous, disable this feature.
See also:	RSM; TSM; WSM

Parameter:	**RCC**
Type:	Integer (Read/Write)
Range:	0-230
Default value:	0
Description:	Specifies the user data length that tags transmit. If the parameter is set to 0, the Reader accepts any length. If not, the Reader only accepts tag records with the specified length.
Notes:	This parameter is provided for compatibility only. We recommend setting this parameter to 0. Tags with a variable data length is preferable to a fixed length, since only relevant information is stored in the tag's memory. This preserves both the tag battery and bandwidth.
See also:	TCC

Parameter:	**RAU**
Type:	Bit (Read/Write)
Range:	Y/N
Default value:	N
Description:	Enables [Y] or disables [N] the auto-detection of synchronous/asynchronous transmission. When enabled, the RSM is ignored. If disabled, the Reader receives the tag data as specified by the RSM parameter.
Notes:	This parameter is intended for compatibility only. Use it in systems having a mixed population of T90's and T95's tags. If the tag population is homogenous, disable this feature.
See also:	RSM; TSM; WSM

Parameter:	**RCC**
Type:	Integer (Read/Write)
Range:	0-230
Default value:	0
Description:	Specifies the user data length that tags transmit. If the parameter is set to 0, the Reader accepts any length. If not, the Reader only accepts tag records with the specified length.
Notes:	This parameter is provided for compatibility only. We recommend setting this parameter to 0. Tags with a variable data length is preferable to a fixed length, since only relevant information is stored in the tag's memory. This preserves both the tag battery and bandwidth.
See also:	TCC

Parameter: **REC**
Type: Bit (Read/Write)
Range: Y/N
Default value: Y
Description: Enables [Y] or disables [N] the error check on the tag data. This parameter is intended for compatibility with older tags. This parameter must be set to the correct value to enable the Reader to decode data that is received from tags.
Notes: If the tags are not programmed to transmit the CRC, setting this parameter to Y causes the Reader to reject all messages. Always use this feature, unless the Reader used is in an old system where error checking is not utilized.
See also: TEC; WDR

Parameter: **REM**
Type: Bit (Read/Write)
Range: A/C
Default value: C
Description: Specifies the mode in which the Reader generates the excitation field. The Reader can generate alternative (A) or continuous (C) excitation. When programmed to generate alternative excitation, the Reader will alternate DC and AC excitation, in such a way, to read both DC (T90) and AC (T95) tags. In this mode, the RET parameter is ignored. If continuous excitation is generated, the RET parameter determines the type.
Notes: This parameter is provided for compatibility. Using alternate excitation methods allows older systems to function with a mixed population of AC and DC tags. It is strongly recommended to use continuous excitation in systems with a homogenous tag population.
See also: RET

Parameter: **REN**
Type: Bit (Read/Write)
Range: Y/N
Default value: N
Description: Enables [Y] or disables [N] decrypting of tag data. Enable this parameter if you want to instruct the tag to encrypt data prior to transmission. Otherwise, it should be disabled. Set this parameter to the correct value to enable the Reader to decode data received from the tags.
Notes: Since encryption lengthens the transmission, try not to use this feature to preserve the tag's battery.
See also: TEN; WEN

Parameter: **REC**
Type: Bit (Read/Write)
Range: Y/N
Default value: Y
Description: Enables [Y] or disables [N] the error check on the tag data. This parameter is intended for compatibility with older tags. This parameter must be set to the correct value to enable the Reader to decode data that is received from tags.
Notes: If the tags are not programmed to transmit the CRC, setting this parameter to Y causes the Reader to reject all messages. Always use this feature, unless the Reader used is in an old system where error checking is not utilized.
See also: TEC; WDR

Parameter: **REM**
Type: Bit (Read/Write)
Range: A/C
Default value: C
Description: Specifies the mode in which the Reader generates the excitation field. The Reader can generate alternative (A) or continuous (C) excitation. When programmed to generate alternative excitation, the Reader will alternate DC and AC excitation, in such a way, to read both DC (T90) and AC (T95) tags. In this mode, the RET parameter is ignored. If continuous excitation is generated, the RET parameter determines the type.
Notes: This parameter is provided for compatibility. Using alternate excitation methods allows older systems to function with a mixed population of AC and DC tags. It is strongly recommended to use continuous excitation in systems with a homogenous tag population.
See also: RET

Parameter: **REN**
Type: Bit (Read/Write)
Range: Y/N
Default value: N
Description: Enables [Y] or disables [N] decrypting of tag data. Enable this parameter if you want to instruct the tag to encrypt data prior to transmission. Otherwise, it should be disabled. Set this parameter to the correct value to enable the Reader to decode data received from the tags.
Notes: Since encryption lengthens the transmission, try not to use this feature to preserve the tag's battery.
See also: TEN; WEN

Parameter: **ROD**

Type: Bit (Read/Write)

Range: Y/N

Default value: N

Description: Enables [Y] or disables [N] the Object Sensor's (OS) driven mode of operation. When enabled, the Reader activates the excitation field when the OS input is active, as defined by the HOA parameter. The Reader extends the excitation duration after the OS input becomes inactive with a length defined by the ROE parameter. If tags are not captured during the time interval when excitation is active, the Reader can generate a "No Tag" record. This signals the absence of a tag. The generation of the No Tag message is optional and is controlled by the DNT parameter.

Notes: The feature can be used, for example, to monitor doors to detect untagged objects. The OS input is a generic input to which any type of sensor may be connected. In some applications, a movement detector may be more useful. The extension period at the end of the excitation interval is provided to allow the user control over the minimum excitation duration.

See also: :MODE:ACTIVE; :MODE:IDLE; HOA; ROE; DNT

Parameter: **ROE**

Type: Integer (Read/Write)

Range: 0-250

Default value: 0

Description: Defines the length of the extension of excitation in 50ms increments, after the OS input becomes inactive. This parameter is ignored when the Reader is not in Object Sensor driven mode, that is [ROD=N].

Notes: This extension of the excitation intervals gives the user control over the minimum excitation duration.

See also: ROD

Parameter: **RPI**

Type: Integer (Read/Write)

Range: 0-240

Default value: 0

Description: The excitation may be disabled for a definable period, following the receipt of an error-free message from a tag. After this period has elapsed, the Reader automatically turns on the excitation field. If RPI=0, the excitation field remains on continuously. The value of this parameter defines the length of the period in seconds.

Notes: This parameter is provided to ensure that older tags are only activated for the minimum amount of time to conserve the tag's battery. This mode of operation can be combined with the OS driven mode. In systems requiring simultaneous readings of tags, this parameter should be set to 0.

See also: ROD; :MODE:ACTIVE; :MODE:IDLE

Parameter: **ROD**
Type: Bit (Read/Write)
Range: Y/N
Default value: N
Description: Enables [Y] or disables [N] the Object Sensor's (OS) driven mode of operation. When enabled, the Reader activates the excitation field when the OS input is active, as defined by the HOA parameter. The Reader extends the excitation duration after the OS input becomes inactive with a length defined by the ROE parameter. If tags are not captured during the time interval when excitation is active, the Reader can generate a "No Tag" record. This signals the absence of a tag. The generation of the `No Tag` message is optional and is controlled by the DNT parameter.
Notes: The feature can be used, for example, to monitor doors to detect untagged objects. The OS input is a generic input to which any type of sensor may be connected. In some applications, a movement detector may be more useful. The extension period at the end of the excitation interval is provided to allow the user control over the minimum excitation duration.
See also: :MODE:ACTIVE; :MODE:IDLE; HOA; ROE; DNT

Parameter: **ROE**
Type: Integer (Read/Write)
Range: 0-250
Default value: 0
Description: Defines the length of the extension of excitation in 50ms increments, after the OS input becomes inactive. This parameter is ignored when the Reader is not in Object Sensor driven mode, that is [ROD=N].
Notes: This extension of the excitation intervals gives the user control over the minimum excitation duration.
See also: ROD

Parameter: **RPI**
Type: Integer (Read/Write)
Range: 0-240
Default value: 0
Description: The excitation may be disabled for a definable period, following the receipt of an error-free message from a tag. After this period has elapsed, the Reader automatically turns on the excitation field. If RPI=0, the excitation field remains on continuously. The value of this parameter defines the length of the period in seconds.
Notes: This parameter is provided to ensure that older tags are only activated for the minimum amount of time to conserve the tag's battery. This mode of operation can be combined with the OS driven mode. In systems requiring simultaneous readings of tags, this parameter should be set to 0.
See also: ROD; :MODE:ACTIVE; :MODE:IDLE

Parameter: **RTS**
Type: Bit (Read/Write)
Range: Y/N
Default value: N
Description: Informs the Reader whether the tags transmitted their System Codes. If the tags are set to transmit their System Codes, set this parameter to Y. Otherwise, set it to N. This parameter must be set to the correct value to enable the Reader to decode data received from the tags.
Notes: This parameter is provided for compatibility with older systems. In new systems, tags should not send their System Code. If they do, the Reader should check the System Code using the parameter [RVS=Y].
See also: RVS; TTS; WTS

Parameter: **RVS**
Type: Bit (Read/Write)
Range: Y/N
Default value: Y
Description: Instructs the Reader to validate a message captured from a tag, by comparing the received System Code with its own System Code. If the message has a different System Code, it is rejected. This parameter is ignored if RTS=N.
Notes: This parameter is provided for compatibility with older systems. In new systems, tags should not send their System Code. If they do, the Reader should check the System Code [RVS=Y].
See also: RTS; TTS; WTS

Parameter: **SBR**
Type: Integer (Read/Write)
Range: 2-8
Default value: 7
Description: The bit rate for the serial asynchronous interface can be set to one of the range values. Below is a list defining the function between the index and the bit rate used:

Index	Baud Rate
2	600
3	1200
4	2400
5	4800
6	9600
7	19200
8	38400

Notes: Use the highest data rate available to avoid bottlenecks in the system. This parameter will not take effect until the first reset. This is done so that serial communications can be maintained without changing the serial port settings for the controlling instrument.
See also:

Parameter: **RTS**
Type: Bit (Read/Write)
Range: Y/N
Default value: N
Description: Informs the Reader whether the tags transmitted their System Codes. If the tags are set to transmit their System Codes, set this parameter to Y. Otherwise, set it to N. This parameter must be set to the correct value to enable the Reader to decode data received from the tags.
Notes: This parameter is provided for compatibility with older systems. In new systems, tags should not send their System Code. If they do, the Reader should check the System Code using the parameter [RVS=Y].
See also: RVS; TTS; WTS

Parameter: **RVS**
Type: Bit (Read/Write)
Range: Y/N
Default value: Y
Description: Instructs the Reader to validate a message captured from a tag, by comparing the received System Code with its own System Code. If the message has a different System Code, it is rejected. This parameter is ignored if RTS=N.
Notes: This parameter is provided for compatibility with older systems. In new systems, tags should not send their System Code. If they do, the Reader should check the System Code [RVS=Y].
See also: RTS; TTS; WTS

Parameter: **SBR**
Type: Integer (Read/Write)
Range: 2-8
Default value: 7
Description: The bit rate for the serial asynchronous interface can be set to one of the range values. Below is a list defining the function between the index and the bit rate used:

Index	Baud Rate
2	600
3	1200
4	2400
5	4800
6	9600
7	19200
8	38400

Notes: Use the highest data rate available to avoid bottlenecks in the system. This parameter will not take effect until the first reset. This is done so that serial communications can be maintained without changing the serial port settings for the controlling instrument.
See also:

Parameter: **SPB**
Type: Bit (Read/Write)
Range: E/O
Default value: E
Description: Defines the type of parity that should be included in the frames transmitted by the Reader via the asynchronous serial port. The frames received by the Reader, must also have the same type of parity to be accepted by the Reader. The Reader supports Even (E) or Odd (O) parity. If parity checking/generation is disabled [SPE=N], this parameter is ignored.
Notes: This parameter does not take effect until the first reset. This is done so that serial communications can be maintained without changing the serial port setting for the controlling instrument.
See also: SPE; SWL

Parameter: **SPE**
Type: Bit (Read/Write)
Range: Y/N
Default value: N
Description: Enables [Y] or disables [N] parity checking or generation for the frames that are received or transmitted over the asynchronous serial port.
Notes: This parameter does not take effect until the first reset. This is done so that serial communications can be maintained without changing the serial port settings for the controlling instrument.
See also: SPB; SWL

Parameter: **STD**
Type: Integer (Read/Write)
Range: 0-250
Default value: 0
Description: Defines the length of delay introduced by the Reader between enabling the serial transmitter and the first character sent over the asynchronous serial interface. The value in this parameter defines the length of the delay in milliseconds. If the parameter is set to 0, no delay in introduced.
Notes: Always set this parameter to 0 to avoid bottlenecks in the system. Bottlenecks can be caused by the slow transfer between the Reader and the controlling instrument.
See also:

Parameter: **SPB**
Type: Bit (Read/Write)
Range: E/O
Default value: E
Description: Defines the type of parity that should be included in the frames transmitted by the Reader via the asynchronous serial port. The frames received by the Reader, must also have the same type of parity to be accepted by the Reader. The Reader supports Even (E) or Odd (O) parity. If parity checking/generation is disabled [SPE=N], this parameter is ignored.
Notes: This parameter does not take effect until the first reset. This is done so that serial communications can be maintained without changing the serial port setting for the controlling instrument.
See also: SPE; SWL

Parameter: **SPE**
Type: Bit (Read/Write)
Range: Y/N
Default value: N
Description: Enables [Y] or disables [N] parity checking or generation for the frames that are received or transmitted over the asynchronous serial port.
Notes: This parameter does not take effect until the first reset. This is done so that serial communications can be maintained without changing the serial port settings for the controlling instrument.
See also: SPB; SWL

Parameter: **STD**
Type: Integer (Read/Write)
Range: 0-250
Default value: 0
Description: Defines the length of delay introduced by the Reader between enabling the serial transmitter and the first character sent over the asynchronous serial interface. The value in this parameter defines the length of the delay in milliseconds. If the parameter is set to 0, no delay in introduced.
Notes: Always set this parameter to 0 to avoid bottlenecks in the system. Bottlenecks can be caused by the slow transfer between the Reader and the controlling instrument.
See also:

Parameter:	**SUH**
Type:	String (Read/Write)
Range:	0-10
Default value:	" "
Description:	This string is sent at the start of a response before any other string is sent. Escaped characters are sent as is. Because of this, the string can contain control characters. If checksum is enabled, [SMC=Y], the string is not included in the checksum.
Notes:	This string can be used in an automated application to signal the beginning of incoming data. This parameter was introduced in Version 1.56.
See also:	SUT

Parameter:	**SUT**
Type:	String (Read/Write)
Range:	0-10
Default value:	" "
Description:	This string is sent at the end of a response after all other strings are sent. Escaped characters are sent as is. Because of this, the string can contain control characters. If checksum is enabled [SMC=Y], no response will be sent for this string.
Notes:	This string can be used in an automated application to signal the end of incoming data. This parameter was introduced in Version 1.56.
See also:	SUH

Parameter:	**SWL**
Type:	Integer (Read/Write)
Range:	7-8
Default value:	8
Description:	Defines the number of bits per character that are sent or received over the asynchronous serial port. The Reader supports 7 or 8 bits per character frame.
Notes:	When this parameter is set to 7 data bits, no parity [SWL=7,SPE=N], two stop bits per character will be transmitted and must also be received by the Reader. This parameter does not take effect until the first reset. This is done so that serial communications can be maintained without changing the serial port settings for the controlling instrument.
See also:	SPB; SPE

Parameter:	**TBS**
Type:	Bit (Read Only)
Range:	H/L
Default value:	H
Description:	Reports the current tag battery status as H, when the battery voltage is operating properly or L if the battery voltage is low.
Notes:	This parameter has a valid value only after a successful :TAG:QUERY command.
See also:	TEA; TVN; :TAG:QUERY

Parameter:	**TCC**
Type:	Integer (Read Only)
Range:	1-32
Default value:	32
Description:	Reports the number of characters of the user data.
Notes:	This parameter has a valid value only after a successful :TAG:QUERY command.
See also:	RCC

Parameter:	**TDR**
Type:	Integer (Read Only)
Range:	3-4
Default value:	4
Description:	Reports the rate at which the tag sends data to the Reader, when it is in the excitation field.
Notes:	This parameter has a valid value only after a successful :TAG:QUERY command.
See also:	RDR; WDR

Parameter:	**TEA**
Type:	Bit (Read Only)
Range:	1-32
Default Value	Y
Description:	Reports the presence of the EEPROM memory. If EEPROM memory is present on the tag, the reported value is Y. If not, the reported value is N.
Notes:	This parameter has a valid value only after a successful :TAG:QUERY command.
See also:	TBS; TVN

Parameter:	**TEC**
Type:	Bit (Read Only)
Range:	Y/N
Default value:	Y
Description:	Reports if the tag sends a CRC after the data. This enables the Reader to check the correctness of the received data. The CRC is a 16-bit CCITT-CRC.
Notes:	This parameter has a valid value only after a successful :TAG:QUERY command.
See also:	REC; WEC

Parameter:	**TEN**
Type:	Bit (Read Only)
Range:	Y/N
Default value:	N
Description:	Reports if the tags encrypts the data prior to each transmission. If TEN=Y, the data is encrypted. If TEN=N, the data is not encrypted when it is transmitted. When encryption is enabled, each tag's transmission appears different to an external observer.
Notes:	Since encrypted messages are longer than non-encrypted messages, use this feature with caution. This parameter has a valid value only after a successful :TAG:QUERY command.
See also:	REN; WEN

Parameter:	**THF**
Type:	Bit (Read Only)
Range:	Y/N
Default Value	N
Description:	Reports the format of the tag's flags. If THF=Y, the tag sends its flags in hexadecimal format. If THF=N, the tag sends its flags in binary format. Note that the hexadecimal format is longer than the binary format. This parameter is ignored if TTF=N.
Notes:	This parameter has a valid value only after a successful :TAG:QUERY command.
See also:	RHF; TTF; WHF; WTF

Parameter:	**TID**
Type:	Integer (Read Only)
Range:	0-200
Default value:	1
Description:	Reports the length of the delay between the detection of the excitation and the transmission of the first message. If this parameter value is 0, no delay is introduced. Other values will cause a delay of: [TID+ (random value in the range of 0 to 7)] * (the length of one complete message).
Notes:	This parameter has a valid value only after a successful :TAG:QUERY command.
See also:	WID

Parameter:	**TIP**
Type:	Integer (Read Only)
Range:	1-200
Default Value	1
Description:	Reports the minimum number of messages that are transmitted following the detection of a valid excitation signal. A valid excitation signal is an uninterrupted signal that is present during the initial delay (defined by the TID parameter).
Notes:	This parameter has a valid value only after a successful :TAG:QUERY command.
See also:	TID; WIP

Parameter:	**TLT**
Type:	Bit (Read Only)
Range:	Y/N
Default value:	Y
Description:	Reports whether the tag will limit the maximum number of repeated message transmissions after the initial burst. If TLT=N, the tag ignores the TRC parameter and keeps transmitting as long as the excitation field is present. If TLT=Y, the tag transmits only TIP and TRC number of messages.
Notes:	This parameter has a valid value only after a successful :TAG:QUERY command.
See also:	TRC; WLT; WRC

Parameter:	**TRC**
Type:	Integer (Read Only)
Range:	0-255
Default Value	100
Description:	Reports the number of messages that are transmitted by the tag, after the initial burst, as long as the tag experiences continuous excitation. If excitation disappears before TRC messages are transmitted, the tag stops transmission immediately. This parameter is ignored, if [TLT=N].
Notes:	This parameter has a valid value only after a successful :TAG:QUERY command.
See also:	TLT; WLT; WRC

Parameter:	**TSC**
Type:	Integer (Read Only)
Range:	10-digit number
Default value:	0
Description:	Reports the tag's System Code. When this parameter value is 0, the tag is not programmed. At the first attempt at programming, the Reader sets this value to match its own System Code. Once set, you cannot change this parameter's setting.
Notes:	This parameter has a valid value only after a successful :TAG:QUERY command.
See also:	RSC; RVS; WSC; TTS; WTS

Parameter:	**TSD**
Type:	Integer (Read Only)
Range:	1-220
Default Value	1
Description:	Reports the base value for the inter-message subsequent delay. This delay is introduced between any two consecutive messages and is calculated as follows: [TSD+(random number in the range 0 to 32)] times the length of one complete message.
Notes:	This parameter has a valid value only after a successful :TAG:QUERY command. The larger the value used for this parameter, the longer the time delay between two consecutive messages.
See also:	WSD

Parameter:	**TSM**
Type:	Bit (Read Only)
Range:	Y/N
Default value:	Y
Description:	Reports if the synchronous transmission is enabled [Y] or disabled [N]. When enabled, the data is sent to the Reader in synchronous format. When disabled, data is sent to the Reader in asynchronous format.
Notes:	This parameter has a valid value only after a successful :TAG:QUERY command.
See also:	RAU; RSM; WSM

Parameter:	**TTF**
Type:	Bit (Read Only)
Range:	Y/N
Default Value	Y
Description:	Reports if the transmission of flags together with data is enabled [Y] or disabled [N]. The format, in which the flags are sent, is defined by the THF parameter.
Notes:	This parameter has a valid value only after a successful :TAG:QUERY command.
See also:	RHF; RTF; THF; WHF; WTF

Parameter:	**TTS**
Type:	Bit (Read Only)
Range:	Y/N
Default value:	N
Description:	Reports if the transmission of the System Code together with data is enabled [Y] or disabled [N].
Notes:	This parameter has a valid value only after a successful :TAG:QUERY command.
See also:	RTS; RVS; WTS

Parameter:	**TUD**
Type:	String (Read Only)
Range:	string
Default	" "
Description:	Reports the user data content. This data is transmitted every time the tag is excited.
Notes:	This parameter has a valid value only after a successful :TAG:QUERY command.
See also:	:DATA:REPORT; DAR; WUD

Parameter:	**TVN**
Type:	String (Read Only)
Range:	string
Default value:	" "
Description:	Reports the product name and version number.
Notes:	This parameter has a valid value only after a successful :TAG:QUERY command.
See also:	TBS; TEA

Parameter:	**TWP**
Type:	Bit (Read Only)
Range:	Y/N
Default	Y
Description:	Reports if the tag is write protected [Y] or not [N].
Notes:	This parameter has a valid value only after a successful :TAG:QUERY command.
See also:	WWP

Parameter:	**WDR**
Type:	Integer (Read/Write)
Range:	3-4
Default value:	4
Description:	Sets the rate with which the tag sends its data to the Reader after a valid excitation.
Notes:	This parameter represents the desired value of the TDR parameter. It can be programmed into the tag (and thus assigned to the TDR parameter) by the :TAG:MATCH command.
See also:	RDR; TDR

Parameter:	**WEC**
Type:	Bit (Read/Write)
Range:	Y/N
Default	Y
Description:	Programs the tag to send a CRC following the data. This enables the Reader to check the correctness of the received data. The CRC is a 16-bit CCITT-CRC.
Notes:	This parameter represents the desired value of the TEC parameter. It can be programmed into the tag (and assigned to the TEC parameter) by the :TAG:MATCH command. It is provided for compatibility with older systems that do not use error check. In new systems, always set this parameter to Y.
See also:	WWP

Parameter: **WEN**
Type: Bit (Read/Write)
Range: Y/N
Default value: N
Description: Enables the tag to encrypt data prior to each transmission, using a variable key, when this parameter is set to Y. When set to N, data is not encrypted when transmitted. When encryption is enabled, each tag transmission appears different to an external observer.
Notes: This parameter represents the desired value of the TEN parameter. It can be programmed into the tag (and thus assigned to the TEN parameter) by the :TAG:MATCH command. Since encrypted messages are longer than non-encrypted messages, exercise caution when using this feature.
See also: REN; TEN

Parameter: **WHF**
Type: Bit (Read/Write)
Range: Y/N
Default N
Description: Instructs the tag to send its flags in hexadecimal format if this parameter is set to Y or in binary format if this parameter is set to N. The hexadecimal format is longer than the binary format. This parameter is ignored if TTF=N.
Notes: This parameter represents the desired value of the THF parameter. It can be programmed into the tag (and assigned to the THF parameter) by the :TAG:MATCH command. It is provided for compatibility with older systems that do not use error check. In new systems, always set this parameter to N.
See also: RHF; TTF; THF; WTF

Parameter: **WID**
Type: Integer (Read/Write)
Range: 0-200
Default value: 1
Description: Sets the length of the delay between the detection of the excitation and the transmission of the first message. If this parameter is set to 0, no delay is introduced. Other values will cause a delay of: [TID+(random value in the range of 0 to 7)] * (the length of one complete message).
Notes: This parameter represents the desired value of the TID parameter. It can be programmed into the tag (and thus assigned to the TID parameter) by the :TAG:MATCH command.
See also: TID

Parameter:	**WIP**
Type:	Integer (Read/Write)
Range:	1-200
Default value:	30
Description:	Defines the minimum number of messages that will be transmitted following the detection of a valid excitation signal. A valid excitation signal is an uninterrupted signal present during the initial delay (defined by the TID parameter).
Notes:	This parameter represents the desired value of the TIP parameter. It can be programmed into the tag (and thus assigned to the TIP parameter) by the :TAG:MATCH command.
See also:	TID; TIP; WID

Parameter:	**WLT**
Type:	Bit (Read/Write)
Range:	Y/N
Default value:	Y
Description:	Configures the tag to limit the maximum number of repeated message transmissions after the initial burst. If this parameter is set to N, the tag ignores the TRC parameter and keeps transmitting, as long as the excitation field is present. If set to Y, it transmits at most TIP and TRC messages.
Notes:	This parameter represents the desired value of the TLT parameter. It can be programmed into the tag (and thus assigned to the TLT parameter) by the :TAG:MATCH command. Always set this parameter to Y.
See also:	TRC; TLT; WRC

Parameter:	**WRC**
Type:	Integer (Read/Write)
Range:	0-255
Default value:	10
Description:	Defines the number of messages that the tag transmits after the initial burst, as long as it experiences a continuous excitation. If the excitation disappears before TRC messages are transmitted, the tag immediately stops transmitting. This parameter is ignored if TLT=N.
Notes:	This parameter represents the desired value of the TRC parameter. It can be programmed into the tag (and thus assigned to the TRC parameter) by the :TAG:MATCH command.
See also:	TLT; WLT; TRC

Parameter: **WRS**
Type: Integer (Read/Write)
Range: 0-255
Default value: 0
Description: Sets the random seed that the tag uses to compute its random number stream. It may be used to initially randomize the seed in a tag population where there is very little variation, if any, in this parameter (such as new tags). If set to 0, the Reader will not modify the value of the seed that is present in the tag.
Notes: This parameter is programmed into the tag by the :TAG:MATCH command. Unlike most other parameters in the Group W parameters, it does not have an associated parameter in the Group T parameters. It, therefore, cannot be queried.
See also:

Parameter: **WSC**
Type: Integer (Read/Write)
Range: 10-digit number
Default value: Reader System Code (ISC)
Description: Sets the tag's System Code. When this parameter is set to 0, the tag has not been programmed. At the first programming attempt, the Reader sets this value to match its own System Code. Once the Reader sets its System Code, this parameter cannot be set.
Notes: This parameter represents the desired value of the TSC parameter. It can be programmed into the tag (and thus assigned to the TSC parameter) by the :TAG:MATCH command. Exercise caution when using this parameter; setting it to a wrong value can render the tag unusable.
See also: RSC; RVS; WSC; TTS

Parameter: **WSD**
Type: Integer (Read/Write)
Range: 1-220
Default value: 1
Description: Defines the base value for the inter-message subsequent delay. This delay is introduced between any two consecutive messages and is calculated as follows: [TSD+(random number in the range of 0 to 32)] times the length of one complete message.
Notes: This parameter represents the desired value of the TSD parameter. It can be programmed into the tag (and thus assigned to the TSD parameter) by the :TAG:MATCH command. The larger the value in this parameter the longer the time delay between two consecutive messages.
See also: TSD

Parameter:	**WSM**
Type:	Bit (Read/Write)
Range:	Y/N
Default value:	Y
Description:	Enables [Y] or disables [N] synchronous transmission. When enabled, data is sent to the Reader in synchronous format. When disabled, data is sent in asynchronous format.
Notes:	This parameter represents the desired value of the TSM parameter. It can be programmed into the tag (and thus assigned to the TSM parameter) by the :TAG:MATCH command. It is provided for compatibility with older systems. In new systems, always set this parameter to Y.
See also:	RAU; RSM; TSM

Parameter:	**WTF**
Type:	Bit (Read/Write)
Range:	Y/N
Default value:	Y
Description:	Enables [Y] or disables [N] the transmission of flags together with data. The format, in which the flags are sent, is defined by the THF parameter.
Notes:	This parameter represents the desired value of the TTF parameter. It can be programmed into the tag (and thus assigned to the TTF parameter) by the :TAG:MATCH command. Set this parameter to N if the battery status is not required at every read.
See also:	RHF; RTF; THF; WHF; TTF

Parameter:	**WTS**
Type:	Bit (Read/Write)
Range:	Y/N
Default value:	Y
Description:	Enables [Y] or disables [N] the transmission of the System Code together with data.
Notes:	This parameter represents the desired value of the TTS parameter. It can be programmed into the tag (and thus assigned to the TTS parameter) by the :TAG:MATCH command. It is provided for compatibility with older systems. In new systems, always set this parameter to N.
See also:	RTS; RVS; TTS

Parameter:	**WUD**
Type:	String (Read/Write)
Range:	string
Default value:	" "
Description:	Sets the user data. This data is transmitted every time the tag is excited.
Notes:	This parameter represents the desired value of the TUD parameter. It can be programmed into the tag (and thus assigned to the TUD parameter) by the :TAG:MATCH command.
See also:	:DATA:REPORT; DAR; TUD

Parameter:	**WWP**
Type:	Bit (Read/Write)
Range:	Y/N
Default value:	Y
Description:	Write protects the tag.
Notes:	This parameter represents the desired value of the TWP parameter. It can be programmed into the tag (and thus assigned to the TWP parameter) by the :TAG:MATCH command. It is provided for compatibility with older systems. In new systems, always set this parameter to Y.
See also:	TWP