

- In Network Mode, all of the devices look the same. There are no Masters or Slaves. \*
- Data flow is half-duplex ONLY.  $\dot{\mathbf{x}}$
- All devices see all the data on the network.  $\dot{\mathbf{x}}$
- Data sent to the transmitter (TX) of any of the interfaces, is passed out to both optical transmitters (TX).  $\Leftrightarrow$
- Data received from either optical receiver(RX) is passed through to the opposite optical port's transmitter(TX), to the \* receiver(RX) of the RS-232, RS-485 or 20 ma port.

NOTE:

## There is no collision detection

- $\dot{\mathbf{x}}$ Set S1, position 1, to OFF (0) for Network Mode.
- ٠ There are no Masters or Slaves.
- Set the shunt jumper for what interface you will be connecting to. A = RS-232, B = RS=485, C = 20 ma \*
- ••• For RS-232:
- Set DCE/DTE shunt jumper opposite of the device that you are connected to.

In DCE mode, and jumper W3 in the A-B position, enables DTR (DTR controls CTS) In DCE mode, and jumper W3 in the B-C position, enables RTS (RTS controls CTS) In DTE mode, jumper W3 has "NO" effect

Jumper W2 sets the delay of CTS assertion with the raising of DTR or RTS. 0 means there will be no delay. 10 gives you a 10 ms delay, and 30 is a 30 ms delay.

••• For RS-485:

Set W4 and W5 for either 2-Wire or 4-Wire operation. (A-B) = 4-Wire (B-C) = 2-Wire.

Set S5 in the "B" position

operating in 2-wire mode: set W6 for the time that the driver remains enabled after the TX of the last data bit. Set S1, position 3,4,5 and 6 for the appropriate biasing. OFF=No Bias and ON=Biased. In most RS-485 applications, vou would bias vour RX (S1, positions 5 and 6) ON or closed.

\* For 20 ma:

Set S2 and S3 for either Active or Passive TX/RX. S2 Position A = Active RX, position B = Passive RX. S3 position A = Active TX. B = Passive TX. Set S5 in the "A" position



## **ME540A IN NETWORK MODE**