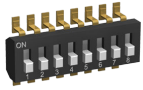


1. Unscrew the four screws that mount the cover to the bottom housing.
2. Remove the cover from the housing without damaging the ribbon cable or the pins the cable plugs into.
3. Gently unplug the ribbon cable from the board mounted into the bottom housing.
4. Remove the black cover plate from the bottom of the device's cover.  
The DIP switches are located behind the rotary dials.



After making the necessary changes to the DIP switches, place the black cover plate back into position and gently push into place. Plug the ribbon cable in after verifying that the blocked hole lines up with the missing pin. Mount the cover back onto the housing.

## DIP Switch Settings

The analog configuration pairs the switch power output with the analog input and is programmable using switches four through eight.

Descriptions	DIP Switches							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Transmit power level: 1 Watt (30 dBm)	OFF*							
Transmit power level: 250 mW (24 dBm), DX80 compatibility mode	ON							
Analog configuration		OFF*						
Reserved			OFF*					
Reserved								
Sensor switched power voltage: 10 V (to Analog IN 1)				OFF*				
Sensor switched power voltage: 15 V (to Analog IN 1)				ON				
Warm-up time 15 milliseconds					OFF*			
Warm-up time 500 milliseconds					ON			
Modbus or software configured (overrides DIP switches)						OFF	OFF	OFF
Sample/report rate 15 minutes						OFF	OFF	ON
Sample/report rate 5 minutes						OFF	ON	OFF
Sample/report rate 64 seconds						OFF	ON	ON
Sample/report rate 16 seconds						ON	OFF	OFF
Sample/report rate 4 seconds						ON	OFF	ON
Sample/report rate 2 seconds						ON	ON	OFF
Sample/report rate 1 second						ON	ON	ON

## Transmit Power Levels

The 900 MHz radios transmit at 1 Watt (30 dBm) or 250 mW (24 dBm). While the Performance radios operate in 1 Watt mode, they cannot communicate with the older 150 mW radios. To communicate with 150 mW radios, operate this radio in 250 mW mode. For 2.4 GHz models, this DIP switch is disabled. The transmit power for 2.4 GHz is fixed at about 65 mW EIRP (18 dBm), making the 2.4 GHz Performance models automatically compatible with older 2.4 GHz models.

## Sensor Switched Power Voltage

The sensor switched power voltage is the power supplied by the Node to the sensor.

## Modbus/Software or DIP Switch Configured

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

## Sample and Report Rates

The sample interval, or rate, defines how often the Sure Cross device samples the input. For battery-powered applications, setting a slower rate extends the battery life.

The report rate defines how often the Node communicates the I/O status to the Gateway. For *FlexPower*® applications, setting the report rate to a slower rate extends the battery life.

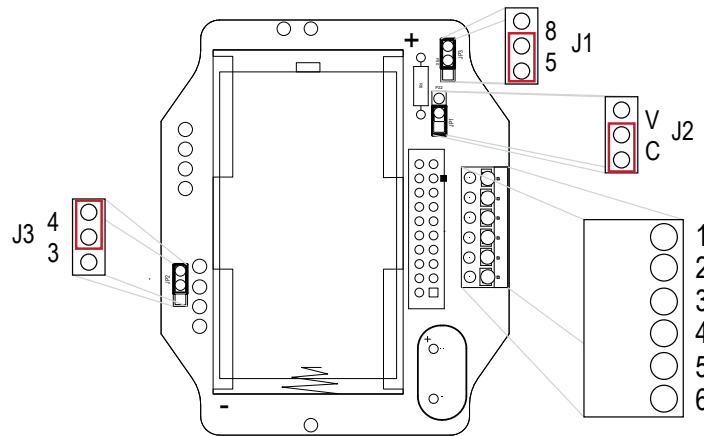
## Warm-Up Time

The warm-up time defines how long the device must power up the sensor before a stable sensor reading is taken.

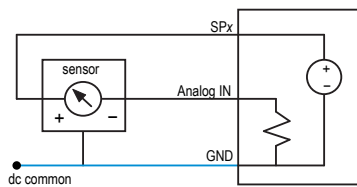
## Wire for Power and I/O

Follow these instructions to wire your device for power, ground, inputs, and outputs. The jumper settings determine which inputs and outputs are active.

Input Configuration	Jumper Setting	Wiring Terminals	Wiring Diagram Label	Description
Reserved	J1 set to 5			Reserved for future use
Reserved	J1 set to 8	1		Reserved for future use
		2	GND	Ground
		3	SPx	Sensor Switched Power 1 (3.6 to 24 V)
Reserved	J2 set to C			Reserved for future use
Analog Voltage Input	J2 set to V	4	Analog IN	Analog Input (0-10 V)
		5	GND	Ground
Reserved	J3 set to 4			Reserved for future use



### Analog Input Wiring



Do not exceed analog input ratings for analog inputs. Only connect sensor outputs to analog inputs.

## Bind the DX80 Nodes to the DX80 Gateway and Assign the Node Address

Before beginning the binding procedure, apply power to all the devices. Separate radios by 2 meters when running binding procedure. Put only one Gateway into binding at a time to prevent binding to the wrong Gateway.

- Enter binding mode on the Gateway.
  - For housed DX80 Gateways, triple-click the right-hand button. LEDs alternatively flash red.
  - For board level DX80 Gateways, triple-click the binding button. LED flashes green and red.
- Use both of the Node's rotary dials to assign the Node Address defined in the Gateway's datasheet. The left rotary dial represents the tens digit (0 through 4) and the right dial represents the ones digit (0 through 9) of the Node Address.