

RS-232 Modem Sharing Device

**Expand existing, leased line, polled networks
without adding computer ports or
communications links.**

Four- and eight-port models available.



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4. Todas las instrucciones de operación y uso deben ser seguidas.

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10. El equipo eléctrico deber ser situado fuera del alcance de fuentes de calor como radiadores, registros de calor, estufas u otros aparatos (incluyendo amplificadores) que producen calor.
11. El aparato eléctrico deberá ser conectado a una fuente de poder sólo del tipo descrito en el instructivo de operación, o como se indique en el aparato.
12. Precaución debe ser tomada de tal manera que la tierra física y la polarización del equipo no sea eliminada.
13. Los cables de la fuente de poder deben ser guiados de tal manera que no sean pisados ni pellizcados por objetos colocados sobre o contra ellos, poniendo particular atención a los contactos y receptáculos donde salen del aparato.
14. El equipo eléctrico debe ser limpiado únicamente de acuerdo a las recomendaciones del fabricante.
15. En caso de existir, una antena externa deberá ser localizada lejos de las líneas de energía.
16. El cable de corriente deberá ser desconectado del cuando el equipo no sea usado por un largo periodo de tiempo.

17. Cuidado debe ser tomado de tal manera que objetos líquidos no sean derramados sobre la cubierta u orificios de ventilación.
18. Servicio por personal calificado deberá ser provisto cuando:
 - A: El cable de poder o el contacto ha sido dañado; u
 - B: Objetos han caído o líquido ha sido derramado dentro del aparato; o
 - C: El aparato ha sido expuesto a la lluvia; o
 - D: El aparato parece no operar normalmente o muestra un cambio en su desempeño; o
 - E: El aparato ha sido tirado o su cubierta ha sido dañada.

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1. Specifications

Anti-Streaming	Automatic: Selectable timeout intervals; Disable: Selectable via DIP switch
Application	Works with up to (4) sync/async terminal or DTE devices operating in a polled environment to share one modem.
Approvals	Safety: UL® 1950, CSA C22.2
Capacity	(4) or (8) RS-232 sync/async devices
Data Format	Data transparent at all data rates
Data Rate	Up to 120 kbps
Flow Control	Handshaking: RTS/CTS, Optional "OR" mode
Terminal Service Modes	Rotational sequence for equal access
Timing	External, from the attached modem
User Controls	For each subchannel: (1) Enable/disable switch
Interface	EIA RS-232, CCITT V.24 using DB25 female connectors
Connectors	TL704A: (4) DB25 F, (1) DB25 F master port; TL708A: (8) DB25 F, (1) DB25 F master port
Indicators	TL704A: (11) LEDs: (1) Power, (1) SD, (1) RD, (4) Active, (4) Stream; TL708A: (19) LEDs: (1) Power, (1) SD, (1) RD, (8) Active, (8) Stream
Environmental	Operating Temperature: 32 to 122° F (0 to 50° C); Relative Humidity: 5 to 95%, noncondensing; Altitude: 0 to 10,000 feet
Power	100–120 to 200–220 VAC @ 10%, 50/60 Hz, 0.16/0.08 A, external 110/220 volt select switch, IEC power inlet, (2) 5-mm fuses
Dimensions	1.75"H x 13.35"W x 9"D (4.44 x 33.09 x 22.86 cm)
Weight	4.5 lb. (2.1 kg)

2. Overview

2.1 Introduction

The RS-232 Modem Sharing Device (TL704A or TL708A) enables the network manager to expand existing, leased line, polled networks without adding computer ports or communications links. With the TL704A or TL708A, up to four or eight terminals can share the same port and communications link using the contention and control protocols normally resident in the host hardware and software. The device increases system and network efficiency through higher host processor use coupled with the significant decrease in idle time between host/terminal traffic sessions.

Ideal for either synchronous or asynchronous network environments, the MSD is protocol transparent at data rates up to 120 kbps. Data arriving at the Master Port is continually broadcast to all Subchannels. The user is presented with two modes of operation for terminal access. In the first mode, the attached terminal device(s) raises the RTS control signal and is automatically given control of the MSD until data transmission is complete. In the second mode, the attached terminal device(s) transitions data from Mark to Hold and is automatically given control of the MSD until data transmission is complete. This is commonly called the "OR" mode of operation. The attached modem provides clocking.

The MSD incorporates optional Anti-Streaming circuitry. If enabled, Anti-Streaming will automatically remove a defective terminal from service if the Data/Control criteria is present for the user predefined clock selection period.

Housed in a sturdy metal enclosure and equipped with a 110-/220-VAC switch selectable linear power supply, the MSD will provide more than 100,000 hours of reliable service.

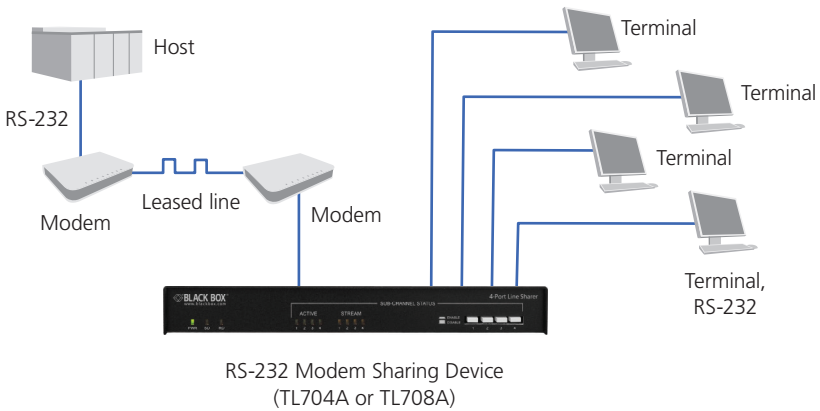


Figure 2-1. Typical application.

2.2 Theory of Operation

In a polled or contention environment, the typical MSD operation is as follows: Data arriving at the MSD's master port is continually broadcast to all of the MSD's subchannel ports. When one of the DTE devices answers the poll from the host site, that DTE device will raise RTS (Request To Send). When RTS is raised, the MSD's scanner will stop and lock onto that port and allow that DTE device to talk to the modem link. The MSD will remain locked onto that port until RTS is dropped and CTS (Clear To Send) is dropped from the modem. After RTS and CTS have dropped, the MSD will automatically begin scanning the ports until another port raises RTS.

OPTIONALLY: You may select the "OR" mode of operation, and the contention mode will be any DTE device. The DATA lead transitions from Mark to Hold will have access to the Master Port (system software must only allow one device at a time).

2.3 What's Included

- RS-232 Modem Sharing Device, 4-Port or 8-Port
- (1) U.S. power cord
- This user's manual

2.4 Hardware Description

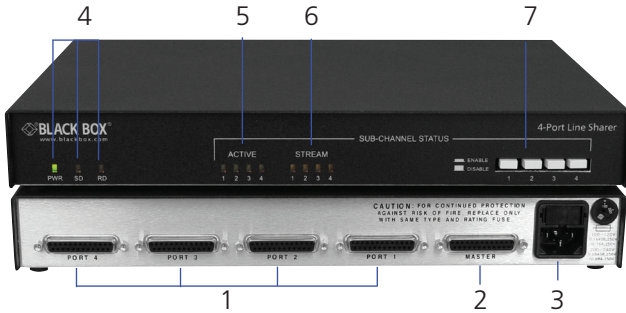


Figure 2-2. TL704A front and back panels.

Table 2-1. TL704A and TL708A components.

Number	Component	Description
1	(4) or (8) DB25 F connectors	Subchannel ports
2	(1) DB25 F	Master port
3	(1) IEC power inlet	Links to power
4	(3) LEDs: (1) Power, (1) SD, (1) RD	Shows unit power state and send data and receive data on master port
5	(4) or (8) Active LEDs	Shows activity on subscriber ports
6	(4) or (8) Stream LEDs	Shows streaming on subscriber ports
7	(4) or (8) Enable/Disable buttons	Used to enable/disable subscriber ports

3. Basic Operation

3.1 Front Panel Indicators and Switches

A Green LED illuminates when AC Power has been applied. Two adjacent Green LEDs illuminate in union with individual Green subchannel port activity LEDs and identify Transmit and Receive data transmissions. Yellow LEDs provide a visual indication of a streaming DTE. Positive latching switches for each DTE port isolate or remove a streaming terminal. Each DTE port has its own switch and operates independently. To disable a subchannel, simply push the switch. A channel is disabled when the switch is in the outermost position.

3.2 Rear Panel Connectors and Fuses

Located on the back of the product is an IEC Power receptacle. The supplied power cord plugs into this receptacle. This receptacle also contains a fuse drawer. Two (2) fuses are located in this compartment. For 110 VAC +/-10% operation, the unit is equipped with slow-blow 160-ma fuses. For 220 VAC +/-10% operation, the unit is equipped with slow-blow 80-ma fuses. The Master and Subchannel female DB25 connector are also on the back panel.

3.3 Clocking

The MSD derives its clocking from the attached Modem or DCE.

3.4 Electrical Interface

The MSD is EIA RS-232 (CCITT V.24) compliant and uses female DB25 connectors.

Refer to the interface chart in the Appendix for detailed interface information.

3.5 Subchannel Service Modes

The MSD incorporates circuitry that enables the user to provide two separate modes of DTE subchannel access servicing. When you install the MSD, select either mode via a DIP Switch located inside the housing.

3.5.1 Subchannel Scanning Mode

The Scanning Mode allows equal access to the communications link for all connected DTE devices. The Subchannels are scanned in sequence (1 - 2 - 3 - 4) and the attached subchannel DTE that raises RTS will access the communications link. After dropping RTS, the MSD will continue scanning in sequential order.

3.5.2 Subchannel Priority Mode

The Priority Mode allows the user to have channel 1 as the highest priority channel to service the communications link. The Subchannels are continually monitored. If channel 2 or 3 raises RTS and transmits data and then drops RTS, subchannel 1 will have the highest priority over the next port that raises RTS (if subchannel 1 has information to transmit). This will allow a DTE that has more important information to send or retrieve from the host a higher priority than the remaining attached terminals.

3.5.3 Subchannel RTS to CTS Delay

RTS to CTS delay differences are very, very small for either Scanning or Priority modes of operation. The Scanning Mode RTS to CTS delay times are 4.75 to 8.45 microseconds (ms). The Priority Mode RTS to CTS delay times are 4.75 to 5.30 microseconds (ms).

3.6 Anti-Streaming

3.6.1 Automatic DTE Removal

The MSD incorporates circuitry that will (when enabled) automatically remove a streaming terminal from service. A streaming terminal is defined as a terminal that has RTS high longer than the user predefined anti-stream timer has been set. Upon installation, the user can set or actually fine tune the timer to your network requirements. Each channel has a green and a yellow LED to indicate subchannel activity. Green indicates an active subchannel and Yellow indicates a streaming subchannel. Once a terminal has gone into the streaming condition (RTS continually high), the DTE will automatically be removed from service until the DTE fault has been corrected by the user. All other DTEs will continue to be serviced by the MSD.

3.6.2 Manual DTE Removal

The MSD incorporates circuitry that will (when enabled) manually remove a streaming terminal from service. A streaming terminal is defined as a terminal that has RTS continually high. With anti-streaming disabled, the associated streaming DTE will NOT illuminate a yellow LED on the front of the MSD. If the automatic anti-streaming circuitry is disabled and a streaming condition occurs, the other DTE devices will be blocked from accessing the communications link. To correct this condition, simply push the associated push-button switch for the subchannel that is streaming. All other DTEs will now continue to be serviced by the MSD. However, you still need to fix the offending DTE that has RTS continually raised.

3.6.3 Unexplained Streaming Terminals

Many different types of terminals have been manufactured over the years. A typical problem is unexplained lockup or lockout problems. The most common cause is when four terminals are running just fine and when one of the terminals is powered down, the remaining terminals are locked out of service. This may be explained by a missing or incorrect Termination Resistor that has been overlooked by your terminal manufacturer. This is the main reason that Anti-Streaming circuitry has been designed into the MSD and we encourage the user to take advantage of this feature.

3.7 Dial Modem Support

The MSD supports dial modem applications by connecting the DTR jumper pin for each DTE port. The jumper pin enables or disables the DTR signal to each DTE subchannel.

If a dial modem is used with terminals, all DTR jumpers must be installed or enabled.

3.8 Cascading or Concatenation

The MSD supports cascading and the user simply needs to use DB25 male-to-male straight-through shielded cables. The DTR jumper pin may or may not be required for your network. Older competing MSD models typically do not support the DTR pin, so the jumper should be disabled in this case. Use Subchannel Port 1 as the concatenation port.

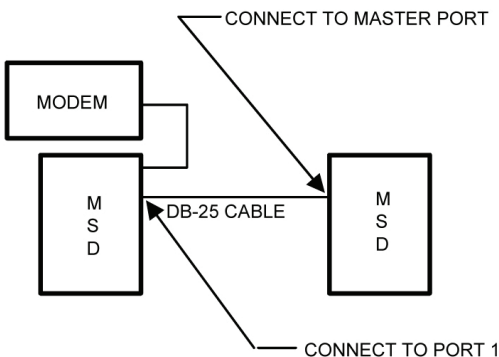


Figure 3-1. Cascading diagram.

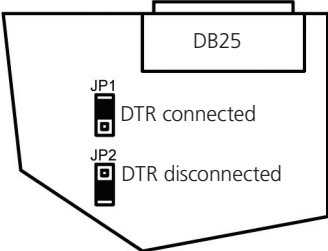


Figure 3-2. DTR jumper diagram.

4. Installation

4.1 Voltage Selection

CAUTION: Check that the unit is set to the correct voltage for your application before applying AC power.

Located on the rear of the unit is a rotary 110-/220-VAC switch. Using a coin or small screwdriver, gently turn the switch to the appropriate power position as required for your installation (110 or 220 VAC).

4.2 Voltage Selection Fuses

Located on the back or rear of the product is an IEC Power receptacle. This receptacle contains a fuse drawer. Two fuses are located in this compartment. For 110 VAC +/-10% operation the unit is equipped with slow-blow 5 x 20-mm 160-mA fuses. For 220 VAC +/- 10% operation the unit is equipped with slow-blow 5 x 20-mm 80-mA fuses.

4.3 Power Connection

Before connecting the MSD to an AC power source, install the top cover using the supplied #4-40 screws. AC power is supplied to the MSD through a 6.6-foot (2.3-m) cord terminated by a grounded 3-prong plug. Select an appropriate location accessible to and within four to five feet of an AC outlet.

CAUTION: The AC Power source **MUST** be grounded or the MSD warranty will be void.

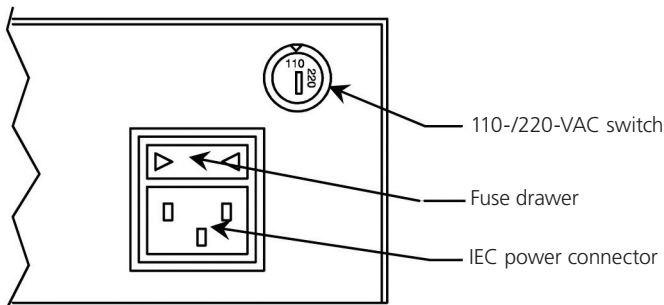


Figure 4-1. Power connection.

Chapter 4: Installation

4.4 Default Configuration Switch Settings

The MSD is configured prior to shipping with the DIP Switches set as follows:

1. Anti-Streaming-Disabled
2. Scanning/Priority-Priority Mode
3. Frame/Signal Ground-Not Connected
4. DTR Option-Not Connected

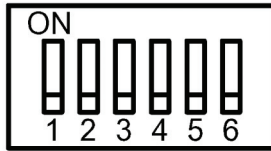


Figure 4-2. DIP switches on the TL704A.

If your system application requires one or more of the default settings to be changed, you will need to remove the top cover of the MSD. Remove the AC power source or disconnect the AC power before servicing the unit. To remove the top cover, use a small Philips screwdriver and remove the four outside screws. After setting the switches, replace the top cover before applying AC power.

4.5 Modem (DCE) and Terminal (DTE) Connection

Before applying AC Power to the unit, connect the DCE and DTE cabling. Use straight-through male-to-male DB25 shielded cables, no longer than 50 feet in any direction. If your cables are not shielded or are over 50 feet long, transmission errors are very likely.

4.6 Internal Switch Settings

4.6.1 DIP Switches

The MSD has an internal DIP Switch that you can access by removing the top cover. Located safely inside the unit, you will find a 6-position DIP switch. To change the settings, you may use your fingertip or a small, nonconductive instrument.

CAUTION: DO NOT use metal objects to push on the DIP switches, because you may slip and damage a component trace.

4.6.2 DTR Jumper Option

The MSD has an internal Jumper Option (3-position stick header) associated with each subchannel port. To use the MSD in a dial environment, you must enable the jumper option on each subchannel port. Dial modems must have DTR present. Additionally, DTR may or may not be required when cascading with other competing manufacturers' modem-sharing devices.

4.6.3 "OR" Mode Jumper Options

The MSD has an "OR" mode of operation. This allows DTE devices to access the master port without RTS/CTS handshaking. When set to "OR" mode, any DTE subchannel device data lead that transitions from MARK to HOLD will be given access to the Master Port. All subchannel data leads are "OR"ed together. System software must only allow one DTE device to access the Master Port at a time or the data will be garbled.

4.6.4 Anti-Streaming (SW1-4)

DIP switches SW1-4 set anti-streaming as shown in the chart below. To disable anti-streaming, set DIP switches SW1-4 all to the down position (off).

Table 4-1. Anti-streaming timeout DIP switch settings.

SW-1	SW-2	SW-3	SW-4	Time (seconds)
Down	Down	Down	Up	0.02
Up	Down	Down	Up	0.04
Down	Up	Down	Up	0.08
Up	Up	Down	Up	0.3
Down	Down	Up	Up	1
Up	Down	Up	Up	5
Down	Up	Up	Up	20
Up	Up	Up	Up	40
Down	Down	Down	Down	Disabled

4.6.5 Channel Service Modes (SW-5)

DIP switch position SW-5 provides the subchannel service modes of operation. The ON (or up) position provides sequential scanning of the channels. This mode provides all users with equal access. The DOWN (or off) position provides the priority mode, with subchannel 1 having the highest priority over all other attached subchannels.

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4.6.6 Frame to Signal Ground (SW-6)

DIP switch position SW-6 provides the following functions:

ON (or up) EIA Pin # 1, (Frame Ground) Connected to Pin # 7, (Signal Ground).

OFF (or down) EIA Pin # 1, (Frame Ground) Not Connected Pin # 7, (Signal Ground).

4.6.7 "OR" Mode and Other Options

To set the TL704A to operate in "OR" mode, set JP5 and JP6 as shown below. Move the jumper located on the printed circuit card.

Table 4-2. Jumper settings.

Jumper	Position	Description
JP5	1-2	Normal mode, for RTS/CTS and DTR operation
	2-3	"OR" mode. System doesn't care about RTS or DTR. Any port with data gets through.
JP6	1-2	Normal anti-stream
	2-3	"OR" mode. Anti-stream is disabled. Must be set when JP5 is set to "OR" mode.
JP7	1-2	Normal RTS to master port. Any port RTS gives RTS to master.
	2-3	RTS to master is forced on.
JP8, JP9, JP10, JP11	1-2	CTS to user port follows RTS from that user port. (That port had to be active.)
	2-3	CTS to user port is forced on.
	2-4	CTS to user port follows RTS from user port. (Port does not have to be selected.)
JP12	1-2	DTR to master is turned on if any DTR from user ports is turned on.
	2-3	DTR master is forced on.

Appendix. EIA Interface

Table A-1. EIA interface chart (DB25 connector).

Pin No.	CCITT Circuit No.	Circuit Name	Signal Description	To DTE	To DCE
1	—	—	Shield	—	—
2	103	BA	Send Data	—	X
3	104	BB	Receive Data	X	—
4	105	CA	Request to Send	—	X
5	106	CB	Clear to Send	X	—
6	107	CC	DCE Ready	X	—
7	102	AB	Signal Ground	—	—
8	109	CF	Receive Line Detector	X	—
15	114	DB	Send Timing	X	—
17	115	DD	Receive Timing	X	—
20	108.2	CD	Terminal Ready	—	X
22	125	CE	Ring Indication	X	—
24	113	DA	External Timing	—	X

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