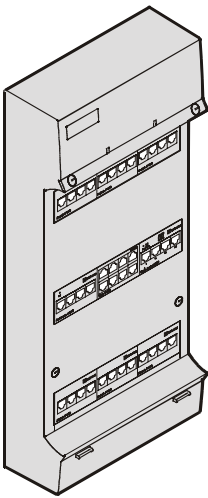




User Guide for LexCom Home



What is LexCom Home?

1. The LexCom Home Concept

LexCom Home is your own network for PCs, telephones, radios and TVs (see down right). This system guarantees you:

- greater flexibility in terms of where the various devices are connected. And if you change your mind, it can easily be changed.
- plenty of connection options – even in the future: increasing demands for communication mean that a home will have more and more of the aforementioned devices.

2. Wall Outlets in LexCom Home

Universal wall outlets

The traditional wall outlets with one type of outlet (plug) for a telephone (including fax and modem), another for radio and TV signals and finally a third type for computers in a network, are replaced by universal outlets thanks to the introduction of LexCom Home.

Flexibility

A given output is thus not “tied” to only one application (telephone, radio/TV or computers in a network), but is extremely flexible as you as a user can “convert”, for example, a R/TV output to a telephone output in a couple of minutes.

Up to 24 outputs per distribution board

You can install up to 12 wall outlets, each with two outputs (i.e. 24 outputs in all), per distribution board. You will therefore always have plenty of connection options at your disposal. However, for the sake of simplicity, figure 1 only shows four double wall outlets.

Identification of outputs

All outputs are numbered by the installer to ensure clear identification. Figure 2 depicts a wall outlet with the outputs allocated numbers 23 and 24 by the *installer*. By means of an aerial symbol by output no. 23 and a *telephone symbol* by no. 24 the *user* has denoted what the two outputs are used for.

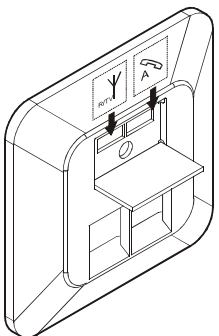


Figure 2: LexCom Home wall outlet with two outputs (two independent device connections)

3. The distribution board: its modules and connections

The distribution board distributes signals

This board, which is the “heart” of LexCom Home, takes its name from the fact – as illustrated in figure 1 by the dotted lines – that it distributes radio/TV, telephone and data signals to the various outputs in the walls in the home. How this can be set up according to the user's preferences is described below. Figure 3 depicts such a LexCom Home distribution board.

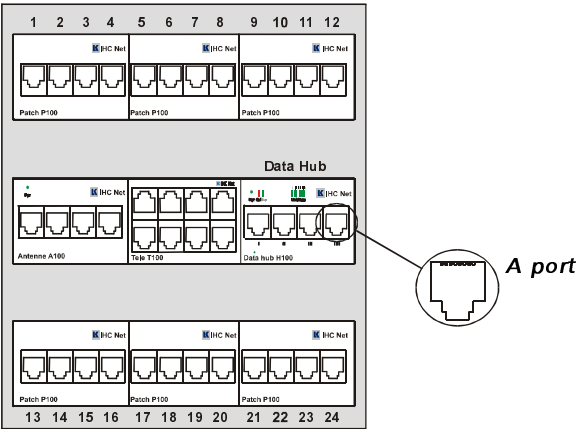


Figure 3: The distribution board in LexCom Home

Active modules (e.g. radio/TV, telephone, data)

In the middle row of the distribution board shown are three modules. They supply radio/TV, telephone and data signals to the user:

- On the left is an aerial module with four ports (plugs). The LexCom Home installer has made sure that the user can receive radio and TV signals from the 4 ports in the aerial module.
- The same applies to the telephone module (for telephone, fax and modem) in the middle. The module here is shown with eight ports.
- On the right is the data module with four ports. This is usually used for network connections between PCs in the home.

The three modules are collectively known as active modules, because they perform such functions as amplifying the respective signals.

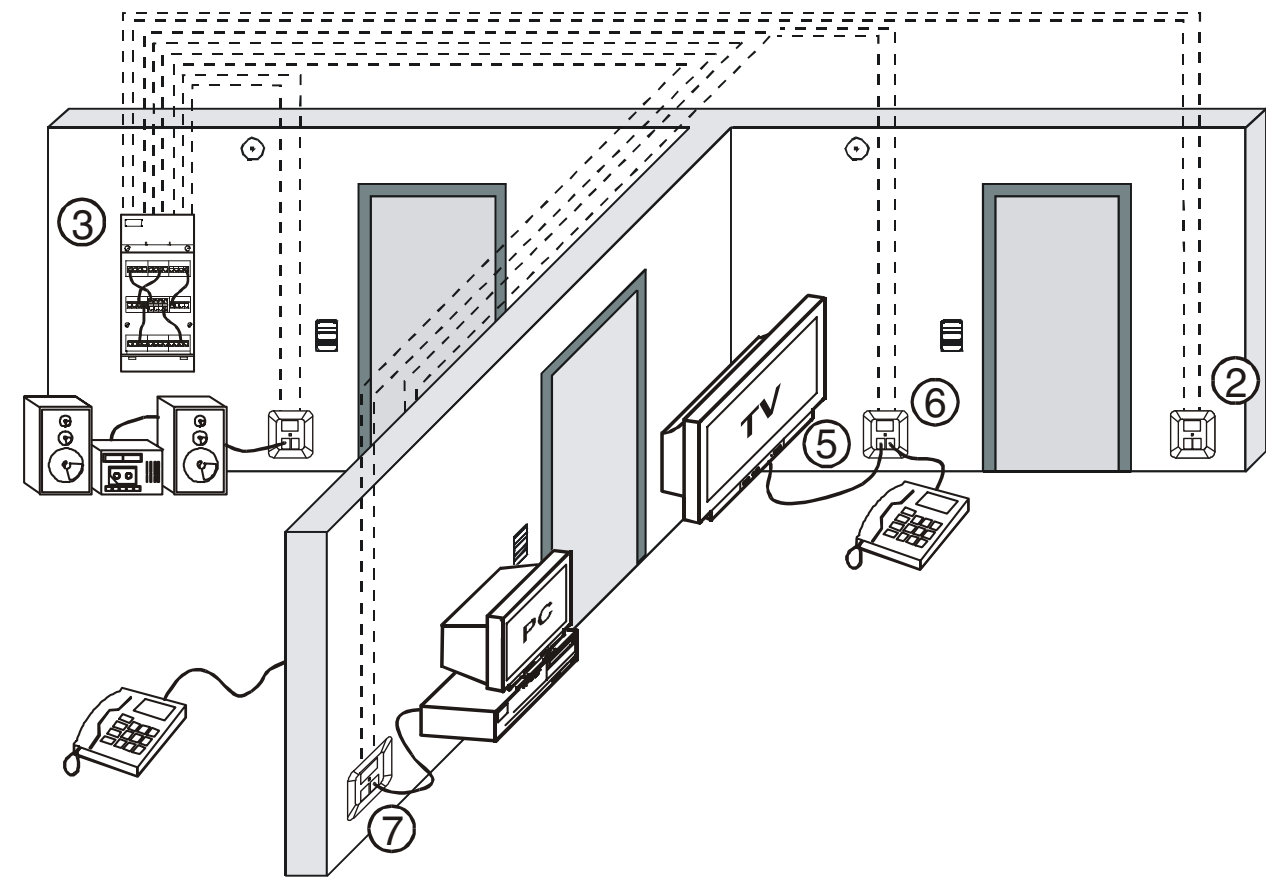


Figure 1: LexCom Home installed. The dotted lines illustrate the cable connections between the wall outlets and the distribution board.

Patchports (connection plugs)

The other modules in the distribution board are all the same and are called *patch modules* (patch = connect). In the top row are three modules, each with 4 ports, with three modules correspondingly in the lower row.

Each of the patchports is connected by cable to its own output in the wall outlet in the home.

Numbering of patchports and outputs in the wall outlets

Each output in the wall outlets is given the same number (1, 2, 3,24) as the patchport to which it is connected by the cable.

Overview of location of the outlets

Part of the installation is an overview that shows where each outlet is located in the home. This overview, which is completed by the installer, can be found on the inside of the lid of the distribution board.

4. Patching (= establishing a connection)

All that remains now is to establish connections between the active modules and patchports in the distribution board, so that you can use your outlets. This job, known as *patching*, is left up to you, the user. This means that you can decide what each output is to be used for (telephone, radio/TV or data).

Patch cables in three lengths

For patching you need to use patch cables (see figure 4). Patch cables are available in three lengths: 24.5 cm, 27.0 cm and 31.5 cm..

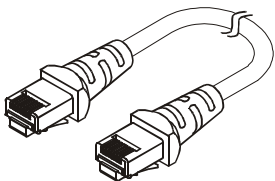


Figure 4: Patch cable in LexCom Home

You should always use the shortest possible cable that can reach between the relevant patchport and the required active module. You thus avoid the cable taking up so much room in the distribution board that it is difficult to close the lid. The next section includes a few examples of patching.

5. Output used as an aerial socket

Figure 5 shows an example of no. 24 being used as an aerial socket. The following has been done:

- A *patch cable* – the *shortest one possible* – has been fed from patchport no. 24 to one of the aerial ports in the aerial module.
- An *aerial symbol* from the *symbol sheet* has been placed by output no. 24.
- The TV has been connected to output no. 24 using a special cable designated as the “*connection cable for R/TV*”. This cable replaces the traditional aerial cable.

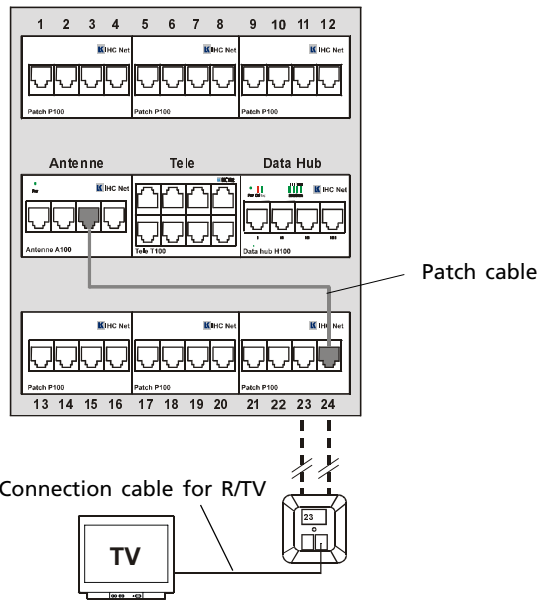


Figure 5: Output no. 24 as an aerial socket

6. Output for a telephone connection

Figure 6 shows an ex-ample in which output no. 24 is used instead as a telephone connection. The following has been done here:

- A *patch cable* – the *shortest one possible* – has been fed from patchport no. 24 to the telephone module's port that provides the required function. The terminal instructions for this have been placed in the distribution board by the installer. A connection to the telephone network has thus been established through output no. 24.
- By output no. 24 there is a *telephone symbol*, so that everyone living in the house can see what the output is being used for.
- Finally, a special connection cable has been fed from output no. 24 to the telephone: “*Connection cable for telephone*”, which replaces the cable that the telephone is usually supplied with.

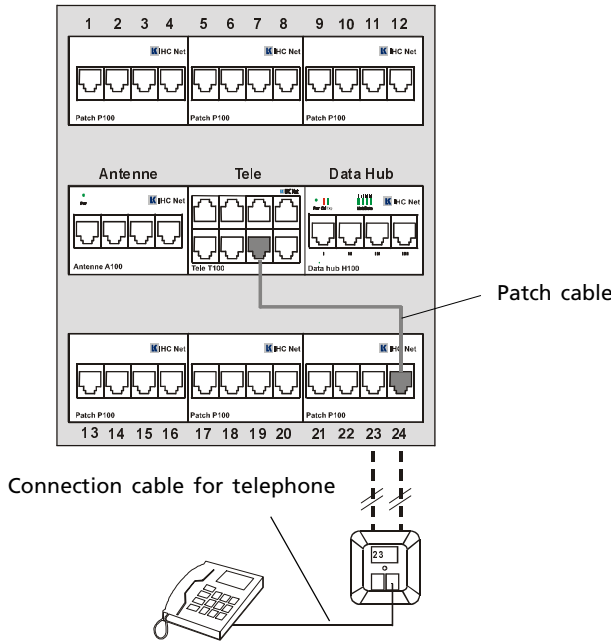


Figure 6: Output no. 24 for telephone connection

7. PCs in a network

Figure 7 shows two PCs connected to a shared network using output nos. 14 and 24. The following has been done:

- A *patch cable* has been inserted in the distribution board from patchport no. 24 to one of the Data Hub ports. A corresponding patch cable has been fed from patchport no. 14 to another Data Hub port.
- PC symbols have been placed by outputs no. 14 and 24.
- A “*connection cable for data*” has been used to connect the respective pitpuutsPCs to the respective outputs.

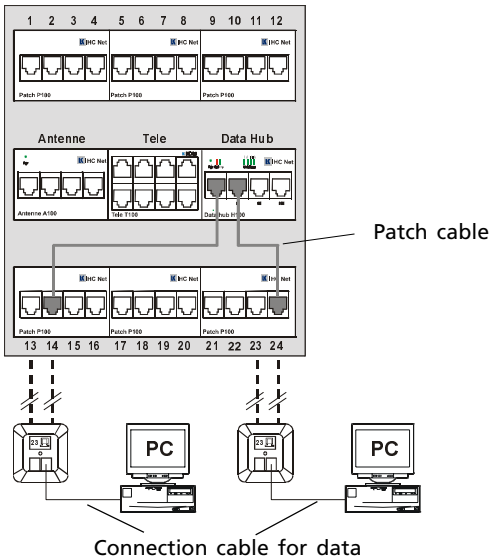


Figure 7: Network connection of two PCs

8. Networks: Three PCs sharing modem and printer

Finally, an illustration of how LexCom Home can be used for a network connection between three PCs using a shared printer and modem connection: PC 1 is the master (the others are “slaves”) with the modem connection via the telephone module – e.g. for shared Internet access (output no. 17). The three PCs and the printer are each connected to their own Data Hub port.

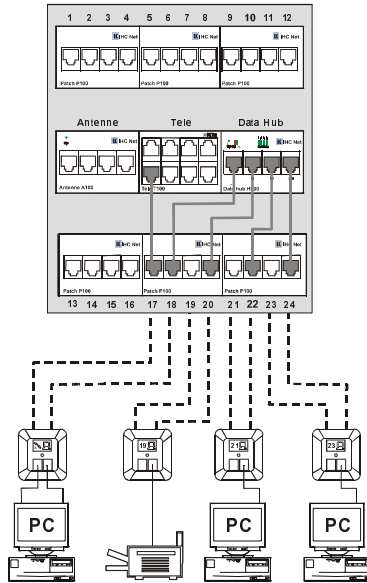


Figure 8: LexCom Home for network connection

Note! Configuration of PCs and any necessary network cards is beyond the remit of this user guide. Please refer to the user guides for the PC and the network card.

9. Test certificate from the installer

When the installation is complete, the installer must give you, the user, a completed test certificate as proof that the installation is in full working order and has been performed in accordance with prevailing standards.

10. Further information

For further information, please contact *your local supplier*.

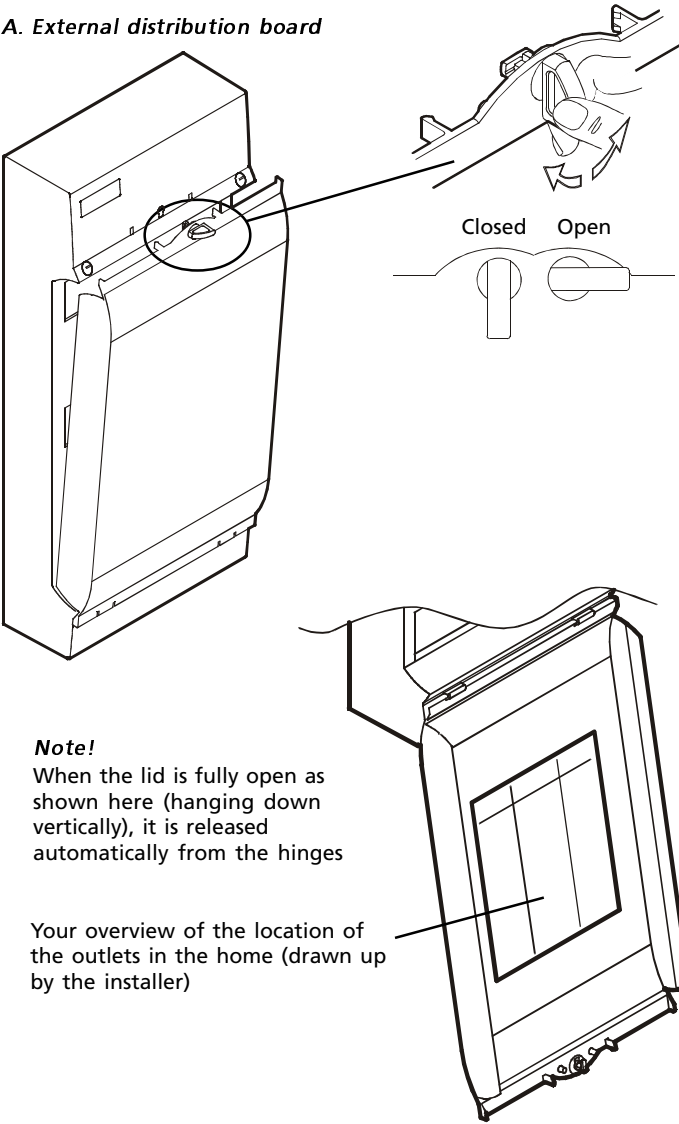
This is what you do!

This page of the user guide concentrates solely on what you need to do to connect the required devices to the required outputs simply and quickly

The distribution board

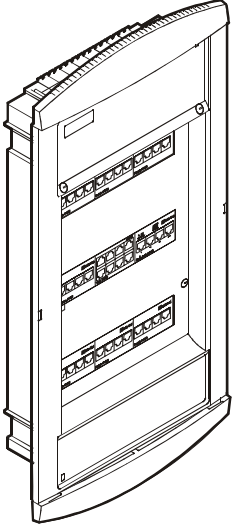
You will have either an external distribution board or a flush-mounted distribution board. The two boards are only different in their appearance; in terms of function they are the same. If you have an external distribution board: Go to section A. If you have a flush-mounted distribution board: Go to section B.

A. External distribution board



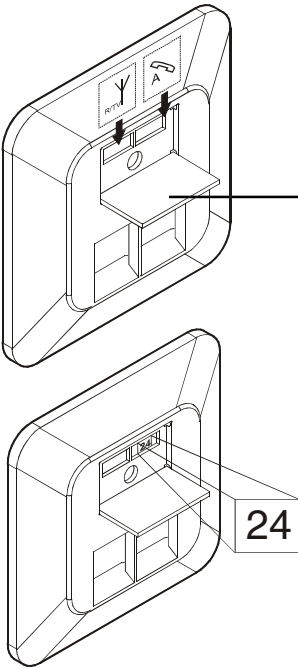
B. Flush-mounted distribution board

Your overview of the location of the wall outlets in your home (drawn up by the installer) is placed nearby the distribution board to be available when you want to perform patching.



The wall outlets

The labelled lid in the wall outlet

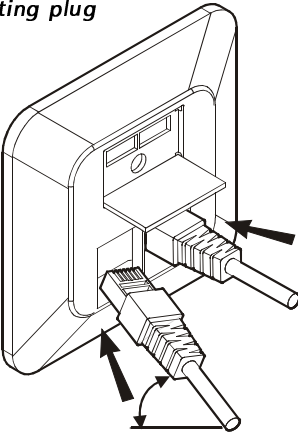


The transparent lid is opened, and a symbol is inserted denoting the output's application.

Here you can see the output number referring to the number of the patchport in the distribution board.

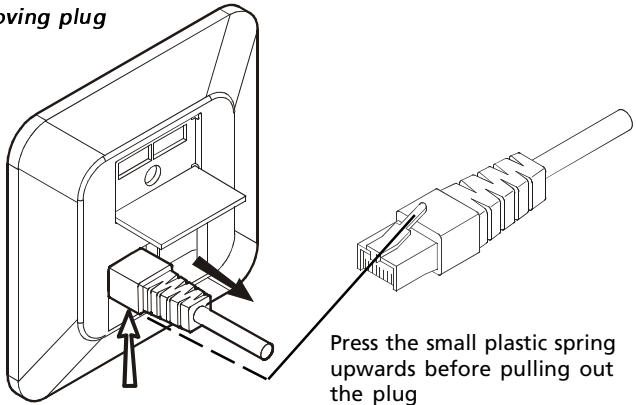
Inserting and removing the connection cables in the wall outlet

Inserting plug



The protective lid is opened by inserting the plug at an angle. The protective lid is pushed upwards and the plug inserted.

Removing plug



Cleaning and maintenance

Wipe clean using a well-wrung cloth soaked in soapy water. Spirit should not be used, as this attacks the surface.

Note!

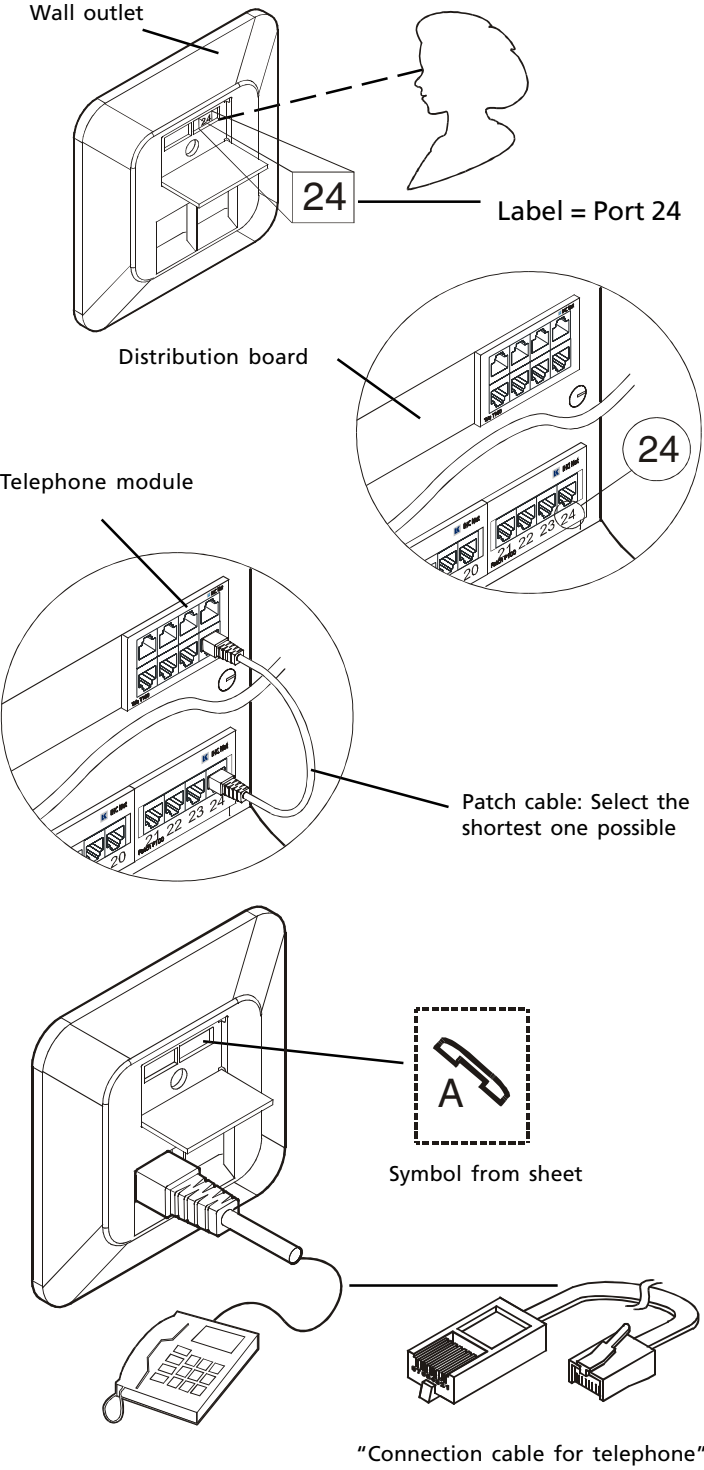
LexCom Home is - as far as possible - protected against damages as a result of incorrect patching: E.g., if you patch incorrectly there is no risk of a telephone signal going into your TV. However, it is recommended that you carry out patching in the distribution board before connecting the device in question to the output in the wall outlet - as illustrated above.

This is how easy it is to re-patch!

Example 1: Output no. 24 as telephone connection

For this you need:

- 1 patch cable: the shortest one possible
- 1 "Connection cable for telephone"



Application and meaning of symbols



Audio/video Signals



Aerial Connection for Radio/TV



Computer Network



Analogue Telephone Line



Analogue Telephone Line, 1st number

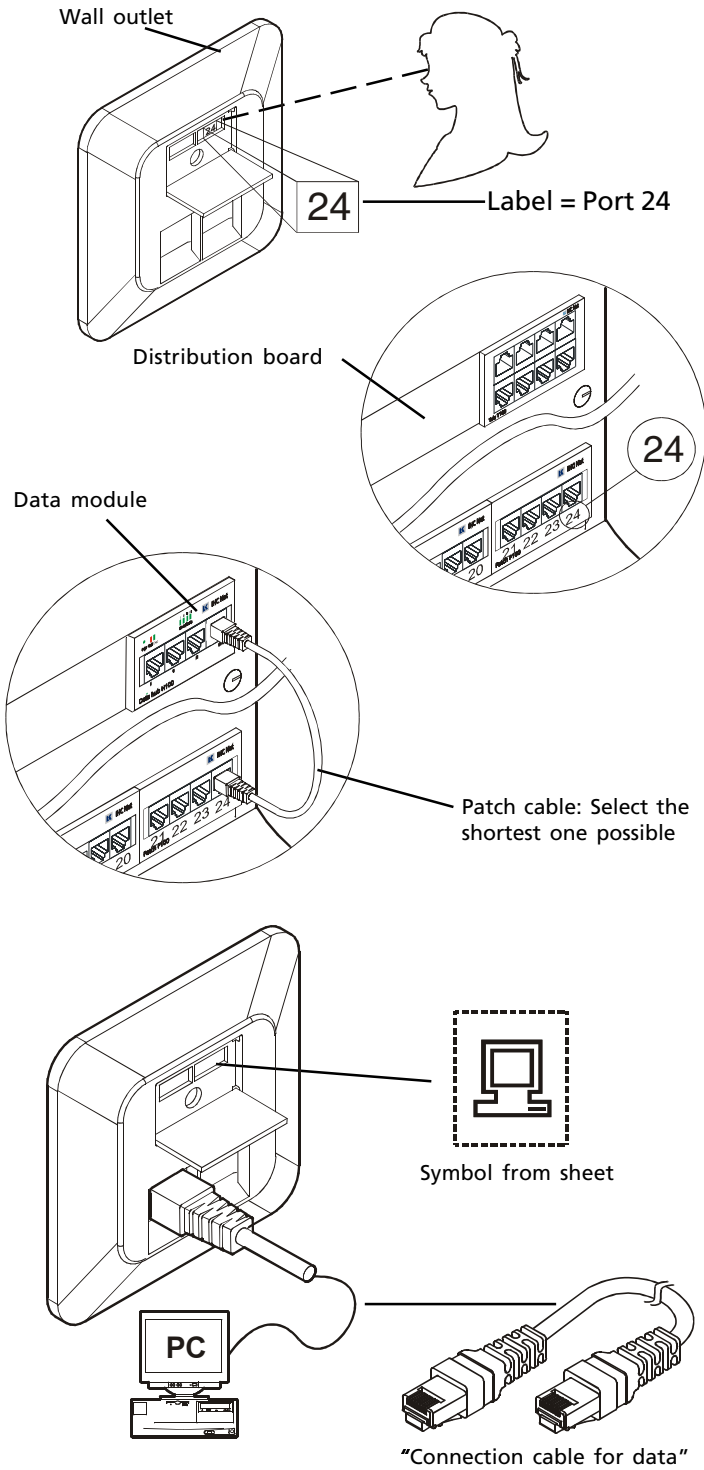


Analogue Telephone Line, 2nd number

Example 2: Output no. 24 as data connection

For this you need:

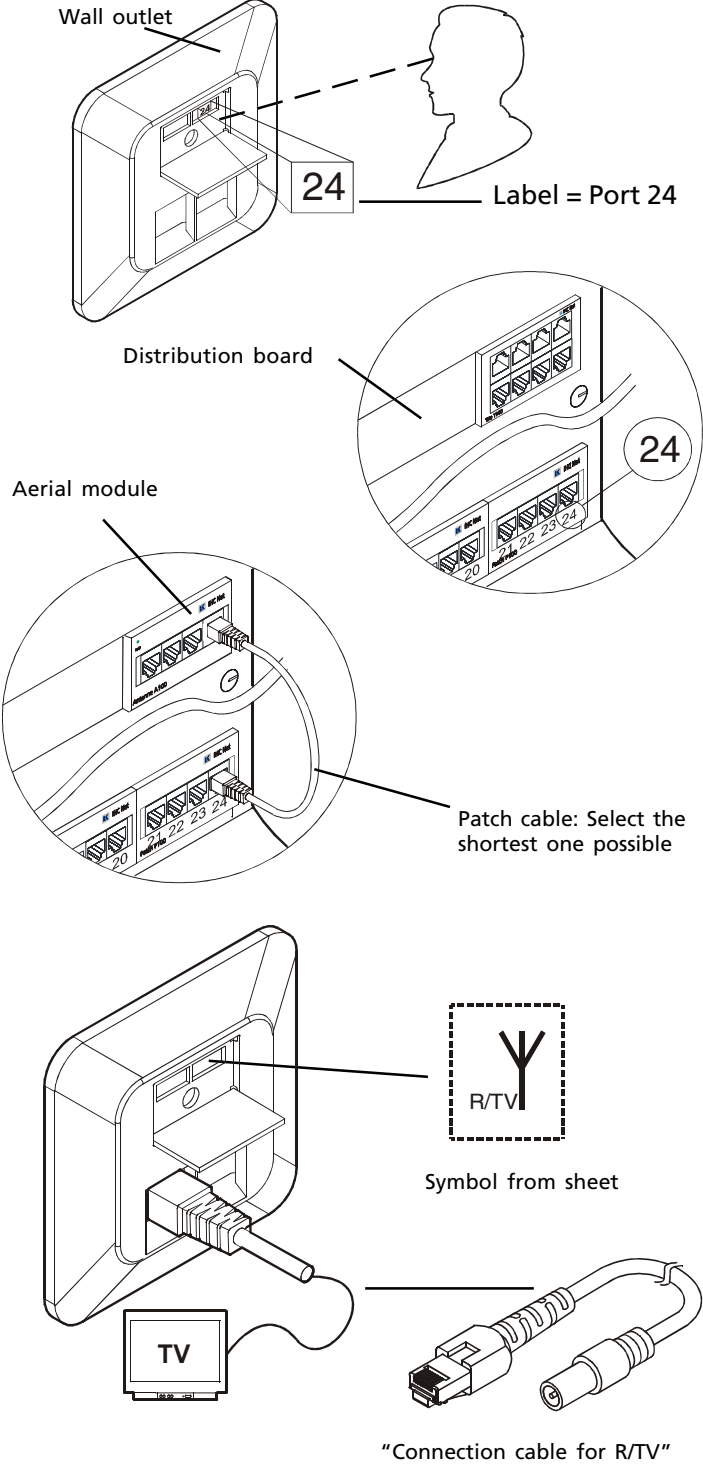
- 1 patch cable: the shortest one possible
- 1 "Connection cable for data"



Example 3: Output no. 24 as aerial connection

For this you need:

- 1 patch cable: the shortest one possible
- 1 "Connection cable for R/TV"



Internal Telephone Line



Loutspeaker Connection from another LexCom Home Wall outlet, Left channel