



## RE-R2 USER MANUAL



### Product Composition

- ▶ 4-channel receiver Omnidirectional
- ▶ antenna Audio / Video cable
- ▶ Power supply 220VAC 12VDC

### Receiver

The RE-R2 receiver is used to receive the audio / video signal from

cameras and transmitters

RadioEye®. A RE-R2 receiver is able to receive up to 4

cameras, one for the transmission channel. The receiver incorporates the function of

switcher

(Switcher) is used to select a single camera or to start a timed succession of all cameras (SCAN). The receiver output can be sent to a TV, a monitor or a VCR.

### Wiring

First you need to tighten the antenna to the connector on

back of the receiver and direct it upwards. On the front of the receiver is an AV OUT jack to which connect the cable provided that ends with

2 outputs Audio / Video

(White / yellow RCA) that can be connected to any TV, monitor, VCR, etc.

#### ▶ Connect a monitor

Use the A / V cable provided. Typically the white audio cable you can connect directly to the monitor that has usually an RCA connector such as the supplied cable. For the yellow video cable is typically required an adapter (RE-BNCRCA1) because the video input of the CCTV monitor is typically the BNC type.

#### ▶ Connect Your TV

The connection with a television takes place in Similarly, connecting external AV input of the TV. Sometimes the TV has 2 connectors

RCA



special, but if there was only the scart socket, you will need to purchase a SCART / RCA adapter Mod. RE-SCART1. To view the images you will have to select the external AV channel (sometimes more than one).

#### ▶ Connect a video recorder

If you connect a VCR you will find yourself in the same conditions

of a television.

By connecting a VCR to TIME LAPSE

surveillance

rather than those indicated above for the monitor.

### food the receiver

On the front of the receiver there is the power connector (DC 12V

IN). Need connect

the power supply provided, through

the adapter. If you are using another power source it must be remembered that the plug is positive center.

### Settings Receiver

▶ Power the receiver. If your camera is on channel 1 press

the button 1 for

view camera that interests you.

▶ Pressing the button 1 will start the automatic scan that shows all 4 channels in sequence for 4 seconds.

▶ To stop scanning just press a channel key.

▶ The CH HOLD switch set to ON locks the keyboard functionality for

to avoid commands

accidental

### SCAN Settings

▶ you can to exclude from scan the channels that are not used. This will avoid the

Vision of a black screen. Press the SET button, all LEDs will light channels. Press all unused channels to turn off the corresponding LED. Press

the

SET button to return to normal mode.

▶ The display time of each camera is fixed at 4 seconds.

▶ The settings are kept in memory even in case of power failure.

### The transmitter

The cameras and RadioEye® transmitters come with channel selector

through bridge or

microswitches. The scope of

system RadioEye® is of

300/500/800 and 1000 m. free air depending on the version.

Obviously, the presence of obstacles reduces

considerably this

performance. The use of a directional antenna on the transmitter or

receiver can

to double the rated capacity.

### Installation tips

The audio / video transmission via radio ensures results similar to transmission

Street cable in

Free Air condition, ie no obstacles between the antennas.

More or less the same video quality is maintained if a few obstacles, such as a couple of walls, are placed

close to the receiver.

When designing your system, you should attempt as much as possible in a situation of quasi-free air, because the video quality will be the best possible. Keep in mind the following:

▶ The worst obstacles are those close to the camera, those close to the receiver are less influential

▶ Avoid metal obstacles that shield radio waves

▶ Do not place the cameras in line, ie one after the other as they could

tend to

overlap.

▶ Do not ask a lot of other nearest camera to the receiver.



▶ To avoid interference, so that they do not place antenna and receiver in position detected there is movement between the antennas (eg. The passage of persons or means).