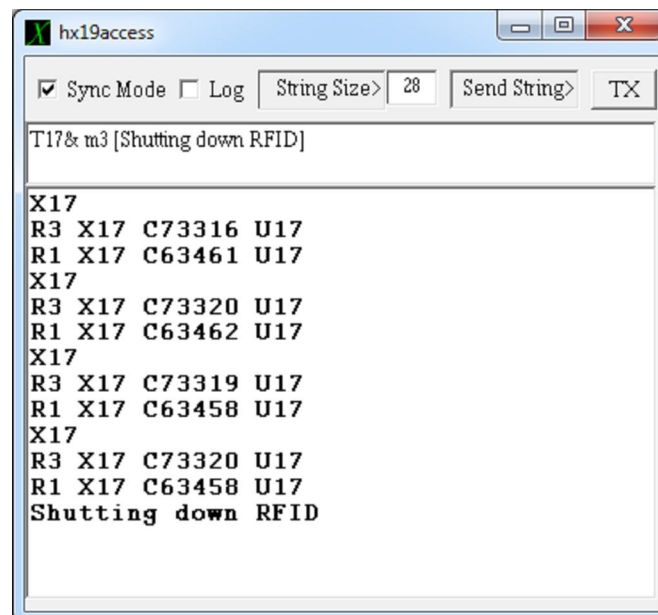


**The following is mostly obsolete, with some validity:**

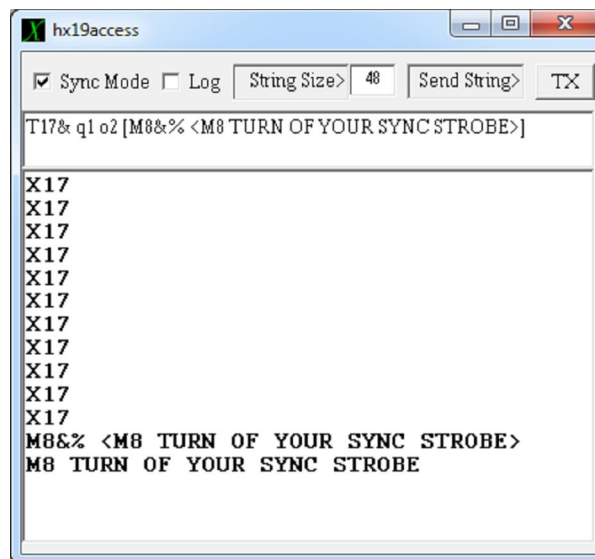
The hx19access program uses Hx19ms to read and write to the Hx19 wireless network. In the following example, a single tag number 17 is placed on a table facing a ceiling. Receivers 3 and 1 are on a table also facing the ceiling. In this case are not facing the tag, rather picking up the T17 echo from the ceiling. In this case; the USID is triggered by synchronization pulse, (see below). It took the USID U17 (63460/4000000) seconds to arrive at the HX19R R1 and (73320/4000000) seconds to reach HX19R-R3.

The string T17& m3 [Shutting down RFID] was broadcasted through the HX19MS, this forced the tag T17 to stop emitting RFID. It is still sending USID, but the receivers are in mode m2 where only bit.1 is set. Nothing will be reported unless it follows a proper RFID.



In the following example, the receiver have been set to transmit results on RF channel 6. But the HX19MS is still receiving on default channel 2. Command M8&r6 will force the HX19MS to receive on channel 6.

Given that the mode byte of T17 is m7, the following command sets T17 into a mode where RFID/USID and LED are emitted every other sync strobe. Immediately following the ratification of the sequencing commands, the T17 broadcasts an order for M8 to stop its sync strobe and display “M8 TURN OF YOUR SYNC STROBE” through the USB/serial port. But since the mode byte of the HX19MS M8 is set at m0, the unit will repeat all that is received on the RF network. Therefore the whole string emitted by T17 plus the string within the < > brackets.



In the previous example the T17 was set to emit once every other cycle. In the following the X17 lines will be scrolling slowly initially. When the T17 receives the strobe command below, it will set emission 1 of 1 and broadcast “T17 SET BACK TO ONE OF ONE”. After the broadcast the X17 will scroll at double rate down the screen.

