



RPST

RemotePro™ Remote Power System

- Wireless Base Stations and Client Devices
- Surveillance Cameras
- Remote Sensors
- Remote Lighting
- Off Grid Electronics



Congratulations! on your purchase of the RemotePro™ off-grid remote power system. Please take a moment to review this Qwik Install Guide before assembly or battery installation.



DANGER! Avoid Powerlines! You Can Be Killed!

When following the instructions in this guide take extreme care to avoid contact with overhead power lines, lights and power circuits. Contact with power lines, lights or power circuits may be fatal. We recommend to install no closer than 20 feet to any power lines.

Safety: For your own protection, follow these safety rules.

- **Perform as many functions as possible on the ground**
- **Do not attempt to install on a rainy, windy or snowy day or if there is ice or snow accumulation at the install site or if the site is wet.**
- **Make sure there are no people, pets, etc. below when you are working on a roof or ladder.**



Recommended Tools: Phillips Screwdriver, 13mm and 10mm Wrench, 5/16" nut driver, Flat Blade Screwdriver



Please help preserve the environment and return used batteries to an authorized depot

Qwik Install

STEP 1: Add Grounding Wire Between Door and Enclosure: Remove plastic covers on copper studs on inside of door and inside of enclosure. Add jumper wire between 2 copper studs and use copper washers and nuts to secure.



STEP 2: Add wire feedthrus and any necessary connectors into



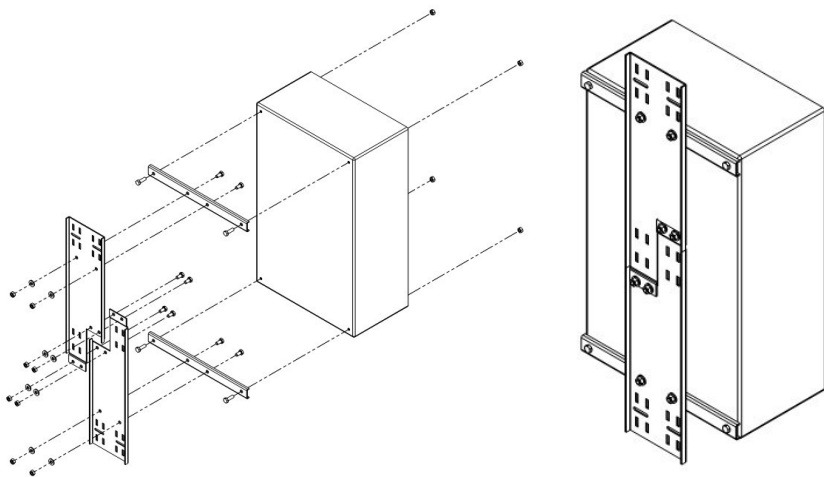
the bottom connector plate. Attach the connector plate to the bottom of the enclosure using self tapping screws provided.

STEP 3: Install hole plug in drain hole in bottom right corner of the enclosure.

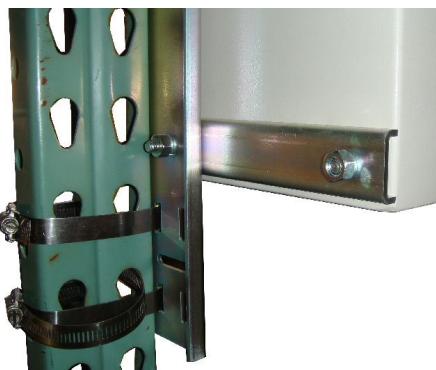


STEP 4: Mount the DIN rail to the door using screws provided. Mount any extra equipment to the orange backplate and secure the backplate in the enclosure. Note: The DIN rail can also be mounted to the orange backplate or sides of enclosure if desired.





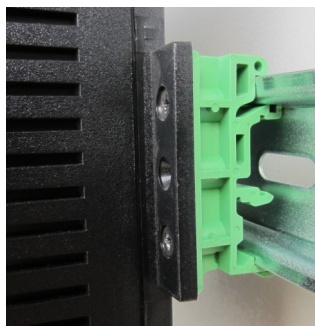
STEP 5: If pole mounting the enclosure, assemble the pole mount kit to the back of the enclosure and mount the enclosure to a pole using the 6 hose clamps provided. The enclosure can also be wall mounted using the 4 holes in the back of the enclosure.



STEP 6: Insert the battery platform in the bottom of the enclosure. The battery platform has cutouts so wires can be routed under the battery as needed.



STEP 7: Attach the green DIN Rail adapters to the charge controller using the screws provided. Clip the controller to the DIN rail.



STEP 8: Assemble the solar panel mount and set the correct tilt angle based on your Latitude. There is a useful tool to calculate

optimum angle at <http://tyconsystems.com> If you will be using a fixed angle all year we recommend using the optimum angle for winter sun. Mount the solar panel mount to the pole using hose clamps provided. Be sure to mount high enough so the door of the enclosure clears the solar panel mount when opened. You can also mount the panel to a wall using lag bolts.



If the Solar Controller is model **TP-**

SC12xx you must wire batteries

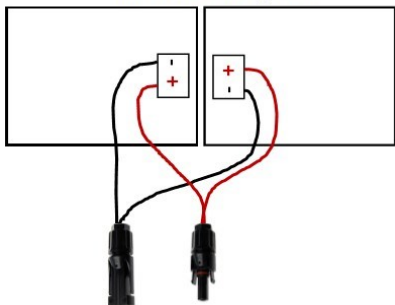
and solar for 12V configuration. If So-

lar controller is model **TP-SCPOE-24xx** you must wire solar panels and batteries for 24V configuration.

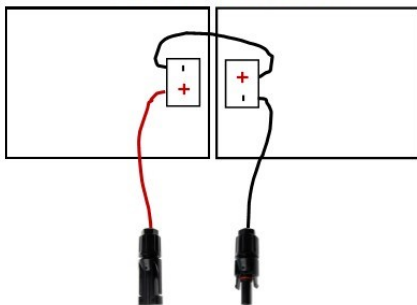
STEP 9: Attach the solar panel to the solar panel mount so that the wire junction box is towards the top or side. Remove the cover from the solar panel junction box by releasing the 6 snaps. Connect the wires to the + and - screws inside the junction box. Replace the cover making sure it is fully snapped.

Wire the Solar Panels as follows depending on your installation:

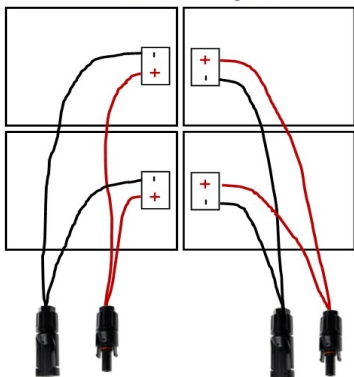
12V Two Panel Configuration



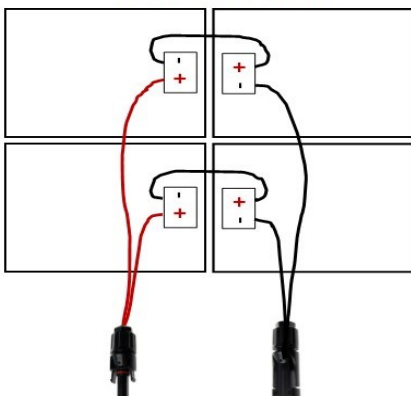
24V Two Panel Configuration



12V Four Panel Configuration



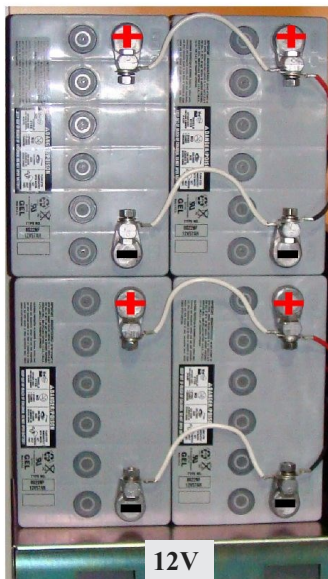
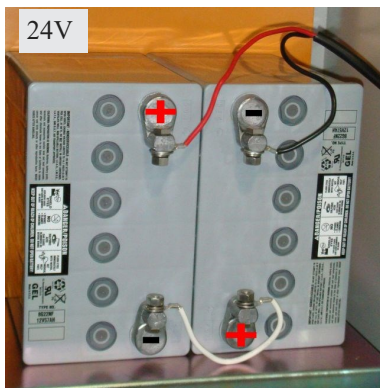
24V Four Panel Configuration



STEP 10: Install the batteries in the enclosure. If using multiple batteries, connect in parallel for 12V output or connect in series for 24V output.

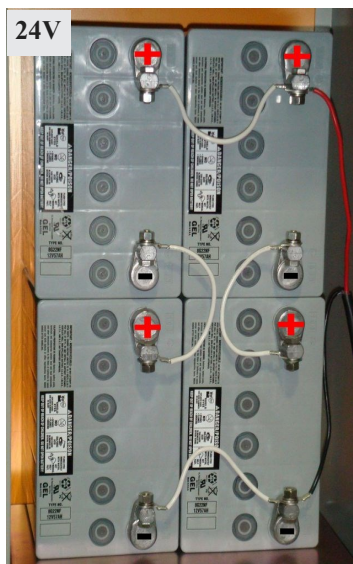
A 12V four battery configuration is shown to the right. If using two batteries it would be 1/2 what you see here :

A 24V two battery configuration is shown below:



A 24V four battery configuration is shown to the right:

If batteries are installed on their side make sure to apply an insulator to the top of the battery terminal to prevent the battery terminals from shorting to the metal enclosure in case the battery shifts inside the enclosure during an earthquake.



STEP 11: Disconnect the green connector from the front of the controller. Connect the solar and battery wires to the green connector.

Connect the Battery cables to the Battery. Be sure to observe polarity. Black wire connects to battery negative terminal and BAT(-) terminal on the controller. Connect the green connector to the controller. When a fully charged battery is connected, the Green LOA LED should light on controller.

Note: The green connector on the controller may become unplugged due to vibration and the weight of the cables. Be sure to add a zip tie or other method to hold the cables and relieve the cable weight from the connector.



An alternate high capacity (20A) controller is shipped with the RPST12 systems with 280W solar panels and is also available on the RPST24 systems. The controller has wire terminal solar, battery and unregulated load outputs. If there is no room for multiple cables on the controller input use wire nuts to combine two cables to one and connect the one cable to the controller.

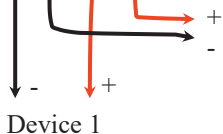


STEP 12: Route the solar panel cables out thru the feedthrus and install to the solar panel. Be sure to connect in the proper polarity, red wire to + and black wire to -. Make sure connections are waterproofed.

STEP 13: Tighten all wire feedthrus. If they don't tighten on a small diameter wire, you can wrap some electrical tape around the wire in the seal area to increase its diameter and make a better seal. The enclosure needs some small amount of venting so be sure not to seal all holes and feedthrus with silicon.

STEP 14: Make sure lid gasket is clean and free from any particles, then carefully close the cover, making sure that wires are clear of the seam and hinge area. Use the special key to close the two cover locks.

Controller Wire Terminal Output Wiring



FG = Frame Ground. Connect to Earth Ground

V- (There are two V- connections)

V+ (There are two V+ connections)

Device 2

Device 1

TECH CORNER

Additional Information you may find useful

1. **CONTROLLER:** The 12V controller turns off power to the load at 11V and reconnects when the battery reaches 12V. The 24V controller turns off power at 22V and reconnects at 24V. This protects battery from overdischarge and increases battery life and performance.

Controller LEDS:

POE = ON POE input detects current from POE source. If POE led is flashing it means the power source is too weak for the POE input. Find a power source with more capacity.

SOL = ON Solar input detects current from solar panel.

CHA = ON Batteries are being charged from solar input. If CHA is flashing it means batteries are fully charged.

LOA = ON Battery voltage is sufficient and load outputs (POE OUT and auxiliary wire terminal output) are turned on.

REV = ON Battery wires reversed.

Fuse:

The fuse is in line with battery power. If fuse is blown there was some sort of short in the battery connection and the controller will appear dead. Replace with 10A fuse.

2. **CAPACITY:** The RemotePro RPST is rated at either 15W, 30W or 65W continuous power output with 6 hours of peak sun per day.

3. **VENTING:** The enclosure is vented thru the wire feedthrus and various hole plugs in the bottom of the enclosure. Don't make these airtight or seal with silicon.

4. **CHARGING BATTERIES FROM AC POWER:** The Controller used in this system has a POE input which can be used for charging the batteries from a 110/220VAC power source like a backup generator. If the site has access to AC power, even temporarily, you can use a 24V power supply with more than 2.5A of current capacity (for 12V battery system) or 36-48V power supply with 2.5A of current capacity (for the 24V battery system) and using a POE in-



serter cable like our **POE-INJ-S** to insert the power to the controller over Ethernet cable.

5. **BATTERY MAINTENANCE:** The batteries used in the Remote Pro systems don't require any maintenance. They should last up to 5 years

in normal use. **Note: Never store batteries for any length of time in a discharged state or it will kill the battery.**

6. SOLAR PANEL TILT: There is a solar panel tilt calculator at the TyconSystems website <http://tyconsystems.com>. We recommend using a fixed tilt and setting to optimize for winter sun. The panel should face South if you are in the Northern Hemisphere and face North if you are in the Southern Hemisphere. Some typical winter tilt angles are as follows:

<i>Place</i>	<i>Optimum Winter Tilt</i>
Houston / Cairo	56 deg
Albuquerque / Tokyo	60.5 deg
Denver / Madrid	65 deg
Minneapolis / Milano	69.5 deg
Winnipeg / Prague	74 deg

7. BATTERY OVERDISCHARGE: We highly recommend hooking all equipment loads to the controller voltage output. This output will disconnect the load if the battery voltage drops below 11V and this will protect the battery from over-discharge. If batteries get completely discharged because the equipment was connected directly to the battery, you will reduce the battery life and you will most likely need to supercharge them with a good quality 10A automotive battery charger. Once they are back to a normal operating range, the integrated charge controller will maintain the charge.

8. TROUBLESHOOTING:

- A. ***I only get the SOL light on my charger controller?***—The battery voltage and solar panel voltage must match the controller. If controller is TP-SCPOE-12xx it needs 12V solar and battery voltage. If the model is TP-SCPOE-24xx it needs 24V battery and solar voltage.
- B. ***There is no LOA light and no voltage output?***—If battery voltage is too low the charge controller will turn off the load outputs. On a 12V battery system the load will turn off if battery is <11V. On a 24V battery system the load will turn off at <20V.
- C. ***Why is my solar panel voltage so high?***—Open circuit voltage on a 12V panel is around 23V, and about 40V on a 24V panel. Once you connect to the charge controller the panel voltage will be reduced to a little higher than the battery voltage.
- D. ***My system turns off at night and comes back on in the morning?***—This is a sure sign that the solar panels and/or battery capacity can't support the load. You should measure your actual load and recalculate to make sure you have adequate capacity.

SPECIFICATIONS

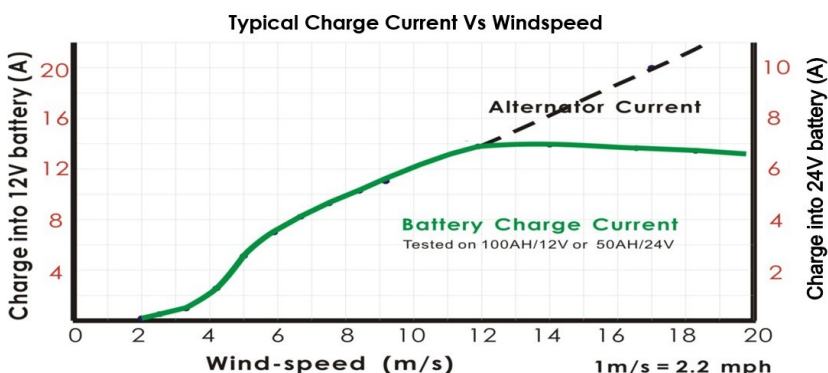
Subject to change without notice

	RPST12xx	RPST12	RPST24xx	RPST24
Battery Capacity	100Ah or 200Ah		50Ah or 100Ah	
Reserve Power @ Rated Load	>24 hours		>24 hours	
Wire Terminal Output Voltage (DC)	12V 1.5A	12V 20A	24V 1.5A	24V 20A
POE Output Voltage (DC)	12V1A, 18V1.7A, 24V1.2A or 48V .62A	N/A	12V1A, 18V1.7A, 24V1.2A or 48V .62A	N/A
Maximum POE Input Voltage (DC)	57V	N/A	57V	N/A
Battery Voltage (DC)	12V		24V	
Battery Type	Valve Regulated Sealed Lead Acid / GEL			
Battery Life	5 Years			
Controller Type	Dual Input Solar/POE, PWM, 12V/24V 8A	20A PWM	Dual Input Solar/POE, PWM, 12V/24V 8A	20A PWM
Overcharge Protection	14.4V		28.6V	
Over-discharge protection	11V		20V	
Over-discharge recovery voltage	12V		22V	
Controller Self Consumption	<0.5W			
Enclosure Type	Powder Coat Steel			
Operating Temperature	-30°C to +60°C			

Wind Turbine

TPW-400DT-12/24 400W 12V/24V Wind Turbine

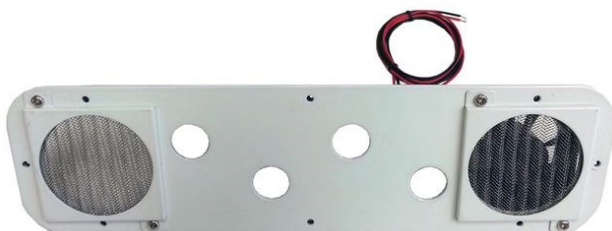
- Includes Integrated Controller with Dump Load
- Good low wind performance
- Self braking in high wind
- 110MPH survivability
- Sealed and maintenance free



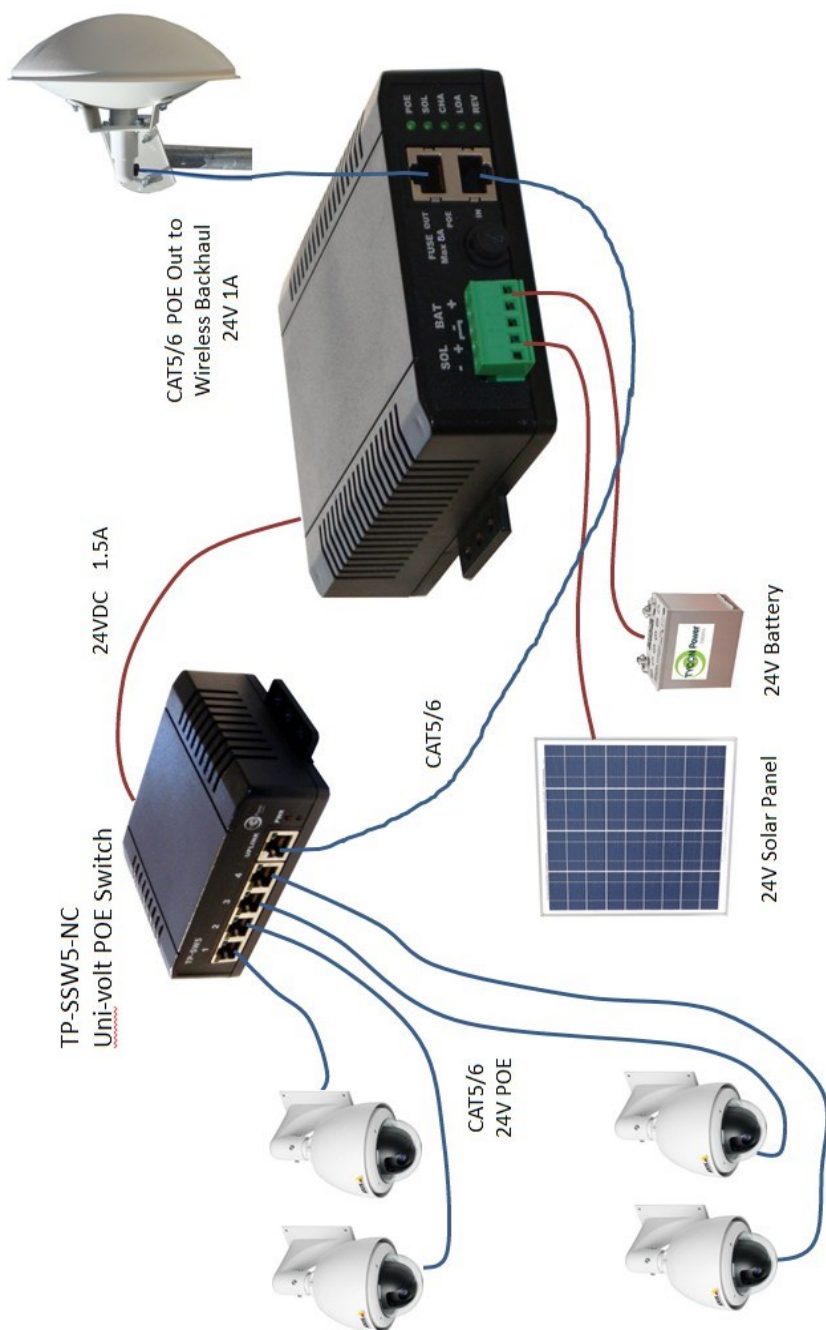
RPST-PowerVent-24

12/24VDC Thermostatically Controlled Fan for RPST systems.

Replaces bottom plate. Field up-gradeable.



RemotePro™ Typical Application—24V





Limited Warranty

The RemotePro™ products are supplied with a limited 24 month warranty which covers material and workmanship defects. This warranty does not cover the following:

- Parts requiring replacement due to improper installation, misuse, poor site conditions, faulty power, etc.
- Lightning or weather damage.
- Physical damage to the external & internal parts.
- Products that have been opened, altered, or defaced.
- Water damage for units that were not mounted according to user manual.
- Usage other than in accordance with instructions and the normal intended use.

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