



Internal Photos

EUT Name: Internal LAN Controller module

EUT Model: ILC24

FCC ID: QZC-ILC24 , QZC-ILC24-I

IC ID: 4557A-ILC24

FCC Title 47, Part 15, SubpartC, RSS-210 Issue 7

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Internal Photos:

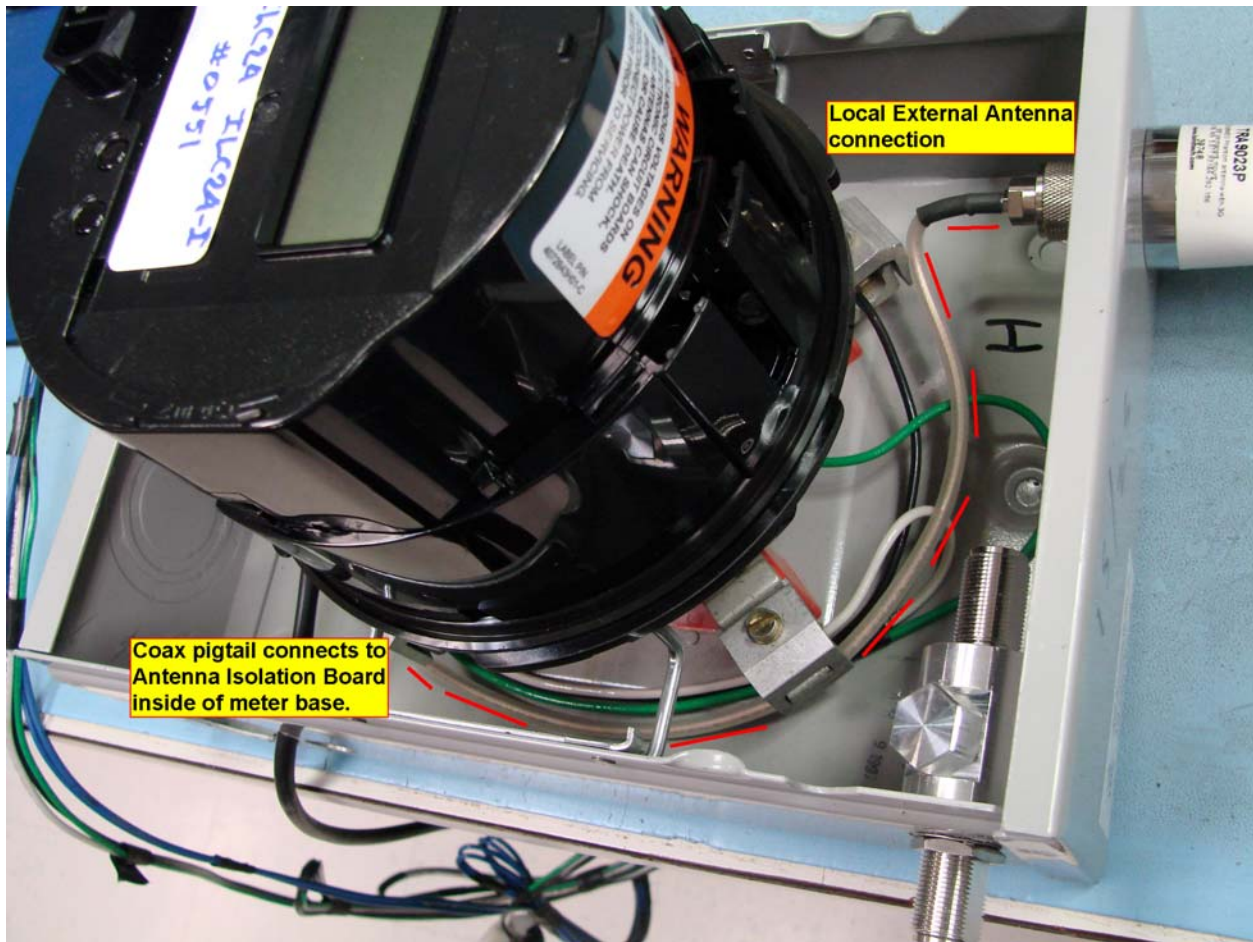


Figure 1 – Picture of a A3 meter in a 2S electrical socket with Local External Antenna

Figure 1 shows the A3 meter installed in a 2S meter socket that is configured for the local external antenna. A coax pigtail originating from the antenna isolation board in the meter base is routed along the back of the meter socket to the local external antenna. Care must be exercised when plugging the meter into the socket to prevent the coax from being pinched by the mains contact blades of the meter base.

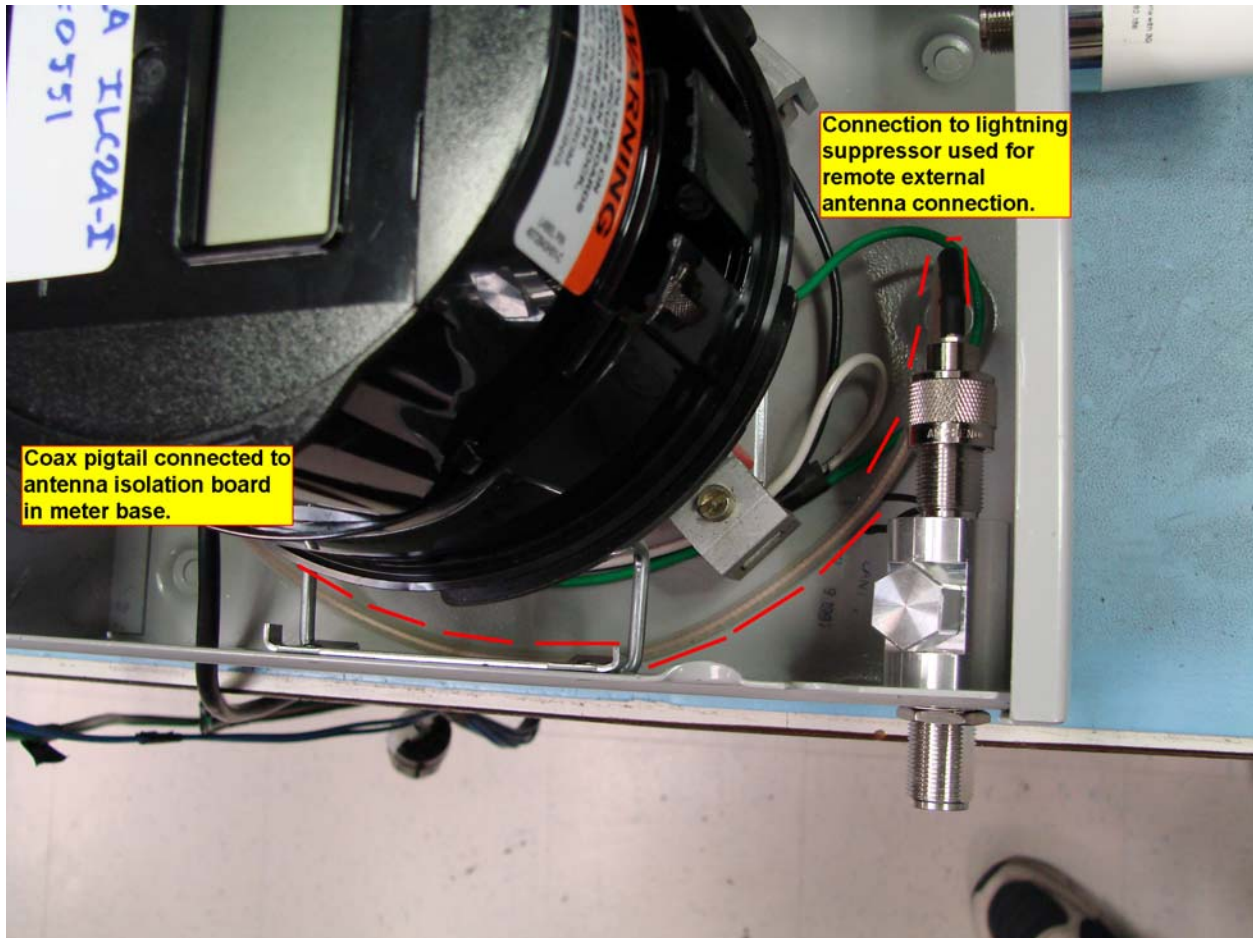


Figure 2 - Picture of a A3 meter in a 2S electrical socket with Remote External Antenna

Figure 2 shows the A3 meter installed in a 2S meter socket that is configured for the remote external antenna. A coax pigtail originating from the antenna isolation board in the meter base is routed along the back of the meter socket to the lightning arrester. The remote external antenna is then connected to its other side. Care must be exercised when plugging the meter into the socket to prevent the coax from being pinched by the mains contact blades of the meter base.

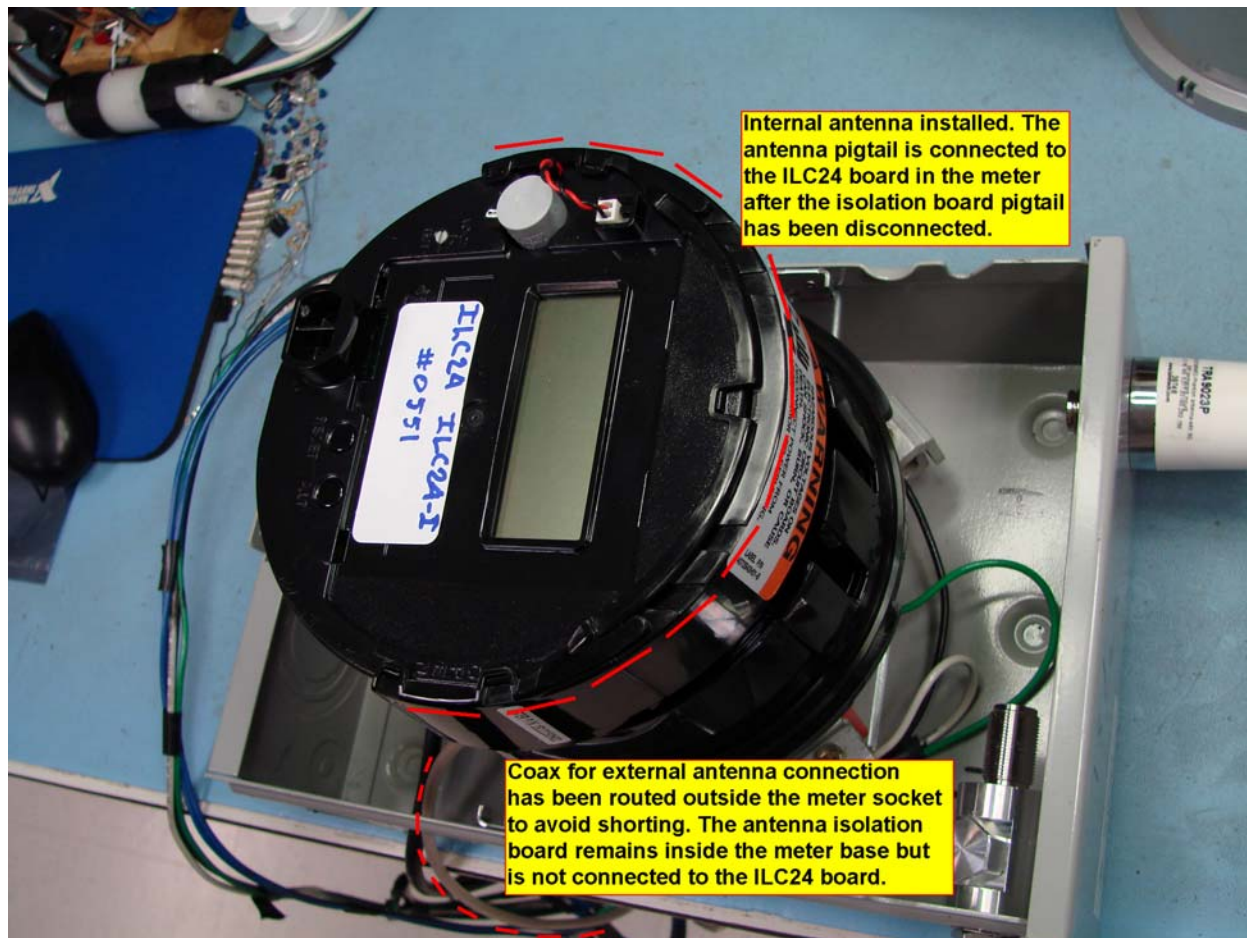


Figure 3 – Picture of A3 meter with internal antenna in a 2S socket

Figure 3 shows the same A3 meter with its internal antenna installed. The coax pigtail of the antenna, not visible in the picture, is routed inside the module and connected to the ILC24 board. The antenna isolation board, located in the meter base, must be disconnected from the ILC24 board before attaching the internal antenna cable. During the internal antenna portion of testing, the coax pigtail of the antenna isolation board is coiled up and stowed in the meter base. This is necessary because the antenna isolation board is difficult to remove and its presence when not being used does not affect testing with the internal antenna.

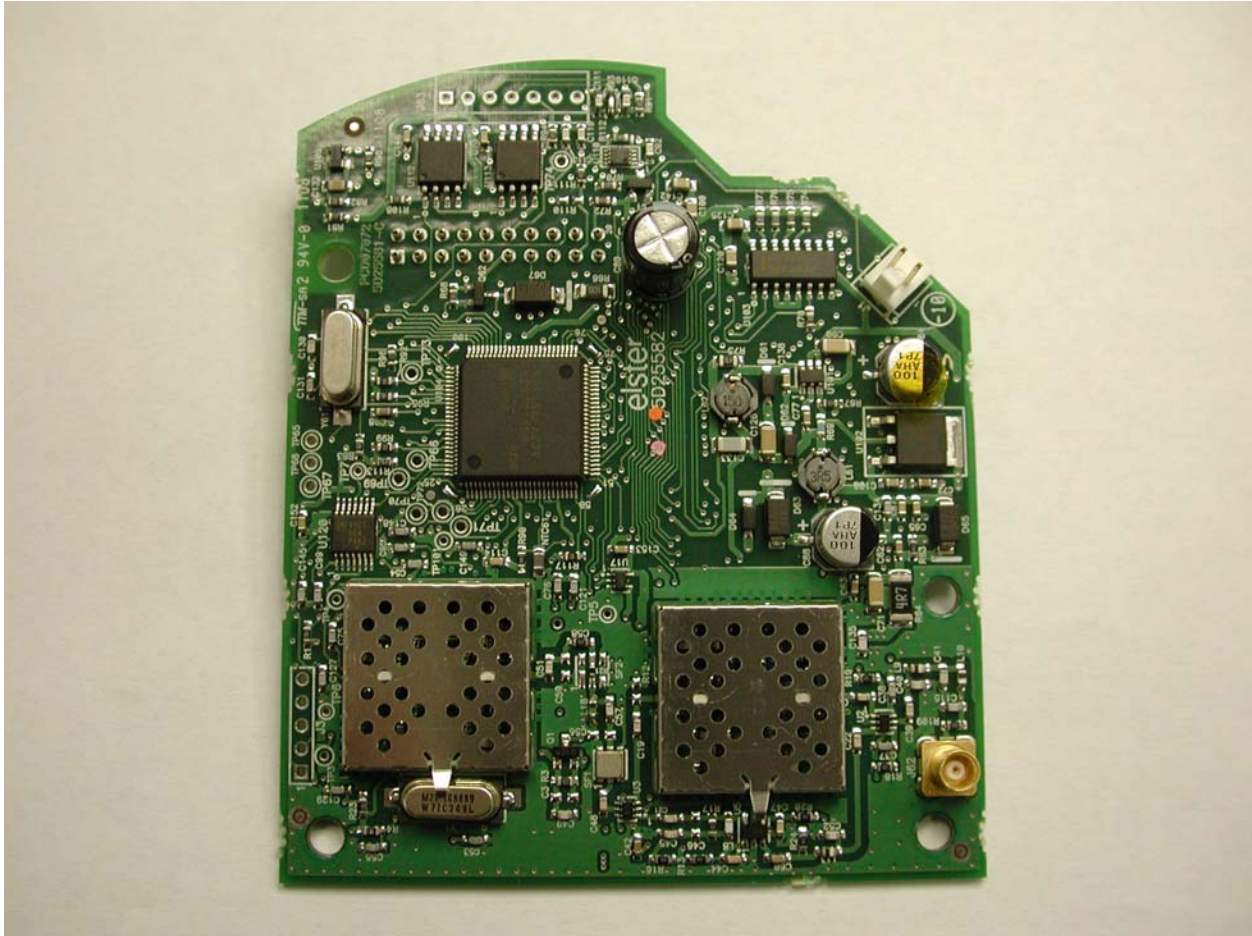


Figure 4: Component Side of ILC24 (ILC24-I) Module



Figure 5: Bottom Side of ILC24 (ILC24-I) Module

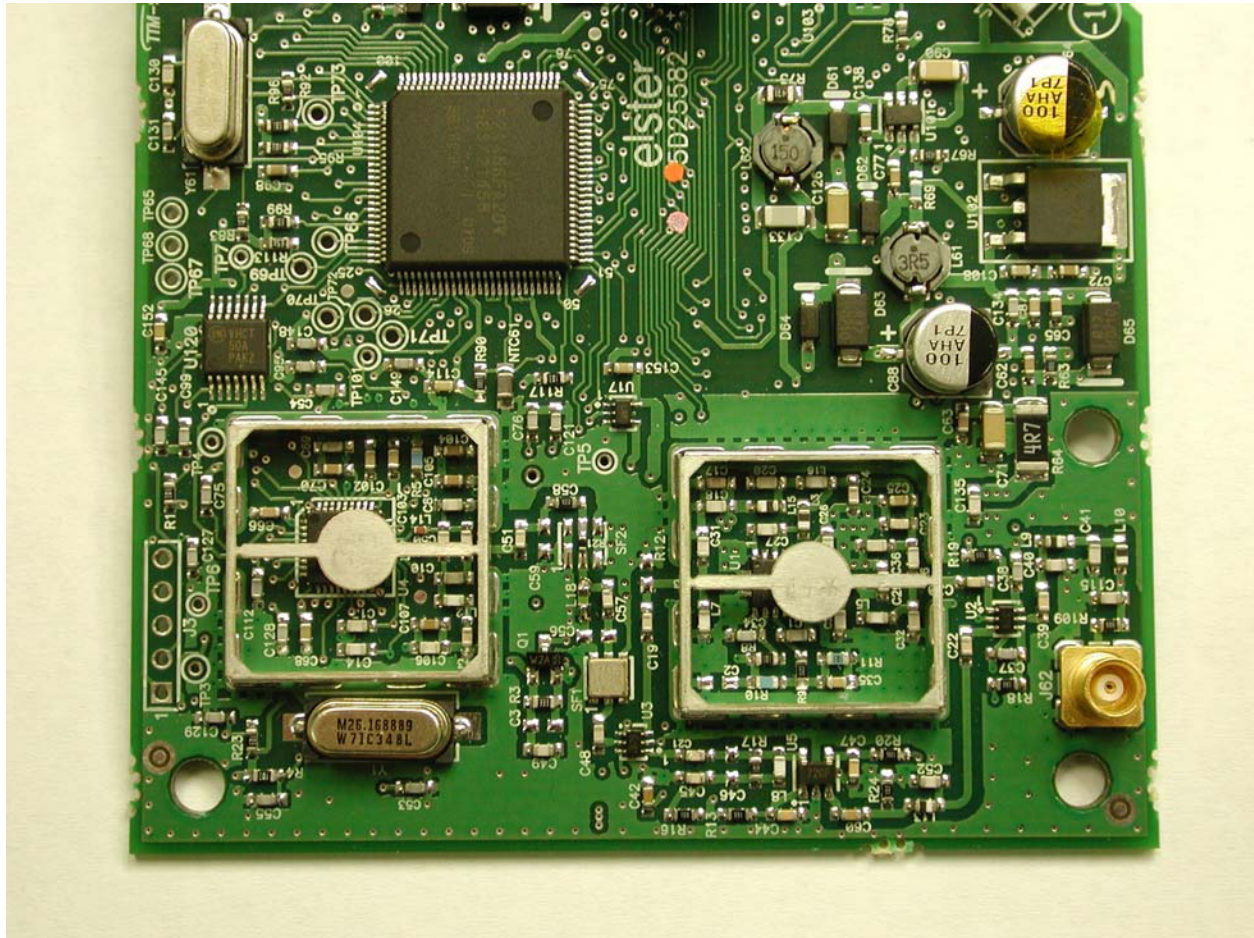


Figure 6: ILC2 (ILC2I) Radio Circuitry under Shields

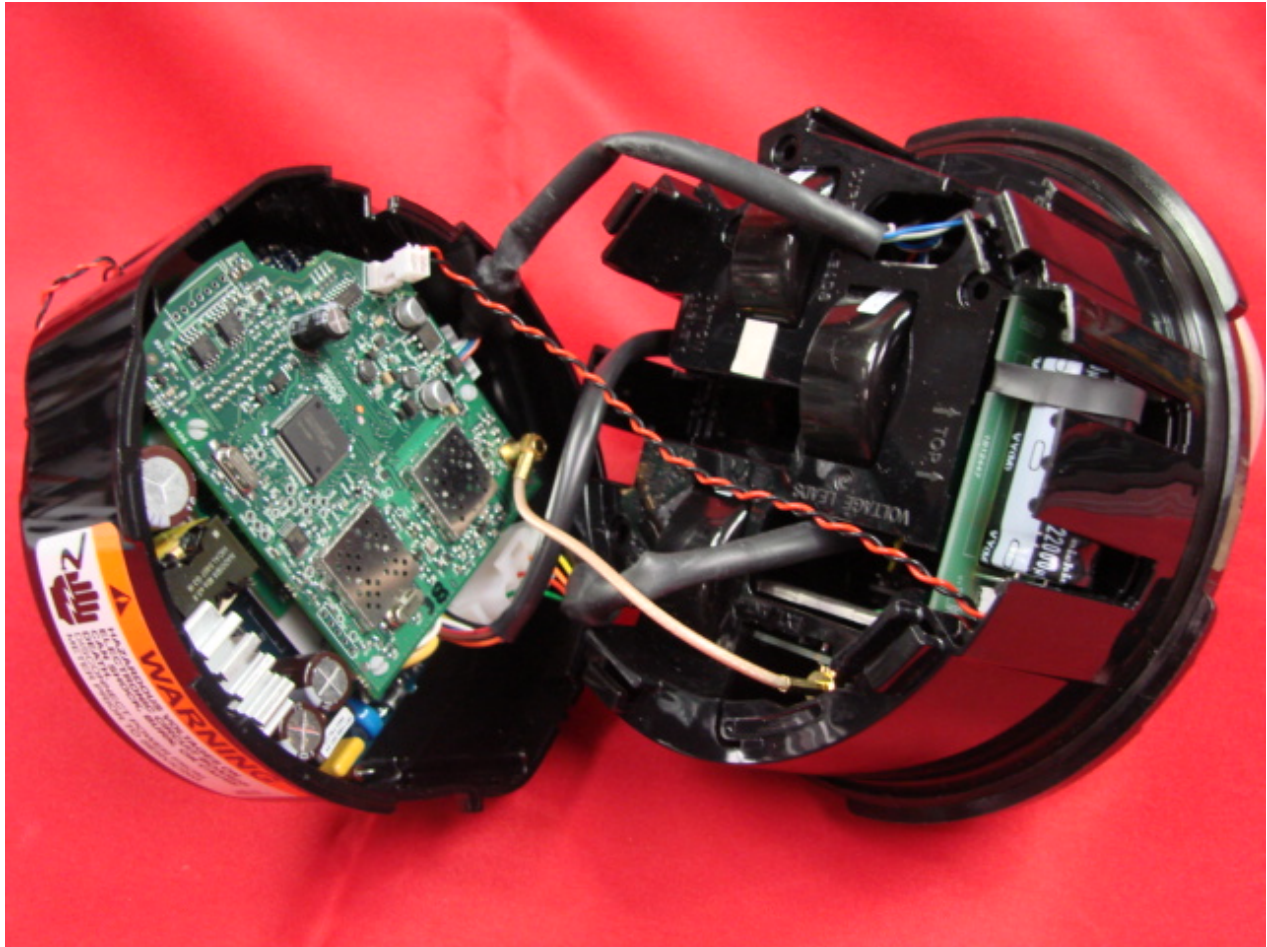


Figure 7: ILC24 (or ILC24-I) installed in host meter – for External Antenna

Figure 7 shows an ILC24 module installed in an A3 host meter and configured for external antenna. The coax shown connects the antenna isolation board to the ILC24 at J62.

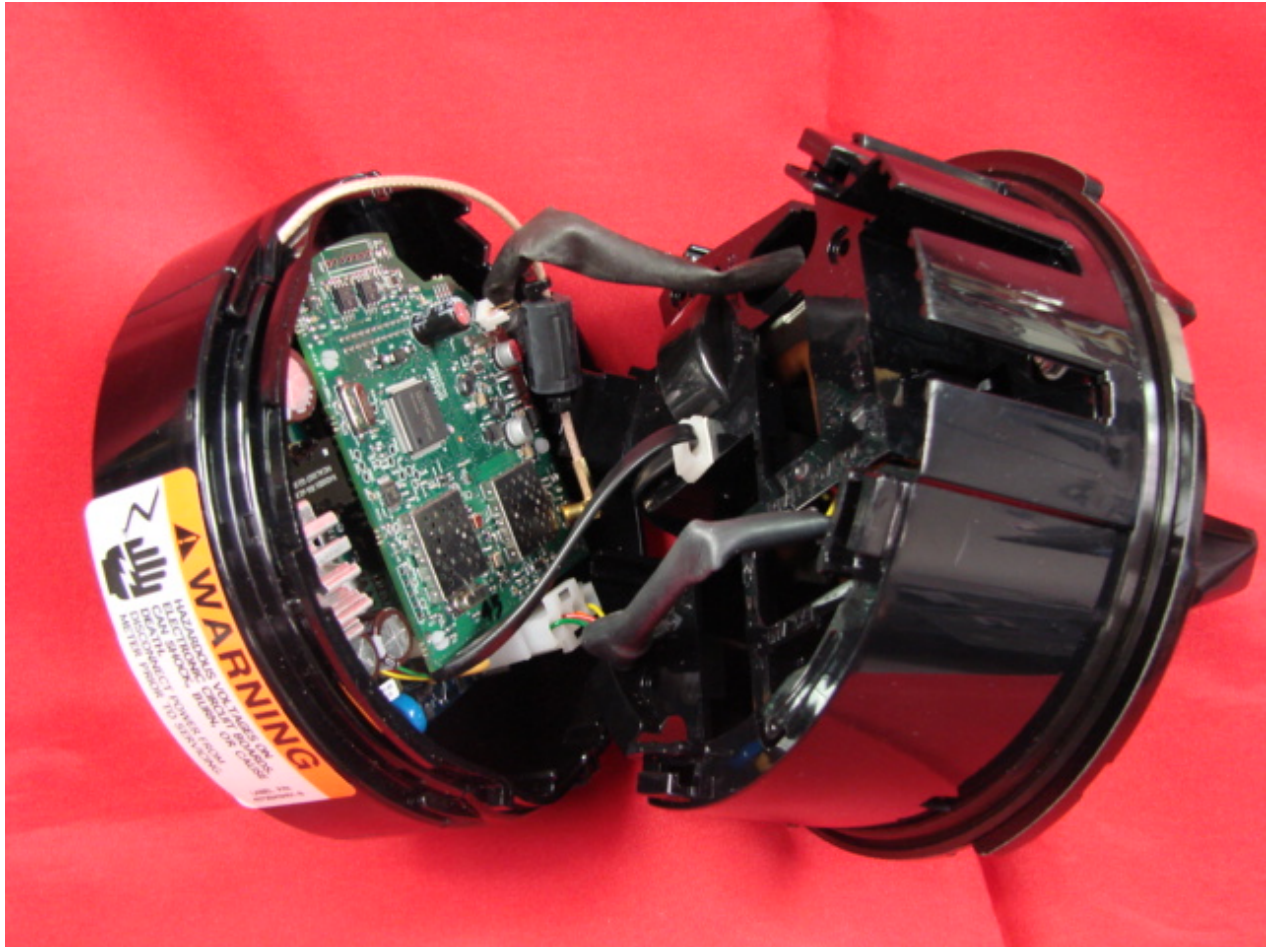


Figure 8: ILC24 (or ILC24-I) installed in host meter – for Internal Antenna

Figure 8 shows an ILC24 module installed in an A3 host meter configured for its internal antenna. The internal antenna is contained in the plastic housing on the left side where the warning label is affixed. Its coax pig tail is routed to J62 on the ILC24 module.

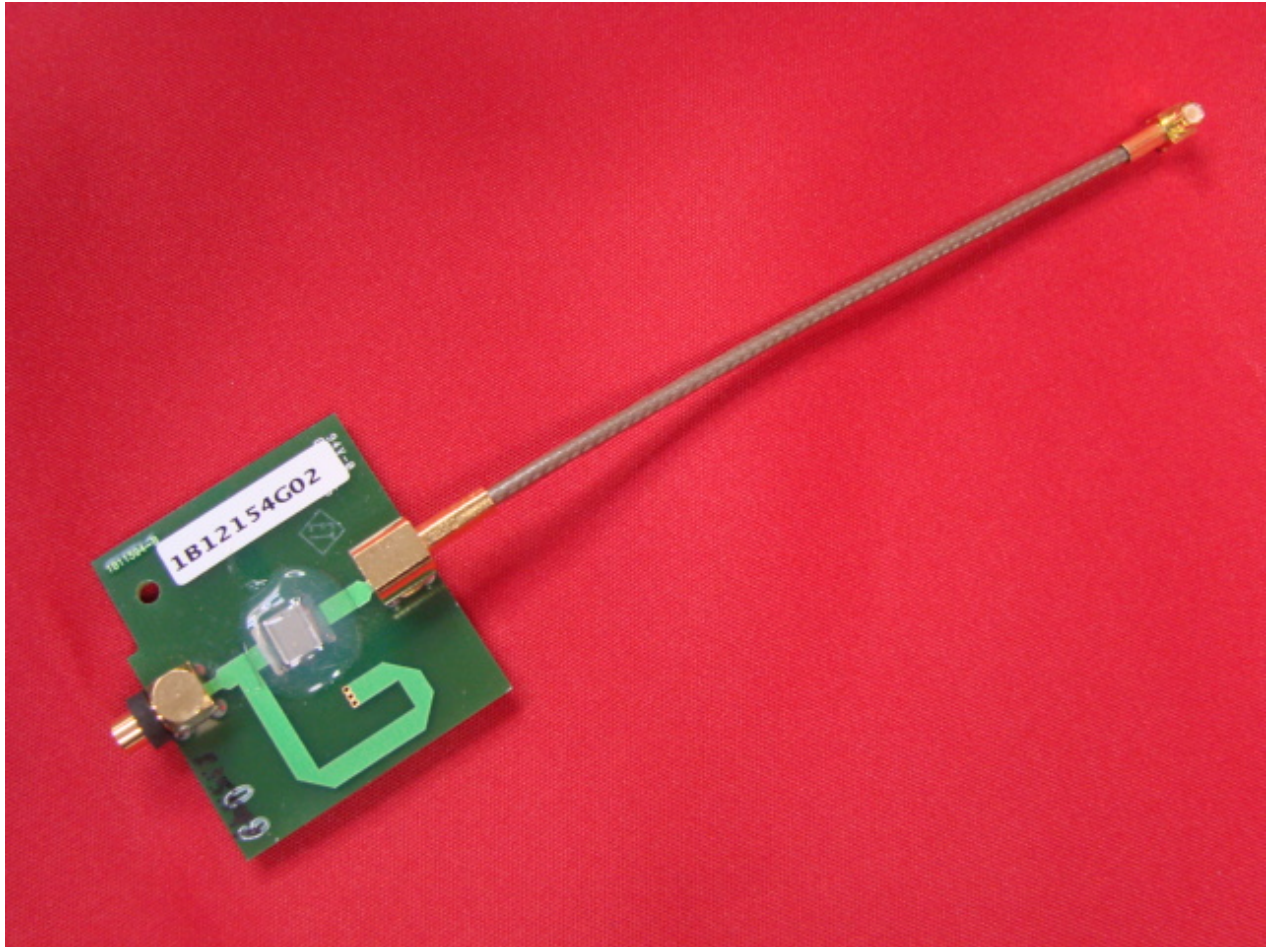


Figure 9: Antenna Isolation Board - top side

Figure 9 shows the antenna isolation board which is then installed in the A3 meter base. The coax pig tail is routed to J62 of the ILC24 module (see figure 7) while the pcb mounted connector protrudes from the bottom of the meter base so that another coax can connect that to the external antenna as shown in figures 1 and 2.

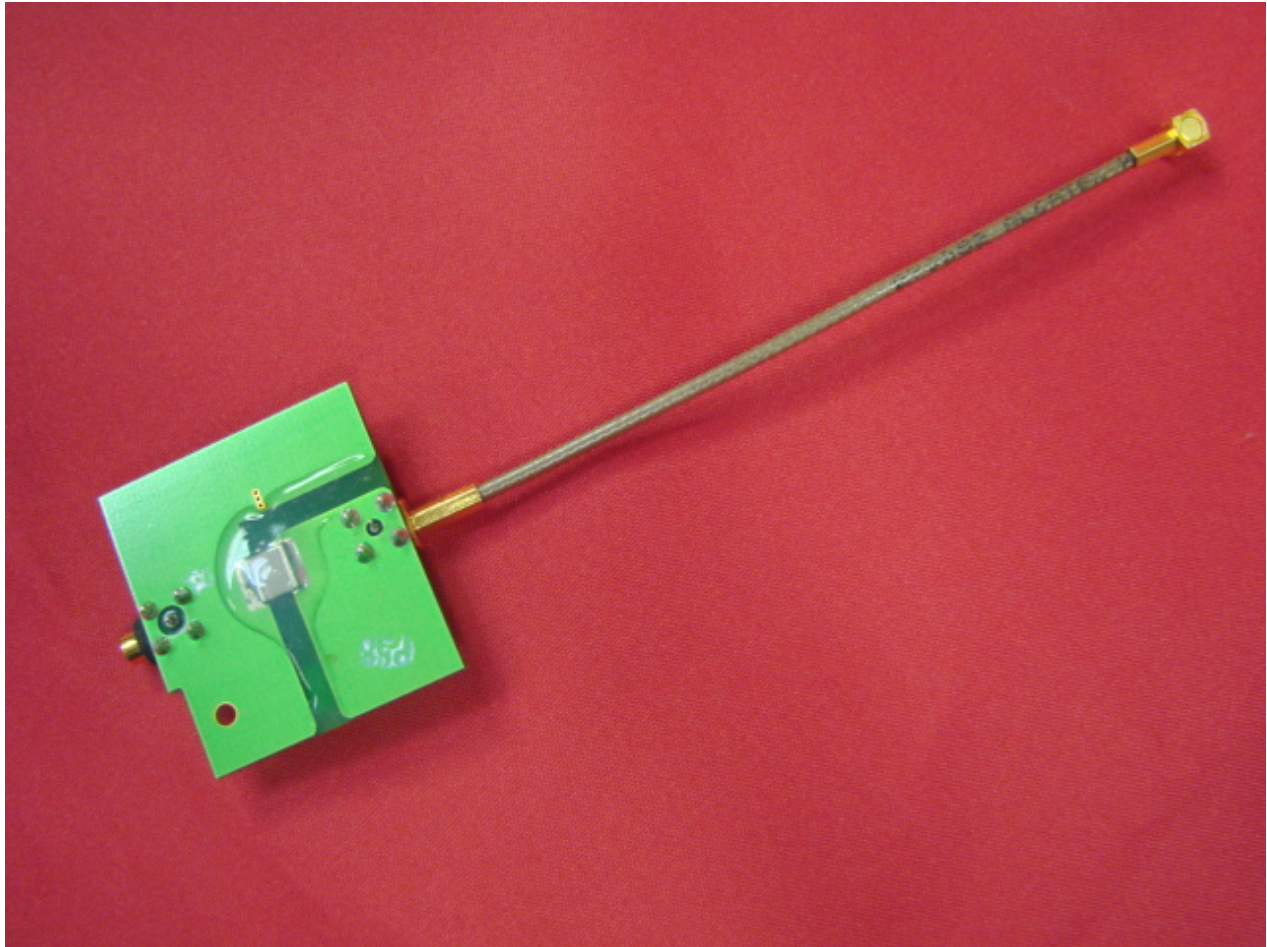


Figure 10: Antenna Isolation Board – bottom side

Figure 10 shows the bottom side of the antenna isolation board. The purpose of the isolation board is to isolate the ground braid of the coax cables from the neutral phase of the meter which can be at dangerously high potentials.