

account for variations in signal strength that may occur from time-to-time. RSSI can be measured with a terminal connected to the COM1 Port or with a HTTP browser to the LAN (Ethernet) connector. (See “*Antenna Aiming*” on Page 135 for details.)

### **5.1.4 Antenna & Feedline Selection**

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**NOTE:** The transceiver is a Professional Installation radio system and must be installed by trained professional installers, or factory trained technicians.

This text that follows is designed to aid the professional installer in the proper methods of maintaining compliance with FCC Part 15 limits and the +36 dBm or 4 watts peak E.I.R.P limit.

#### **Antennas**

The equipment can be used with a number of antennas. The exact style used depends on the physical size and layout of a system. Contact your factory representative for specific recommendations on antenna types and hardware sources.

In general, an omnidirectional antenna ([Figure 5-4](#)) is used at the Access Point station site. This provides equal coverage to all of the Remote Gateway sites.

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**NOTE:** Antenna polarization is important. If the wrong polarization is used, a signal reduction of 20 dB or more will result. Most systems using a gain-type omnidirectional antenna at the Access Point station employ vertical polarization of the signal; therefore, the remote antenna(s) must also be vertically polarized (elements oriented perpendicular to the horizon).

When required, horizontally polarized omnidirectional antennas are also available. Contact your factory representative for details.