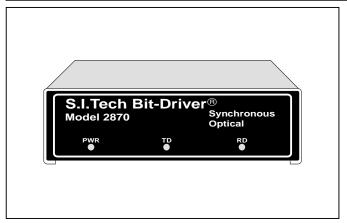


Coax to Fiber Optic Bit - Driver®



Operation Mode: Synchronous, simplex or full

duplex, 2.35 Mbps

93 ohm coaxial cable BNC Input/Output Interface:

bulkhead jack

Transmission Line Interface: 2 ST connector fiber optic

receptacles(SMA option)

Transmission Distance: 6600 ft. (2.0 Km) (5 Km option) **Transmitter Output Power:** 30 microwatts into 50 micron fiber System Wavelength: 820 nanometers (1300 nm option) Receiver Sensitivity: 3 microwatts at less than 10 -9 bit

error rate

Operating Temperature: $_0$ $^{\rm o}{\rm C}$ to $_{\rm 50}$ $^{\rm o}{\rm C}$ Metal Enclosure: $7.5" \times 7" \times 3"$

(19 X 17.8 X 7.6 cm) Weight: 3 lbs. (1.36Kg) Input Power: 110 VAC 50/60 Hz

230V Version: 2870V

Rack Mount Version: 2370 (3000 rack)

Meets FCC requirements of Class A, Part 15 Computing Devices Standard. UL and CSA Listed. Specifications subject to change without notice.

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The S.I.Tech 2870 Bit-Driver® is designed to work with 93 ohm coaxial cable (RG 62/U type) used by IBM in SNA environment. It is a ideally suited to replace coaxial cable between IBM 3274 and 3276 controllers and 3278 terminals. It can also be used between IBM 3299 multiplexer and remote multiplexer. The normal operating data rate is 2.35 Mbps.

This fiber optic Bit-Driver product eliminates many disadvantages of coax, especially EMI/RFI, high attenuation (high signal loss), limiting distance between workstations (2000 feet coax), ground loops (electrical isolation with fiber), weight, and potential lightning damage outdoors between buildings.

S.I.Tech Model 2870 is a stand alone product allowing easy change from coax to fiber: Simply disconnect the BNC connector and plug into the input/output port.

Note: SNA is IBM System Network architecture.

OPERATING DISTANCE FOR FIBER OPTIC CABLE

	Fiber Size	Attenuation	Distance	Distance
	(Microns)	dB/Km	Meters*	Feet*
10 SM** 1.0 7000 23000	62.5	4.0	2000	6600 6600 23000

* High power option available ** Single mode (1300nm) option (Check Network Timing Restrictions)

Optical unit connection: Connect the optical transmission line to the T and R receptacles. Note which cable channel goes to T or R by noting cable imprint. On the other end, reverse the connection.

Note: Some fiber types in short distance applications may overload the receiver

If other than coax cable is used, use balun (impedance matching transformer)

