

WFLN Project Evaluation Checklist

<p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>1. Does the geometric layout (equipment locations) allow a mesh configuration for the network?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FLN devices must be located in a geometrical configuration that is conducive to a strong mesh network (for example, grid or dense grouping) versus a geometric configuration that is not, such as a thin linear or large perimeter arrangement. • Locating the FPX as close to the center of the WFLN as possible helps to reduce the number of required hops.
<p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>2. Will each FLNX device be able to directly communicate with at least two other neighboring devices?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using the floor plan drawing, draw 30 ft radius circles around equipment locations. These circles should intersect two other circles to represent direct communication with those devices. <p style="text-align: center;">NOTE: You do not need to do this for the entire project. Pick a representative area (such as on one floor of a multistory building, one section of a school, etc.) to do this.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • While materials like plasterboard, sheetrock, cinderblock, and glass will only slightly reduce the WFLN signal strength, materials such as metal, wire mesh reinforced plaster, and reinforced concrete can completely prevent the signal from being successfully transmitted and/or received. Possible ways to deal with difficult obstructions include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Locate WFLN devices so they are not blocked from each other by the obstruction, such as placing FLNXs at the same height above metal lockers and cabinets. – Use FLNXs as repeaters to avoid obstructions and bridge gaps in the WFLN. – Use a hybrid WFLN to send wired communications through the obstruction to another WFLN segment using the same FLN port. Hybrid is a mixture of wired and wireless segments on the same FLN port. – Use multiple WFLNs to create wireless groupings so communications do not need to go through the obstruction.

Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>3. Can proper antenna mounting be established?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antennas must be completely vertical (pointing straight up or down). • Should be unobstructed (360° view) and have RF line-of-sight with its neighbors. • When FLNX/FPX device is mounted in a metal enclosure, use a remote mounted antenna with that device to place outside of enclosure. <p>With floor-mounted equipment (such as unit ventilators) where tampering is a concern, FLNXs may need to be mounted at ceiling level.</p>
Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>4. Can strong interference from other RF devices be avoided?</p> <p>Other devices operating in the 2.4 GHz frequency band—such as Wi-Fi access points, wireless video transponders, security cameras, etc.—and appliances such as microwave ovens, can interfere with and even prevent WFLN communications.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WFLN devices must be located at least 10 feet (3 meters) away from potentially interfering devices. <p>If it is known at what specific frequency channels non-WFLN devices are operating, then the WFLN can be set to operate at a clear frequency channel.</p>

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