UHF Narrow Band FM Low Cost multi channel radio modules

The TLC2H transmitter RLC2H receiver modules offer a low power, reliable data link in an industry-standard pin out and footprint. This makes the TLC2H/RLC2H pair ideally suited to those low power applications where existing wideband modules have insufficient range, or where low cost multi-channel operation is needed without compromising on RF specification or regulatory requirement.

Figure 1: RLC2H receiver & TLC2H transmitter

Features
- 315, 433MHz variants conforms to EN 300 220-2 and EN 301 489-3
- High performance double superhet. PLL synthesizer with TCXO
- SAW front-end filter
- Data rates up to 5 kbps for standard module
- Usable range over 500m
- Fully screened. Low profile
- Feature-rich interface (RSSI, analogue and digital baseband)
- Re-programmable via RS232 interface
- Low power requirements

Applications
- Handheld terminals
- EPOS equipment, barcode scanners
- Data loggers
- Industrial telemetry and telecommand
- In-building environmental monitoring and control
- High-end security and fire alarms
- DGPS systems
- Vehicle data up/download
- Heavy vehicle/machinery controls

Technical Summary
- Operating frequency: 314.600-315.375MHz (USA)
  433.875-434.650MHz (Europe)
  458.525-458.775MHz (UK)
- Any custom frequency on 433MHz – 435MHz
- 32 channels in 315MHz, 433MHz band
- Transmit power: +10dBm (10mW)
- Supply range: 3.1 - 15V (Transmit), 3.7 – 15V(Receive)
- Current consumption: 34mA (transmit), 18mA (receive)
- Data bit rate: 5kbps max. (standard module)
- Receiver sensitivity: -120dBm (for 12 dB SINAD)
- Serial configuration by inverted RS232 at 3V CMOS level
Figure 2: TLC2H block diagram
Pin description – TLC2H

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pin</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Vcc</td>
<td>3.1 – 15V DC power supply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>No pin</td>
<td>Not present in TLC2H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>TXD</td>
<td>DC coupled input for 3V CMOS logic. $R_{in}=47,\Omega$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>No pin</td>
<td>Not present in TLC2H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>0V</td>
<td>Ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P0/PGM</td>
<td>Parallel channel select LSB, bit 0</td>
<td>True logic (0V = low). Weak pullup to 3V; Serial frequency programming / configuration¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P1</td>
<td>Parallel channel select, bit 1</td>
<td>True logic (0V = low). Weak pullup to 3V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P2</td>
<td>Parallel channel select, bit 2</td>
<td>True logic (0V = low). Weak pullup to 3V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P3</td>
<td>Parallel channel select, bit 3</td>
<td>True logic (0V = low). Weak pullup to 3V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P4 Jumper</td>
<td>Parallel channel select MSB, bit 4</td>
<td>Jumper inserted, P4=0 (Channel 00 – Channel 15 at 50kHz step)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jumper clear, P4=1 (Channel 16 – Channel 31 at 50kHz step)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:
1. Serial programming is by an inverted, CMOS logic level, 2400 baud RS232 datastream applied to the P0 pin.
2. Parallel channel select is by 4 pin parallel input (LSB selected by a 2mm header, accessed through a hole in the can)
3. Channel select inputs have pullups (10K) to 3V internal rail. Do not exceed 3V logic levels on this port.
4. Transmitter will shutdown if Vcc falls below about 2.9v
5. TXD: logic low < 1.3V, logic high > 1.7V. TXD maximum voltage = 10V

Figure 3: TLC2H footprint (top view)
Figure 4: RLC2H block diagram
Pin description – RLC2H

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pin</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Vcc</td>
<td>DC supply (3.7V to 15V, at 18mA).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>RSSI</td>
<td>0.5V-2.5V DC level. 60dB dynamic range. 40kΩ output impedance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>0V</td>
<td>Ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>RXD</td>
<td>Open collector digital data output with internal 47kΩ pull-up to Vcc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>AF</td>
<td>600mV pk-pk audio. DC coupled, approx 0.8V bias.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| P0/PGM | Parallel channel select LSB, bit 0 | True logic (0V = low). Weak pullup to 3.5V  
Serial frequency programming / configuration ¹ |
| P1  | Parallel channel select, bit 1 | True logic (0V = low). Weak pullup to 3.5V |
| P2  | Parallel channel select, bit 2 | True logic (0V = low). Weak pullup to 3.5V |
| P3  | Parallel channel select MSB, bit 3 | True logic (0V = low). Weak pullup to 3.5V |
| Jumper | Parallel channel select Jumper | Jumper inserted, P4=0 (Channel 00 – Channel 15 at 50kHz step)  
Jumper clear, P4=1 (Channel 16 – Channel 31 at 50kHz step) |

NOTES:

1. Data recovery circuit used for RXD is not a simple ‘average and compare’ type. It is a peak sampling quasi-DC coupled design, allowing a greater than usual flexibility in data format. Maximum time between data transitions: 250ms
2. Serial programming is by a 2400 baud inverted ‘RS232’ (3V CMOS levels) datastream applied to the P0 pin. If connection to a true RS232 port is desired, then a suitable inverting level shifter / buffer (MAX232 or NPN switch transistor) is needed.
3. Parallel channel select is by a 4 pin parallel input (MSB selected by a 2mm header, accessed through a hole in the can). 3V CMOS levels should be used.
4. As supplied the frequency table is thus:

CH 00-15 314.600 – 314.975 MHz (25kHz steps) for 315MHz variant  
CH 16-31 315.000 – 315.375 MHz (25kHz steps)

CH 00-15 433.875 – 434.625 MHz (50kHz steps) for 433MHz variant  
CH 16-31 433.900 – 434.650 MHz (50kHz steps)

CH 00-15 458.525 – 458.775 MHz (25kHz steps) for 458MHz variant  
CH 16-31 458.525 – 458.775 MHz (25kHz steps)
Serial interface commands

2400 baud RS232. 8 bit data, no parity, 1 start bit, 1 or 2 stop bits.

Serial data is sent to the unit on one of the parallel channel select pins (P0). It is very important that the unit does not 'decode' switch bounce in ordinary operation as a command string, or spurious re-writing of the EEPROM will result. For this reason the user must send the 16 character string ENABLESERIALMODE to fully enable the serial command mode before sending any of the command strings listed below. Command mode is disabled on power down, or on reception of a # character.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GOCHAN aa</td>
<td>Serially select channel XX, where XX is 0 to 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOAD aa nnnnn</td>
<td>Set value of N register for channel aa, where aa is Channels 0 to 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SETPAR</td>
<td>Channel selected by 5 bit parallel inputs (4pins + jumper)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SETSER</td>
<td>Channel selected by most recent GOCHAN operation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RVALUE rrrr</td>
<td>Set value for R register</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SINGLE nnnnn</td>
<td>Set value of N for single channel operation. N value NOT stored in EEPROM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;cr&gt;</td>
<td>Process entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/</td>
<td>Clear all buffers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
<td>Disable command mode</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

aa = a two digit channel number from 00 to 31  
nnnnn = synthesizer N register value (up to 65535)  
rrrr = synthesizer R register value (up to 16383)

\[
N_{TX} = \frac{f_{RF}}{f_{Channel spacing}} = \frac{314.600MHz}{25kHz} = 12584
\]

\[
N_{RX} = \frac{f_{RF} - 21.4MHz}{f_{Channel spacing}} = \frac{314.600MHz - 21.4MHz}{25kHz} = 11728
\]

\[
N_{TX} = \frac{f_{RF}}{f_{Channel spacing}} = \frac{433.875MHz}{25kHz} = 17355 \quad R = \frac{f_{TCXO}}{f_{Channel spacing}} = \frac{13MHz}{25kHz}, \text{So } R=520
\]

\[
N_{RX} = \frac{f_{RF} - 21.4MHz}{f_{Channel spacing}} = \frac{433.875MHz - 21.4MHz}{25kHz} = 16499
\]

\[
N_{TX} = \frac{f_{RF}}{f_{Channel spacing}} = \frac{458.525MHz}{25kHz} = 18341
\]

\[
N_{RX} = \frac{f_{RF} - 21.4MHz}{f_{Channel spacing}} = \frac{458.525MHz - 21.4MHz}{25kHz} = 17485
\]

**Note:** A pause of at least 25ms must be allowed between command strings (EEPROM programming time). SINGLE mode does not store the N value in EEPROM. Therefore the unit is inoperative after a power down until either another valid SINGLE command is received, or mode is changed by a GOCHAN, SETPAR or SETSER command. SINGLE mode is intended for frequency agile applications.
TLC2H, RLC2H channels are spaced at 50kHz interval into two frequency groups. 50kHz spacing between sequential channels minimises adjacent channel interference. P4 jumper link determines which frequency group is selected.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Channel Jumper P4 inserted</th>
<th>315MHz variant</th>
<th>433MHz variant</th>
<th>458MHz variant</th>
<th>Channel Jumper P4 removed</th>
<th>315MHz variant</th>
<th>433MHz variant</th>
<th>458MHz variant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>314.600</td>
<td>433.875</td>
<td>458.525</td>
<td></td>
<td>315.000</td>
<td>433.900</td>
<td>458.525</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>314.625</td>
<td>433.925</td>
<td>458.550</td>
<td></td>
<td>315.025</td>
<td>433.950</td>
<td>458.550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>314.650</td>
<td>433.975</td>
<td>458.575</td>
<td></td>
<td>315.050</td>
<td>434.000</td>
<td>458.575</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>314.675</td>
<td>434.025</td>
<td>458.600</td>
<td></td>
<td>315.075</td>
<td>434.050</td>
<td>458.600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>314.700</td>
<td>434.075</td>
<td>458.625</td>
<td></td>
<td>315.100</td>
<td>434.100</td>
<td>458.625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>314.725</td>
<td>434.125</td>
<td>458.650</td>
<td></td>
<td>315.125</td>
<td>434.150</td>
<td>458.650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>314.750</td>
<td>434.175</td>
<td>458.675</td>
<td></td>
<td>315.150</td>
<td>434.200</td>
<td>458.675</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>314.775</td>
<td>434.225</td>
<td>458.700</td>
<td></td>
<td>315.175</td>
<td>434.250</td>
<td>458.700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>314.800</td>
<td>434.275</td>
<td>458.725</td>
<td></td>
<td>315.200</td>
<td>434.300</td>
<td>458.725</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>314.825</td>
<td>434.325</td>
<td>458.750</td>
<td></td>
<td>315.225</td>
<td>434.350</td>
<td>458.750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>314.850</td>
<td>434.375</td>
<td>458.775</td>
<td></td>
<td>315.250</td>
<td>434.400</td>
<td>458.775</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>314.875</td>
<td>434.425</td>
<td>458.775</td>
<td></td>
<td>315.275</td>
<td>434.450</td>
<td>458.775</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>314.900</td>
<td>434.475</td>
<td>458.775</td>
<td></td>
<td>315.300</td>
<td>434.500</td>
<td>458.775</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>314.925</td>
<td>434.525</td>
<td>458.775</td>
<td></td>
<td>315.325</td>
<td>434.550</td>
<td>458.775</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>314.950</td>
<td>434.575</td>
<td>458.775</td>
<td></td>
<td>315.350</td>
<td>434.600</td>
<td>458.775</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>314.975</td>
<td>434.625</td>
<td>458.775</td>
<td></td>
<td>315.375</td>
<td>434.650</td>
<td>458.775</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Condensed specifications

**Frequency**  
314.600-315.375MHz (USA)  
433.875-434.675MHz (Europe)  
458.525-458.775MHz (UK)  
(custom variants on 433MHz – 435MHz)

- **Peak FM deviation**: ±3kHz on 25kHz channel spacing variant  
- **Frequency stability**: ±1.5kHz  
- **Channel spacing**: 25kHz or 12.5kHz  
- **Number of channels**: 32 channels selected via RS232 interface  
  or 2 x 16 groups by parallel port

**Operating temperature**: -10 ºC to +60 ºC (Storage -30 ºC to +70 ºC)

**Spurious radiations**: Compliant with ETSI EN 300 220-2 and EN 301 489-3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Transmitter</strong></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output power</strong></td>
<td>+10dBm (10mW) ±1dB (1mW or 5mW by special order)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TX on switching time</strong></td>
<td>50ms from power up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Modulation type</strong></td>
<td>FSK (F3D)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TX modulation bandwidth</strong></td>
<td>DC – 5kHz (3V CMOS compatible)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Adjacent channel TX power</strong></td>
<td>&lt;-37dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TX spurious</strong></td>
<td>&lt;-45dBm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Supply</strong></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Voltage</strong></td>
<td>3.1V – 15V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current</strong></td>
<td>34mA nominal transmit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Inputs</strong></td>
<td>analogue, data (CMOS/TTL compatible)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size</strong></td>
<td>37 x 27 x 8mm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Interface</strong></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>User</strong></td>
<td>3pin 0.2” pitch molex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Channel</strong></td>
<td>4pin 0.1” pitch molex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RF</strong></td>
<td>2pin 3mm pitch</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Recommended PCB hole size**: 1.2mm

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Receiver</strong></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sensitivity</strong></td>
<td>-120dBm for 12 dB SINAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>image / spurious / adjacent channel</strong></td>
<td>&lt;-60dB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Blocking</strong></td>
<td>&lt;-85dB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LO re-radiation</strong></td>
<td>&lt;-60dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Supply</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Voltage</strong></td>
<td>3.7V – 15V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current</strong></td>
<td>18mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outputs</strong></td>
<td>RSSI, audio, data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size</strong></td>
<td>50 x 30 x 10mm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Interface</strong></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>User</strong></td>
<td>5pin 0.1” pitch molex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Channel</strong></td>
<td>4pin 0.1” pitch molex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RF</strong></td>
<td>2pin 0.1” pitch molex</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Recommended PCB hole size**: 1.2mm

| **Power on to valid audio** | 28ms |
| **Power on to stable data out (50:50 mark / space)** | 50ms |
| **Maximum time between data transitions** | 250ms |

**Notes:**
When RX is on and a transmitter keys up, again a 50ms period is required to stabilise data output mark/space. i.e. allow at least 50ms of preamble
RX Received Signal Strength Indicator (RSSI)

The RLC2H has wide range RSSI that measures the strength of an incoming signal over a range of 60dB or more. This allows assessment of link quality and available margin and is useful when performing range tests.

The output on pin 2 of the module has a standing DC bias of up to 0.4V with no signal, rising to 2.5V at maximum indication (RF input levels of -40dBm and above). \( \Delta V_{\text{min-max}} \) is typically 2V and is largely independent of standing bias variations. Output impedance is 40k\( \Omega \). Pin 2 can drive a 100\( \mu \)A meter directly, for simple monitoring.

\[ \text{Figure 6: RSSI level with respect to received RF level at RLC2H antenna pin} \]

Antenna requirements

Three types of integral antenna are recommended and approved for use with the module:

A) **Whip**  
This is a wire, rod, PCB track or combination connected directly to RF pin of the module. Optimum total length is 16.4cm (1/4 wave @ 433MHz). Keep the open circuit (hot) end well away from metal components to prevent serious de-tuning. Whips are ground plane sensitive and will benefit from internal 1/4 wave earthed radial(s) if the product is small and plastic cased.

B) **Helical**  
Wire coil, connected directly to RF pin, open circuit at other end. This antenna is very efficient given it’s small size (20mm x 4mm dia.). The helical is a high Q antenna, trim the wire length or expand the coil for optimum results. The helical de-tunes badly with proximity to other conductive objects.

C) **Loop**  
A loop of PCB track tuned by a fixed or variable capacitor to ground at the ‘hot’ end and fed from RF pin at a point 20% from the ground end. Loops have high immunity to proximity de-tuning.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* whip</td>
<td>* helical</td>
<td>* loop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ultimate performance</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Easy of design set-up</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immunity proximity effects</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Range open ground to similar antenna</td>
<td>500m</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The antenna choice and position directly controls the system range. Keep it clear of other metal in the system, particularly the ‘hot’ end. The best position by far, is sticking out the top of the product. This is often not desirable for practical/ergonomic reasons thus a compromise may need to be reached. If an internal antenna must be used, try to keep it away from other metal components, particularly large ones like transformers, batteries and PCB tracks/earth plane. The space around the antenna is as important as the antenna itself.

![Antenna types diagram]

**A. Helical antenna**

0.5 mm enameled copper wire
close wound on 3.2 mm diameter former

433 MHz = 24 turns

**B. Loop antenna**

Feed point 15% to 25% of total loop length
track width = 1mm

4 to 10 cm² inside area

**C. Whip antenna**

433 MHz = 16.4 cm total from RF pin.

**Figure 7: Antenna types**

## Variants and ordering information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Frequency band</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TLC2H-315-5</td>
<td>Transmitter</td>
<td>314.600-315.375MHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RLC2H-315-5</td>
<td>Receiver</td>
<td>314.600-315.375MHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TLC2H-433-5</td>
<td>Transmitter</td>
<td>433.875-434.650MHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RLC2H-433-5</td>
<td>Receiver</td>
<td>433.875-434.650MHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TLC2H-458-5</td>
<td>Transmitter</td>
<td>458.525-458.775MHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RLC2H-458-5</td>
<td>Receiver</td>
<td>458.525-458.775MHz</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other variants can be supplied to individual customer requirements at frequencies from 433MHz to 435MHz and/or optimised for specific data speeds and formats. Please consult the Sales Department for further information.
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The Intrastat commodity code for all our modules is: 8542 6000.

R&TTE Directive

After 7 April 2001 the manufacturer can only place finished product on the market under the provisions of the R&TTE Directive. Equipment within the scope of the R&TTE Directive may demonstrate compliance to the essential requirements specified in Article 3 of the Directive, as appropriate to the particular equipment. Further details are available on The Office of Communications (Ofcom) web site:

http://www.ofcom.org.uk/radiocomms/ifi/

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