## RC- WIRELESS STACK LIGHTS



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## Wireless Stack Lights and Controls

Stack-Light.com offers a variety of wireless products. This line is designed to be configurable for your unique application. The wireless units are all built to work together so you can build a system that works for your project. You can start with a simple light and remote and additional devices can be added to your system in the future. In the simplest system would be a light and a remote paired to work together. In a more advanced application, there could be multiple transmitters controlling a single light. Lights can be activated by a PLC or even a piece of industrial machinery using I/O. The Stack-Light Commander program can be added to make it possible to see the status and to control the devices remotely with a windows-based computer.

Stack-Light's wireless products use a 2.4 Ghz mesh network. The mesh network extends and strengthens the wireless signal. The Range is 100-125 feet depending on the environment. Repeaters or other wireless devices can be added to the system to reach longer distances. Adding lights or other wireless devices to the network makes the network more robust. The messaging between the wireless devices finds the strongest path and will adapt as signal strength changes. The RC units use their own wireless network and do not require the use of your faculties Wi-Fi. This solves security issues and makes implementation simpler.


## Team / Network Concept

The RC Wireless system is designed around the concept of Networks and Teams.
Up to 30 devices can be on one Network (NI). All of the devices on a single network will belong to the same Mesh. They can work independently while using the mesh to make the system more robust and extending the range of each device. Multiple networks can be used within the same facility.

Teams allow devices to be paired and synchronized. Multiple teams can be on the same mesh network. This lets you have multiple lights and remotes working independently throughout your facility while benefiting from the power of the mesh network.

## RC-SL60 Wireless Stack Light



The RC-SL60 Light is the basic building block of the RC Stack-Light system. This light can be configured with 1-5 colors. They can be configured to have the lights flashing our steady. They have a built-in buzzer than can be enabled or not.

These can be ordered with or without built in buttons. The RC-SL60C comes with buttons that can control itself and other devices. For instance, an application could have multiple RC lights controlled by a single push of a button. All the lights that are part of the team would be synchronized to display the same light status. Other Lights could be on the same mesh network and work independently. The ability to have separate teams makes the system flexible.

## RC-M Wireless Remotes



The RC-M Wireless Remotes are used to trigger the Wireless lights. The transmitters can be configured in a variety of combinations. Multiple transmitters can be used to turn on/off a single light, or many lights can be controlled my one transmitter. This flexibility allows you to set up a wireless system that works for your specific application. Each transmitter comes with LED's that are synchronized with the wireless lights they control. This feature lets the transmitters act as a $2^{\text {nd }}$ stack light and makes it possible to know the status of a light that may be located out of the line of sight.

The remotes can also be ordered as a battery powered version. The RC-B Remotes are designed for applications where power is not available. These units use AAA batteries for power. The batteries can last a year or more based on use. These units go into a sleep mode when not in use to preserve battery, they awake instantaneously when a button is pushed and send a signal to activate a light. Since these units have a sleep mode, they do not act as a repeater or add to the robustness of the mesh network. They also come without LEDS to preserve battery life. These can be ideals for applications where power is not available, and a powered remote will not work.

## RC-IO Wireless Inputs/Outputs



The RC-IO units are used to trigger a light with a PLC, an existing piece of machinery or your own switches. The RC-IO can be ordered in a variety of configurations based on your specific needs. These can have up to 6 inputs and 6 outputs.

These can be used in a variety of ways. RC-IO unit might be attached to an Injection Molding Machine and could trigger a light located in a Maintenance Technicians office.

The RC-IO devices can be used to control other devices not made by Stack-Light. For instance, the inputs from one RC-IO unit could be attached to your own switch and the outputs form another RC-IO unit could be tied to buzzer in another room. This would allow you to control the buzzer remotely.

## RC-R <br> Wireless Repeater



The RC-R unit is used to extend the range and make the wireless system more robust. In a situation where two units are more than 100 feet away a repeater may be necessary to extend the range. These repeaters can also be used to strengthen the signal between units that may be located on the other side of walls or obstacles that can block the signal. All wireless units act as repeaters except for a battery powered units.

## RC-COM Stack Light Commander Gateway

The RC-COM Commander is a powerful tool that can enable your Wireless system to show the status your devices on a large Bingo Board monitor or in an office. The devices can be setup into teams and can be turned on and off using the Commander program.


The Stack light commander program come installed on a gateway that is connected through a USB port onto windows-based computers. Each Commander can detect and track the status of up to 30 Wireless devices at a time. Multiple Commander programs can be running at the same time.


There are two ways to see the status of the system with the commander program. The Bingo Board is ideal for use with a Large Monitor hanging in a factory or in a control room. It can also be used on a manager's or maintenance person's desktop computer. The Bingo board adjusts for the number of lights in the system and the number of levels on each light.


The names of each wireless device can be changed to fit your application.
The second way to view the status of the wireless devices is with the Map module. Enabling the Map feature makes it easy to display the lights and their status as they relate to your facility. This is easily done by loading a drawing of your facility's layout into the program.


The wireless devices can be positioned on your facilities map and locked into place.
Multiple commander programs can be running at the same time. This allows for the status of a facility to be viewed at more than one location.

## Example Applications:

Stack-Lights Wireless system is designed to be Flexible and easy to configure. Below you will find several typical arrangements.

## One Light One Transmitter



In the simplest application there would be a Remote and a Light that both share a network (NI) and be on the same team. A system might have many sets of these units that share a network but are on different teams. If the units are programmed to be on different teams, they will share the mesh network but operate independently.

## One Light Multiple Transmitters



In this application several different transmitters can be programmed to control a single light. Allofthese units would be on the same network and team. The transmitters have LEDS that are synchronized with the status of the light. Any transmitter can change the status of all the LEDs and the light.

## One Transmitter Multiple Lights



In this application a single transmitter would control multiple lights. All these lights and the transmitters would share a network and be on the same team.

## RC-IO Transmitter with Multiple Lights



In this application a PLC, machine or external switches could be used to instruct the transmitter to turn on and off multiple lights. This arrangement is often used on automated machinery or CNC machinery where the light needs to be viewed out of the line of sight of the machinery. The RC-IO comes with a cord set with flying leads. These can be wired through dry contacts to activate the lights wirelessly.

The examples shown are just a few of the ways that Stack-Lights wireless system can be configured. All the wireless units are designed to work together. Extra lights, Remotes or repeaters can be added as needed.

## Flexibility for the Future

Every device is assigned to a Team when it is built. This is done by setting the Node $(\mathrm{NI})$ attribute in the wireless module. This setting is programmed into the chip at StackLight.com. However, you can change your devices Team at your facility through an IOS, Android app or with the Stack-Light commander program. This gives you the flexibility to add additional devices to your system in the future. It also makes it possible for you to reconfigure your existing systems.

## Phone App - Configuration

To switch a device from one Team to another you will need to install the Digi Xbee App to an iPhone or Android phone.


Once you have the App installed on your phone you can see all the Stack-Light wireless devices within Bluetooth in the App. The Bluetooth range is normally about (100-300 ft). Once you open the App you may see a variety of blue tooth devices (Printers speakers, Computers etc.) that are not associated with the Stack-Light products.


You can filter for the Stack light products using the filter feature located at the bottom of the App. Most Stack-Light products will start with RC or Light. Find the device that you want to change in the list of Bluetooth devices. Select the device to change from the list. The password for Stack-Light devices is set to 49424942 at the factory.

## Changing Networks

The Networking settings give you the ability to move devices between Networks and Teams. Adding a device to a network is done in the Networking settings. Each device that is in the network becomes part of that networks Mesh. In some instances, it may be beneficial to have separate networks running in the same building. For instance, if there are two system of lights That work independent of each other but are on the edge of the networks range, it could be best to establish two networks. This prevents the two systems from looking for each other and wasting bandwidth. We recommend no more than 30 devices per network. If you need more than 30 devices. You can run multiple networks within the same facility.

|  | Device Informati... Options |
| :---: | :---: |
| Device Information |  |
| DN | Nam Light-demo_1 <br> e: <br> MAC: 0013A20041FCD7EF <br> FW: XB3-24 - Digi XBee3 DigiMesh 2.4 TH 300D |
| Device Configuration |  |
| \% Networking |  |
| \% Addressing |  |
| \% Security |  |
| \% SRP Authentication |  |
| \% RF Interfacing |  |
| Sleep Settings |  |
| MicroPython Options |  |
| 突 File System Options |  |
| \% Bluetooth Options |  |
| API Configuration |  |
| ふ UAR | Interface |



1. Find the device to be changed in the App.
2. Enter the Password Default (49424942).
3. Select Networking.
4. Change the Network Pan ID (ID) setting to the desired Mesh Network.
5. Save the settings.
6. Reset the device in the App or cycle power to the device.
7. The device should start slowly blinking. Once it has joined the network it will blink quickly and then stop blinking.
8. Test the Unit.

## Changing a Device Team

The Node Identifier ( NI ) variable is used to define the Team number. All the characters located to the left of the underscore are used to identify the device by Bluetooth and are not counted as part of the Team number. For instance, the device shown in the image below has a (NI) equal to Light-demo_1. This unit would be on Team 1. When searching for the device in the app with Bluetooth the device would be displayed as Light-demo.


1. Install Digi Xbee App
2. Find the device to be changed in the list.
3. Access the devices with the password 49424942
4. Identify the ( NI ) of Team you wish to add wireless device to
5. Change (NI) of device to be added to match (NI) of Team to be joined. *only change characters to right of "_" Underscore.
6. Unplug the device or reset it in the App.
7. The device should start slowly blinking. Once it has joined the network it will blink quickly and then stop blinking.
8. Test the Unit.

## Stack Light Wireless Specifications

Stack-Light's wireless system uses the Zigbee communication protocol and operates in the 2.4 GHz band. These modules operate in a self-healing mesh topology (Figure 1).

| Radio Specifications |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Specification | Value |
| Indoor/urban range | Up to 200 feet |
| Outdoor RF line-of-sight range | Up to 2000 feet |
| RF Transmit power output (maximum) | $6.3 \mathrm{~mW}(+8 \mathrm{dBm})$ |
| BLE power output | $6.3 \mathrm{~mW}(+8 \mathrm{dBm})$ |
| RF data rate | $250,000 \mathrm{~b} / \mathrm{s}$ |
| Receiver sensitivity | -103 dBm |
| Supported network topologies | Point-to-point, point-to-multipoint, peer-to- <br> peer, and Digi Mesh |
| Number of channels | 16 Direct sequence channels |
| Interface immunity | Direct Sequence Spread Spectrum (DSSS) |
| Channels | 11 to 26 |
| Addressing options | PAN ID and addresses, cluster IDs and <br> endpoints (optional) |
| FCC compliance | Part 15 Subpart B |

Figure 1
This mesh topology allows a device to send messages a much farther distance than they normally could do on their own. This also allows for a much more reliable network due to the mesh being able to heal when a device fails or reroute a message when a faster route is available.


## Interface Module

The interface module is a printed circuit board that provides power and electrical isolation to the Wireless radio chip. There are two versions of the modules: 24 V and battery versions. Both modules support the same radio and operate in much the same fashion. However, the battery modules will sleep when not in operation to save battery power.

Each device contains intelligent microprocessor code that maintains a healthy link between all the devices in the network. A device will send a heartbeat message every 20 seconds to ensure that its pairing with other devices remains intact. The code also handles button presses on the push button units that send the button press to the stack light, activating the corresponding light. This is a very low bandwidth network since messages are sent very infrequently. This prevents unwanted interference with other devices on the 2.4 GHz band like Wi-Fi routers, cell phones and Bluetooth devices.

## Fixture Operating Specifications

|  | 24V | Battery |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Power supply voltage | 108-132VAC | 3-5.5VDC |
| Input power | < 1W | $<350 \mathrm{~mW}$ (active) |
|  |  | < 15uW (sleep) |
| Operating Temperature | -20 to 65C | 0 to 40C |
| Interface Board Specs |  |  |
| Input Specifications |  |  |
| No. of Inputs | 6 | 5 |
| Input Voltage Range | 21-28VDC | 3-5.5VDC |
| Output Specifications |  |  |
| No. of outputs | 6 | 5 |
| Output Type | NPN/PNP | NPN/PNP |
| Output voltage range | 0-60V | 0-60V |
| Output current max | 400mA | 400mA |
| Radio Specification |  |  |
| Operating Frequency | ISM 2.4-2.4835 GHz |  |
| FCC Approval | United States (FCC Part 15.247) |  |
| FCC ID | FCC ID: MCQ-XBEE3 |  |
| Range (indoor) | Up to 90m (300 ft) |  |
| Range (outdoor line of site) | Up to 3200m (2 mi) |  |
| RF transmit power max | 79 mW (+19 dBm) |  |
| BLE transmit power | $6.3 \mathrm{~mW}(+8 \mathrm{dBm})$ |  |

## Stack Light Commander

The Stack Light Commander program can be used to view the status of your wireless devices on a windows-based computer. This can be used on a desktop computer or attached to an overhead monitor.

Set up for Stack-Light Commander (SLC)
Download and install Stack-Light Commander

Stack-Light.com https://stack-light.com/products/stack-light-commander

See How it works for yourself.

## DEMO VERSION

## Download the Free Demo Program for Windows

Computers here

Once the gateway is installed, SLC will convert from a demo version to an operational version.
Once SLC is installed and the gateway is plugged into a USB port. Search for the gate way.


Once the Gateway is found, the gateway's MAC address, Bluetooth Mac address and Pan ID information will be populated.

Now find the wireless devices. It important to know how many wireless devices you have. In our case we have 10 wireless devices. Once the discover devices button is clicked, the gateway will search for all the wireless devices that share the same Network (PAN ID)


On the screen below you will see that the commander found all 10 devices. If less than 10 were found, you would click yes when asked to keep searching.


Since all 10 devices were found click no. The gateway will pull in the data for the 10 devices and populate the Bingo Board.


The Bingo Board shows the 10 wireless devices. In this case each device is on a different team. If we click the bingo light, we can turn the corresponding wireless lights on and off using the SLC program. We can also see the lights on the SLC program turn on and off as the wireless device buttons are pushed.

To set the program up to fit our project lets go to the Devices Page.


We can see that all 10 devices are on a different team. In this configuration all the devices would operate independently of one another. If one light is turned on the other lights are not affected.


Here we can configure set up teams and rename the devices to work for our project. The columns can be sorted by clicking in the column header. Also hovering in the column header will cause a description of what column. This is especially helpful when we get to the light configuration setup.


We will rename the devices and assign them to teams. But first we will Identify the devices using the ID Button. When the ID button is pushed it will cause the device to blink for 15 seconds. Use this feature to identify which device is being changed and to prevent changing the wrong device.


In the example below we have renamed the devices and set up three sperate teams.


Once these changes are made in SLC. We will need to write the changes to the wireless devices. Click the Select All check box at the bottom of the page and then click Write Data. You will be prompted for a password. The password is set at $\underline{4942}$ at the factory. You can change it to your own password.


The devices will be programmed with the new settings and a prompt to rescan the devices will pop up. Go back to settings and rescan the devices. This will reload the SLC program with the updated configuration. The Bingo Board will now show three teams.


The teams can be renamed and drug into the position that works best for your project. The names on the Bingo Board are only for visual reference. The teams retain their numbers 1,2 \& 3 on the device page.


Now the devices in each team will be synchronized. For instance, if we turn on any yellow light in Team 1, All of the yellow light in Team 1 will turn on. Teams 2 and 3 will not be affected.

## TEAM 1



## TEAM 2



## TEAM 3



Now let's explore the Light Config Column. This column is for advanced use. It is used to set up how the outputs for each device function. Each device has 6 outputs. In our case we have set 5 of 6 outputs set to active (999990). The $6^{\text {th }}$ output has a zero in its place which means that it has been disabled in the software.

Standard Output Wiring
1 - Red light
2 - Yellow Light
3 - Green Light
4 - Blue Light
5 - White Light
6 - Empty

## Output Configuration



SLC uses the Light Config information to show how many lights are on a device. Since we have five 9's in the light config column the Bingo Board will display 5 lights for each Team. This means we have a Red, Yellow, Green, Blue and White Light. If we were only using a three-level light, we would program the lights to Light Config to be 999000. This would cause the Bingo Board to only show three lights for each team.


The Andon Column is used to identify the device type and to program how the outputs function.

## Defining Device Type

LY Parameter

| Type | Description | Abbreviation |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Gateway | PC connected device that receives all messages from <br> the network. Group must $=0$ | G |
| Remote | Remote Control | P |
| Stack Light | 1-5 lights with buzzer | S |
| Combo | Stack Light with Buttons | C |
| Andon | Pull chain type Andon device. One input and one <br> output | A |
| Repeater | Used to bridge a gap in network communications. <br> Only relays messages | R |

Table 1. - Device Type

| Type | Description | Abbreviation |
| :--- | :--- | :---: |
| Toggle | Device does not know system light states. <br> Toggles existing state of light | T |
| Momentary | Device turns the light on while button is held | M |
| Negate | Device negates the existing state | N |
| Independent | Only one light (Output) on at a time | I |

Table 2. - Button Behavior

| Type | Description | Abbreviation |
| :--- | :--- | :---: |
| Rank | Rank of device. $0=$ highest rank. Lower rank <br> device cannot turn off higher rank device <br> unless all lower ranked devices are off. <br> Higher ranked devices. Cannot be used in <br> 'Independent' mode. | $0-9$ |

Table 3. - Rank


The first position is set at the factory as " P " It is used for special functions and rarely would be changed. The $2^{\text {nd }}$ position controls how the outputs function. The $3^{\text {rd }}$ position sets up a hierarchy for which device can control another device. We advise calling Stack-Light.com before changing these settings.

All the wireless devices use chips made by Digi International. They have been programmed by Stack-Light.com. The Version column shows which revision number for the software.


## Lock Bingo Board

Once the devices are programed and named, you can lock the settings with the Lock Screen Controls check box. This will prevent any changes from being made without using the password.

## Lock Bingo Board

The Bingo Board can be used to turn the wireless lights on and off. To disable this feature, check the Lock Bingo Board box.

## Cycle between Bingo and Map Views

For SLC programs with the Map feature installed, it is possible to toggle between the Map screen and the Bingo Board screen at a set interval. Clicking the check box will activate this feature and the interval can be set in seconds.


## Save Config

Once the SLC program is setup, the Save Config button will retain the settings and automatically reload them when the program is reopened.

## Load Config

Multiple config files can be saved and reloaded. This config file can be copied to other computers that have a gateway and SLC program installed. This makes it easy to mirror the setup from computer to computer. It also makes it possible to have multiple configurations and to switch between them.


## Upgrade

The standard version of the SLC comes with the Bingo Board installed. The Map modulecan be purchased separately and added later. To add the Map module, click the upgrade button and enter a code that will be emailed to you.

Once the upgrade is complete the Map module will be available. This makes it possible to add a facility map to the commander program. Images can be loaded as pdf, jpg, png, gif, tif and bmp files.


Click the Load Image button and select an image.


The wireless devices will be displayed on the left-hand side of the screen. These can be dragged and dropped to match their location in the facility. You can hover over the lights on the map and see the team's and device's name.


You may not want to move all the devices onto the map. In this case we do not need to move the remotes onto the Map. We will only move the lights. The Map feature is a good way to see the status of a facility quickly.

Once the lights are positioned go back to the settings page, lock the screen controls, and save the configuration. The Map will auto load with these settings in the future.

At Stack-Light.com we are here to help should you need it. Tech Support can be reached at (678) 288-9678

## Flashing - Steady - Buzzer Control

## Dip Switch Settings on SL60 Stack-Lights

DipSwitch


ON - Buzz On or Off
INC - Volume Low or High
BU - Buzz Pulse or Solid
W - White Light Flash or Solid
C- Blue Light Flash or Solid
G-GreenLightFlashorSolid
Y-YellowLightFlashorSolid R-
RedLightFlashorSolid


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