# Just Add B Power

citable Selial over	IP
peration Mode:	
Type 1 - Dumb	Redirection: (Recommended)
Any RS232 sent t	to a Transmitter is sent out all connected Receivers' RS232
Type 2 - Guest	Mode:
TELNET directly t	o port 6752. Gives discrete 2-way RS232 access when TX/RX are linked
Type 3 - CLI Ac	ccess:
Advanced comm	and-line access. Requires significant programming.
For advanced pro	ogrammers ONLY.
audrate Setting for Baudrate:	<b>9</b> 500 <b>T</b>
Data bits:	8
Parity:	None
	1

# SERIAL OVER IP

# **Revised 2017-03-27**

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# **Operational Modes**

There are 3 Operational Modes of Just Add Power devices. Each provides a different method of connection and functionality.

### **Type 1 – Dumb Redirection**



Type 1 RS232 is 2-way, so the RS232 Sender and Responder can be on opposite sides.

### Features

- 2-directional
- Pass-through commands will to go all possible devices
- Requires RS232 cable on sending and responding ends
- Does **NOT** require a switch works in point-to-point situations
- Requires Transmitter <-> Receiver video connection to be active

### Description

In this mode, the Just Add Power devices act as an RS232 "extension cord". This means that commands entered into the RS232 port on a Just Add Power Transmitter will come out of the RS232 port on all Just Add Power Receivers that are watching that Transmitter. Similarly, commands entered into the RS232 port on a Just Add Power Receiver will come out of the RS232 port on the Just Add Power Transmitter that the Receiver is watching.

**Note:** On the Transmitter end, the type of RS232 cable (straight-through/crossover) does not matter.

### Set Type 1

- Type 1 is the default setting for serial mode on all Just Add Power devices.
- Serial mode Type 1 can be set via the web interface by going to the Functions → Serial over IP section. Select Type 1 – Dumb Redirection for Operational Mode, and modify the Baudrate Setting.

<ul> <li>Enable Serial over</li> </ul>	r IP	
Operation Mode:		
• Type 1 - Dumi	Redirection:	(Recommended)
Any RS232 sent	to a Transmit	ter is sent out all connected Receivers' RS232
O Type 2 - Gues	t Mode:	
TELNET directly	to port 6752.	Gives discrete 2-way RS232 access when TX/RX are linked
O Type 3 - CLI A	ccess:	se Dequires significant programming
Auvanceu comm	anu-ime acce	ss, Requires significant programming.
For advanced pr	ogrammers O	NLY.
Baudrate Setting for	r Type 1 and 1	NLY. Type 2 RS232:
Baudrate Setting for Baudrate:	r Type 1 and 1 9600	v
Baudrate Setting for Baudrate: Data bits:	r Type 1 and 1 9600 8	VILY.
Baudrate Setting for Baudrate: Data bits: Parity:	r Type 1 and 1 9600 8 None	VILY.

• Serial mode Type 1 can be set via telnet through the command-line interface. Send this command:

astparam s no\_soip n;astparam s soip\_type2 y;astparam s soip\_guest\_on n;astparam s s0\_baudrate <u>9600</u>-8n1;astparam save;sleep 1;reboot

The only variable in the command is marked as **9600** and must be set to the needed baud rate.

### Example

- 1) Set Operational Mode to Type 1 and the required baud rate setting on both the Transmitter and Receiver. The baud rate **MUST** match on all devices.
- 2) Setup Transmitter and Receiver to pass video. Type 1 will **NOT** work without video transmitting.
- 3) Use correct RS232 cable for pinout of Just Add Power device. Use a Null Modem if necessary.
- 4) Connect sending device to Transmitter and responding device to Receiver.
- 5) Send commands.

### Serial Over IP – Just Add Power HD over IP – Page5



# Control System connects over IP to Just Add Power device on port 6752

### Features

- 2-directional
- Commands are targeted at individual devices
- Requires an Ethernet (telnet) connection at sending end and RS232 cable at responding end
- Requires a switch to route Ethernet traffic
- Does **NOT** require Transmitter <-> Receiver video connection to be active

### Description

In Type 2, the RS232 port of the Just Add Power device is accessed via a telnet connection to port <u>6752</u>. Anything entered into the telnet session at the sending side will be sent out of the Just Add Power RS232 port on the responding side.

### Set Type 2

- Type 1 is the default setting for serial mode on all Just Add Power devices.
- Serial mode Type 2 can be set via the web interface by going to the Functions → Serial over IP section. Select Type 2 Guest Mode for Operational Mode, and modify the Baudrate Setting below.

Enable Serial ove	r IP	
Operation Mode:		
O Type 1 - Dum	b Redirection:	(Recommended)
Any RS232 sent	to a Transmitt	er is sent out all connected Receivers' RS232
Type 2 - Gues	t Mode:	
TELNET directly	to port 6752.	Gives discrete 2-way RS232 access when TX/RX are linke
O Type 3 - CLI A	ccess:	
Advanced comm	and-line acces	s. Requires significant programming.
For advanced pr	ourammers Of	VLY.
For advanced pr	ogrammers Of	VILY.
For advanced pr	r Type 1 and T	ype 2 RS232:
For advanced pr Baudrate Setting fo Baudrate:	r Type 1 and T 9600	ype 2 RS232:
For advanced pr Baudrate Setting fo Baudrate: Data bits:	r Type 1 and T 9600 8	ype 2 RS232:
For advanced pr Baudrate Setting fo Baudrate: Data bits: Parity:	r Type 1 and T 9600 8 None	ype 2 RS232:

• Serial mode Type 2 can be set via telnet through the command-line interface. Send this command:

```
astparam s no_soip n;astparam s soip_type2 y;astparam s
soip_guest_on y;astparam s s0_baudrate 9600-8n1;astparam
save;sleep 1;reboot
```

The only variable in the command is marked as <u>9600</u> and must be set to the needed baud rate.

### Example

- 1) Setup computer to have telnet access to Just Add Power device connected to responding device.
- 2) Set the Operational Mode to Type 2 and the baud rate for the Just Add Power device in the web interface to match the baud rate of the responding device.
- 3) Use correct RS232 cable for pinout of Just Add Power device. Use a Null Modem if necessary.
- 4) Open telnet connection on **port 6752** to the IP address of the Just Add Power device.
- 5) Send commands
  - a. ASCII can be typed as normal
  - b. Hex values must be preceded with  $\underline{x}$ .
    - i. For example, to send hex codes 08 15 d6, enter \x08\x15\xd6



# Serial Over IP – Just Add Power HD over IP – Page7

### Control System connects over IP to Just Add Power device on port 23

### Features

- 1-directional sender-to-responder ONLY
- Commands are targeted at individual devices
- Requires an Ethernet (telnet) connection at sending end and RS232 cable at responding end
- Requires a switch to route Ethernet traffic
- Does <u>NOT</u> require Transmitter <-> Receiver connection to be active

### Description

In Type 3, the RS232 port is accessed through the CLI of the Just Add Power device like all other Just Add Power features. The command structure for sending serial is:

stty baudrate -F /dev/ttyS0;printf "serial\_string" > /dev/ttyS0

where **baudrate** is the baudrate of the responding device (9600, 38400, 115200) and **serial\_string** is what will be sent out of the serial port.

### Set Type 3

- Type 1 is the default setting for serial mode on all Just Add Power devices.
- Serial mode Type 3 can be set via the web interface by going to the Functions → Serial over IP section. Select Type 3 CLI Access for Operational Mode. The baud rate setting does not affect this mode and must be sent as part of the command string for any baud rate that is **NOT** 9600.

✓ Enable Serial over IP			
Operation Mode:			
O Type 1 - Dumi	Redirection:	(Recommended)	
Any RS232 sent	to a Transmitt	ter is sent out all connected Receivers' RS232	
O Type 2 - Gues	t Mode:		
Type 3 - CLT A	to port 6752. (	Gives discrete 2-way RS232 access when TX/RX are linked	
Advanced comm	and-line acces	ss. Requires significant programming.	
For advanced pr	ogrammers ON	NLY.	
For advanced pr	ogrammers ON	NLY.	
For advanced pr Baudrate Setting for	r Type 1 and Ty	ype 2 RS232:	
For advanced pr Baudrate Setting for Baudrate:	r Type 1 and Ty 9600	ype 2 RS232:	
For advanced pr Baudrate Setting for Baudrate: Data bits:	r Type 1 and Ty 9600 8	ype 2 RS232:	
For advanced pr Baudrate Setting for Baudrate: Data bits: Parity:	r Type 1 and Ty 9600 8 None	ype 2 RS232:	

• Serial mode Type 3 can be set via telnet through the command-line interface. Send the following command:

```
astparam s no_soip n;astparam s soip_type2 n;astparam s
soip_guest_on y;astparam save;sleep 1;reboot
```

### Example

- 1) Setup computer to have telnet access to Just Add Power device connected to responding device.
- 2) Set Operational Mode to Type 3 in the web interface. Baud rate setting in web interface does not affect this serial mode, as it is applied in the command in Step 4.
- 3) Open telnet connection on **port 23** to the IP address of the Just Add Power device. This accesses the main CLI of the Just Add Power device.
- 4) Use correct RS232 cable for pinout of Just Add Power device. Use a Null Modem if necessary.
- 5) Send the code below (using a Carriage Return to enter it) and fill in the <u>underlined</u> variables needed:

stty baudrate -F /dev/ttyS0;printf "serial\_string" > /dev/ttyS0

baudrate = 9600, 38400, 115200, etc. Baud rate of responding device
serial\_string = code sent out of the serial port

# Null Modem

Pinout of the Transmit(TX) and Receive(RX) pins on the Just Add Power device must match their opposite on the responding device. If they do not match, then a Null Modem is needed to swap the Transmit and Receive pins. Null Modem vs Straight Through



**Null Modem** 



**Straight Through** 

# **Device Pinouts**

### Receivers

2G - DB9 Male



Pin	Signal
2	RX
3	ТХ
5	GND

### 2G+ Receiver - 3.5mm

The pinout needed depends on the location of the null modem jumpers on the bottom of the device.



For serial control of most displays, the jumpers are on the top pins (assuming straight-through cable):







# Normal Stereo Plug

For the **Flux Capacitor IR Dongle**, the jumpers are on the bottom pins (assuming straight-through cable):



### 2G+AVP Receiver - 3.5mm

The pinout needed depends on the location of the null modem jumpers on the bottom of the device.





For serial control of most displays, the jumpers are on the top pins (assuming straight-through cable):





# **Normal Stereo Plug**

For the **Flux Capacitor IR Dongle**, the jumpers are on the bottom pins (assuming straight-through cable):



### $2G\Omega/3G$ Receiver – 3.5mm

The pinout needed depends on the location of the null modem jumpers on the bottom of the device.





3-pin Molex

For serial control of most displays, the jumpers are on the top pins (assuming straight-through cable):



3-pin Molex



# **Normal Stereo Plug**

For the **Flux Capacitor IR Dongle**, the jumpers are on the bottom pins (assuming straight-through cable):



### $2G\Omega/3G+$ Receiver – 3.5mm

The pinout needed depends on the location of the null modem jumpers on the bottom of the device.





For serial control of most displays, the jumpers are on the top pins (assuming straight-through cable):





### **Normal Stereo Plug**

For the **Flux Capacitor IR Dongle**, the jumpers are on the bottom pins (assuming straight-through cable):



### 3G Receiver – 3.5mm

The pinout needed depends on the location of the null modem jumpers on the bottom of the device.





3-pin Molex

For serial control of most displays, the jumpers are on the top pins (assuming straight-through cable):



3-pin Molex



# Normal Stereo Plug

For the **Flux Capacitor IR Dongle**, the jumpers are on the bottom pins (assuming straight-through cable):



### **3G+AVP Receiver - 3.5mm**

The pinout needed depends on the location of the null modem jumpers on the bottom of the device.





For serial control of most displays, the jumpers are on the top pins (assuming straight-through cable):





### **Normal Stereo Plug**

For the **Flux Capacitor IR Dongle**, the jumpers are on the bottom pins (assuming straight-through cable):



### **Transmitters**

### 2G Transmitter – DB9 Female



Pin	Signal
2	ТХ
3	RX
5	GND

### 2G+ Transmitter – 3.5mm

The pinout needed depends on the location of the null modem jumpers on the bottom of the devices.





For serial control of most devices, the jumpers are on the left pins (assuming straight-through cable):





# Normal Stereo Plug

For the **Flux Capacitor IR Dongle**, the jumpers are on the right pins (assuming straight-through cable):



### 2G+AVP Transmitter – 3.5mm

The pinout needed depends on the location of the null modem jumpers on the bottom of the devices.





For serial control of most devices, the jumpers are on the left pins (assuming straight-through cable):



### $2G\Omega/3G$ VGA Transmitter – 3.5mm

The pinout needed depends on the location of the null modem jumpers on the bottom of the devices.



For serial control of most devices, the jumpers are on the right pins (assuming straight-through cable):





### $2G\Omega/3G$ Transmitter – 3.5mm

The pinout needed depends on the location of the null modem jumpers on the bottom of the device.





For serial control of most devices, the jumpers are on the bottom pins (assuming straight-through cable):



3-pin Molex



# Normal Stereo Plug

For the **Flux Capacitor IR Dongle**, the jumpers are on the top pins (assuming straight-through cable):



### $2G\Omega/3G$ + Transmitter – 3.5mm

The pinout needed depends on the location of the null modem jumpers on the bottom of the devices.



For serial control of most devices, the jumpers are on the right pins (assuming straight-through cable):





# **Normal Stereo Plug**

For the **Flux Capacitor IR Dongle**, the jumpers are on the left pins (assuming straight-through cable):







# **Normal Stereo Plug**

### **3G Transmitter – 3.5mm**

The pinout needed depends on the location of the null modem jumpers on the bottom of the device.





For serial control of most devices, the jumpers are on the bottom pins (assuming straight-through cable):





Tip —

# **Normal Stereo Plug**

Rx

For the **Flux Capacitor IR Dongle**, the jumpers are on the top pins (assuming straight-through cable):



### **3G+AVP Transmitter – 3.5mm**

The pinout needed depends on the location of the null modem jumpers on the bottom of the devices.





For serial control of most devices, the jumpers are on the right pins (assuming straight-through cable):



For the **Flux Capacitor IR Dongle**, the jumpers are on the left pins (assuming straight-through cable):







# **Normal Stereo Plug**

### **3G+HIFI Transmitter – 3.5mm**

The pinout needed depends on the location of the null modem jumpers on the bottom of the devices.



# Troubleshooting

If the responding device is not acting as expected, please see below for possible reasons.

### **Baud Rate**

The Baud Rate on the Just Add Power device(s) must match with the baud rate of the responding device. You can set the baud rate through the web interface of the Just Add Power device.

✓ Enable Serial over IP		
Operation Mode:		
O Type 1 - Duml	Redirection:	(Recommended)
Any RS232 sent	to a Transmitt	ter is sent out all connected Receivers' RS232
Type 2 - Gues	t Mode:	
TELNET directly	to port 6752.	Gives discrete 2-way RS232 access when TX/RX are linke
O Type 3 - CLI A	ccess:	
Advanced comm	and-line acces	ss. Requires significant programming.
For advanced pr	ourammere Of	VIV
For advanced pr	ogrammers Of	NLY.
For advanced pr Baudrate Setting fo	r Type 1 and T	ype 2 RS232:
For advanced pr Baudrate Setting for Baudrate:	r Type 1 and T 9600	ype 2 RS232:
For advanced pr Baudrate Setting for Baudrate: Data bits:	Type 1 and T 9600 8	ype 2 RS232:
For advanced pr Baudrate Setting for Baudrate: Data bits: Parity:	Type 1 and T 9600 8 None	ype 2 RS232:

### **PuTTY**

Replace the responding device with a computer running PuTTY. Setup PuTTY with the same baud rate settings as the Just Add Power device and monitor whether the commands are coming through and in what format they are coming in.

- 1) If no commands are coming through, the Transmit and Receive pins may be swapped. Try a Null Modem.
- 2) If no commands are coming through or what is coming through is not what was sent, the baud rate may be incorrect. Try changing the baud rate in PuTTY until the commands are coming through as expected.
  - a. Common baud rates:
    - i. 9600
    - ii. 38400
    - iii. 115200

### **Device Pinout**

Confirm in the <u>Device Pinout</u> section above that the correct type of cable is being used (Null Modem or Straight Through) or that the Null Modem jumper is in the correct position (for 2G+ devices).