



Multi Port Passive POE injector

Using your WS-POE-16-48v power injector for 802.3af or 48v devices



The POE side of the injector goes to the camera, phone or wifi access point. The LAN side goes to any Ethernet switch. Connect the 12 volt adapter to the 8 port injector. One LAN cable is needed for each POE port in use.

Before plugging in your device – please check a few things.

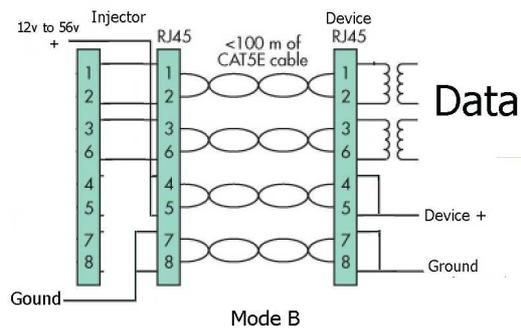
- Is the device you will power 802.3af or otherwise able to handle 48 volts? If the spec of the devices shows "12v, PoE" this means it need 48 volt in PoE mode and 12v if you use a local transformer.
- Still not sure? Please see <http://wifi-texas.com> "Find a PoE" – you can enter your device and we will show you the PoE you need. Or contact us for more info.
- Do not use with a PoE switch unless you disable PoE on switch ports used
- This device is for 10/100 mbit installations, disable gigabit switch ports, or use our gigabit injectors. Note that cameras do not require gigabit speeds.
- Connect each LAN port to your 10/100 switch, and each POE port to the device you wish to power. If you have 6 PoE devices you will need 6 LAN to Switch jumpers.
- Full technical specs are at <http://wifi-texas.com/datasheets>
- Two power input options – see the data sheet for usage.



We also offer 24, 18, 15 and 12 volt power supplies – so if you need something else, please call.

VOIP phones, cameras and WiFi AP's need from 3 to 15 watts each, with this injector, you can provide remote power up to 328 ft from the power source. If your device data sheet shows "48v 350ma" please understand that this is not the power your device needs, but the max power that is available according to the 802.3af spec. For example, a Polycom VOIP phone is 802.3af compatible, but needs about 4.5 watts to operate. Therefore, one 16 port injector and a 60watt power supply can power 16 phones at low cost.

PIN	LAN	POE
1	Data	Data
2	Data	Data
3	Data	Data
4	N.C.	+Volt
5	N.C.	+Volt
6	Data	Data
7	N.C.	GND
8	N.C.	GND



INPUT: 9-56 volts DC



See manuals at <http://wifi-texas.com/pdf>

How PoE works

A device needs power to operate. Not volts or amps – power expressed as watts. That power can be supplied at different voltages. The electronics inside the device needs usually about 3.3 or 5 volts. But at low voltages, the wires from power supply have a lot of loss beyond about 5 feet. So for short distance power, most IP phones and Cameras are shipped with a 12v or 24v power supply because 12v supplies are cheap. But these same devices, when powered via the Ethernet cable, use 48 volts. This is the 802.3af standard voltage. So a 12v 1 amp power supply for local power – when using PoE at 48v – translates to 48v .25 amps for the same power

Is 120 watts going to damage my device?

No. High **Voltage** can damage a device, because if the **voltage** is higher than allowed, the circuitry in the device “breaks down” **drawing** a lot of **power**, and that power will melt things. But at any allowed voltage – the device takes only the power it needs to operate - you cannot “push” power.

Two power supply operation – more power?

The device has 2 power inputs. If you need more than 120 watts for all 16 devices, then connect 2 power supplies of 120 watts each. Then balance the load by connecting from the outside in – use port 1 then 16 then 2 then 15.

Redundant power supply operation.

There is a circuit between 8 and 9 that kicks in if one of the two input jacks is not connected or has lost power. Therefore if you have two power supplies of the same voltage, and one fails, the entire rack will be powered by the operating power supply. Therefore in this usage – each power supply must be large enough to power all devices. During normal operation – the load will be shared.

Other Products from WiFi-Texas



8 and 12 port injectors



6 and 12 port gigabit



5v, USB and 12 volt active splitters

WiFi-Texas.com Inc
815-A Brazos #326
Austin Texas, 78701
512-479-0317

URL: <http://wifi-texas.com/> Skype:wifiqos