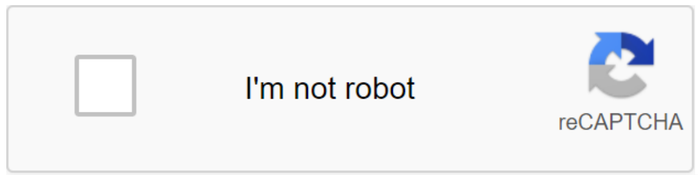


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(Collaboration between the Ohio Criminal Division, the National Association of Judicial Translators and Translators, the Summit County Sheriff's Office and the American Association of Translators) Language Services Resource Guide for Health Care Providers - Publishing language services, developing a language access plan, identifying language services, training programs, and evaluation tools. (National Health Law Program) Direct Conversation: Hospital Model of Language Access Policy and Procedures - Publishing Best Practices in Policies and Procedures to Address Language Access Issues. (California Institute of Social Security Health) Content created by the Office of Civil Rights (OCR)Content for the last time June 18, 2019 What is 1-Wire Technology? 1-Wire technology is based on serial use a single data line plus a ground link for communication. Master 1-Wire initiates and controls communication with one or more 1-Wire slave devices on the 1-Wire bus. Each 1-Wire slave device has a unique, unoterated, plant-programmed, 64-bit ID (identification number) that serves as the address of the device on the 1-Wire bus. The 8-bit family code, a subset of the 64-bit ID, determines device type and functionality. Typically, 1-Wire slave devices run in a voltage range from 2.8 B (min) to 5.25V (maximum). Most 1-Wire devices don't have a power pin; they take their energy out of the 1-Wire bus (parasitic supply). More on 1-Wire technology can be found on the web pages of Maxim IC.1-Wire Master Communication Interface This instructable will show how to implement and use the basic serial 1-Wire master communication interface as one show in the picture (link). For this instructable we will use a 1-Wire Comm V1.00 PCB board from Dubi. This very modular PCB have two parts: 1-wire serial interface communication controller parts (using 78xx IC) Pictures show both sides of PCBs. PCBs allow you to use SMDs or conventional scale elements to perform functionality on most parts, as well as different connection options. In some small cases you can use a 1-Wire device without any extra power. As ever, when you're trying to do just a little complicate things with more 1-Wire devices or with longer lines of communication (wires) you'll need to put a 1-Wire device with proper power. The first picture to show all the parts we will use on this project. In addition to PCB we have 3 groups of elements : Voltage regulator (5V)7805 IC (T1)elco 100 uF (Cin)elco 10 uF (Cout)2 contact screw terminal 200mil (P1)2 x 2 contact 100 mil with lid connector (J1 and J2)Schottky 1N5407 (sD5)LED smd blue (LED) 100 (R3)1-Wire serial interface communications2 x Schottky diodes (1N5818) (sD2 and sD1)6.2V zener diode (zD4)3.9V zener diode (zD3) resistor 1.5k (R2)1m flat 10 wires cable2x5 pins heading (RS IDC 10 contact connectorIDC 9 pin female D-sub connector1-Wire Bus5 contact screw terminal 3.5 mm (1-Wire Bus) You can use any combination of SMD or normal size elements, even different value for the same type of elements. The scheme for both sides of the project in pictures. The first solder is the small SMD of the lower parts of the LED and the resistor R3. This two elements is part of the 5V voltage regulator. Resistor R3 depends on the LED you use calculated by the formula: R q (5 - LEDreV)/LEDI LED orientation is determined with a mark on board, and a sign on the underside of the LED as shown in the picture. First solder parts of the 1-Wire serial interface of communication (R2, sD1, zD3, zD4), then the sD5 diode. The image shows how to bend the wires connecting the elements to fit nicely on the PCB. Also, all marks on diodes are suitable for signs on PCD (shown in the picture) for easy orientation. First solder 2x5 pins heading (RS232H), then two 2 pin 100m with lid cover (J1 and J2). The next solder is a 5 pin terminal screw 3.5 mm (1-Wire Bus) and 2 pin propeller terminal 200mil (P1). Finally, in my configuration I need to solder two wire labels. First on the SW position, which is dedicated to switching power (if you use some solder wire switch at this point) and the second on the P2 position (as shown in the picture). This label is necessary because of the organization of the power entry terminal (more on the picture). At this stage we solder SMD elco 100 uF (Cin) and elco 10 uF (Cout) . The outline of the lower case of the elco SMD is printed on PCD as well as polarity. Read more on pcB coresponde with a black mark on the SMD elco case. Finally we solder the voltage regulator 7805 (T1) in place, the outline of the case printed on the PCB. The printed mark on the PCB suggest orientation if you use a different type of voltage regulator (In, GND, Out). Crimp 10 wires are a flat cable for the IDC Type 10 contact connector, as shown in the picture. For the other hand we use the IDC Type 9 pin female D-sub connector, as shown in the second picture. Cut the wire number 10 (we only use 9 wires) and put the marked wire (red in the picture) on the first position and compress it. ADDitional INFO: In some series the PCB 10 contact connector does not have a proper wire order for a 9 pin D-sub connector (direct one2one order) and subsequent wire reorganization requires 1,6,2,7,3,8,4,9,5. When you got a PCB that is clearly marked if everything is done correctly and everything sold is clean and correct, we only need a powered 8V and 26V to be plugged into the P1 terminal wire connector (blue). After the connection the blue led will be light. Connecting a 1-Wire device can be done using a 1-Wire Bus terminal wire connector (green). Connection covers follow: 1st Unregulated Voltage 2- 5V Adjustable Voltage 3- GND 4- 1-Wire DATA 5-NC line RS232 IDC D-Sub connector must be connected to PC. You can use any of the 1-Wire connection software like digitemp or Java API and Java library. Also, for more information you can read a good instructable, with similar content. 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