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Deep Sentinel Hub Positioning Guide



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9 months ago · Updated

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Before starting, consider the distances between Deep Sentinel Cameras and the Hub.

The maximum range of the Camera from the Hub will vary between different installations. Every home is unique. Wi-Fi range will be reduced by each wall, ceiling or other obstructions between the Camera and the Hub.

The Hub is required to be set up inside whereas the Cameras are intended to be mounted outside of the property. Camera operating range can be impacted when the Wi-Fi signal passes through exterior walls, especially those with heavy insulation, metal studs or concrete cladding.

The materials or items listed below can significantly reduce Wi-Fi signal strength & cause interference the most so should be considered and avoided where possible:

- Unusually thick walls or ceiling
- · Brick, Concrete or Stone
- Glass (including mirrors)
- Ceramic (e.g. tiled surfaces in a kitchen or bathroom)
- Large electrical appliances (e.g. refrigerators, TV's or similar)
- Metal object (e.g. shelving, tables, desks or similar)
- Large bodies of water (e.g. fish tank, water heater or similar)

Help

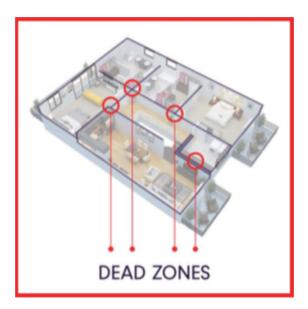
Following these guidelines will help reduce the risk of Wi-Fi signal interference & optimize signal strength.



Test Camera performance before installing the mounts to the structure. If you see fewer than 2 bars of Wi-Fi signal in the app, consider moving the Camera or Hub to optimize Wi-Fi signal strength & reduce the risk of interference.

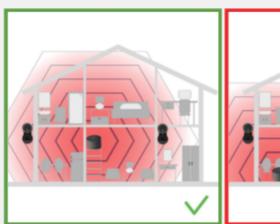
1. Deep Sentinel Hub Positioning

Strategic placement of the Hub is an important step to ensure the system is optimized well across all deployed Cameras. There is not a one-size-fits-all solution for Hub positioning because each home is different.



The Wi-Fi signals sent between the Hub and Cameras bounce off walls and other objects in a home. Dead zones can occur where the signal does not penetrate. These zones become more common as the distance from the Hub increases. Each home's differing room layout, construction materials and sources of interference can cause Wi-Fi signal issues. Some trial and error with Hub and Camera placement should be expected. Follow these best practices to help ensure a successful installation.

Position the Hub in a central location

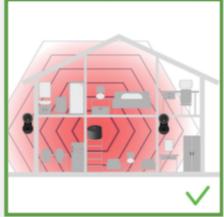


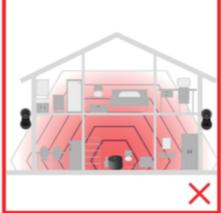


The positioning of the Hub might initially be limited, because it needs to connect to an ethernet port that connects back to your modem or home router. If you can move the Hub into a more centralized location, it will improve the performance of the entire system.

Identify the most important areas needing coverage by a Camera. These might be entry doors, porch, driveway or the garage. Consider these areas as a priority while determining a central position for the Hub.

Position the Hub in a higher position





The Wi-Fi signals from the Hub radiate both vertically and horizontally. Raising the Hub to a higher position away from the ground avoids wasting coverage on the crawlspace, basement or positioned on the floor.

Higher positions allow more Wi-Fi signal to cover the areas where the Cameras are around the perimeter of the property.

Position the Hub to avoid metal obstacles



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Any physical barrier will degrade the Wi-Fi signal, but metal objects between the Hub and Cameras can obstruct the signal and cause performance issues.

Avoid placing the Hub on a filing cabinet, metal shelving, behind or on top of a large TV or similar appliance.

Avoid sources of interference



Tip

Avoid placing the Hub near sources of interference. Keep the Hub at least 3 feet (1 meter) away from other products that might cause interference:

- Cordless phones, baby monitors or wireless speakers
- Enabled Bluetooth devices, especially in tablets and phones where Bluetooth and Wi-Fi share an antenna.
- Microwave ovens
- Garage door openers







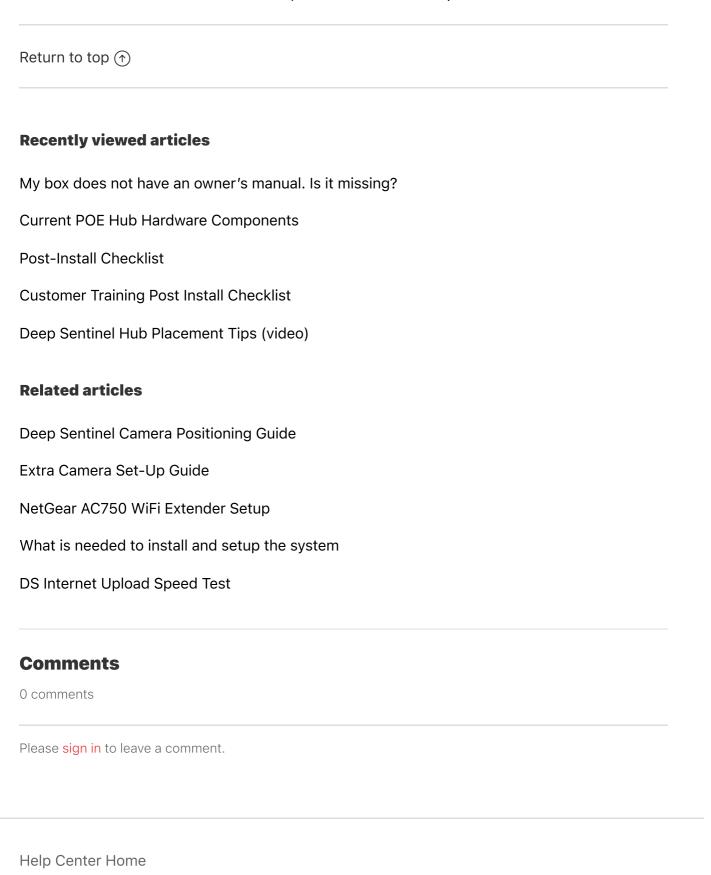
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Any Changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

This device complies with Part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions:

- (1) this device may not cause harmful interference, and
- (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

Note: This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation. This equipment generates, uses, and can radiate radio frequency energy, and if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.
- Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver.
- Connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected.
- Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/TV technician for help.

This equipment complies with FCC radiation exposure limits set forth for an uncontrolled environment. This equipment should be installed and operated with minimum distance 20cm between the radiator & your body.