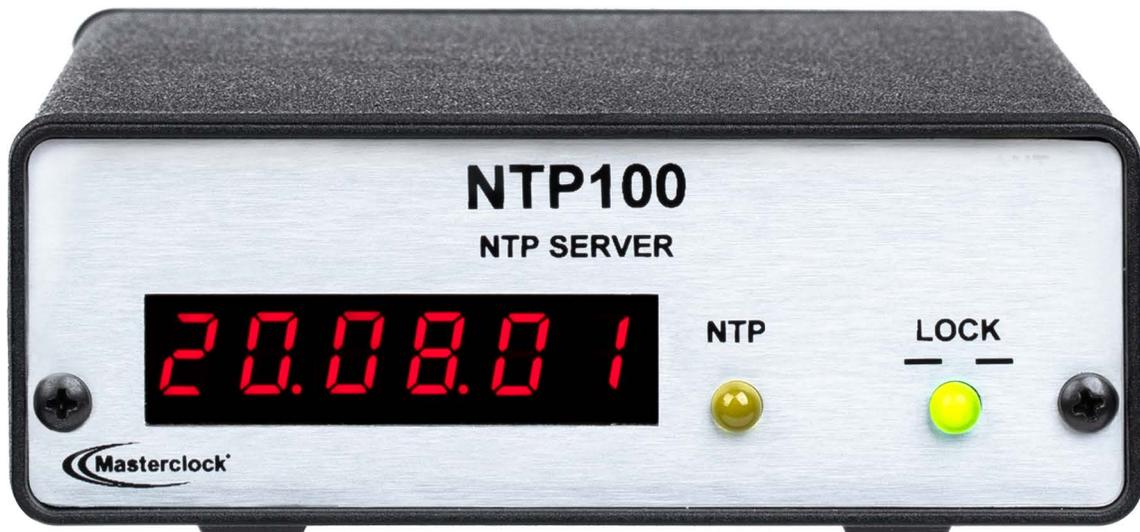




NTP100 Series

Network Time Protocol Server

User Manual



NTP100-GNSS

NTP100-OSC

NTP100-TC

REV A



Table of Contents

- Introduction5
- Introducing the NTP100 Family6
- UTC/Greenwich Mean Time6
- NTP (Network Time Protocol)6
- GPS Satellites (model NTP100-GPS, NTP100-GPS/GNSS only)6
- Installation7
 - Operating Environment.....7
 - GPS Antenna and Cable (model NTP100-GPS, NTP100-GPS/GNSS, NTP100-GPS-HS only)7
- Antenna Location.....7
 - Pre-Installation Checklist.....8
- Network Security/Topology Considerations.....8
 - Quick Start Information8
- Initial I/O Connections and Operation8
- Start-Up and GPS Satellite Acquisition (model NTP100-GPS, NTP100-GPS/GNSS, NTP100-GPS-HS)..... 11
- Start-Up and Time Code Acquisition (model NTP100-TC) 11
 - Input Impedance..... 11
 - Input Level 11
 - Time Code Input Select..... 11
 - Front-Panel Behavior..... 12
 - Major Feature Overview 12
- DHCP/BOOTP Auto-Configuration 12
- NTP Addressing Modes 13
 - Unicast 13
 - Broadcast 13
 - Multicast 13
 - Anycast 13
- Configuration 14
 - Battery Backed RTC and Configuration 14
 - Reset Factory-Default Configuration..... 14
 - Default Password..... 14
 - Configuration Methods 16
- WinDiscovery..... 16
 - Potential Communication Problems 16
 - Using WinDiscovery 16
 - Properties 18
 - Network Configurations 18
 - Device Settings 20
 - Set Password 20
 - Set Time/Date 22
 - Status..... 25
- Device Settings Input Control..... 27
 - NTP Client 27
 - NTP Client Settings 28
 - NTP Client Authentication Settings..... 29
 - NTP Client Advance Settings 29
 - Time Code Reader 30
 - Calibration for SMPTE and IRIG 30
 - UNSUPPORTED..... 30
 - UNSUPPORTED..... 31
- Device Settings Output 31
 - NTP Server 32
 - NTP Broadcast..... 32
 - NTP Multicast..... 33
 - NTP Broadcast and Multicast 33

Stratum Level Assignment.....	34
Time References Per Model.....	34
NTP Server Authentication Setting.....	35
Time Code Generator.....	35
Other Dropdown Menus	36
Programmable Pulse Output.....	43
Network Configurations.....	46
Display Properties.....	46
Communications Control.....	47
SNMP.....	48
Local Time Settings	49
Status.....	50
Administrative Functions.....	51-54
Telnet Terminal Configuration	55-57
Access Commands	58
Set Help and ARP Display	58
Set Brightness	59
Set Debug and Device Name	60
Set DHCP and Display.....	61
Set DST (Daylight Saving Time) and Email Configuration.....	62
Set Leap Second and Network	63
Set NTP Client and NTP Client Advance	64
Set NTP Server and NTP Server Offset	65
Set Password Set/Reset, Ping and Properties	66
To Reboot and Set Reference Loss Dashes.....	67
Set to Default and Status	68
Time Code Reader and Telnet.....	69
Set Time Zone and Zeros	70
Exiting Telnet.....	71
SSH - Secure Shell.....	72-75
LIMITED WARRANTY	76
Exclusions	77
Warranty Limitations	77
Exclusive Remedies	77
NTP Client Information.....	78
Dimension 4.....	78
TimeSync.....	78
XNTP.....	78
W32Time Service (Windows Time Service).....	78
Disclaimer.....	78
Troubleshooting Tips.....	779-83
GPS Lock Related Issues.....	84
Time Code Decoding Issues	85
Specifications.....	87
Communications – Protocol.....	87
Communications – I/O.....	87
Time Code Input – (model –TC)	87
Power Requirements.....	87
Physical.....	87
Pre-Amplified Antenna (required for model NTP100-GPS, NTP100-GPS/GNSS only).....	88
Operating/Storage Temperature & Humidity	88
Compliance.....	89
Contacts	90

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See important *limited warranty* information at the end of this document.

ADVISORY NOTICE

CONCERNING GPS SATELLITE SYSTEM AND THE NTP100-GPS

Depending on many factors beyond the control of MC, the signals that are received from the GPS satellites **are subject to interference, fading, satellite failure and other influences that could cause** the NTP100-GPS to provide erroneous time and/or date information and, under some conditions, **could prevent** it from providing time/date information.

It is the responsibility of the user to determine the adequacy and suitability of this device for the intended use.

CONCERNING TIME CODE INPUT AND THE NTP100-TC

Depending on many factors beyond the control of MC, the signals that are received from the Time Code Input Source **are subject to interference, noise, loading effects and other influences such as time code format that could cause** the NTP100-TC to provide erroneous time and/or date information and, under some conditions, **could prevent** it from providing time/date information.

It is the responsibility of the user to determine the adequacy and suitability of this device for the intended use.

Introduction

Installation and Model(s) Overview

Introduction

The NTP100 is a family of high-precision, small profile, Ethernet network timeservers, utilizing the Network Time Protocol (NTP). The NTP100 family of NTP time servers consists of the following NTP100 members:

MODEL	Primary Reference	Secondary Reference	Tertiary Reference
NTP100-GPS-HS <i>High Stability</i>	DEPRECATED/OBSOLETE	DEPRECATED/OBSOLETE	DEPRECATED/OBSOLETE
NTP100-GPS	DEPRECATED/OBSOLETE	DEPRECATED/OBSOLETE	DEPRECATED/OBSOLETE
NTP100-GNSS	External GPS satellite signal <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • internal GPS receiver • internal GLONASS receiver • requires external GPS antenna 	Internal TCXO & RTC	None
NTP100-TC	External Time Code signal using <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • internal time code decoder • requires external SMPTE 30/25/24 fps or IRIG-B/B(1) time code source 	Internal TCXO & RTC	None
NTP100-OSC –HS <i>High Stability</i>	Internal OCXO (<i>Oven Controlled Crystal Oscillator</i>), & RTC (real-time clock) reference.	Internal TCXO & RTC	None
NTP100-OSC	Internal TCXO (<i>Temperature Compensated Crystal Oscillator</i>), & RTC (real-time clock) reference.	None	None

Each NTP100 device can operate on a local area network (LAN) or act as an enterprise-wide source for traceably accurate time and date distribution, depending upon your network configuration.

Each NTP100 device includes the *WinDiscovery* configuration & management software, as well as a Telnet interface for configuration and maintenance. Other common features include:

- Internal battery backed real time clock (RTC) with temperature compensated crystal oscillator (TCXO), retains time during loss of power (all models), GPS satellite signal (model –GPS), or time code signal (model –TC). Typical holdover stability of TCXO is <165mS/day.
- High Stability models have Oven Controlled Crystal Oscillator (OCXO) and RTC which maintain typical holdover stability after GPS calibration of 1ppb/day (<50µs/day) while powered and after initial time input or GPS lock, and 30 days aging. High Stability models revert to a precision TCXO and battery backed RTC during loss of power
- Supports NTP broadcast, multicast, and/or unicast (query) mode.
- Fully configurable network settings, including DHCP/BOOTP or Static IP addressing support
- Security features include password protection of configuration, encrypted communication, and the ability to disable telnet management access
- Adjustable time display brightness
- Status display to remotely monitor status and behavior
- Selectable Stratum Identification levels
- Email

UTC/Greenwich Mean Time

UTC is a time standard which is the basis for the worldwide system of civil time. This time scale is kept by time laboratories around the world, including the U.S. Naval Observatory, and is determined using highly precise atomic clocks. The UTC scale is coordinated in Paris by the International Bureau of Weights and Measures (BIPM).

UTC runs at the rate of the atomic clocks, but when the difference between this atomic time and one based on the Earth approaches one second, a one second adjustment (a "leap second") is made in UTC.

UTC is the local time at the prime reference meridian at Greenwich, England. At a given location on the planet, local time can be displaced (referenced to UTC) by -11 to +12 hours. North and South America are from -3 to -11 hours delayed; most of Europe and Africa and all of Asia and Australia are advanced by +1 to +12 hours. Because the NTP time distribution standard operates with UTC-reference time only, time zone and/or daylight savings (summer) time are not used.

UTC is sometimes colloquially referred to as "Greenwich Mean Time" (abbreviated GMT).

NTP (Network Time Protocol)

NTP is an open-standard time synchronization protocol designed for precision synchronization and maintenance of time/date on computers and other devices attached to TCP/IP networks. NTP itself is transported with the UDP/IP (User Datagram Protocol), and is usually served on port 123. NTP time/date is UTC-referenced, as the protocol has no provisions for representing time zones or daylight savings (summer) time.

A wealth of useful NTP information and resources can be found at <http://www.ntp.org>

GPS Satellites (model NTP100-GPS, GPS/GNSS, and GPS-HS only)

The GPS satellites are operated and maintained by the U.S. Department of Defense and allow for the precise determination of local time and location at any point on (or above) the Earth. This is accomplished via the transmission of very accurate timing information from a series of satellites that provide coverage of the entire planet.

The NTP100-GPS derives the precision UTC time that it serves from the GPS satellite network using an internal GPS receiver and requires the connection of a pre-amplified GPS antenna.

GNSS Satellites (model GPS/GNSS only)

Many systems that must be accurately synchronized use GNSS as a source of accurate time. GNSS (Global Navigation Satellite System) is a satellite system that is used to pinpoint the geographic location of a user's receiver anywhere in the world. Two GNSS systems are currently in operation: the United States' Global Positioning System (GPS) and the Russian Federation's Global Orbiting Navigation Satellite System (GLONASS).

GNSS can be used as a reference clock for time code generators or Network Time Protocol (NTP) time servers. The NTP100 uses GNSS as a precise time source, so events may be timed accurately.

Installation

Operating Environment

The NTP100 is not water or moisture proof and is designed for indoor use only. Treat it as you would any other delicate electronic device and do not expose it to water, excessive heat or physical abuse. Please see the “Specifications” section.

GPS Antenna and Cable (model NTP100-GPS, GPS/GNSS, and GPS-HS only)

The NTP100-GPS or NTP100-GPS-HS requires a pre-amplified antenna. It provides +3 VDC via the center pin of the coaxial cable/connector for remote power to the antenna. An internal jumper for +5 VDC antenna can be used. Contact Masterclock before changing this jumper.

[WARNING: Attaching a passive (non pre-amplified) antenna to the NTP100 could destroy the GPS receiver module. This is a major repair cost which is not covered by warranty.]

The unit is tested and shipped with the appropriate cable for the antenna that was ordered. Should you require a longer antenna cable we recommend that you contact MC so that a properly matched cable and antenna can be supplied.

Although changing the GPS antenna or coaxial cable is not technically difficult, you are on your own should you decide to make such changes. We do not warrant or support operation with any hardware not installed or supplied by us.

The coaxial cable should not be crushed, crimped or bent at a sharp angle nor should it be strained by pulling. Any damage to the cable could result in the NTP100-GPS not functioning properly. If the cable is to be coiled for storage, the coil diameter should be at least 6”.

Antenna Location

Depending on the type of building where the NTP100-GPS or GPS/GNSS is located and obstructions that may block reception of signals from the GPS satellites, the antenna may have to be located where it has an unobstructed view of the sky. In some cases this can be accomplished by placing the antenna adjacent to a window. However, in most cases it will require mounting the antenna outside of the building or on a roof. In the worse case, the basic requirement for assured system operation is that the antenna has a clear and unobstructed view of the sky for initial satellite acquisition and lock. It is possible that the system will operate indoors and under other obstructions however this can only be determined empirically; it is not guaranteed.

If a longer cable is required, cables of various lengths (up to 500 feet) with pre-amplified antennas are available from Masterclock, Inc.

[Note: bringing the NTP100-GPS, GPS/GNSS or GPS-HS up for the first time with an indoor antenna may prevent or significantly increase the time to first fix.]

Pre-Installation Checklist

Before installing an NTP100 one should be prepared with the following basic configuration information that the device will require. It may be necessary to obtain some or all of this information from a network administrator in your organization.

- IP address
- Gateway (router)
- Net mask
- Domain Name Servers

- Or -

- Confirm availability of DHCP/BOOTP server (for dynamic networking configuration)

All Masterclock, Inc. network appliances can be provided with a verbose name. The name is not used for any internal purpose by the NTP100 and is arbitrary. It may be useful for organizing and managing devices once installed at a facility. By default, device names are the product name abbreviation followed by the device's Ethernet address (MAC address). Customers may wish to designate names relating to their own organizational requirements. It is recommended that a robust naming scheme be developed before devices are installed to different locations within an organization.

Network Security/Topology Considerations

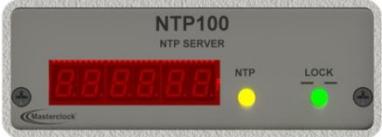
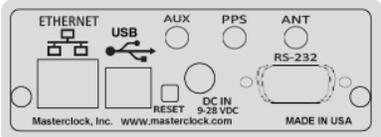
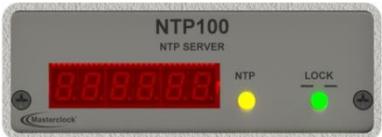
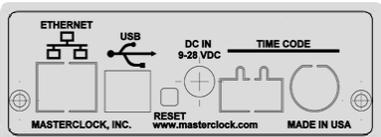
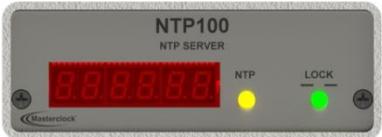
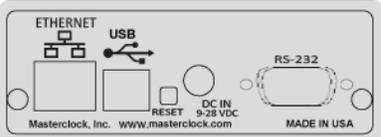
Networks separated by physical routers will often block UDP broadcasts preventing *WinDiscovery* from locating devices on a remote network. Under such circumstances, *WinDiscovery* must be operated from a computer within the remote network or routers separating the networks must be configured to pass through (both directions) UDP broadcasts on port 6163. Consult your network administrator for additional information.

Personal computer firewall applications, such as ZoneAlarm™, BlackICE™, or the Windows firewall may also prevent *WinDiscovery* from operating correctly. Configure the firewall to allow bi-direction UDP traffic on ports 6163, 6263, 6170, 6171, 6172 or 6173.

Quick Start Information

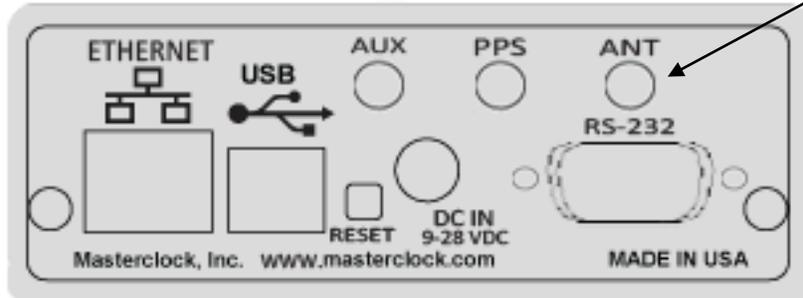
Initial I/O Connections and Operation

Refer to the table below and begin your installation at the step indicated for your NTP100 model number.

MODEL	Front Panel View	Rear Panel View	Begin at
NTP100-GPS NTP100-GPS-HS & NTP100- GPS/GNSS			STEP 1
NTP100-TC			STEP 3
NTP100-OSC & NTP100-OSC-HS			STEP 4

Model NTP100-GPS (GPS/GNSS & GPS-HS)

1. Locate the antenna in a suitable area so that the top of the antenna module has a clear view of the sky. Do not move it until after the NTP100-GPS has achieved satellite lock (explained below). Route the antenna cable to the location of the NTP100-GPS
2. Connect the antenna cable coaxial connector to the gold SMA connector on the rear of the unit (labeled *ANT*).

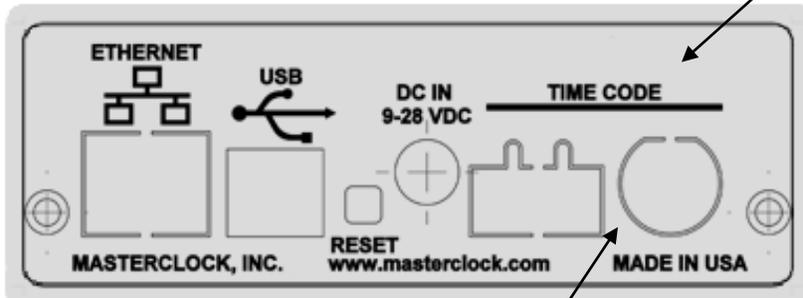


NTP100-GPS Rear View

Continue at step 4

Model NTP100-TC

3. Connect the time code signal cable to BNC female connector on the rear of the unit (labeled *Time Code Input*), and then to a valid UTC referenced time code signal source.



NTP100-TC Rear View

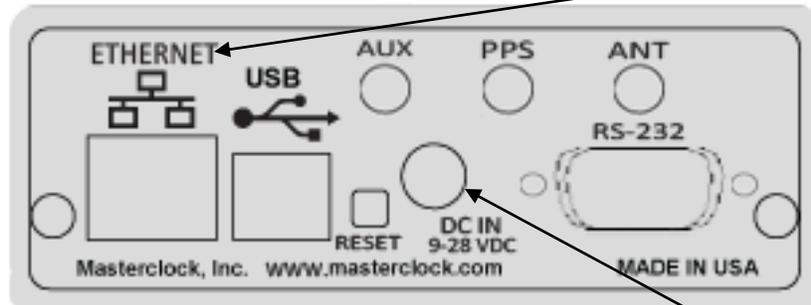
Un-balanced Signal: Connect the BNC coaxial cable (not included) to the BNC connector, located on the back panel.

[Note: By default, the NTP100-TC assumes balanced date is encoded in the incoming time code signal and the time is UTC referenced time. Assumes date and year information is in one of the following formats: SMPTE – Leitch date encoding, IRIG B/B (1) – IEEE1344 day of year and year. WinDiscovery or telnet can be used to change this configuration.]

Continue at step 4

All NTP100 Models

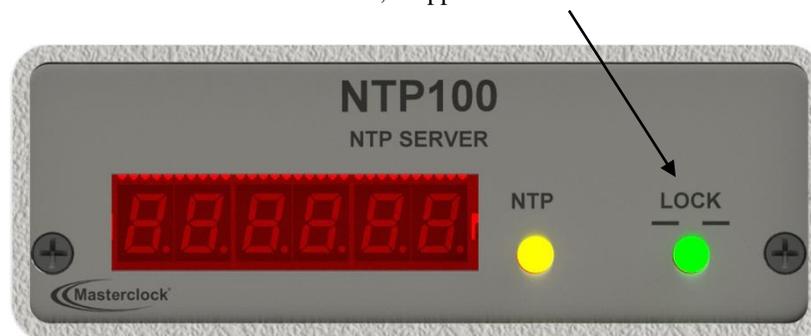
4. Connect an RJ-45 10-baseT Ethernet cable to the female RJ-45 connector on the rear of the unit (labeled *Ethernet*), and then to a hub or switch on your Ethernet network.



NTP100- Rear View, Common to all models-

Apply power by inserting the power supply module into an appropriate AC power source and the power connector into the male Switchcraft-style locking power socket on the rear of the unit (labeled *DC IN*).

5. If desired the unit can be operated from a nominal 12 VDC battery (9-18 VDC range). Observe voltage polarity as indicated on the rear panel (the center pin is positive +VDC, and is labeled 9 -28VDC).
6. When power is first applied the initial sequence of the front panel LED is:
 - amber and green LEDs on briefly, with time display showing 88:88:88
 - all LEDs extinguish briefly
 - amber (NTP) LED out, green (Status) LED steady on
 - green (Status) LED begins twice per second blink, with time display incrementing the seconds' digit once per second (indicating locked to internal TCXO oscillator, and acquiring lock to an external source, if applicable).
 - Green (Status) LED begins to blink once per second and time display increments the seconds' digit once per second when synchronized to an external reference source, if applicable.



NTP100- Front Panel, Common to all models

[Note: when configured to obtain network configuration through DHCP, the display may hesitate on startup while DHCP is resolved.] It typically takes 15-30 seconds for initialization of the network to complete.

At this time the NTP100 can be communicated with over the local network using the WinDiscovery application. WinDiscovery can find and identify the NTP100 through the exchange of broadcast messages even when TCP/IP networking parameters are not configured on the same network.

Once the NTP100 has a valid network configuration and the IP address of the unit is known, it can also be accessed via Telnet by computers in the same logical network.

Start-Up and GPS Satellite Acquisition (model NTP100-GPS, GPS/GNSS & GPS-HS)

When the NTP100-GPS is initially powered up, after having been shipped to a new location, the time to first fix (time the unit takes to acquire satellites and extract correct time) could be up to 45-60 minutes although it is typically 1 - 5 minutes. Factors such as atmospheric conditions, type of antenna, antenna location, and antenna cable length will affect the time to first fix.

The NTP100-GPS's navigation module is connected to a backup battery that maintains startup data when the unit is powered down. If, when starting up, the location, time and number of satellites that the unit can receive have not changed significantly since last power down, then the unit will start up much faster.

Start-Up and Time Code Acquisition (model NTP100-TC)

When the NTP100-TC is initially powered up, after having been shipped to a new location, the time to first fix (time the unit takes to detect, acquire, decode, gain adjust time code and extract correct time) could be up to 90 seconds although it is typically 30 seconds or less. Factors such as the time code input signal level, time code signal type, time code cable length and type, and system noise, will affect the time to first fix.

Input Impedance

The input impedance for the Masterclock TC time code decoder circuit is considered to be relatively high , typically >100kOhm. This high input impedance allows for connecting multiple Masterclock TCR load devices in parallel without loading and/or distorting the time code input signal.

Input Level

The input level is controlled via an automatic gain control circuit. The NTP100-TC firmware will automatically determine the appropriate gain control setting for your incoming time code dB level.

The NTP100-TC cannot adjust for time code signal levels outside the range of -15 and +20dB.

The NTP100-TC typically requires up to 30 seconds completing automatic gain control when decoding SMPTE or IRIG-B/B1. When proper gain control has been achieved the incoming time code type and raw time code should be read and displayed on the status screen in WinDiscovery, and the front panel status LED on the card will blink once per second.

Time Code Input Select

The NTP100-TC will automatically detect which format of time code is being provided upon initial power up with a valid time code source, or if the time code input is varied. No user -programmable hardware or software adjustments are necessary.

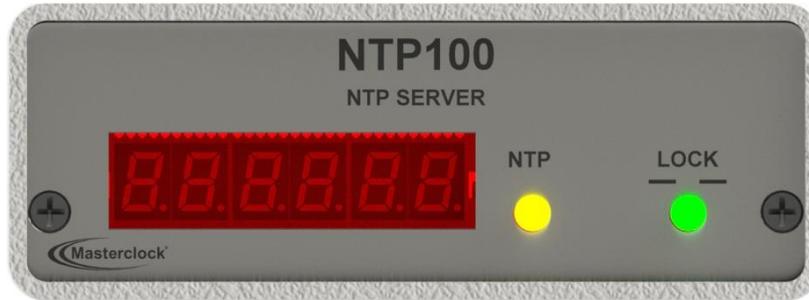
The NTP100-TC contains a time code decoder circuit which is designed to auto detect and decode time code information along with date information from the following date encoded time code formats:

- SMPTE (30/25/25 fps) to Leitch Date Encoding Standard,
- IRIG-B pulse width coded (unmodulated) DC, to IEEE 1344 standard,
- IRIG-B(1) 1 kHz Amplitude Modulated, IEEE 1344 standard

Note: The time code input and date information is required and expected to be UTC. Time zone and/or Daylight Saving Time Offset can be configured by the customer.

In addition, the NTP100-TC has a special provision to support non-date encoded SMPTE or IRIG-B/B (1) time code. The NTP100-TC contains a feature to set/overwrite the date or year manually by writing this information to the battery backed real-time clock. When selected, this allows the user to either ignore the date/year information from the time code signal, or to provide a date/year for SMPTE (date) or IRIG-B/B (1) (year) time code formats without this information in the time code signal.

Front-Panel Behavior



NTP100- Front Panel, Common to all models

The 6 digit LED time display shows the current time (referenced to UTC) available to the NTP100.

The green LED displays synchronization status with the internal time reference. When the LED is blinking at a twice per second rate it indicates that the NTP100 is not synchronized with an external reference such as GPS or time code. Once synchronized to the external reference, the green LED will blink at a once per second rate.

The amber LED light pulses briefly when an NTP request is serviced. This is provided as a general indication of when and how frequently NTP requests are being processed.

Major Feature Overview

The features discussed in this section can be configured in several ways - the WinDiscovery software application provided with your NTP100, or a terminal-style interface accessible via Telnet. Consult the section entitled Configuration for details on how to adjust settings through the aforementioned mediums.

DHCP/BOOTP Auto-Configuration

DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol) is a mechanism for automating the configuration of networked devices that use TCP/IP. When DHCP is enabled, DHCP configuration acquisition will overwrite any manual configuration items. A precursor to DHCP is BOOTP. The NTP100 can obtain configuration from a BOOTP server when no DHCP server is present. *Factory default: DHCP enabled.*

The following RFC2132-defined optional configuration items are, when available, used by the NTP100 for configuration purposes:

Option	No.	Comments
Router	3	The first IP address provided will be used for router/gateway configuration.
Domain Name Server	6	One server IP address may be specified. NTP100 will treat address as primary DNS servers.

[WARNING: An NTP100 will not function properly if configured to use DHCP services when no DHCP server is present on the network.]

NTP Addressing Modes

Unicast

The NTP100 supports the unicast method of NTP packets transfer. Unicast method involves direct transfer of requested information from the NTP server to the NTP client based on a query or NTP time request. The unicast method is supported simultaneously when either the broadcast or multicast modes are selected.

Broadcast

The NTP100 supports the broadcasting of NTP packets. This feature is useful in situation where network administration may wish to avoid the network traffic created by a large number of clients making periodic NTP requests, or in situations where such periodic requests end up synchronized in such a manner as to exceed the NTP100's ability to reply. The broadcast mode is a widespread or open-ended broadcast, not intended for any specific IP address.

The NTP100 provides NTP [UDP] broadcasts using the broadcast address [255.255.255.255].

Note that some firewalls and routers will not forward UDP broadcasts by default. Security configurations may need to be adjusted to allow the UDP broadcast packets to pass on the configured port.

Multicast

The NTP100 also supports multicast addressing of NTP packets. As opposed to broadcast mode, which is a widespread or open-ended broadcast of NTP packets whereby, data is sent to every possible receiver (client),. Multicasting is useful because it conserves bandwidth. It does this by replicating packets only as needed within the network to send them only to receivers (clients) that want them, thereby not transmitting unnecessary packets.

The concept of a group is crucial to multicasting. Every multicast requires a multicast group; the sender (or source) transmits to the group address, and only members of the group can receive the multicast data. A group is defined by a [Class D](#) address.

The NTP100 does not restrict the use of the multicast address assignment and supports the full range of class D multicast addresses or groups from 224.0.0.0 to 239.255.255.255. These groups or class D address ranges for multicasting are defined and governed by [RFC3171](#), *IANA IPv4 Multicast Guidelines*.

Typically, the multicast address range 224.0.1.0 - 224.0.1.255 (224.0.1/24) [Internet Control Block] is utilized for NTP traffic, however, please refer to the [RFC3171](#) for your specific application and implementation.

The Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) is a protocol that controls group membership for individual hosts. This protocol only operates in a LAN setting, but is required if you wish to be able to join a multicast group on a host. IGMP is defined in [RFC 2236](#).

Note: Use of the multicast addressing method requires the use of routers & switches and other network devices that support the Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP). In addition, the IGMP mode must be enabled and configured for multicasting addressing to be implemented properly. The implementation of multicasting addressing is beyond the scope of support available from Masterclock. Please ensure that your network system components are capable of and configured properly for IGMP before utilizing the multicast addressing feature.

Note: You will need to check with your firewall vendor to determine how to enable multicast traffic through a firewall. In addition, you may want to read [RFC 2588: IP Multicast and Firewalls](#).

Any cast

The NTP100 does not currently provide any cast capability.

Configuration

The NTP100 maintains an internal configuration that defines a number of parameters regarding the unit's operation. These configuration settings include the assigned [static or DHCP] IP address and network settings, assigned device name, operational mode, broadcast parameters, brightness level, assigned stratum levels, telnet access, RTC usage validity during primary reference outages, and password, along with the year, date, & time stored [and incrementing] in the real time clock. The internal configuration is maintained even when power is off.

This information, except for the time/date stored in the RTC, may be reset to the factory default state.

Battery Backed RTC and Configuration

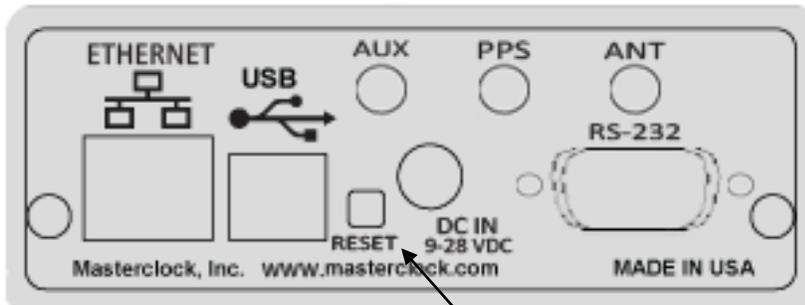
The NTP100 maintains its internal configuration and settings in battery backed memory located on the RTC chip. The battery supplies power to the TCXO 32kHz oscillator and RTC when the unit is powered off. This allows the internal configuration to be maintained and the time and date to increment, when power is off. Under normal operating condition, the memory devices maintaining the RTC data and configuration settings is powered by the external DC power supply and does not rely on the battery for data retention.

The Manganese Lithium battery is a rechargeable maintenance free battery that has an expected lifetime of 10 years.

Note: If the NTP100 does not retain its configuration, or its Date/Time settings (this may be indicated by the front panel time display counting up from 'zero') the battery will likely need replacement. Contact Masterclock for battery replacement.

Reset Factory-Default Configuration

In some situations (such as a lost password or removal of confidential information prior to sending the unit in for maintenance or repair service) it may be necessary to return the NTP100 to its factory default configuration. A recessed button labeled "RESET", located on the back of the NTP100 unit, performs this function. To reset configuration to factory default



NTP100- Rear View, Common to all models-

- 1) Depress and hold the "RESET" button, continue to depress the "RESET" button until the unit reboots.
- 2) **Note:** A momentary press of the reset button will display the current IP address of the unit.

Default Password

The factory-default password for an NTP100 is: "**public**"

WinDiscovery

Management Window Settings

Configuration Methods

Basic operation of the NTP100 is configured via the *WinDiscovery* software supplied with the unit, or via Telnet (or the RS-232 interface for the model(s) NTP100-GPS & NTP100-OSC). Only one configuration method should be used at a time.

WinDiscovery

WinDiscovery is an application designed to run on Windows XP and newer operating systems (32- or 64-bit). The *WinDiscovery* application is supplied with the NTP100 device and is used to configure the NTP100 or to review status information. Once configured, the NTP100 does not require *WinDiscovery* to be running in order to function. To install the *WinDiscovery* application on your server, workstation, or PC, complete the following steps:

1. Insert the *WinDiscovery* CD that shipped with your NTP100 or download the latest version from the support area of www.masterclock.com
2. If AutoRun is enabled on your PC the Installshield Wizard installation will begin automatically. Otherwise, browse to the CD root directory and run the 'setup.exe' application.
3. Select the installation options by selecting either the standard or custom installation. By default the standard installation will install all user manuals and application notes along with the *WinDiscovery* application. The custom installation will allow the optional installation of the user manuals and application notes.
4. By default, the setup utility will suggest installing files to C:\Program Files\Masterclock\WinDiscovery. (Another path may be selected if desired.)

Potential Communication Problems

Networks separated by physical routers will often block UDP broadcasts preventing *WinDiscovery* from locating devices on a remote network. Under such circumstances, *WinDiscovery* must be operated from a computer within the remote network or routers separating the networks must be configured to pass through (both directions) UDP traffic (including broadcasts) on ports 6163, 6263, 6170, 6171, 6172, 6173 and multicast addresses 224.0.1.254, 224.0.0.255.

Personal computer firewall applications may also prevent *WinDiscovery* from operating correctly. Configure the firewall to allow bi-direction UDP traffic on port 6163 or temporarily disable the firewall while using the *WinDiscovery* application.

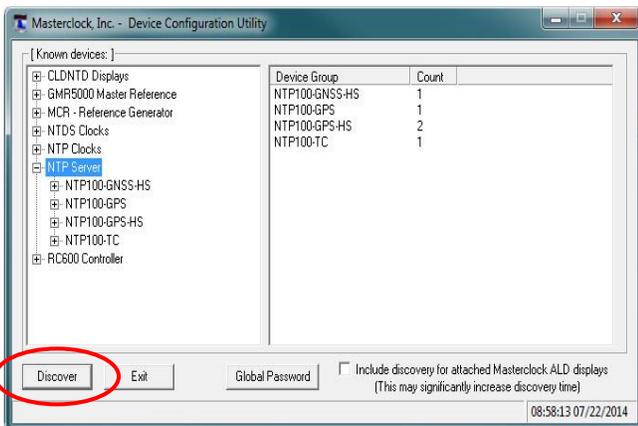
Note: Contact your IT department for proper configuration of switch.



Using WinDiscovery

Open *WinDiscovery* from the "Start Menu" or by double-clicking the shortcut icon on the desktop.

WinDiscovery



Click the [**Discover**] button to reveal all the devices accessible on the network. The status bar will display the count of devices found. When complete (please wait until '100%' appears then disappears), a list of **device families and groups** will be displayed in the **left pane** of the *WinDiscovery* window.

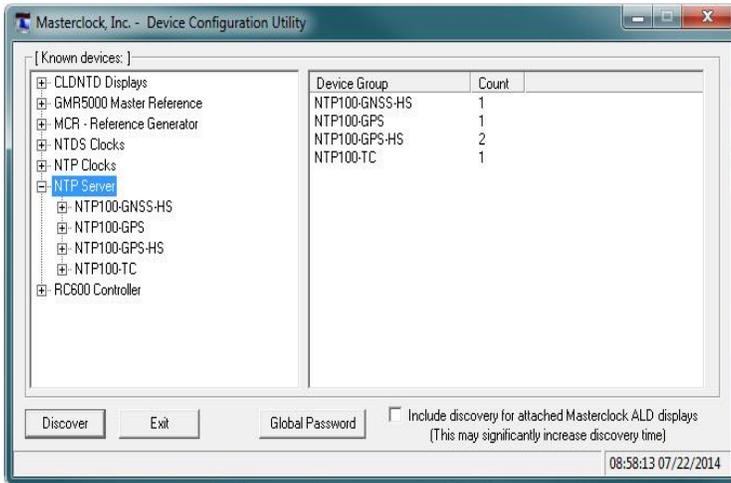
Click the [+] buttons to reveal the individual devices. Click the [-] buttons to hide them.

Each device is configured with a **device name** from the factory. Each device name includes the model name and a MAC address extension.

You should change the device name to one that can identify the location of the device.

It is highly recommended that only one user opens **WinDiscovery** at a time. Other methods should not be used to manage the network devices while using this app. In the event of WinDiscovery crash issue, set to Windows XP compatibility mode.

Clicking on any device group will list in the right pane of the WinDiscovery window all devices of that type found. Only the devices shown in the right window can be managed. To configure another device group, click on the device name in the left window and the device names will then appear in the right window, ready to be managed.



MENU

To open a **Menu of Options** window, including **Properties and Device Settings**, right click the device name.

Or

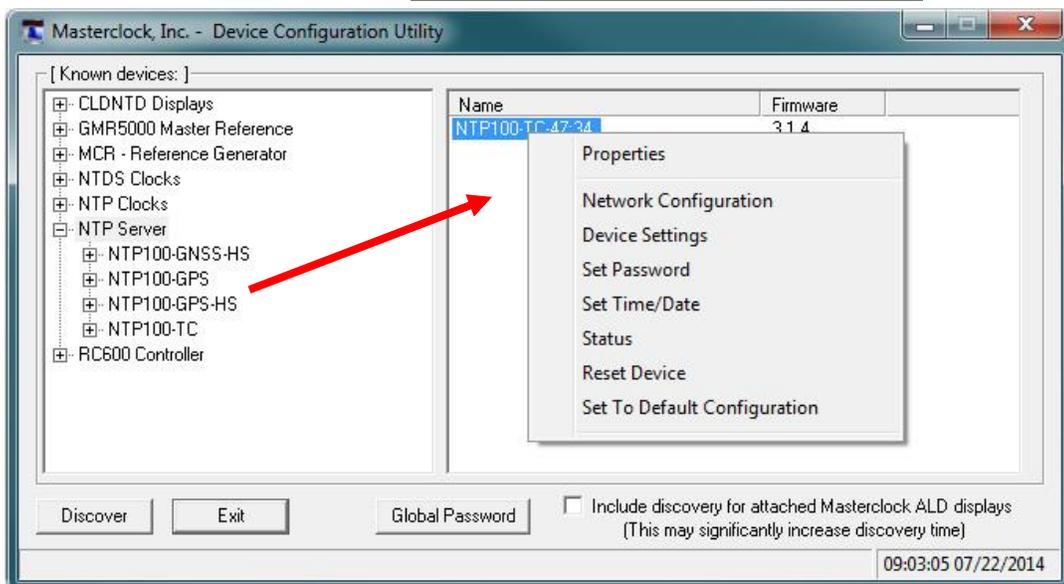
To open the **Device Settings** window, left click the device name.

Both options will be covered in the following instructions.

To configure and manage a device shown in the right window, double click or right mouse click the device name and a menu appears. The current choices are:

- Properties
- Network Configuration
- Device Settings
- Set Password
- Set Time
- Status
- Reset Device
- Set To Default Configuration

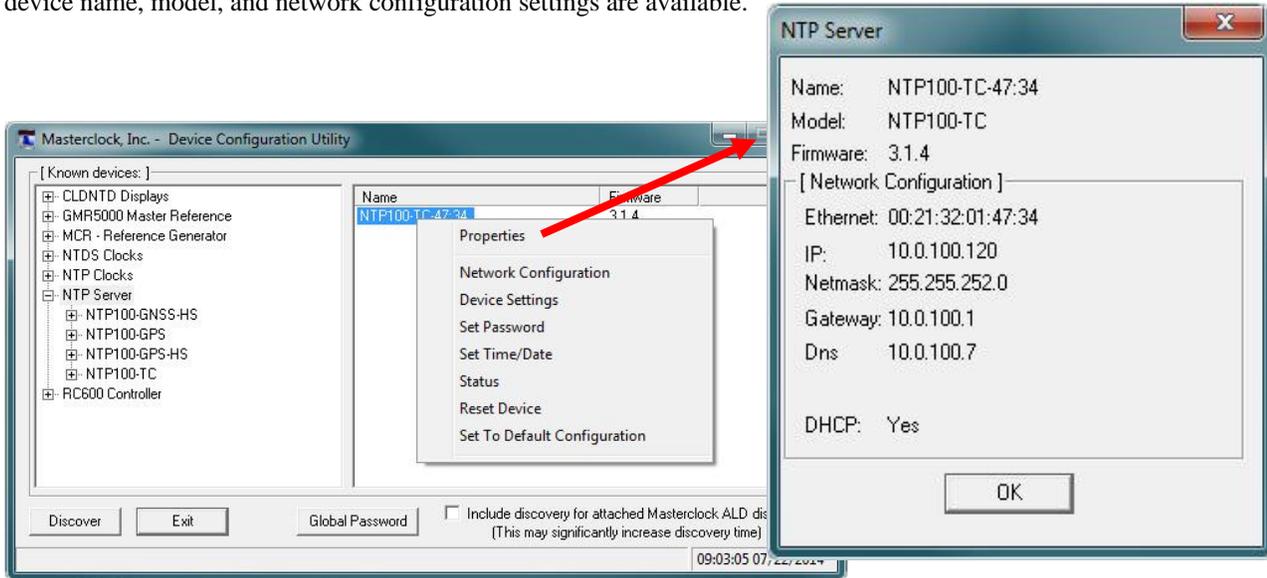
Below: This menu appears following a right click to the device name.



Clicking a menu choice opens a new window for that function. When working in the management windows, use the *Save* and *OK* button to accept changes that you have made. Use the *Cancel* button to exit the screen without applying changes. **NOTE:** *Cancel* does not undo changes that have been saved using the *Save* button.

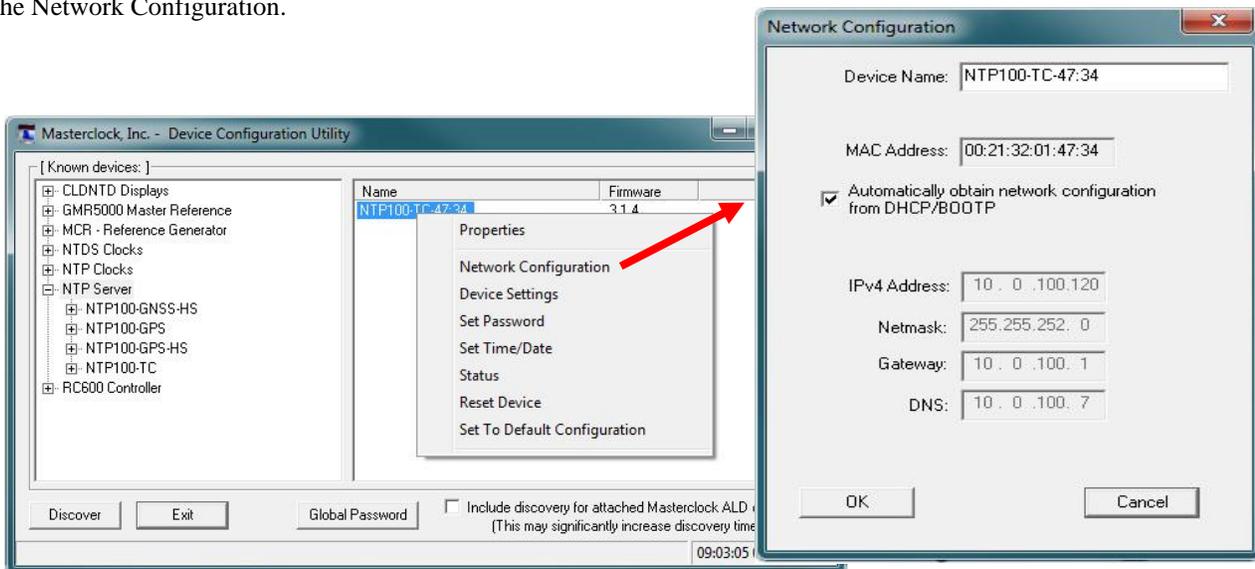
Properties

The properties of the NTP100 device of interest can be viewed in summary form, using this selection. Under “Properties” the device name, model, and network configuration settings are available.



Network Configuration

The network configuration must be established for the NTP100 to be accessible to the network. You must be a network administrator or have their support to complete these functions. Your network administrator determines the information for the Network Configuration.



[Note: The default factory setting for network configuration is to use DHCP/BOOTP.]

[Note: If a DHCP server cannot be found on the network by the NTD clock, the IP address will be assigned a fallback IP address of 169.254.xxx.xxx]

To utilize static IP addressing, de-select the checkbox for “Automatically obtain network configuration from DHCP/BOOTP”. You must enter the IP address, Netmask, Gateway, Primary DNS, and may enter a Secondary DNS.

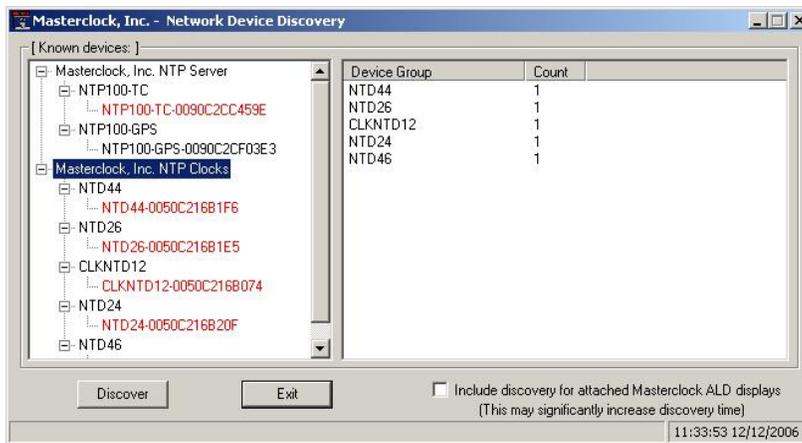
*[Note: The static IP address you enter must not be in use by another device on the network, this includes IP address ranges reserved for use by the DHCP server. If a static IP address is used which creates a duplicate IP address condition, the network clock will be re-assigned a fallback IP address of 169.254.xxx.xxx]
169.254.xxx.xxx IP (fallback) address*

DHCP is enabled by default. If DHCP is enabled and no DHCP server can be found the NTP100 will default to a 169.254.xxx.xxx address.

In addition, if an IP address conflict is determined when the Ethernet interface is initialized (either DHCP or static) the NTP100 will default to a 169.254.xxx.xxx address.

This 169.254.xxx.xxx is a link local address range (i.e. not allowed on the internet) and is used when DHCP clients cannot find a DHCP server.

[Note: Devices which have been assigned a fallback IP address of 169.254.xxx.xxx will be displayed in the main WinDiscovery window with RED text, indicating a problem with the configuration.]



Device Name

Each clock is programmed at the factory with a factory device name. This name includes the model name and a “MAC address” extension.

[Hint: You can change the device name to one convenient for your site – preferably one that helps you to later identify the exact physical location of the device.]

Administrative Hub

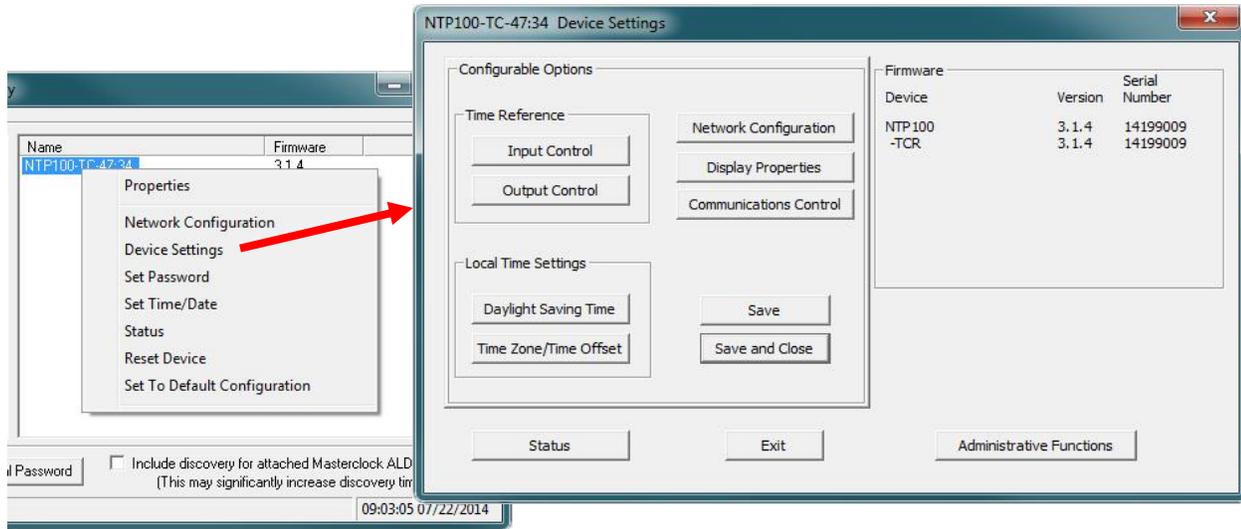
[Note: the Administrative Hub configuration item is reserved for future use.]

Device Settings

The “**Device Settings**” window is the same one that appears with a left double-click of the device on the “Network Discovery” window.

The Device Settings window configures the NTP100 to receive and display in the format that you prefer, using Time Zone offsets and Daylight Saving Time (DST) settings to completely customize it relative to UTC time.

The top right section of the “Device Settings” window shows a list of the firmware and options associated with your NTP100.

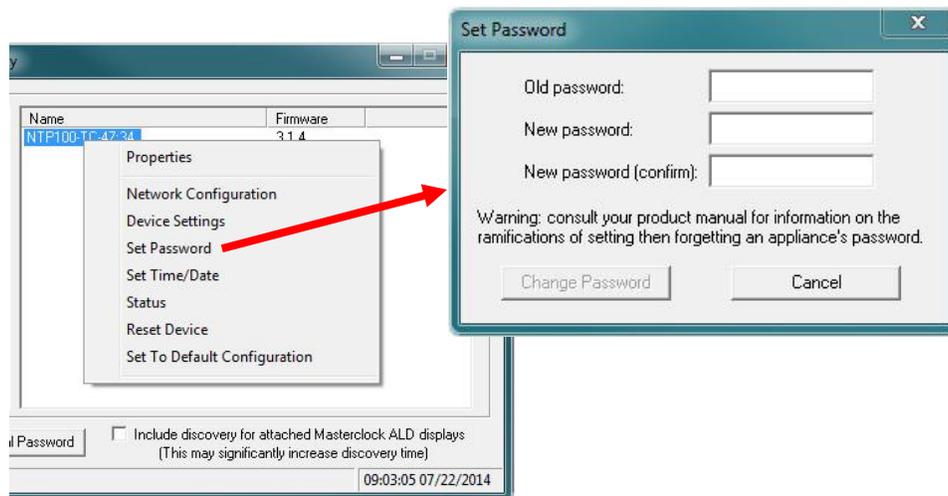


The rest of the “Device Settings” window includes access to all configuration options for the network. These include time reference inputs and outputs, display properties, communication control and administrative functions, such as password. There is also a status display to monitor remote devices from your computer screen using the WinDiscovery software application.

Any changes made in this window, including all the buttons thereon, will not be applied until you click the [**Save**] button, or the [**Save and Close**] button, prior to clicking the [**Exit**] button.

Set Password

Set/reset the password controlling access to the NTP100’s configuration.



A password can be a maximum of 10 characters and may contain any sequence of letters, numbers, and common punctuation. Passwords are case-sensitive.

WARNING: If the password is lost, the user must reset the NTP100 using the Reset button on the rear of the unit. This will cause the unit to return all configurations to factory-default settings.

WinDiscovery will not remember or store the password (s) after the session is closed. It is important for the user/system administrator to maintain passwords in a safe place.

Note: the factory default password is: “public”

When a password is set for a device, each time you click OK or Apply for that device you will be asked for the password. You may create a unique password for each device. You may enable the ‘Remember this password for the session’ checkbox to eliminate typing the password for each configuration change.

[Note: each device listed can have a unique password associated with it, which will default to the factory default password. You must enable the “Remember this password for the session’ checkbox for each device that is being configured.]



If you enter the wrong password and selected the “remember password” checkbox, you will receive an error upon selecting OK or Apply to any configuration changes. You can close the WinDiscovery session to “forget” the password(s), however this will require entering the password again for each device. Alternately, you can remove the incorrect password entry during a WinDiscovery session by going to the right click menu for the device and selecting Forget memorized password option. This option will be added to the right click list and will only be displayed if a password is memorized.



[Hint: To remove password protection for a device, select the Set Password command. You will be prompted to enter the old password. Enter the old password. Do not enter anything into the New Password or Confirm Password fields. Click Change Password to save. Upon you next session, you will not be prompted for a password for the device.]

Global Password



The **Global Password** being used must match the password on all the devices being administered. On any new system being installed, the factory default password on all devices is “**public**”.

The **Global Password** feature allows the user to enter a single password for all NTP devices using the same password. During this session and subsequent sessions of **WinDiscovery**, you will not have to enter the password.

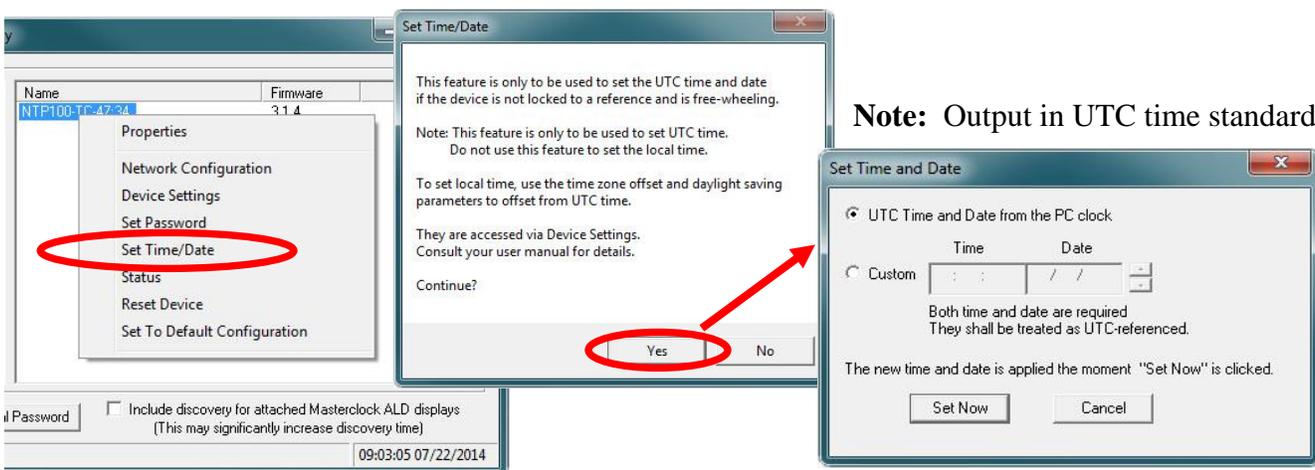
1. Check [**Enable Global Password**].
2. Type your password.
3. Click [**OK**]

To disable the Global Password, de-select the [**Enable Global Password**] checkbox and click [**OK**].

Note: Run program in administration mode if password doesn't retain in WinDiscovery after end of session.

Set Time/Date

Here you may break the link to UTC time to create a custom time. Click this button to reveal a preliminary warning. Read the warning and continue if you wish to create a custom time for your NTP100 by unclicking the [**UTC**] button. By clicking the [**UTC**] button you will return to UTC time.

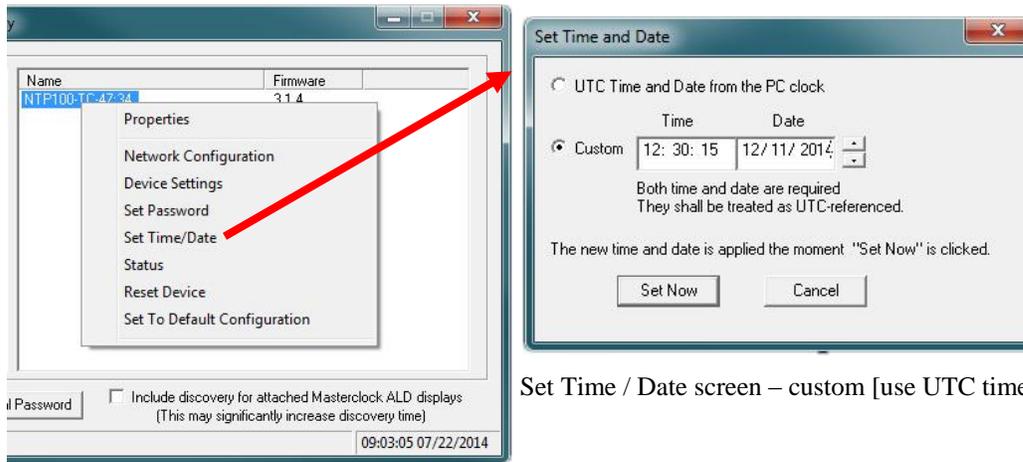


Note: Output in UTC time standard.

The Set Time menu item lets you manually set the time and date for the NTP100. The function may be most useful for demonstration, in lab situations, environments where an external signal is not available. The time for the NTP100 can either be set to the time of the PC or a manual custom time can be entered.

Model –OSC and –OSC-HS

NTP100-OSC and NTP100-OSC-HS must receive an input time set manually during the initial installation. Both versions will revert to the battery backed RTC and TCXO and maintain <165mS day drift during power down (outages) and/or storage. The high stability version will have a much improved drift rate of <19mS/day, but the overall accuracy of both versions relies heavily on the initial time setting input.

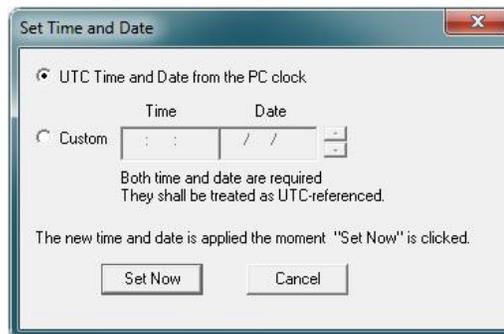


Set Time / Date screen – custom [use UTC time]

To set the time manually it is suggested to use a preset time source for best overall initial accuracy. While either method may be used, the “UTC Time from PC Clock” is recommended over the “Custom” manual entry method.

[Note: for the purpose of maintaining its internal clock, the NTP100 time server always assumes the time entered is UTC and saves this information as the internal UTC time.]

For best results using the “UTC Time from PC Clock” method, first set the time on the PC that WinDiscovery is installed on, using an NTP/SNTP client pointed to either an Internet NTP time server or another reliable NTP100. Immediately follow the time setting of the PC, by selecting the “UTC Time from PC Clock” option, and press the “Set Now” button.



Set Time / Date screen – UTC Time From PC Clock

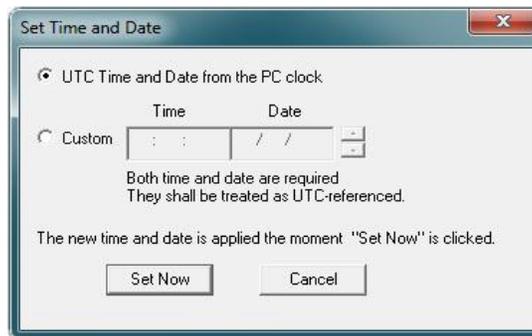
Model –GPS, GPS/GNSS and –GPS-HS

When the NTP100-GPS achieves a GPS satellite fix, the continuous time/date obtained from GPS will automatically overwrite any that is manually established. Therefore, practical ongoing use of this feature requires the NTP100 to be disconnected from its GPS antenna. The GPS models of the NTP100 use the same manually entry methods of Set/Time as the OSC (oscillator) versions, described on pg. 23.

Model -TC

Recommended (Default) Settings

NOTE: If your time code source outputs UTC referenced SMPTE 30/25/24 fps time code to the Leitch date encoded format or IRIG-B/B1 time code to the IEEE 1344 standard, then use factory default setting as shown. This will allow the automatic detection of time, date (or day of year), and year information from the incoming time code signal. This is the normal (factory default) setting.



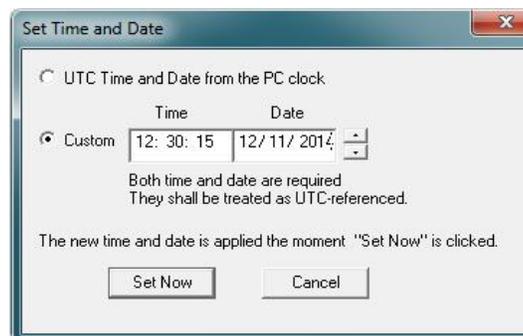
Note: the time of day information will continue to be decoded from the time code signal, and will overwrite the manual entry.

Using the default settings, will allow the automatic detection of time, date (or day of year), and year information from the incoming time code signal. These are the recommended settings.

Date or Year Manual Overwrite Feature

The *date overwrite* feature may be used if the Time Code signal (model –TC) does not contain date encoded time code to either the SMPTE 30/25/24 fps Leitch date format standard or the IRIG-B/B(1) IEEE 1344 standard.

The *year overwrite* feature may be used if the Time Code signal (model –TC) does not contain year information in the IRIG –B/B1 time code to the IEEE 1344 standard. **Note:** the time date /information will continue to be decoded from the time code signal, and will always overwrite the manual entry, unless the user changes the default operation.



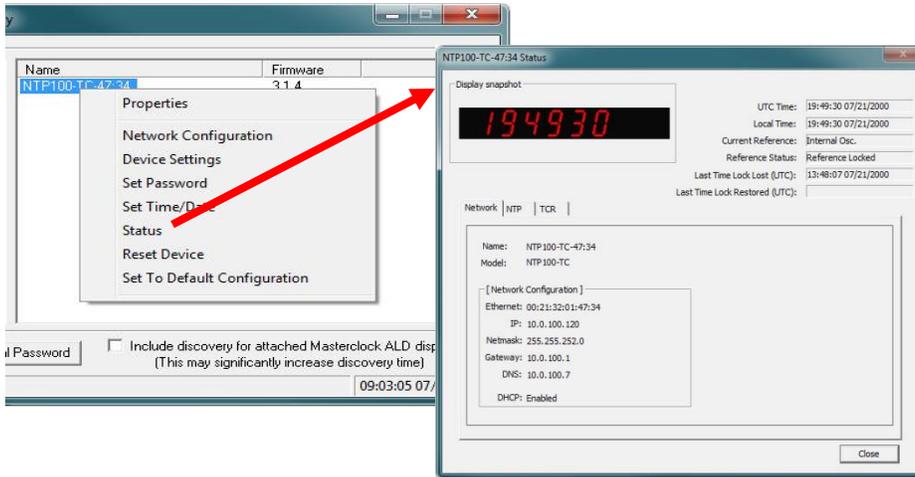
Date overwrite enabled

[Note: for the purpose of refreshing its internal clock, the NTP100 assumes the time and date entered is UTC.]

Status

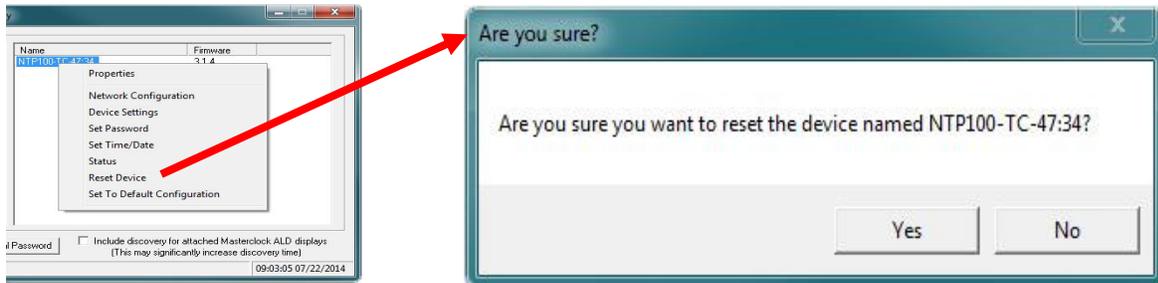
The “**Status**” window includes a “**Display snapshot**” of the NTP100 face. On the right are constantly updated listings of the UTC Time, Local Time, Current Reference, Reference Status, Last Time Lock Lost and Restored (UTC)

Below are Network, NTP and TCR tabs. The first lists the name and model number of the unit followed by the network configuration numbers. These would echo the “**Network Configuration**” window figures (page 13). The NTP tab lists whether or not the server and/or client are enabled and various stats about each. The TCR tab indicates timecode received, when timecode is locked, lost, and restored, along with raw timecode. (See pg. 50 for more details on Status)



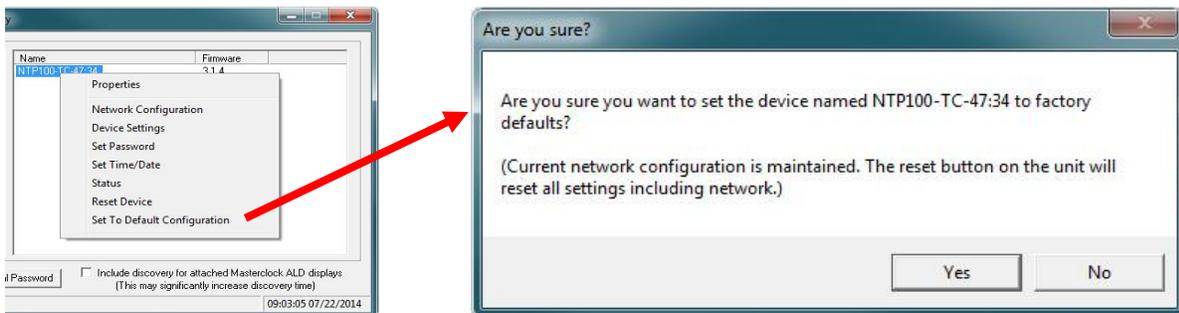
Reset Device

This button brings up the “**Are you sure?**” window. Press the [Yes] button and you will “soft reset” your NTP100 to allow the device to clear its current communications buffer and re-initialize its processing, which includes re-requesting of a DHCP address. This feature is intended to allow the user to remotely reset the unit and does not restore the factory default state.



Set To Default Configuration

This button brings up another “**Are you sure?**” window. Press the [Yes] button and you will reset your clock back to the factory defaults. No further windows will appear.



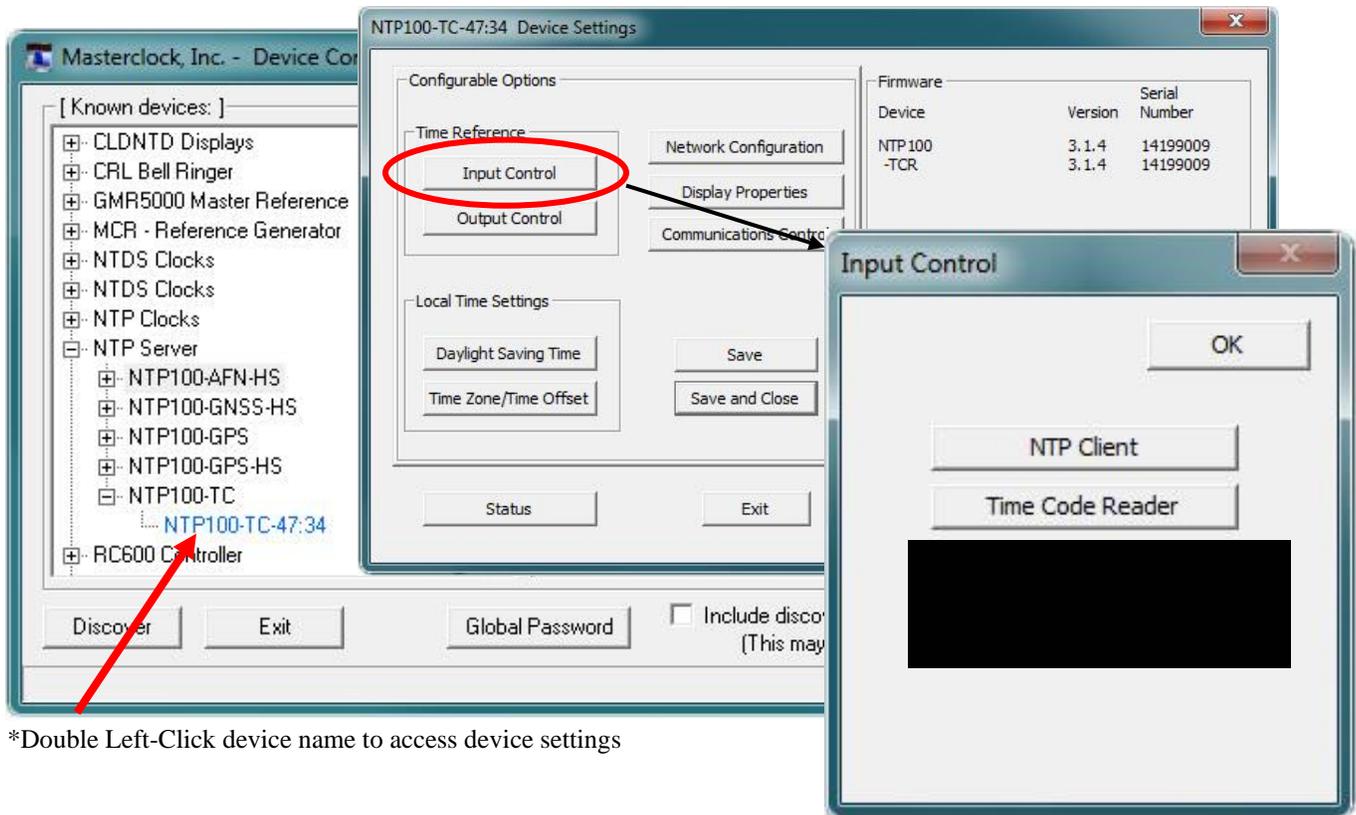
WinDiscovery

Input & Output Control

Device Settings – Input Control

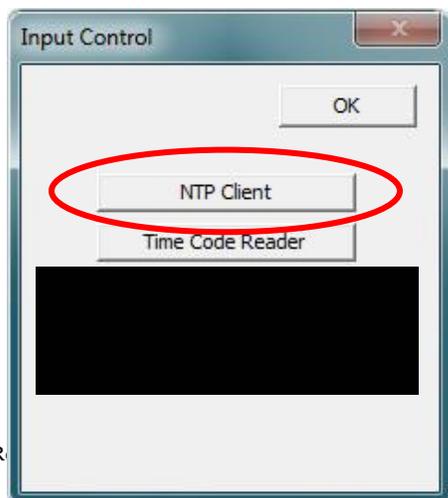
The “Device Settings” window includes three sections. In “Configurable options” the [**Input Control**] button takes you to [**NTP Client, Time Code Reader**].

Clicking [**NTP Client**] permits the user to enable or disable the NTP client. If enabled, you can choose Query, Broadcast or Multicast services to receive Time Code. (Details below)



*Double Left-Click device name to access device settings

Clicking [**Time Code Reader**] permits the user to access SMPTE Time Code Settings, IRIG Time Code Settings, Incoming Time Code Reference and Calibration for SMPTE or IRIG. (Details pg. 30)



NTP CLIENT

While on the “**Input Control**” window (shown on left), click the [**NTP Client**] button to access settings for the NTP client.

ENABLE NTP CLIENT – is enabled by default. However, it may be desirable to disable the NTP client for certain applications, such as those in which the NTP100 will not reside on a network during typical operation. Deselect “**Enable NTP client**” if desired.

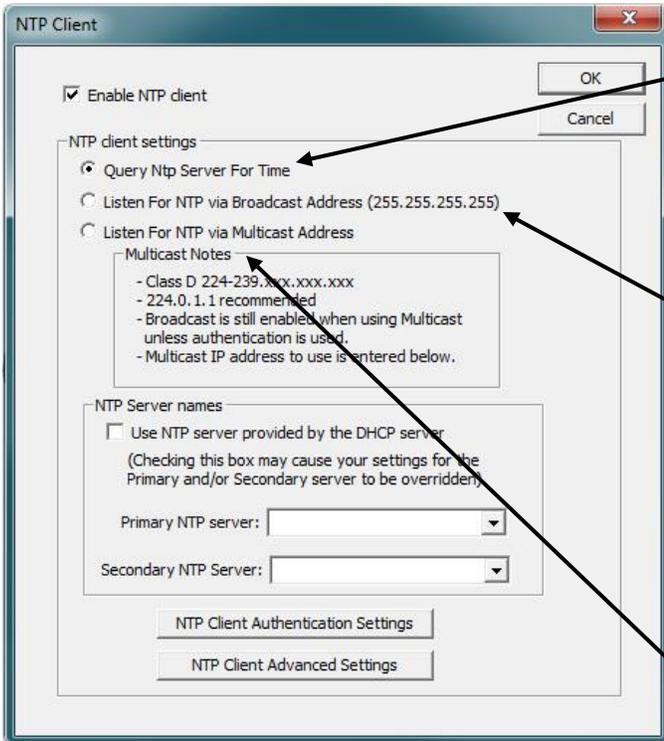
The network client can be configured to either query the NTP time server at a selected interval, to listen to NTP broadcasts only, or to listen to multicast broadcasts.

NTP CLIENT SETTINGS

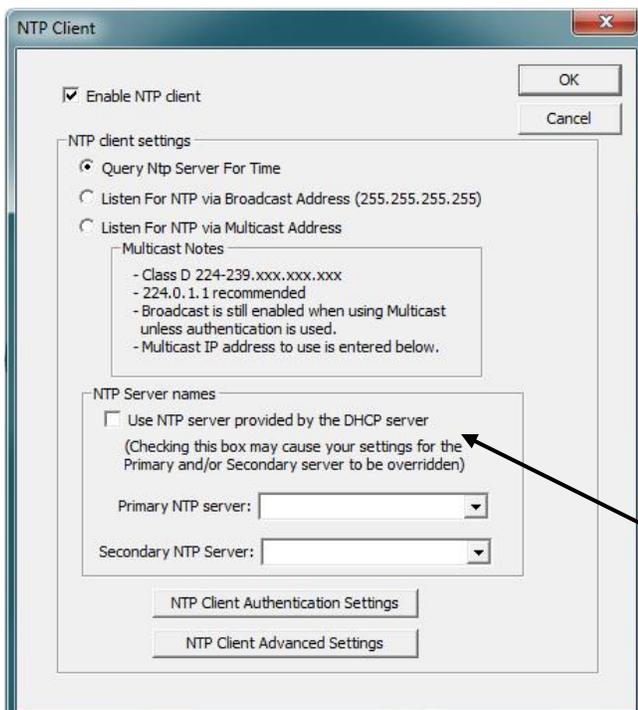
QUERY NTP SERVER FOR TIME – is enabled by default. This is the **unicast** mode. The default configuration is to query the NTP server at 10-second intervals.

LISTEN FOR NTP VIA BROADCAST ADDRESS – The NTP100 can be configured to listen to NTP broadcasts by selecting the “**Listen for NTP via broadcast address [255.255.255.255]**” checkbox. When this is selected, the broadcast timeout period (in seconds) is adjustable. To configure the device to only listen to NTP broadcasts, click the checkbox [**Listen for NTP broadcasts only**] and enter a “**Broadcast/ Multicast Timeout**” in seconds. The default timeout is 3600 seconds (1 hour).

LISTEN FOR NTP VIA MULTICAST ADDRESS – The NTP100 can be set up to listen to NTP using multicast addressing by selecting the “**Listen for NTP via multicast address**” checkbox. When multicast mode is selected, the client will also listen to broadcast messages.



Note: Some NTP/SNTP clients will expect NTP servers to operate on port 123 and cannot be configured to utilize alternate ports.



When enabled, the **Multicast Class D/Group Address** may be specified as well as the frequency that multicast broadcasts will be issued. This can be changed as desired. The NTP client can listen for NTP multicast broadcasts using the full Class D/Group Address range. The NTP client does not restrict the use of the multicast address assignment and supports the full range of Class D multicast addresses or groups from 224.0.0.0 to 239.255.255.255.

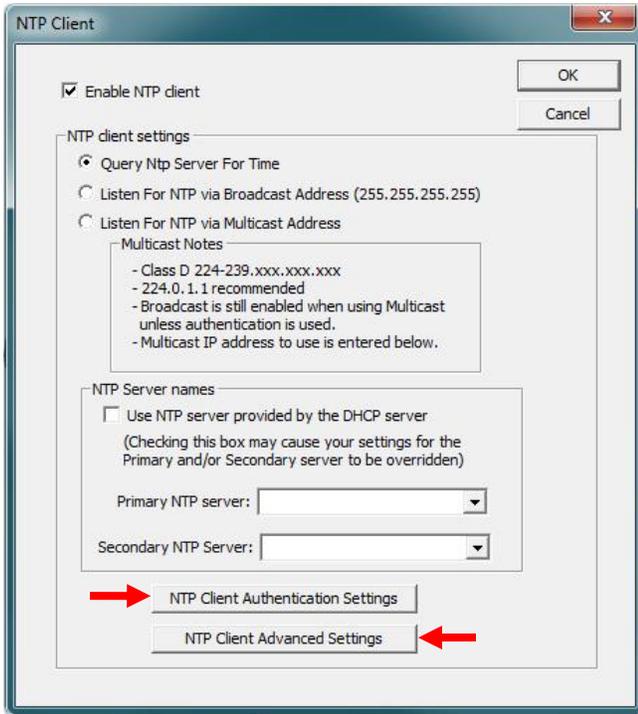
These group addresses are defined and governed by **RFC3171, IANA IPv4Multicast Guidelines**.

Typically, the multicast address range 224.0.1.0 to 224.0.1.255 is utilized for NTP traffic. Please refer to the **RFC3171** for your specific application.

<http://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc3171.txt>

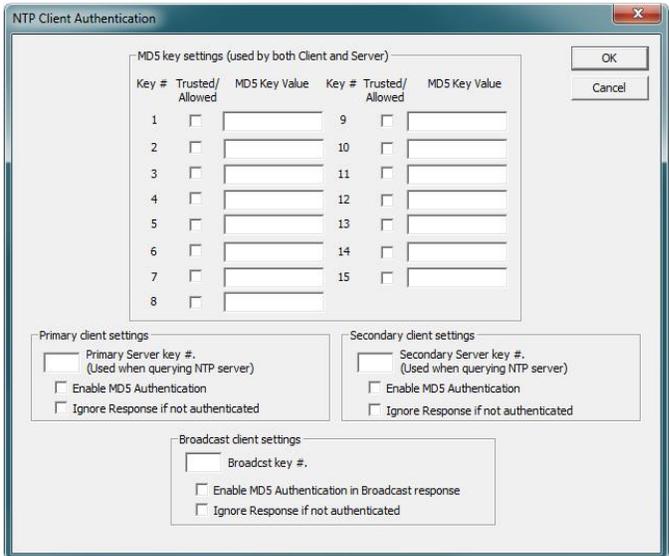
NTP SERVER NAMES – By default the [**Use NTP server provided by the DHCP server**] box is checked and a primary NTP server address is displayed. If you wish to uncheck the box and provide your own server addresses for both primary and secondary servers, do so here.

Note: If using Static IP Address, uncheck box, otherwise unit will reboot after 10 minutes.

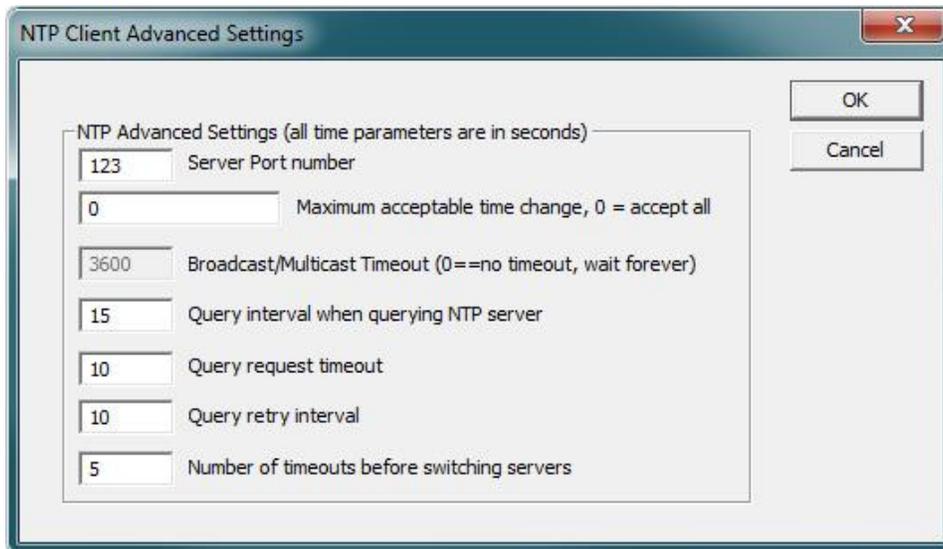


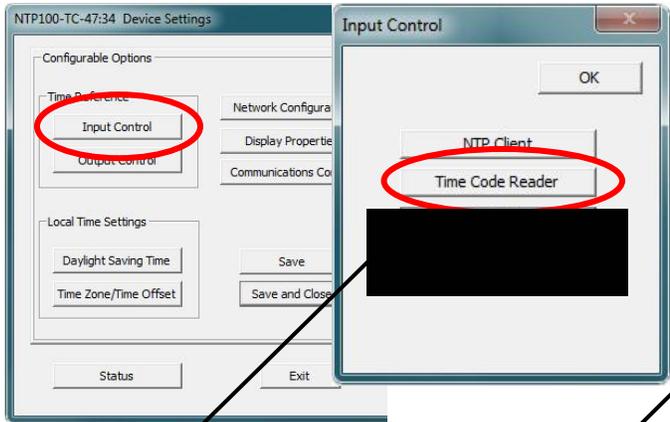
NTP CLIENT AUTHENTICATION SETTINGS – This window permits the entering of up to 15 MD5 key values to be trusted or allowed. Primary client settings permit the entry of a primary server key number, a secondary server key number and a broadcast key number.

Note: MD5 keys are not provided by Masterclock.



NTP CLIENT ADVANCED SETTINGS – Advanced settings allow for the adjustment of additional network communication settings. Under most typical operating circumstances it is not necessary, nor is it suggested, to change the advanced settings options.





TIME CODE READER

The [Time Code Reader] button opens the “MCR Time Code Reader” window and will only operate when a Time Code reader is networked. Choose from the selections offered at lower left and click the [OK] button when complete.

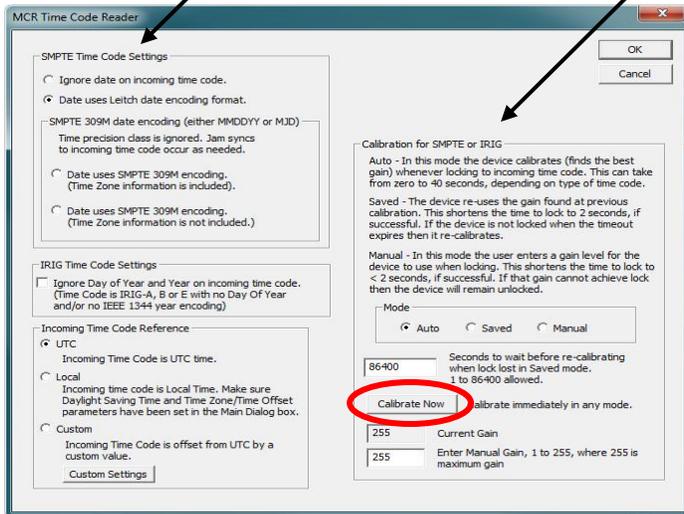
Calibration for SMPTE or IRIG

Auto - In this mode, the device calibrates (finds the best gain) whenever locking to incoming time code. This can take from zero to 40 seconds, depending on type of time code.

Saved - The device re-uses the gain found at previous calibration. This shortens the time to lock to 2 seconds, if successful. If the device is not locked when the timeout expires, then it re-calibrates.

Manual - In this mode, the user enters a gain level for the device to use when locking. If that gain cannot achieve lock, then the device will remain unlocked. There is no timeout period; calibration will not be done for any reason. If the user enters an appropriate gain, then locking occurs in 2 seconds

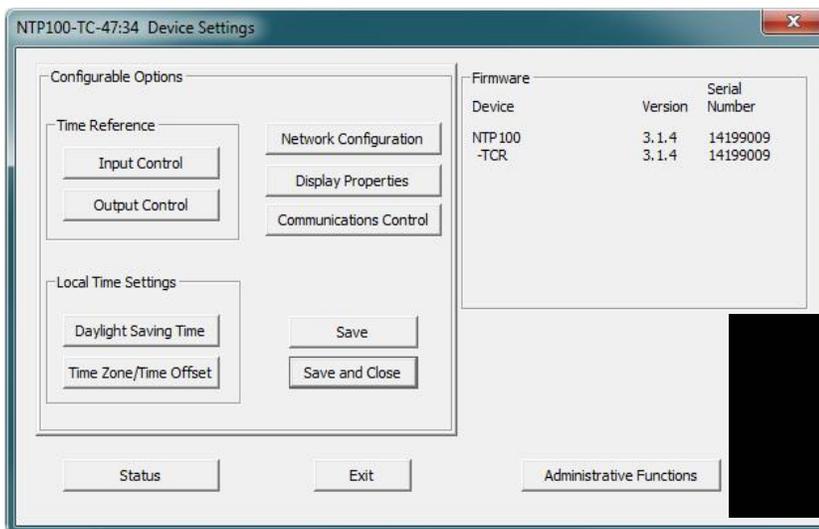
Note: The user must be aware that in Manual Mode he is responsible for gain used.



Calibrate Now - calibrates the time code reader when the user wants to. This is a manual calibration, not to be confused with manual gain. The gain found is put into use at once, and becomes the manual gain level. This can be done in any mode, and the mode does not change.

Device Settings – Output

In “Configurable Options” the [Output Control] button takes you to [NTP Server, Time Code Generator, and Programmable Pulse Output button].



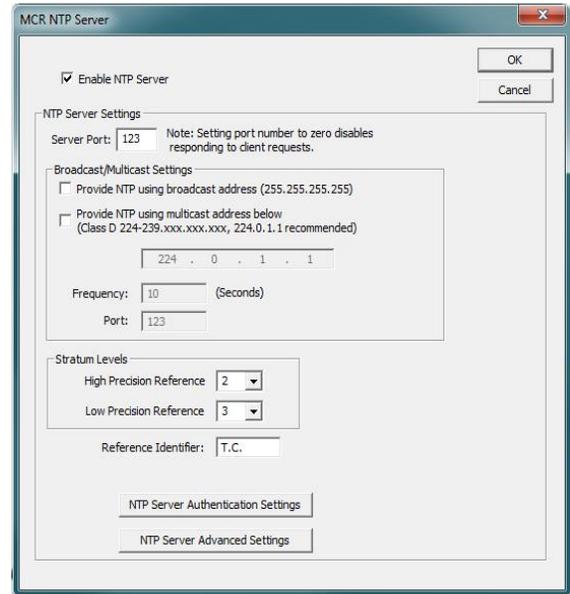
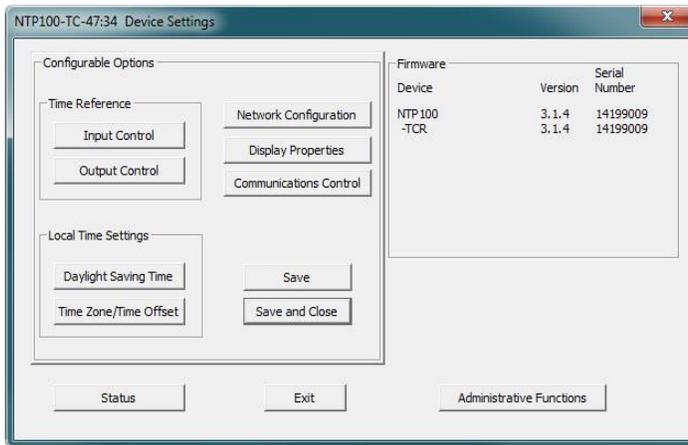
NTP Server

Adjust configurable parameters affecting NTP100 operation using the available NTP Server Settings.

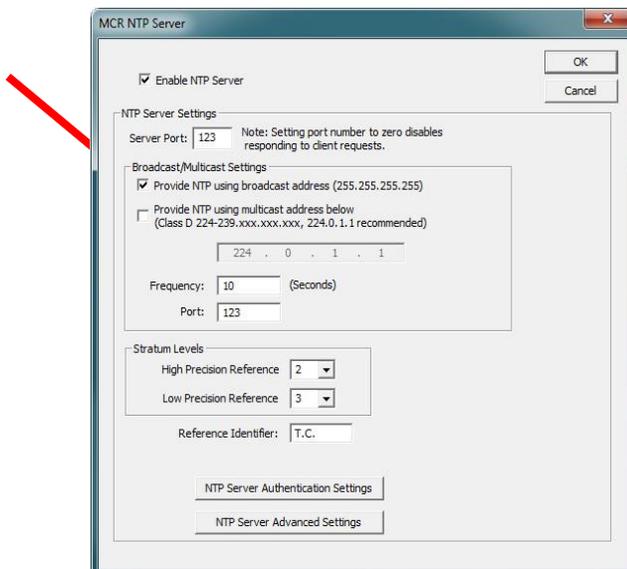
The NTP Server Configuration interface allows for setting the Broadcast/Multicast Parameters, including selecting the mode the NTP100 will serve NTP, setting the multicast address, setting the broadcast frequency and port, as well as for, assigning stratum levels, and access to advanced settings.

Broadcast/Multicast Settings – Allows for setting the NTP mode and parameters of the NTP100 server.

Selecting Unicast Mode for NTP - By default, the NTP100 will operate only in Unicast /Query mode using server port 123. This mode is selected exclusively when neither the provide NTP broadcast nor the provide NTP multicast modes are selected.



Provide NTP broadcasts –. The NTP100 can be set up to provide NTP broadcasts by selecting the “Provide NTP using broadcast address [255,255,255,255]” checkbox. When enabled, the broadcast on/to port may be specified as well as the frequency that broadcasts will be issued. This can be changed as desired. The NTP100 provides NTP broadcasts using the broadcast address [255,255,255,255]



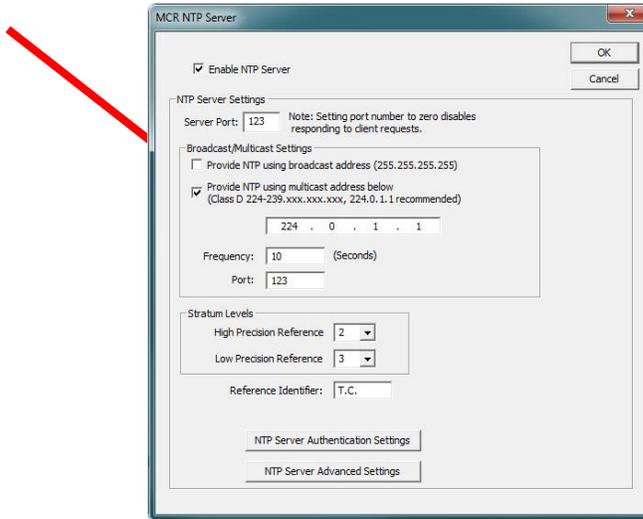
Note: While providing NTP broadcasts, the NTP100 device can also continue to be queried.

Note: Some NTP/SNTP clients will expect NTP servers to operate on port 123 and cannot be configured to utilize alternate ports.

Provide Multicast

The NTP100 can be set up to provide NTP using multicast by selecting the “Provide NTP using multicast address below” checkbox. When enabled, the multicast class D / group address may be specified as well as the frequency that multicast broadcasts will be issued. This can be changed as desired. The NTP100 can provide NTP multicast broadcasts using the full class D/ group address range. The NTP100 does not restrict the use of the multicast address assignment and supports the full range of class D multicast addresses or groups from 224.0.0.0 to 239.255.255.255. These groups or class D address ranges for multicasting are defined and governed by [RFC3171](#), *IANA IPv4 Multicast Guidelines*.

Typically, the multicast address range 224.0.1.0 - 224.0.1.255 (224.0.1/24) [Internet Control Block] is utilized for NTP traffic, however, please refer to the [RFC3171](#) for your specific application and implementation.

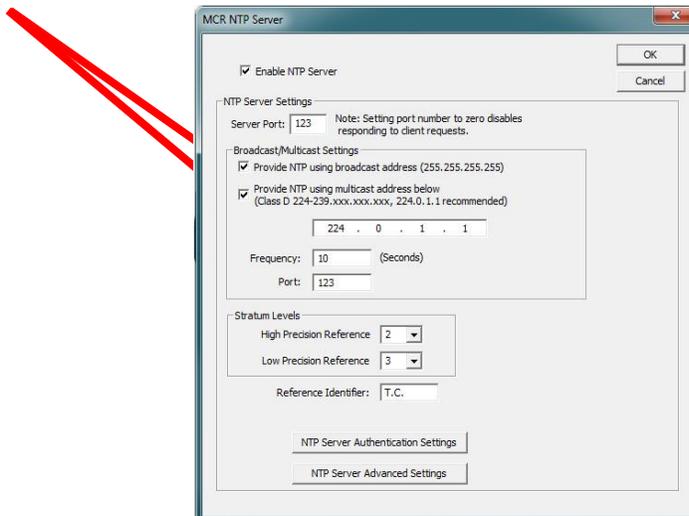


Note: While providing NTP broadcasts, the NTP100 device can also continue to be queried.

Note: Some NTP/SNTP clients will expect NTP servers to operate on port 123 and cannot be configured to utilize alternate ports.

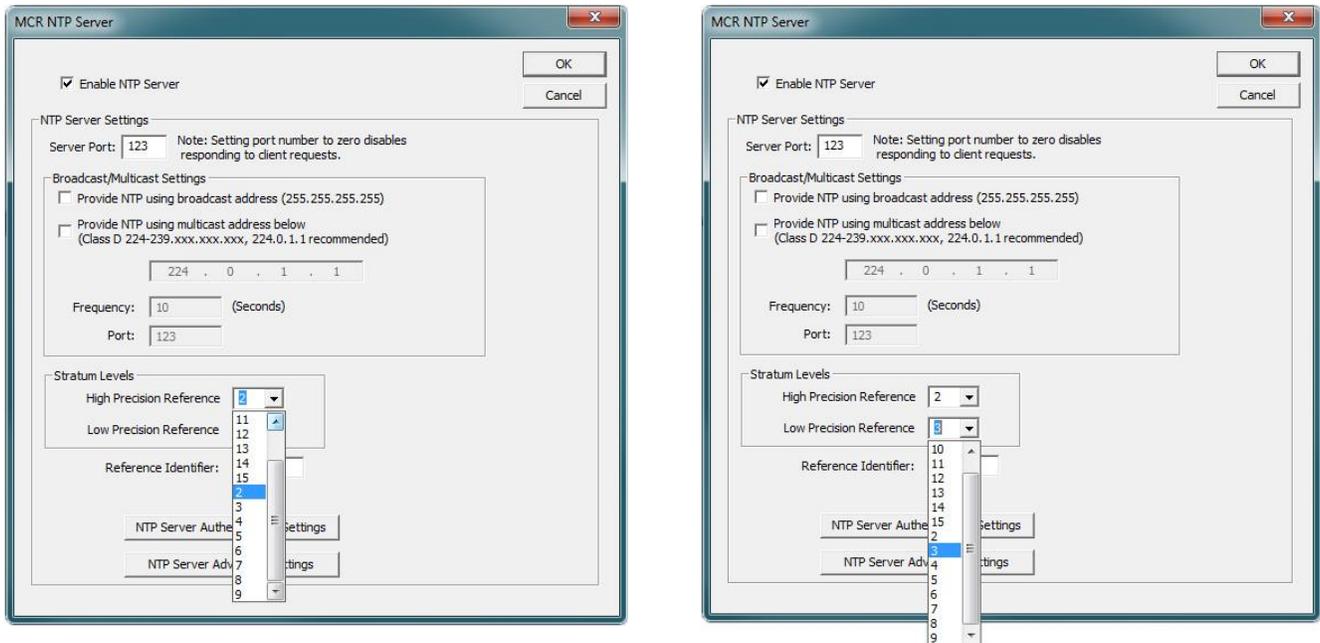
Provide Broadcast and Multicast

Broadcast and Multicast may be enabled at the same time to allow for a flexible network configuration. Unicast or query mode will always be available.



Stratum Level Assignment – a unique added feature of the NTP100 are High and Low Precision Reference stratum levels that are user-assignable. The NTP100 stratum levels are user assignable from 0-15, for both High and Low Precision References. The factory default stratum level settings for the NTP100 family are “2” for the High Precision Reference and “3” for the Low Precision Reference. The Low Precision Reference stratum level cannot be adjusted to a reference level exceeding that of the High Precision Reference.

A reference level of “0” is defined to be “disabled”.



Assignable High Precision and Low Precision Reference Stratum Levels for the models –GPS and -TC

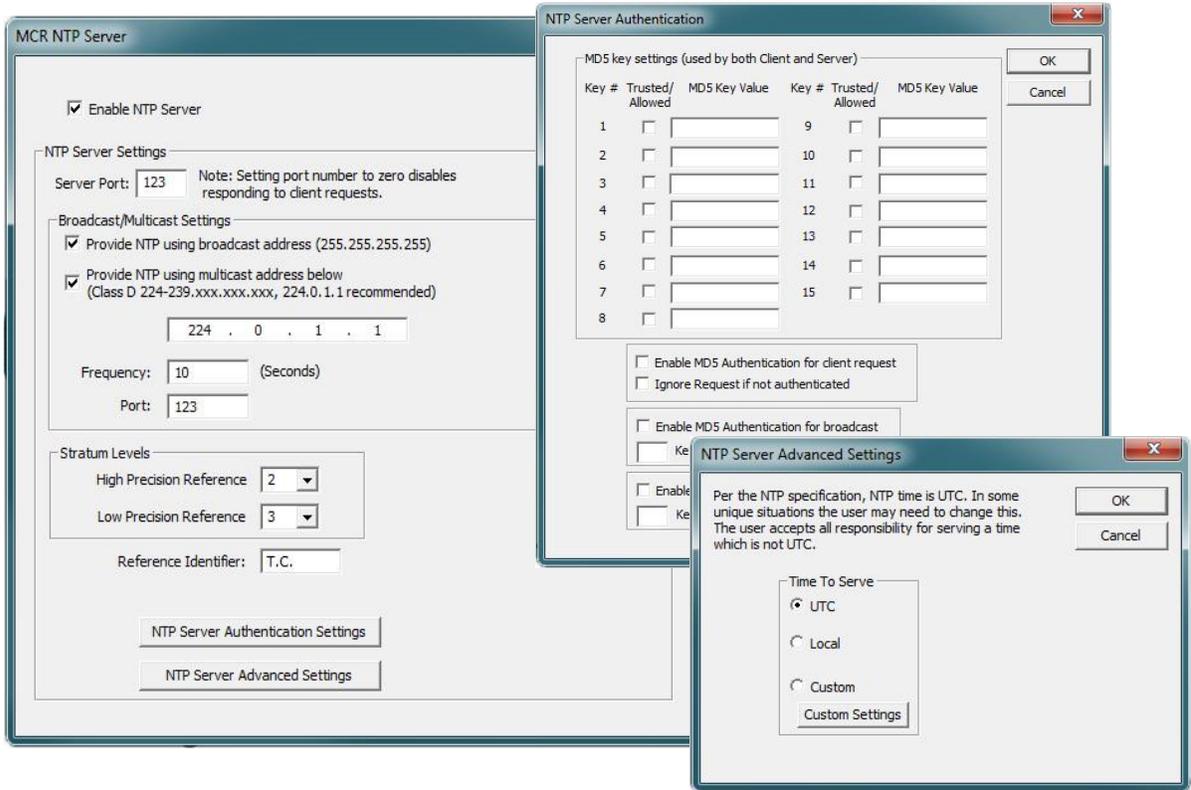
The time references for the various models are defined as:

MODEL	High and Low Precision Reference	Internal Clock	Typical Holdover Stability of Internal Clock
NTP100-GPS-HS <i>High Stability</i>	GPS satellite signal	OCXO (<i>Oven Controlled Crystal Oscillator</i>), & RTC (real-time clock) reference.	1 ppb/day <50µs/day <7 sec/year
NTP100-GPS NTP100-GPS/GNSS	GPS satellite signal	TCXO (<i>Temperature Compensated Crystal Oscillator</i>), & RTC (real-time clock) reference.	<165 mS/day <60 sec/year
NTP100-TC	Time Code signal	TCXO & RTC	<165 mS/day <60 sec/year
NTP100-OSC-HS <i>High Stability</i>	Not Available	OCXO (<i>Oven Controlled Crystal Oscillator</i>), & RTC (real-time clock) reference.	1 ppb/day <19 mS/day <7 sec/year
NTP100-OSC	Not Available	TCXO & RTC.	<165 mS/day <60 sec/year

NOTE: The NTP100-GPS has a GPS receiver built in and can be considered a Stratum Level 1 device, as such, it can be assigned a stratum level of “1” for the “ High Precision Reference” (defined to be: when locked to GPS).

*Holdover high stability of <50µs/day (assumes recent GPS calibration).

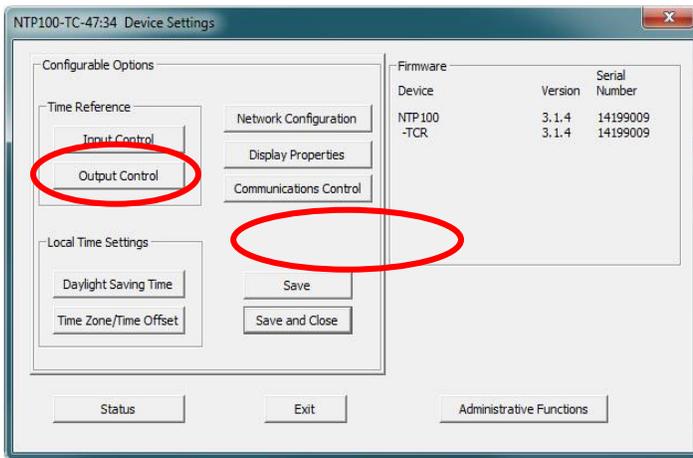
NTP Server Authentication Settings is used for MD5 key settings (used by both client and server). User can enable MD5 Authentication for client request, broadcast and multicast.



NTP Server Advanced Settings is used to access ‘Time To Serve’. In unique situations, the user may change this setting from UTC to Local or Custom ‘Time To Serve’.

Note: Output in UTC time standard.

Time Code Generator - This button operates only when a Time Code device is on the network.



If you have the Time Code Generator Option, you will need to open the “**Device Settings**” window for your NTP100, then click the [**Output Control**] button, then click the [**Time Code Generator**] button.

The “**Time Code Generation**” window allows you to choose the “**Type of Time Code to Generate**” and the “**Coded Expression**”. Modify these options to fit your location.

Then, within the “**Time To Generate**” box, select **Local Time** or **Custom Time** if different than the **UTC** default.

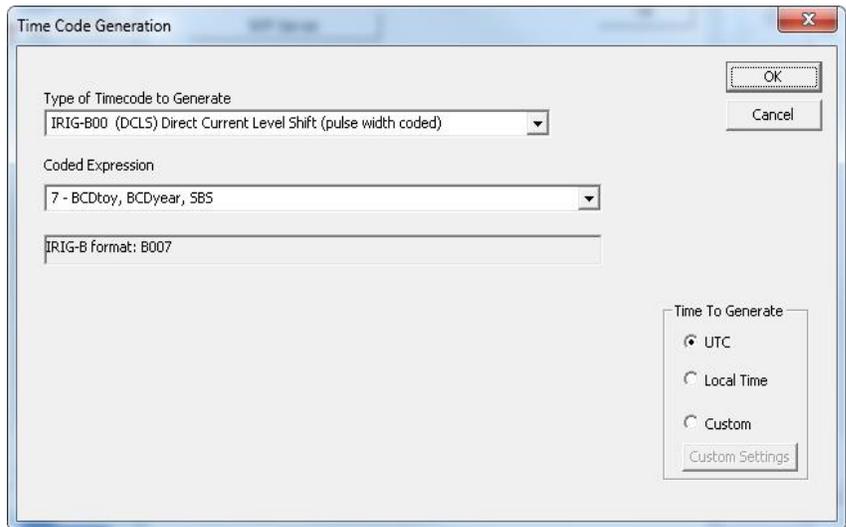
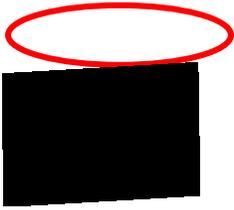
OTHER DROP DOWN MENUS

Depending on your options, other drop down menus will appear in this Time Code Generation window.

In the “**Type of Timecode to Generate**” window all IRIG choices create two further dropdown windows, as shown at left. SMPTE choices create one drop down menu and a checkbox.

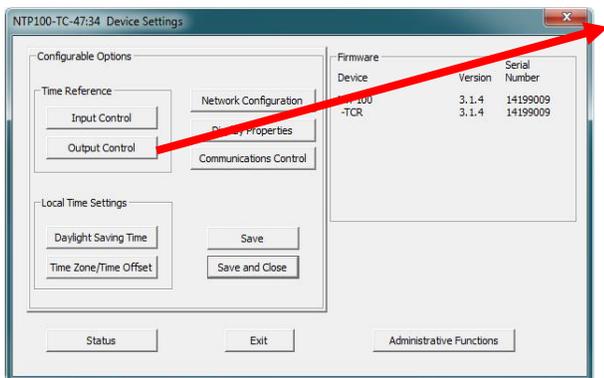
If you do not change these selections the default selections will remain in effect.

Click the [OK] button when all your choices have been made.



Time Dissemination During Outage

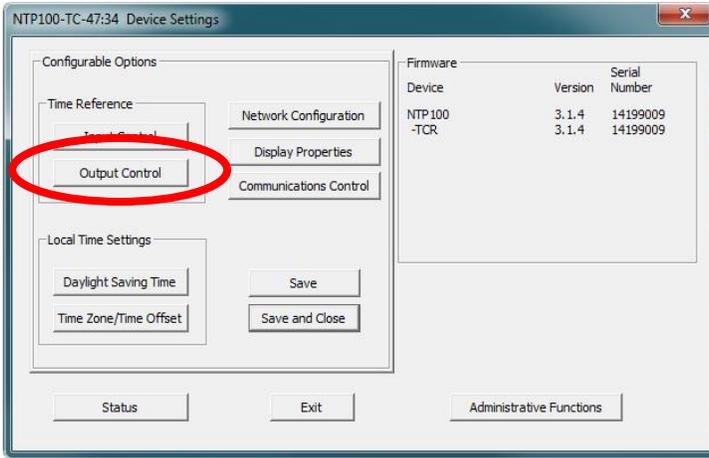
By default, the models NTP100-GPS, GPS/GNSS, GPS-HS, and NTP100-TC will allow time dissemination (NTP service) for a period of 24 hours from loss of the primary source (GPS or Time Code respectively). During this “free-wheeling” or “holdover” period, the NTP100-GPS and NTP100-TC will rely on the internal real-time clock (RTC) and temperature compensated crystal oscillator, (TCXO) oscillator, which has a typical holdover of +/- 1 min /year (+/- 165mSec drift over 24 hours or +/- 6.875 mSec drift over 1 hour). The model NTP100-GPS-HS will rely on the internal RTC and OCXO (oven controlled crystal oscillator), which has a typical holdover (stability) of < 7 sec/year (<50µs per day)



The NTP100 (models –GPS and –TC) will continuously discipline the internal RTC to provide maximum accuracy, while locked to the primary GPS or Time Code reference, when trusted and available).

Note: The NTP100-OSC should periodically be set manually to the time of an accurate external reference such as another NTP Server. See the Set Time/Date section on pg. 22 for suggestions.

The duration time server is adjustable in ‘seconds’ increments. To always allow time dissemination and always consider the internal clock source “valid”, set the duration to a value of zero “0”



[Hint: It is suggested to configure the unit to allow time dissemination and to enter a value of 0 in the “duration time server” field when using the NTP100-GPS-HS High Stability model.]

Deselect the “Allow time server” if you do not want the NTP100-GPS or NTP100-TC to serve time using the internal RTC and TXCO oscillator while the unit is free-wheeling.

You may deselect the “Allow time server during reference outages” if you do not want the NTP100-GPS-HS to serve time using the internal RTC and OCXO high stability oscillator while the unit is free-wheeling.

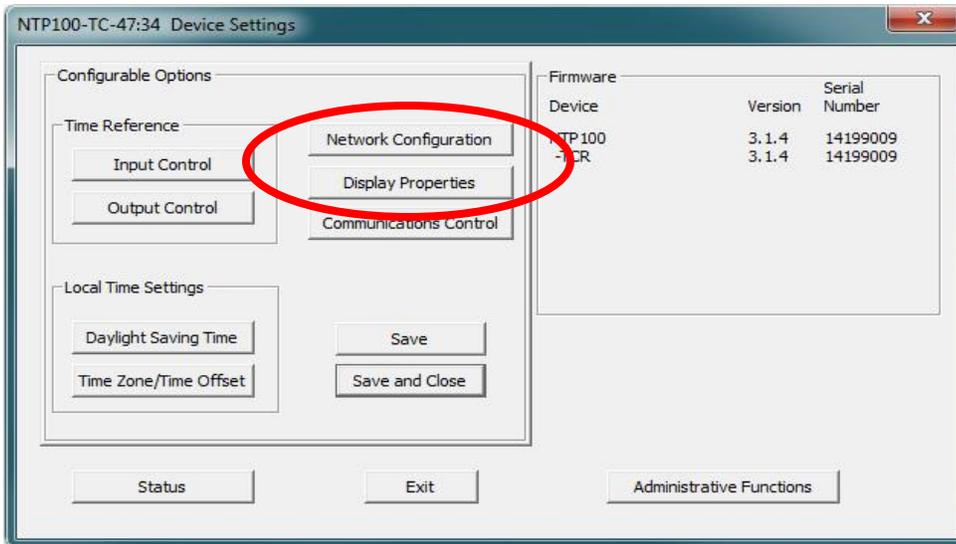
The [Network Configuration] button and window are detailed on page 18.

WinDiscovery

Network Configuration
Display Properties
Communication Control
Status

The **[Network Configuration]** button accesses window to view Device Name, MAC Address, IPv4 Address, Netmask, Gateway, and DNS. The network configuration must be established for the NTP100 to be accessible to the network. You must be a network administrator or have their support to complete these functions. Your network administrator determines the information for the Network Configuration. (Details on pg. 20)

The **[Display Properties]** button and window (shown below) permits the user to change the brightness of the LEDs, to change the Time/Date presentation order, to choose 12 or 24-hour time formats with leading zeroes on or off and to choose UTC or local time (once local time offsets have been input).

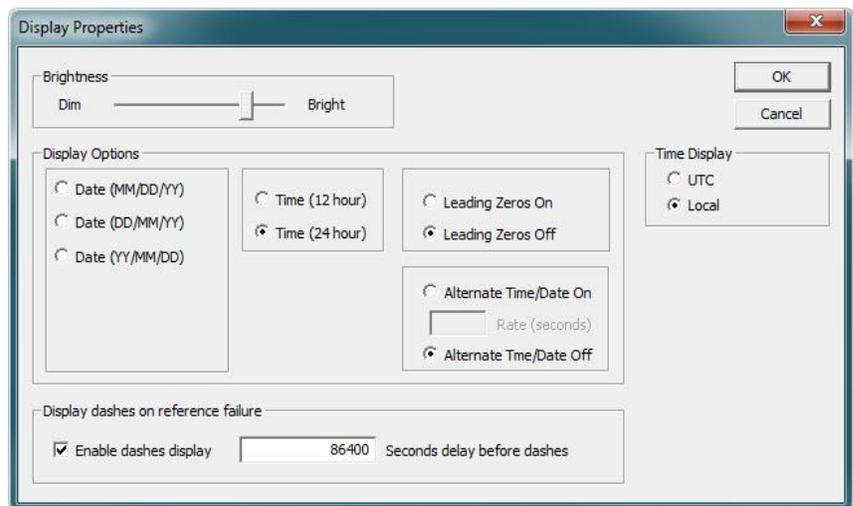


Brightness - The brightness or intensity of the NTP100’s front-panel time display can be adjusted from dim to bright. The display can be dimmed here for low-light environments.

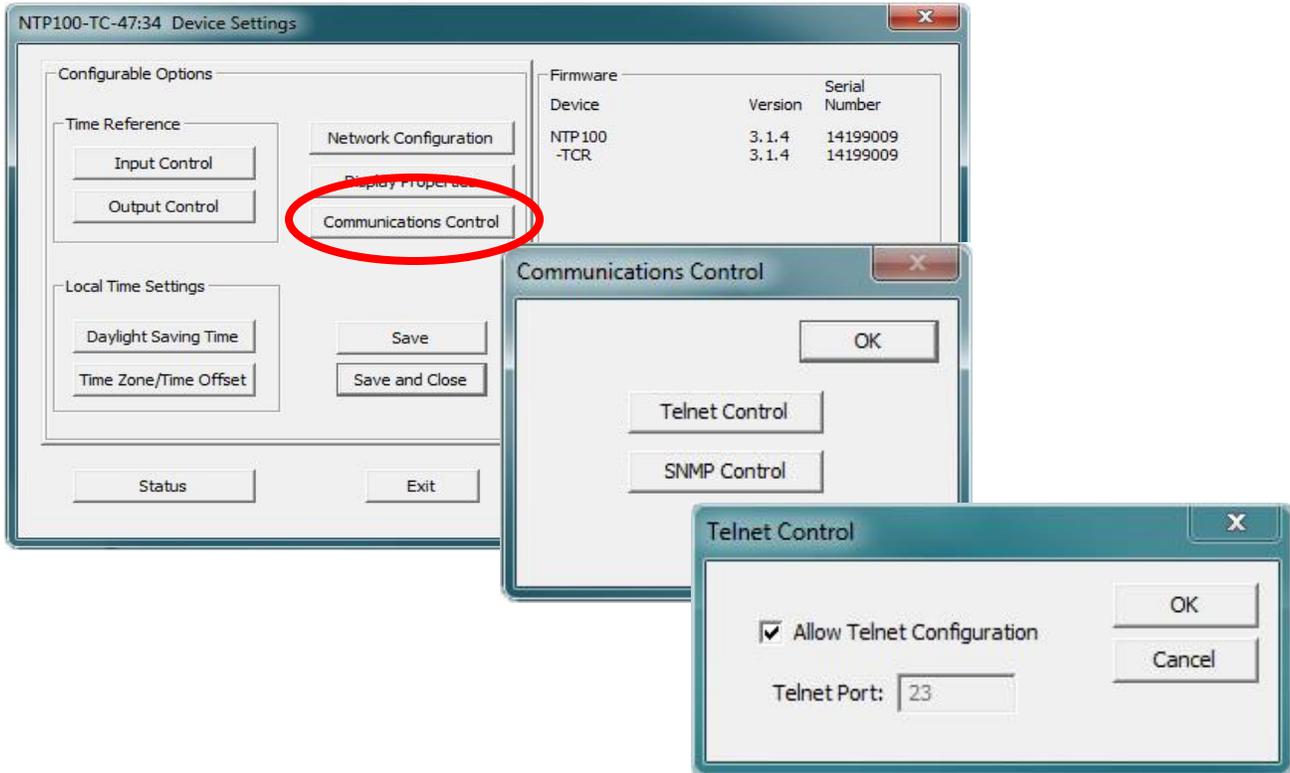
Display Options – Select date format (MM/DD/YY, DD/MM/YY or YY/MM/DD), 12 or 24-hour time, leading zeros, and Alternate Time/Date.

Time Display – Choose UTC or Local Time Display.

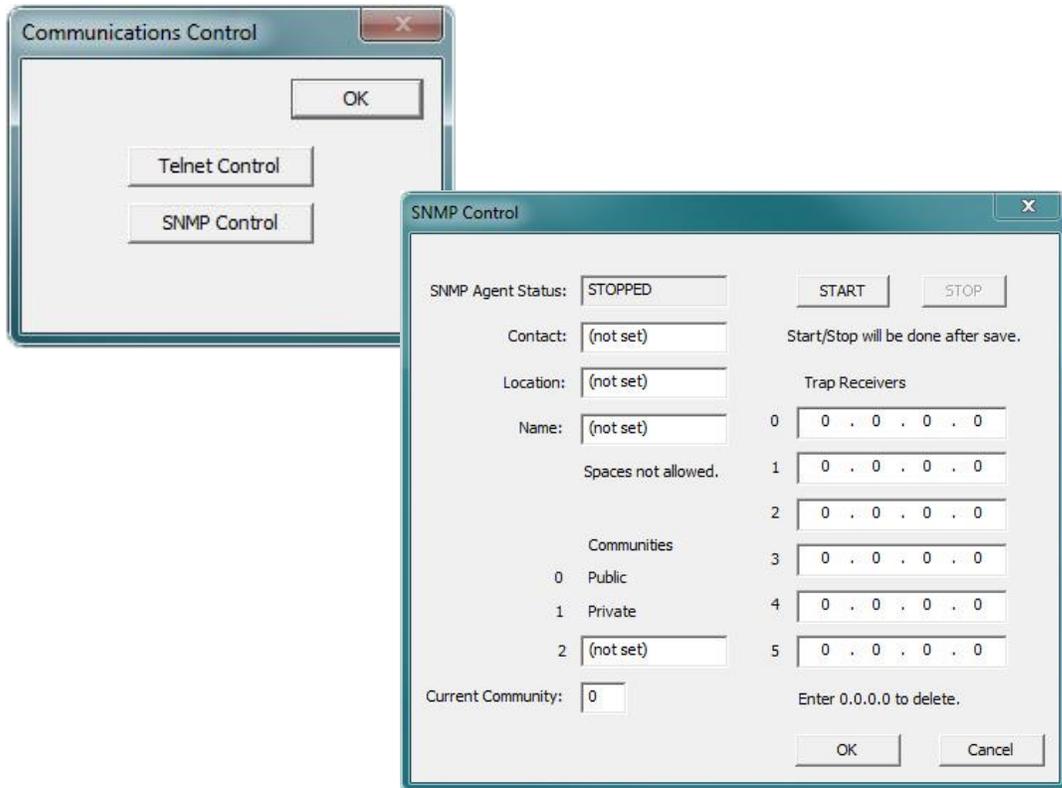
Display dashes on reference failure – Enable dashes display and enter seconds delay before dashes.



The [Communications Control] button and window enable or disable Telnet. (Details on Telnet pg. 56)



The [Communications Control] button and window enable SNMP settings.



SNMP = Simple Network Management Protocol

SNMP is a standard way to monitor a device on an Ethernet network. It is used so a network manager can get a lot of data about the health and network traffic on an Ethernet LAN.

SNMP's purpose is to convey the network status of a NTP100; it is not for fully controlling the device.

Note: Do NOT control the NTP100 via SNMP; that will continue to be done via WinDiscovery.

The NTP100 runs firmware called the SNMP Agent. The user runs software called the SNMP Manager (or Client) on a PC. THE USER MUST ACQUIRE THE MANAGER SOFTWARE; Masterclock does not offer one.

Our Agent supports versions 1 and 2 of SNMP. The PC on which the Manager is running a NTP100 must also have SNMP abilities for Manager and Agent to communicate. Windows 7 and XP support SNMP v1 and 2. The user runs the Manager to get the data, issuing requests to the Agent. If some security tests are passed, then the Agent responds with the data.

SNMP Control window in WinDiscovery (shown on pg.47), can set options like: Name and location for the device, and the name of the person responsible for it, called the Contact, thus a device could be named "Conference Room Clock", with the location "Room A - Bldg. 1", and the contact "Maint. ext. 10".

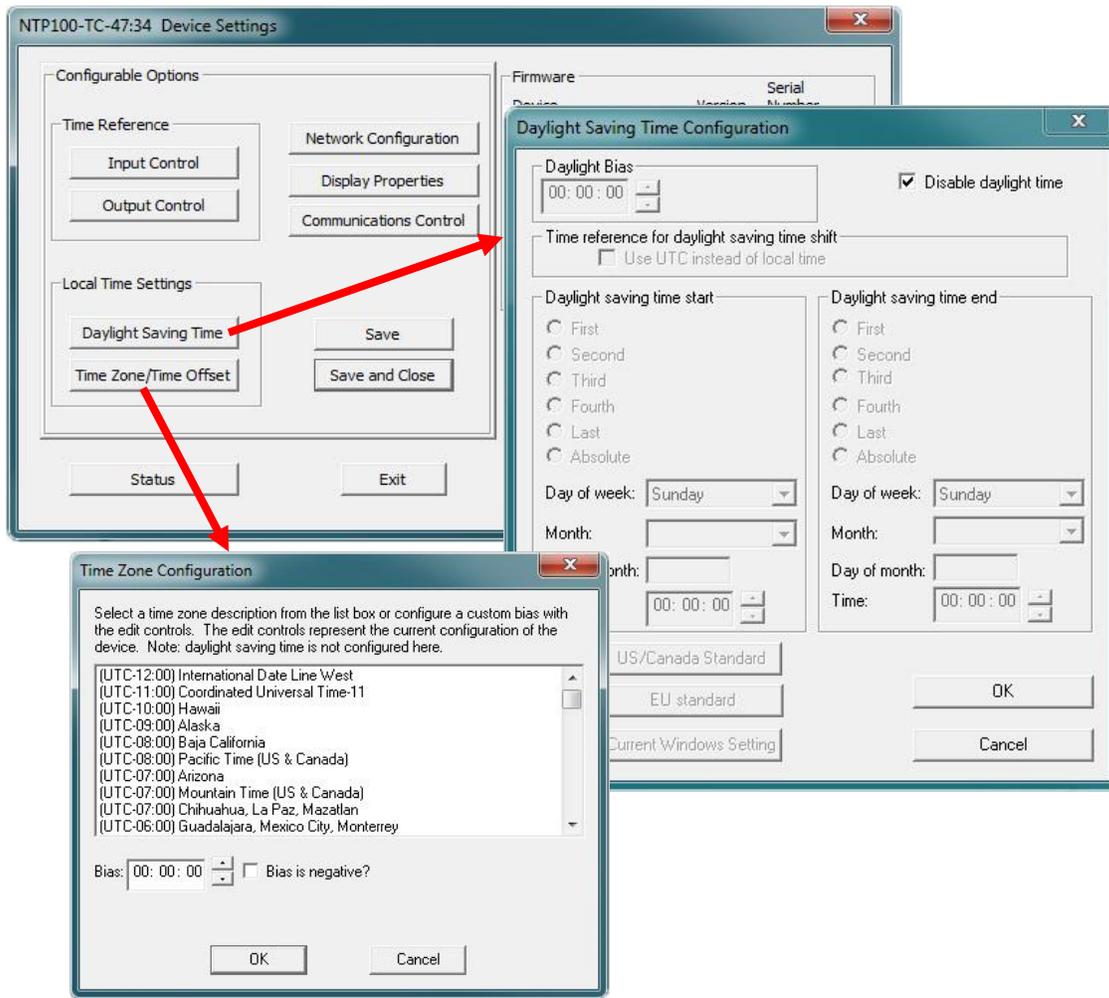
There are messages that the Agent can send to the Receiver PC without being asked. They are called Traps, which tell of events like:

1. Device Restart
2. Ethernet Link Up
3. Authentication Failure (Community mismatch)

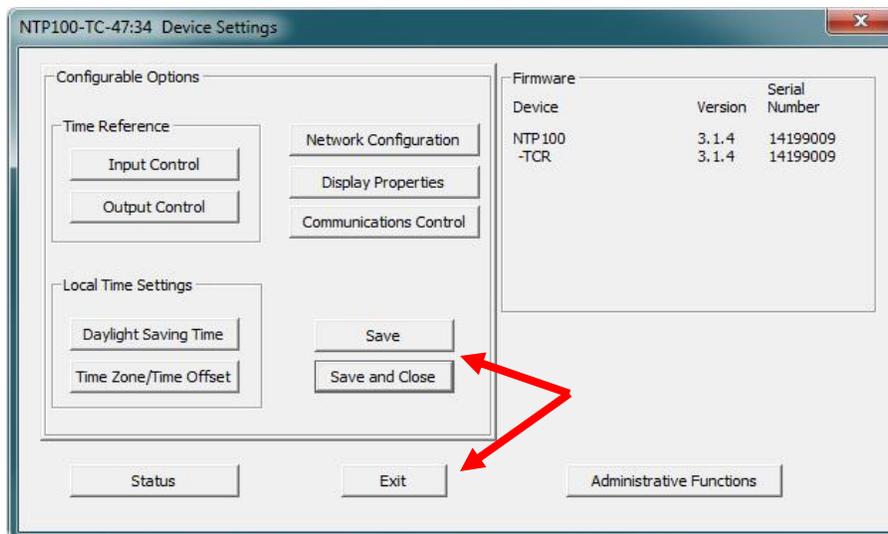
Traps are sent to the IP addresses listed as Receivers, 6 of which can be stored in the device. Not every Manager can receive traps, as such the case when an SNMP Manager is part of a multi-function utility.

Note: The SNMP is NOT a server/client scheme.

The “Local Time Settings” section includes two buttons for [Daylight Savings Time] and [Time Zone/Time Offset] to offset your displayed time from UTC to Local time.



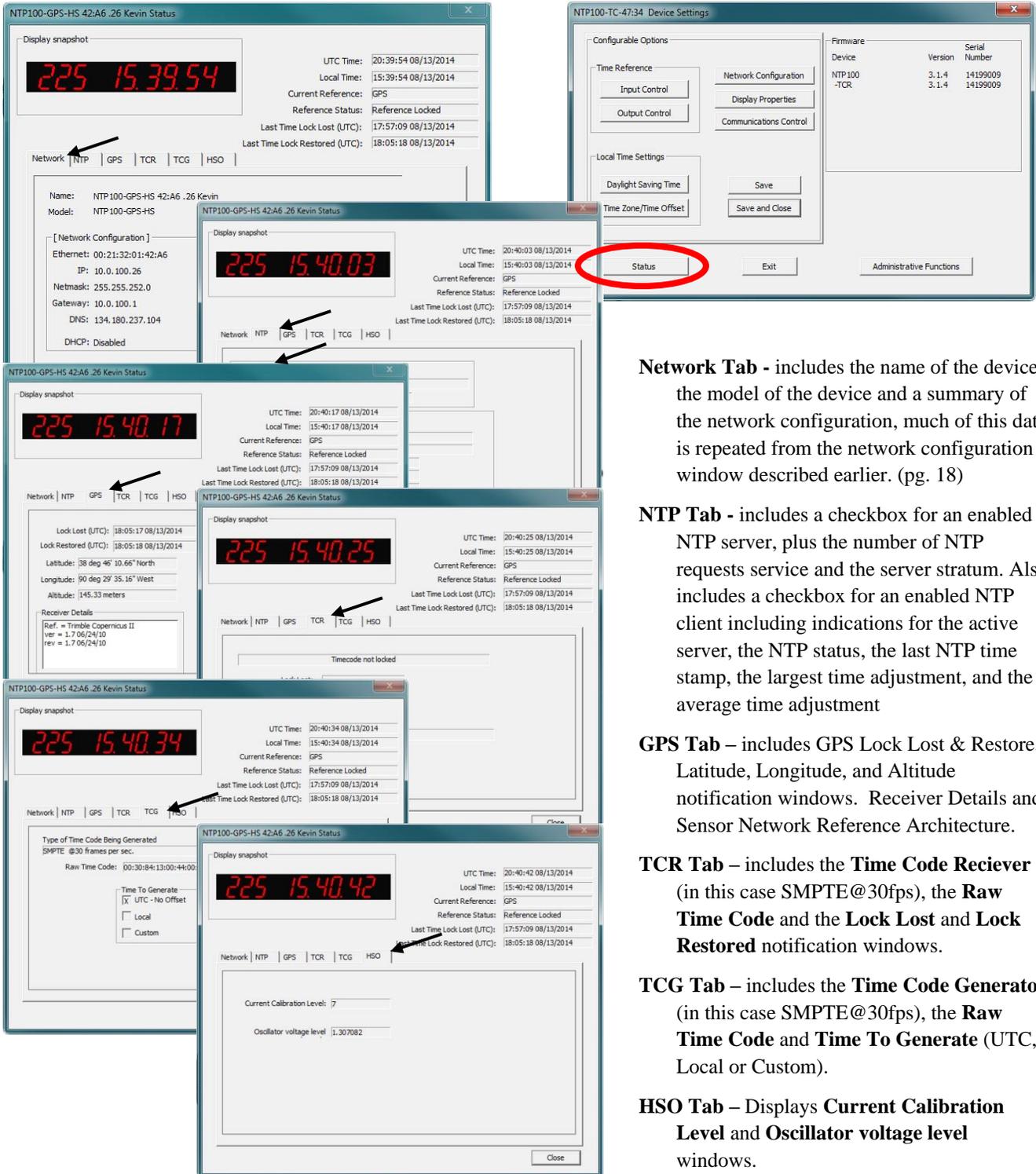
Note: The [Save] and [Save and Close] buttons must be clicked before hitting the [Exit] button. Otherwise any entered changes will not take effect.



STATUS

At the bottom left of the “NTP100 Device Settings” window is the [Status] button. The “NTP100 Status” window includes a “Display Snapshot” of a graphic digital clock representing the face of the actual NTP100 in real time. On the right appear the “UTC Time” and date, “Local Time” and date, the “Current Reference” signal (in this case Time Code), the “Reference Status” (in this case Locked) and two windows listing Last Time Lock Lost and Restored.

Below these listings are tabbed windows for Network, NTP, and TCR.



Network Tab - includes the name of the device, the model of the device and a summary of the network configuration, much of this data is repeated from the network configuration window described earlier. (pg. 18)

NTP Tab - includes a checkbox for an enabled NTP server, plus the number of NTP requests service and the server stratum. Also includes a checkbox for an enabled NTP client including indications for the active server, the NTP status, the last NTP time stamp, the largest time adjustment, and the average time adjustment

GPS Tab – includes GPS Lock Lost & Restore, Latitude, Longitude, and Altitude notification windows. Receiver Details and Sensor Network Reference Architecture.

TCR Tab – includes the **Time Code Receiver** (in this case SMPT@30fps), the **Raw Time Code** and the **Lock Lost and Lock Restored** notification windows.

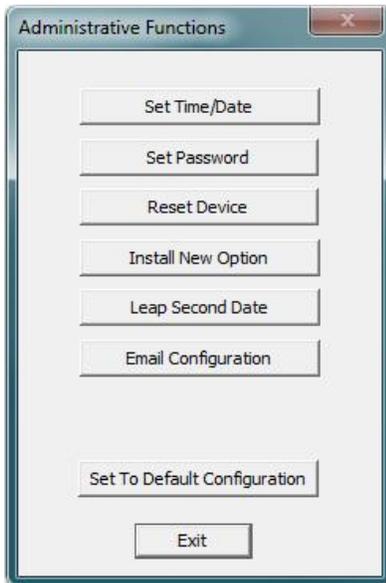
TCG Tab – includes the **Time Code Generator** (in this case SMPT@30fps), the **Raw Time Code** and **Time To Generate** (UTC, Local or Custom).

HSO Tab – Displays **Current Calibration Level** and **Oscillator voltage level** windows.

WinDiscovery

Administrative Functions

ADMINISTRATIVE FUNCTIONS



From the “**Device Settings**” window, click [**Administrative Functions**] button to open a menu that is rarely accessed. These include:

1. [**Set Time/Date**] (for custom time, not UTC or local time)
2. [**Set Password**]
3. [**Reset Device**]
4. [**Install New Option**]
5. [**Leap Second Date**] (input this whenever announced);
6. [**Email Configuration**] (to automatically alert you via email of any situations within the system when they happen)
7. [**Set To Default Configuration**] Below we’ll look at these windows in detail.

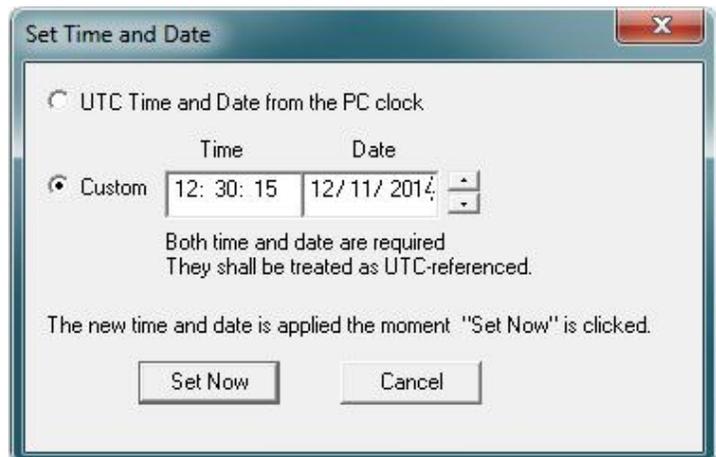
SET TIME AND DATE

There may be situations where you do not want to display UTC or local time. This feature may be most useful for demonstrations, in lab situations or in environments where an external reference time signal is not available. Use this when the built-in NTP client is disabled or when a network connection to an NTP server is not available.

Click the [**Set Time/Date**] button to reset the time to your preference. You will be prompted with some additional instructions then offered the choice to continue. Click [**Yes**].

In the “**Set Time and Date**” window (left) click the [**Custom**] button to enter your new time and date. Click the [**Set Now**] button to activate your custom time. To return to UTC time choose [**UTC Time and Date from the PC clock**] then click [**Set Now**].

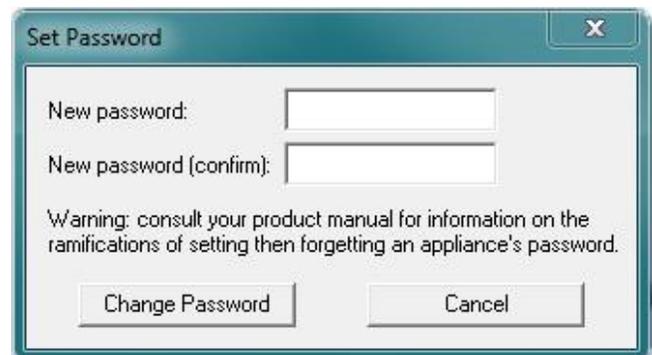
See page 22.



SET PASSWORD

Click the [**Set Password**] button to create a new password. In a worst-case scenario you would have to reset the NTP100 to its factory default settings. That reverts back to the factory default password: “**public**”.

There is a second way to set a password on page 15 and describes more fully the rules surrounding password usage.



RESET DEVICE

Click [**Rest Device**] to induce a soft reset. This procedure allows the NTP100 to clear its current communications buffer and re-initialize its processing, which includes another software request for a DHCP address. This feature is intended to allow the user to remotely reset the unit and does not restore the factory default state.

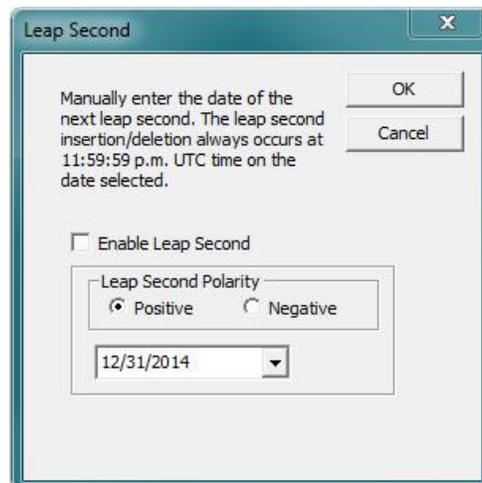
Alternatively, if you are not in the “**Administrative Functions**” window, but are viewing the list of devices after pressing the [**Discover**] button, simply right click on the device you are interested in and select the [**Reset Device**] button.

See page 25.



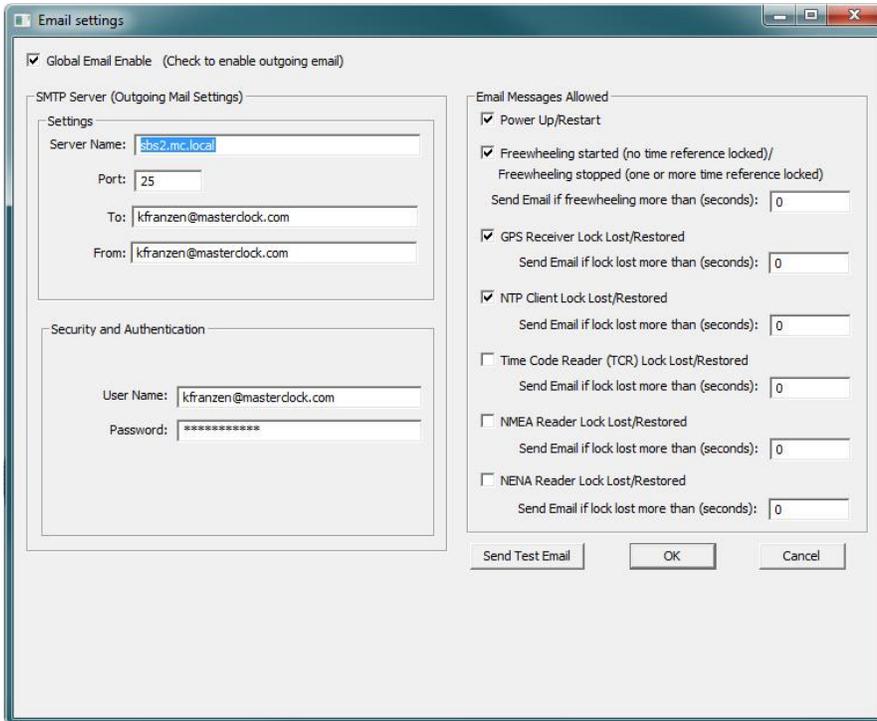
LEAP SECOND DATE

This window enables the placement of a leap second when it occurs. Enter the date and polarity ahead of time. Click the [**Leap Second Date**] button to enable a future leap second to occur on any specific date that you manually enter.



EMAIL CONFIGURATION

Click the [**Email Configuration**] button to generate email alerts when certain conditions are met. Only use unsecured networks.



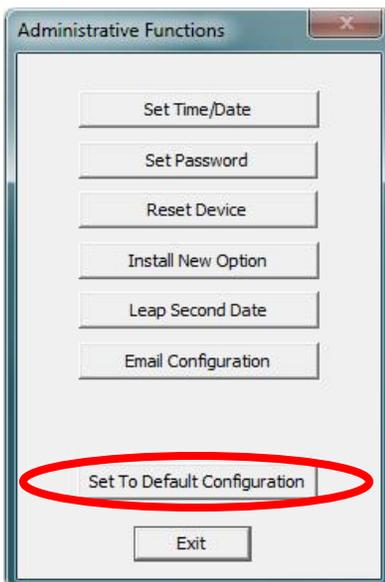
The screenshot shows the "Email settings" dialog box. It has a title bar with "Email settings" and standard window controls. The main content is divided into several sections:

- Global Email Enable:** A checked checkbox with the text "(Check to enable outgoing email)".
- SMTP Server (Outgoing Mail Settings):**
 - Settings:**
 - Server Name: sbs2.mc.local
 - Port: 25
 - To: kfranzen@masterclock.com
 - From: kfranzen@masterclock.com
 - Security and Authentication:**
 - User Name: kfranzen@masterclock.com
 - Password: [masked]
- Email Messages Allowed:**
 - Power Up/Restart
 - Freewheeling started (no time reference locked)/ Freewheeling stopped (one or more time reference locked) - Send Email if freewheeling more than (seconds): 0
 - GPS Receiver Lock Lost/Restored - Send Email if lock lost more than (seconds): 0
 - NTP Client Lock Lost/Restored - Send Email if lock lost more than (seconds): 0
 - Time Code Reader (TCR) Lock Lost/Restored - Send Email if lock lost more than (seconds): 0
 - NMEA Reader Lock Lost/Restored - Send Email if lock lost more than (seconds): 0
 - NENA Reader Lock Lost/Restored - Send Email if lock lost more than (seconds): 0

At the bottom, there are three buttons: "Send Test Email", "OK", and "Cancel".

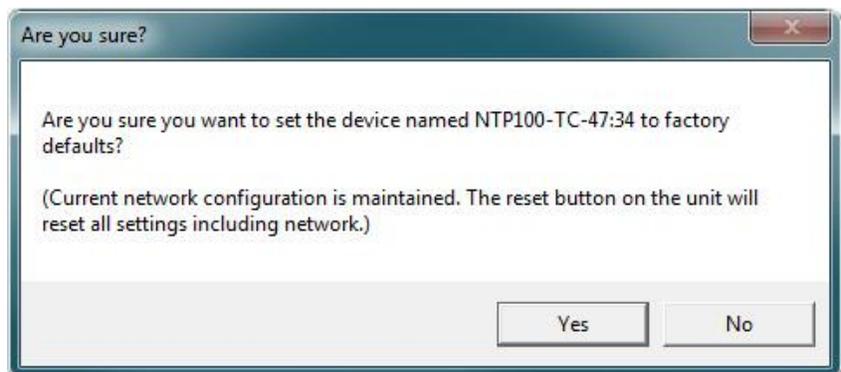
SET TO DEFAULT CONFIGURATION

Click the [**Set to Default Configuration**] button to reset all of your previously entered options and custom settings back to the original factory settings. You will get the "Are you sure?" window. Click the [**Yes**] button if you are sure you want to return to the default configuration with the default password: "**public**".



The screenshot shows the "Administrative Functions" dialog box. It has a title bar with "Administrative Functions" and a close button. The main content area contains several buttons stacked vertically:

- Set Time/Date
- Set Password
- Reset Device
- Install New Option
- Leap Second Date
- Email Configuration
- Set To Default Configuration** (circled in red)
- Exit



The screenshot shows a confirmation dialog box titled "Are you sure?". The text inside reads:

Are you sure you want to set the device named NTP100-TC-47:34 to factory defaults?

(Current network configuration is maintained. The reset button on the unit will reset all settings including network.)

At the bottom, there are two buttons: "Yes" and "No".

Telnet

Configuration
Access Commands



TELNET OPTION

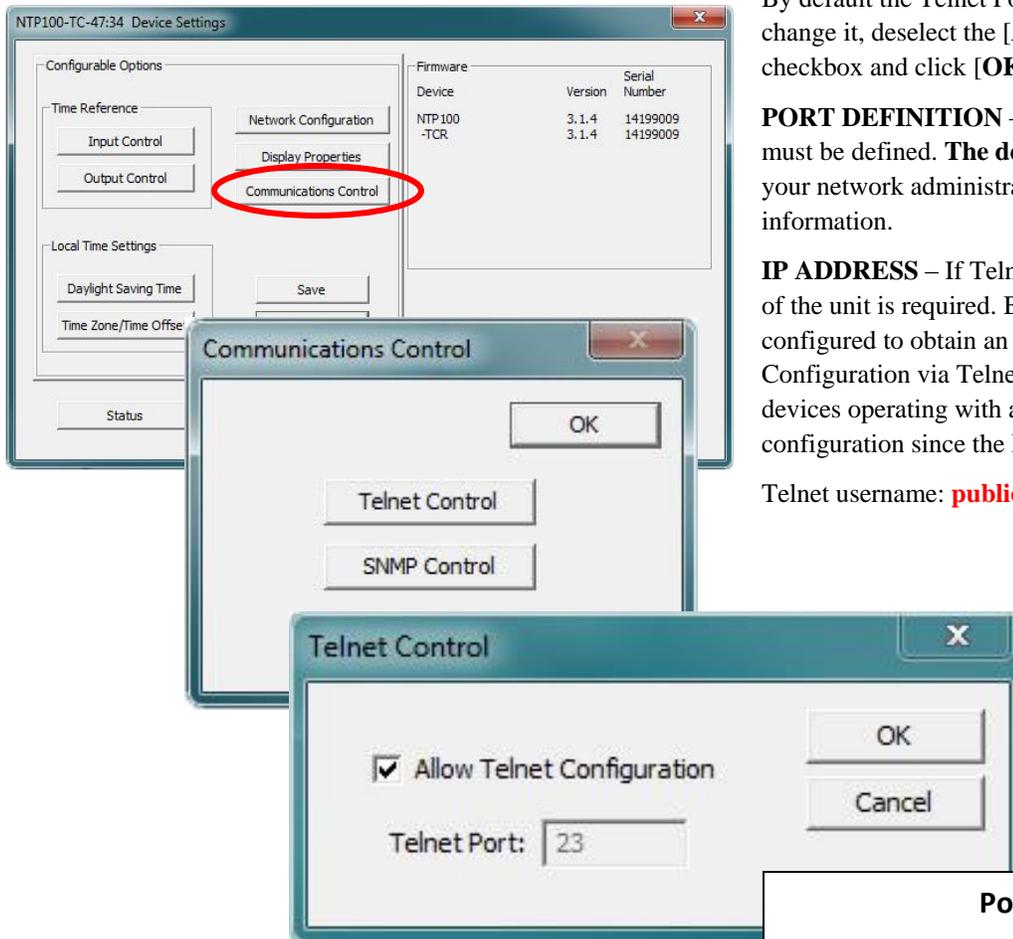
Typically in Windows OS you'll use the free WinDiscovery app to establish first-time networking configuration. However, in other operating systems you may use **Telnet** to configure your DHCP server.

To access the Telnet button, go back to “**Device Settings**” and click the [**Communications Control**] button. In the “**Communications Control**” window, click the [**Telnet Control**] button and select [**OK**]. By default the Telnet Port is set at **23**. If you wish to change it, deselect the [**Allow Telnet Configuration**] checkbox and click [**OK**].

PORT DEFINITION – If Telnet is allowed, the port must be defined. **The default Telnet port is 23**. See your network administrator if you need additional information.

IP ADDRESS – If Telnet is allowed, the IP address of the unit is required. By default, the NTP100 is configured to obtain an IP address via DHCP. Configuration via Telnet may not be convenient for devices operating with a factory default network configuration since the IP address is not known.

Telnet username: **public**. Telnet password: **public**.



Port 23

Some NTP/SNTP servers will expect NTP clients to operate on port 123.

If the advanced settings have been altered for your clock and you begin experiencing difficulty in getting your clock to synchronize to the NTP time server, or the clock begins acting erratically, try returning the advanced settings to the default values: “**23**.”

Telnet Terminal Configuration

A terminal-style configuration interface is available via Telnet. To connect with the NTP100 in this manner use any standard Telnet client application, specifying the IP address of the NTP100 as the server with which to connect. The factory default port is well-known telnet server port 23.

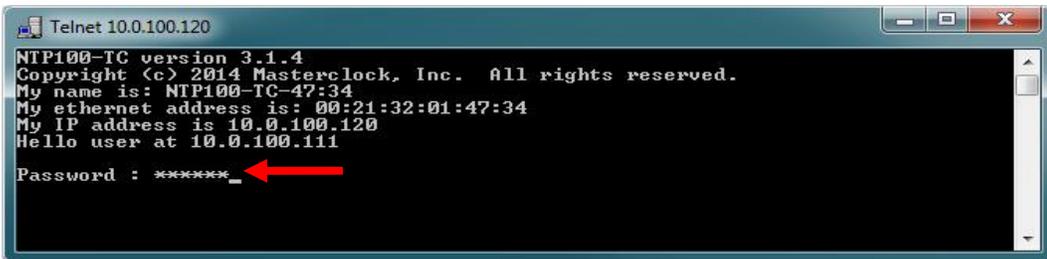
Configuration via Telnet may not be convenient for devices operating with a factory default network configuration since the IP address is not known. Use the WinDiscovery application to establish first-time networking configuration.

Note: Momentarily pressing the “RESET” button will display the IP address.

If you are not familiar with the Telnet application, ask your network system administrator for assistance.

[Note: for security purposes, the Telnet interface can be disabled. When disabled, you will no longer be able to access the unit with Telnet. To re-enable the Telnet feature, one of the other configuration methods must be used, or the unit must be reset to factory default configuration.]

Upon entering the NTP100 configuration via Telnet, the initial screen is shown below. The NTP100 displays its firmware version, its name, Ethernet address, IP address, and the IP address of the PC with which you are accessing it. A login prompt is presented if a password has been configured for the unit. The configuration menu will be displayed when the correct password has been provided. Password default: **public**



```
Telnet 10.0.100.120
NTP100-TC version 3.1.4
Copyright (c) 2014 Masterclock, Inc. All rights reserved.
My name is: NTP100-TC-47:34
My ethernet address is: 00:21:32:01:47:34
My IP address is 10.0.100.120
Hello user at 10.0.100.111
Password : *****_
```

Enter “?” to access telnet commands.



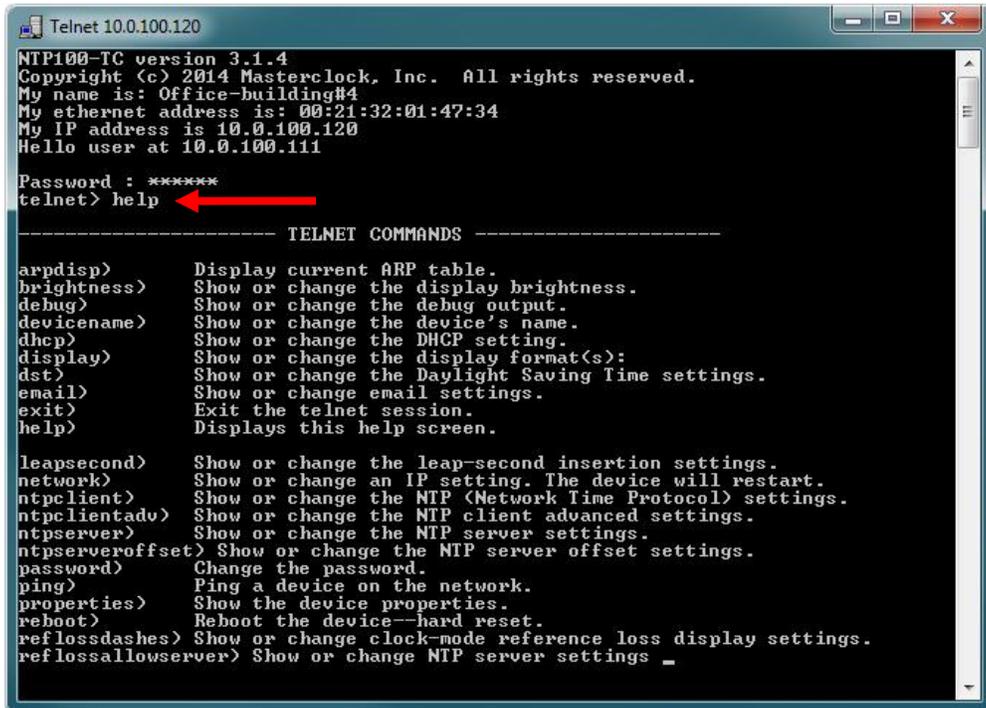
```
Telnet 10.0.100.120
NTP100-TC version 3.1.4
Copyright (c) 2014 Masterclock, Inc. All rights reserved.
My name is: NTP100-TC-47:34
My ethernet address is: 00:21:32:01:47:34
My IP address is 10.0.100.120
Hello user at 10.0.100.111
Password : *****
telnet> ?
arpdisp          brightness      debug           devicename
dhcp             display        dst             email
exit             help           leapsecond     network
ntpclient       ntpclientadv  ntpserver      ntpserveroffset
password         ping          properties     reboot
reflossdashes   reflossallowserver
tcr              telnet        time           status
zeros           ?             timezone
telnet>
```

Access Commands

Following telnet>, enter the command and press the enter key. Example: telnet> help

Help

To enable a list of telnet commands, along with a brief description, enter 'help' in command field. Example: telnet> help



```
Telnet 10.0.100.120
NTP100-TC version 3.1.4
Copyright (c) 2014 Masterclock, Inc. All rights reserved.
My name is: Office-building#4
My ethernet address is: 00:21:32:01:47:34
My IP address is 10.0.100.120
Hello user at 10.0.100.111

Password : *****
telnet> help

----- TELNET COMMANDS -----

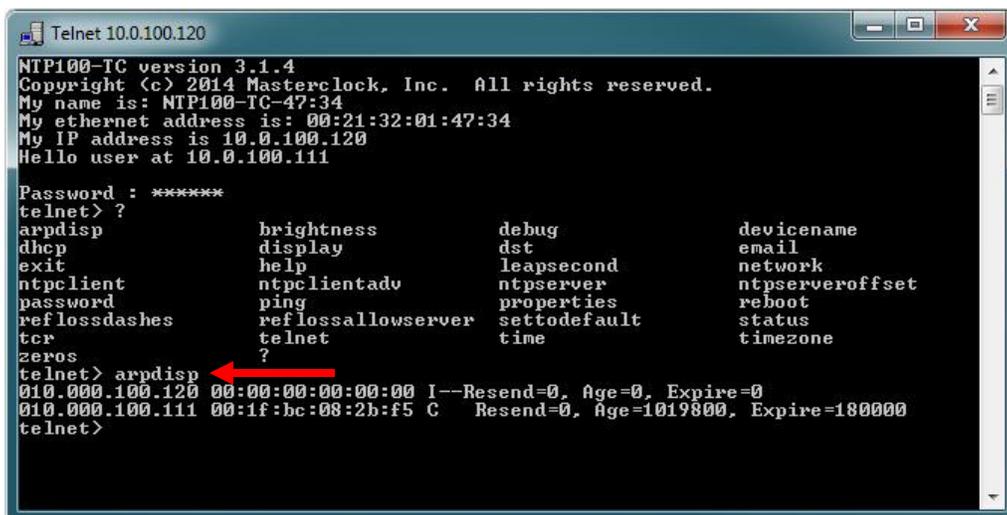
arpdisp)      Display current ARP table.
brightness)   Show or change the display brightness.
debug)        Show or change the debug output.
devicename)   Show or change the device's name.
dhcp)         Show or change the DHCP setting.
display)      Show or change the display format(s):
dst)          Show or change the Daylight Saving Time settings.
email)        Show or change email settings.
exit)         Exit the telnet session.
help)         Displays this help screen.

leapsecond)   Show or change the leap-second insertion settings.
network)      Show or change an IP setting. The device will restart.
ntpclient)    Show or change the NTP (Network Time Protocol) settings.
ntpclientadv) Show or change the NTP client advanced settings.
ntpserver)    Show or change the NTP server settings.
ntpserveroffset) Show or change the NTP server offset settings.
password)     Change the password.
ping)         Ping a device on the network.
properties)   Show the device properties.
reboot)       Reboot the device—hard reset.
reflossdashes) Show or change clock-mode reference loss display settings.
reflossallowserver) Show or change NTP server settings _
```

ARP Display

Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) is a protocol for mapping an Internet Protocol address (IP address) to a physical machine address that is recognized in the local network. To access ARP Display, enter 'arpdisp' in command field.

Example: telnet>arpdisp



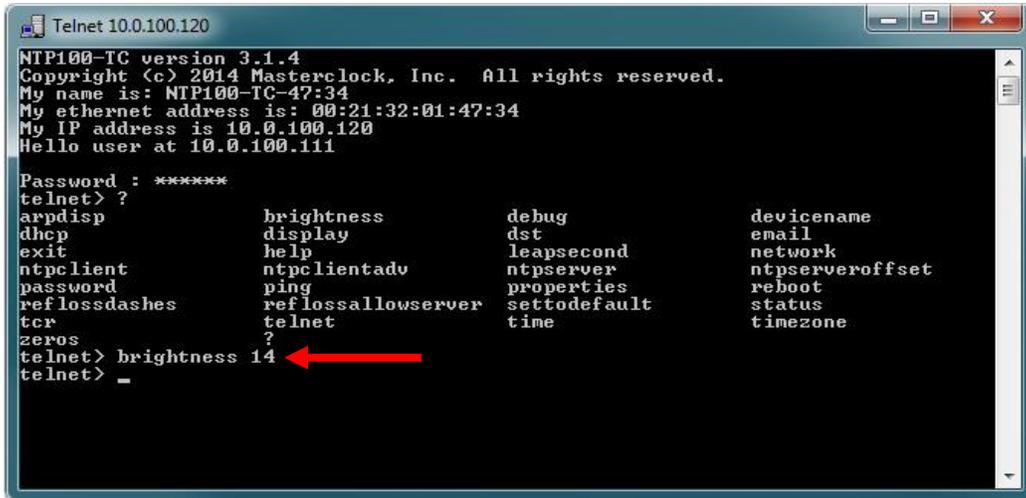
```
Telnet 10.0.100.120
NTP100-TC version 3.1.4
Copyright (c) 2014 Masterclock, Inc. All rights reserved.
My name is: NTP100-TC-47:34
My ethernet address is: 00:21:32:01:47:34
My IP address is 10.0.100.120
Hello user at 10.0.100.111

Password : *****
telnet> ?
arpdisp      brightness      debug          devicename
dhcp         display        dst            email
exit         help           leapsecond     network
ntpclient    ntpclientadv  ntpserver      ntpserveroffset
password     ping           properties     reboot
reflossdashes reflossallowserver setto default  status
tcr         telnet        time           timezone
zeros       ?

telnet> arpdisp
010.000.100.120 00:00:00:00:00:00 I--Resend=0, Age=0, Expire=0
010.000.100.111 00:1f:bc:08:2b:f5 C Resend=0, Age=1019800, Expire=180000
telnet>
```

Brightness Display Setting

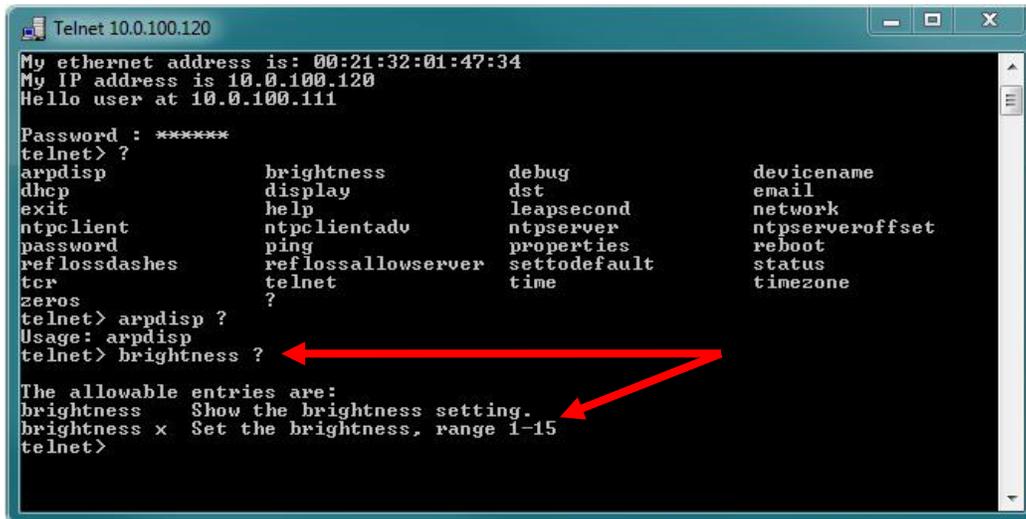
To adjust the clock display intensity (brightness), enter 'brightness with a scale of 1 to 15' with 15 being brightest in command field. Example: telnet>brightness 14 (then press enter to set brightness level).



```
Telnet 10.0.100.120
NTP100-TC version 3.1.4
Copyright (c) 2014 Masterclock, Inc. All rights reserved.
My name is: NTP100-TC-47:34
My ethernet address is: 00:21:32:01:47:34
My IP address is 10.0.100.120
Hello user at 10.0.100.111

Password : *****
telnet> ?
arpdisp          brightness          debug              devicename
dhcp             display            dst                email
exit             help               leapsecond         network
ntpclient        ntpclientadv      ntpserver          ntpserveroffset
password         ping               properties          reboot
reflossdashes   reflossallowserver settodefau         status
tcr              telnet            time                timezone
zeros           ?
telnet> brightness 14
telnet> _
```

NOTE: Entering a command, followed by '?', will display a list of allowable entries on select commands. Example: telnet>brightness ?



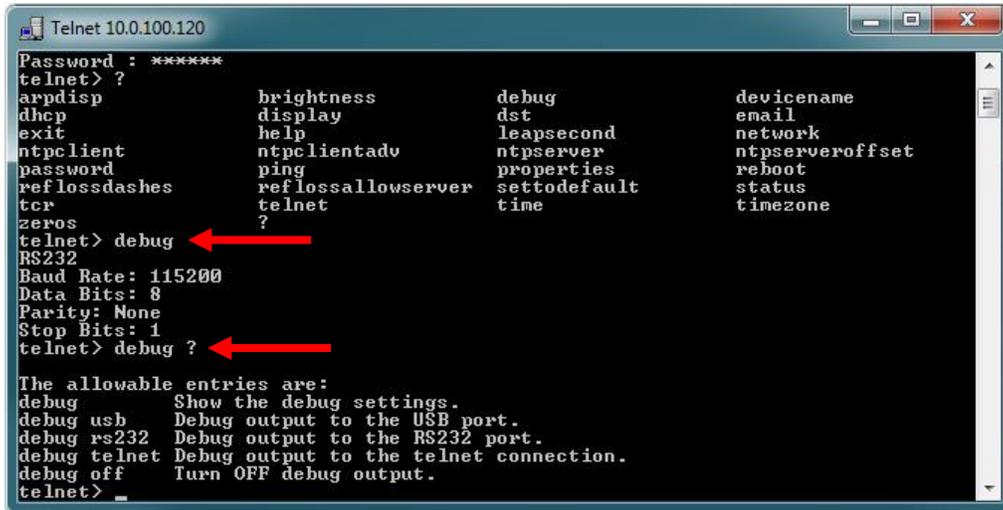
```
Telnet 10.0.100.120
My ethernet address is: 00:21:32:01:47:34
My IP address is 10.0.100.120
Hello user at 10.0.100.111

Password : *****
telnet> ?
arpdisp          brightness          debug              devicename
dhcp             display            dst                email
exit             help               leapsecond         network
ntpclient        ntpclientadv      ntpserver          ntpserveroffset
password         ping               properties          reboot
reflossdashes   reflossallowserver settodefau         status
tcr              telnet            time                timezone
zeros           ?
telnet> arpdisp ?
Usage: arpdisp
telnet> brightness ?
The allowable entries are:
brightness      Show the brightness setting.
brightness x    Set the brightness, range 1-15
telnet>
```

Debug

To display debug settings and output, enter 'debug' in command field. Example: telnet>debug

NOTE: Entering a command, followed by '?', will display a list of allowable entries on select commands. Example: telnet>debug ?



```
Telnet 10.0.100.120
Password : *****
telnet> ?
arpdisp          brightness      debug          devicename
dhcp             display        dst            email
exit            help           leapsecond    network
ntpclient       ntpclientadv  ntpserver     ntpserveroffset
password        ping          properties    reboot
reflossdashes  reflossallowserver  settodefault  status
tcr             telnet        time          timezone
zeros           ?

telnet> debug
RS232
Baud Rate: 115200
Data Bits: 8
Parity: None
Stop Bits: 1
telnet> debug ?

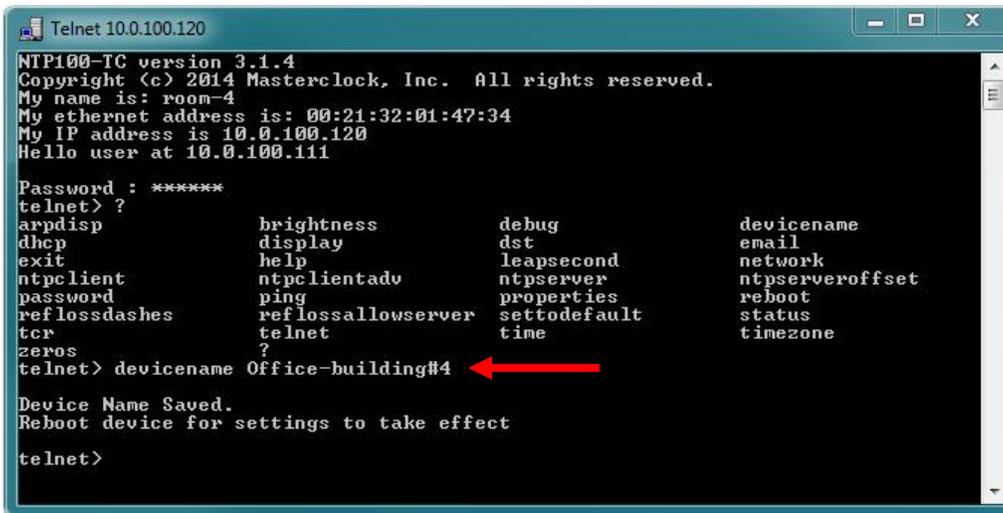
The allowable entries are:
debug          Show the debug settings.
debug usb     Debug output to the USB port.
debug rs232   Debug output to the RS232 port.
debug telnet  Debug output to the telnet connection.
debug off     Turn OFF debug output.
telnet> _
```

Device Name

To set the device name, type 'devicename', followed by desired name (do not use spaces in desired name) in command field.

As with the WinDiscovery configuration utility, you may enter a unique alphanumeric device name.

Example: telnet>devicename Office-building#4 (Note: Reboot device for settings to take effect)



```
Telnet 10.0.100.120
NTP100-TC version 3.1.4
Copyright (c) 2014 Masterclock, Inc. All rights reserved.
My name is: room-4
My ethernet address is: 00:21:32:01:47:34
My IP address is 10.0.100.120
Hello user at 10.0.100.111

Password : *****
telnet> ?
arpdisp          brightness      debug          devicename
dhcp             display        dst            email
exit            help           leapsecond    network
ntpclient       ntpclientadv  ntpserver     ntpserveroffset
password        ping          properties    reboot
reflossdashes  reflossallowserver  settodefault  status
tcr             telnet        time          timezone
zeros           ?

telnet> devicename Office-building#4
Device Name Saved.
Reboot device for settings to take effect
telnet>
```

NOTE: Entering a command, followed by '?', will display a list of allowable entries on select commands.

Example: telnet>devicename ?

```

Telnet 10.0.100.120
telnet> devicename ?
The allowable entries are:
devicename      Show the current device name.
devicename /?   Show the device name help.
devicename xxx  Where xxx=new device name
                Max. device name length=31 characters
                The device name is used for network identification.
telnet>

```

DHCP

Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) is a network protocol that enables a server to automatically assign an IP address to a computer from a defined range of numbers (i.e., a scope) configured for a given network. To display DHCP settings, turn on and off, enter 'dhcp' in command field. Example: telnet>dhcp

```

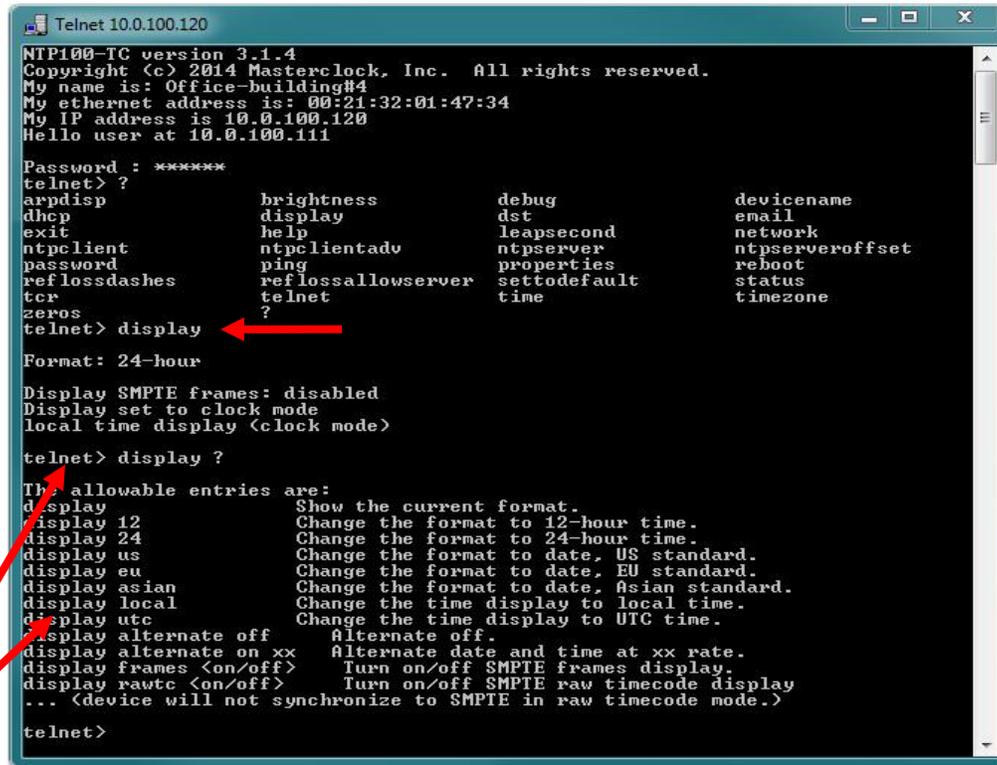
Telnet 10.0.100.120
Password : *****
telnet> ?
arpdisp          brightness          debug              devicename
dhcp             display            dst                email
exit             help               leapsecond        network
ntpclient        ntpclientadv      ntpserver         ntpserveroffset
password         ping               properties         reboot
reflossdashes   reflossallowserver settodefault       status
tcr              telnet            time               timezone
zeros           ?
telnet> dhcp
IPV4 DHCP is OFF. You can manually change IP addresses.
telnet> dhcp ?
The allowable entries are:
dhcp            Show the DHCP setting.
dhcp off        Turn OFF DHCP.
                You can then manually enter an IP address with i.w.x.y.z
                The current IP address remains in effect until you enter a new one.
dhcp on         Turn ON DHCP.
                The device will restart and acquire an IP address from a DHCP server.
telnet>

```

NOTE: Entering a command, followed by "?", will display a list of allowable entries on select commands.
Example: telnet>dhcp ?

Display

To set 12 or 24-hour time format, enter 'display' into command field. Example: telnet>display



```
Telnet 10.0.100.120
NTP100-TC version 3.1.4
Copyright (c) 2014 Masterclock, Inc. All rights reserved.
My name is: Office-building#4
My ethernet address is: 00:21:32:01:47:34
My IP address is 10.0.100.120
Hello user at 10.0.100.111

Password : *****
telnet> ?
arpdisp          brightness      debug           devicename
dhcp             display        dst             email
exit             help           leapsecond     network
ntpclient       ntpclientadv  ntpserver      ntpserveroffset
password        ping          properties     reboot
reflossdashes  reflossallowserver  settodefault  status
tcr             telnet        time           timezone
zeros           ?

telnet> display ←
Format: 24-hour

Display SMPTE frames: disabled
Display set to clock mode
local time display <clock mode>

telnet> display ?
The allowable entries are:
display          Show the current format.
display 12       Change the format to 12-hour time.
display 24       Change the format to 24-hour time.
display us       Change the format to date, US standard.
display eu       Change the format to date, EU standard.
display asian   Change the format to date, Asian standard.
display local   Change the time display to local time.
display utc     Change the time display to UTC time.
display alternate off  Alternate off.
display alternate on xx  Alternate date and time at xx rate.
display frames <on/off>  Turn on/off SMPTE frames display.
display rawtc <on/off>  Turn on/off SMPTE raw timecode display.
... <device will not synchronize to SMPTE in raw timecode mode.>

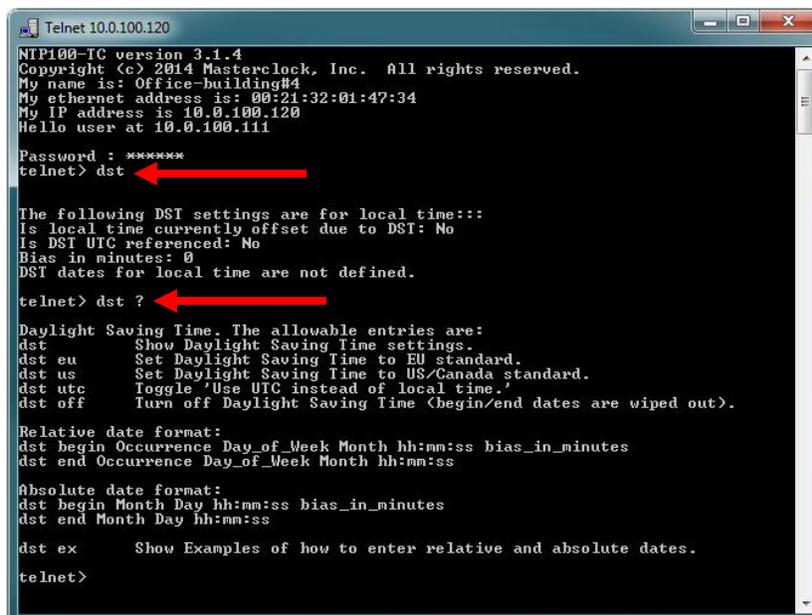
telnet>
```

NOTE: Entering a command, followed by '?', will display a list of allowable entries on select commands.
Example: telnet>display ?

DST – Daylight Saving Time

To set Daylight Saving Time (DST), relative and absolute date formats, enter 'dst' into command field. Example: telnet>dst

NOTE: Entering a command, followed by '?', will display a list of allowable entries on select commands.
Example: telnet>dst ?



```
Telnet 10.0.100.120
NTP100-TC version 3.1.4
Copyright (c) 2014 Masterclock, Inc. All rights reserved.
My name is: Office-building#4
My ethernet address is: 00:21:32:01:47:34
My IP address is 10.0.100.120
Hello user at 10.0.100.111

Password : *****
telnet> dst ←
The following DST settings are for local time:::
Is local time currently offset due to DST: No
Is DST UTC referenced: No
Bias in minutes: 0
DST dates for local time are not defined.

telnet> dst ? ←
Daylight Saving Time. The allowable entries are:
dst          Show Daylight Saving Time settings.
dst eu       Set Daylight Saving Time to EU standard.
dst us       Set Daylight Saving Time to US/Canada standard.
dst utc      Toggle 'Use UTC instead of local time.'
dst off      Turn off Daylight Saving Time <begin/end dates are wiped out>.

Relative date format:
dst begin Occurrence Day_of_Week Month hh:mm:ss bias_in_minutes
dst end Occurrence Day_of_Week Month hh:mm:ss

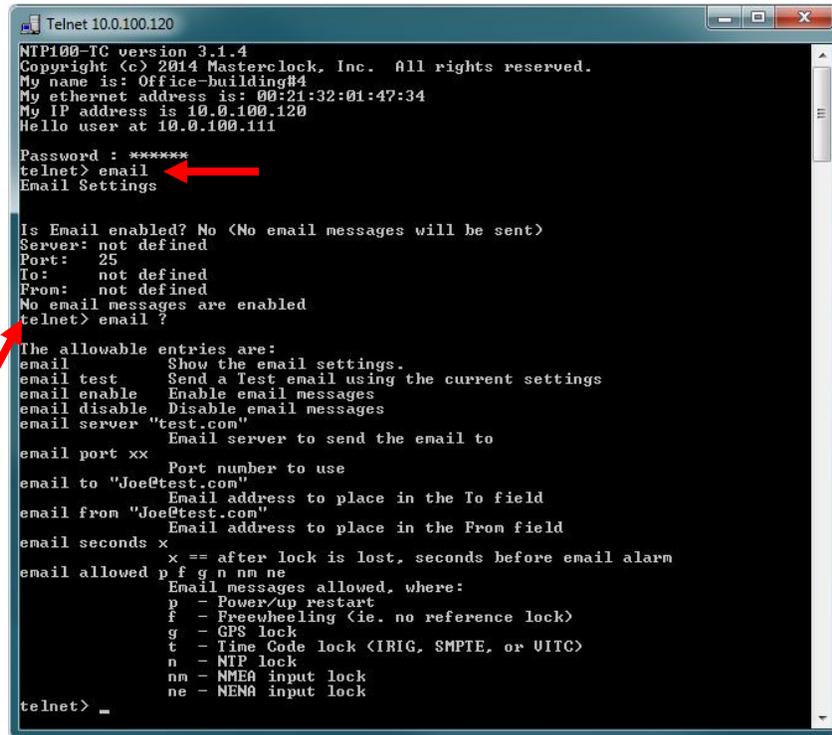
Absolute date format:
dst begin Month Day hh:mm:ss bias_in_minutes
dst end Month Day hh:mm:ss

dst ex       Show Examples of how to enter relative and absolute dates.

telnet>
```

Email Configuration

To enable email settings, enter 'email' into command field. Example: telnet>email



```
Telnet 10.0.100.120
NTP100-TC version 3.1.4
Copyright (c) 2014 Masterclock, Inc. All rights reserved.
My name is: Office-building#4
My ethernet address is: 00:21:32:01:47:34
My IP address is 10.0.100.120
Hello user at 10.0.100.111

Password : *****
telnet> email
Email Settings

Is Email enabled? No <No email messages will be sent>
Server: not defined
Port: 25
To: not defined
From: not defined
No email messages are enabled
telnet> email ?

The allowable entries are:
email          Show the email settings.
email test     Send a Test email using the current settings
email enable   Enable email messages
email disable  Disable email messages
email server "test.com"  Email server to send the email to
email port xx  Port number to use
email to "Joe@test.com"  Email address to place in the To field
email from "Joe@test.com"  Email address to place in the From field
email seconds x  x == after lock is lost, seconds before email alarm
email allowed p f g n nm ne  Email messages allowed, where:
                             p - Power/up restart
                             f - Freewheeling (ie. no reference lock)
                             g - GPS lock
                             t - Time Code lock (IRIG, SMPTE, or UITS)
                             n - NTP lock
                             nm - NMEA input lock
                             ne - NEMA input lock

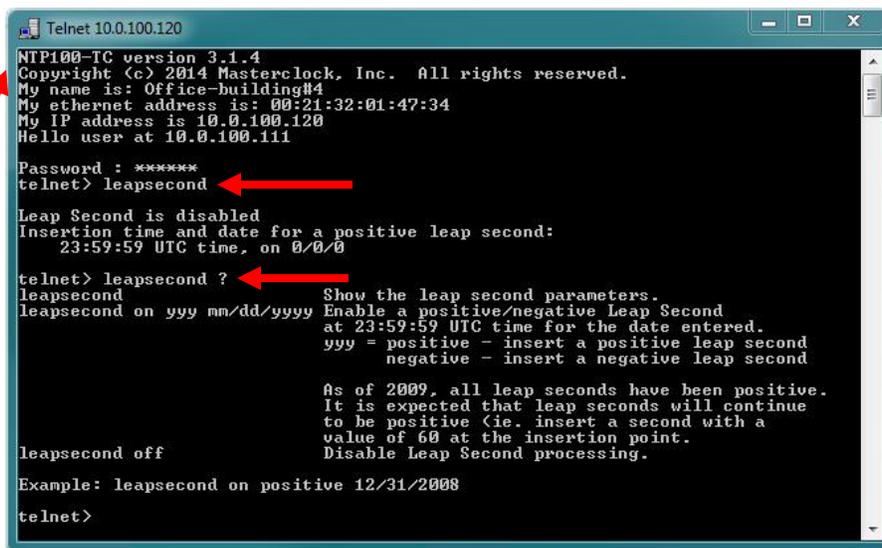
telnet> _
```

NOTE: Entering a command, followed by "?", will display a list of allowable entries on select commands.
Example: telnet>email ?

Leap Second

To enable positive/negative leap second or disable, enter 'leapsecond' into command field. Example: telnet>leapsecond

NOTE: Entering a command, followed by "?", will display a list of allowable entries on select commands.
Example: telnet>leapsecond ?



```
Telnet 10.0.100.120
NTP100-TC version 3.1.4
Copyright (c) 2014 Masterclock, Inc. All rights reserved.
My name is: Office-building#4
My ethernet address is: 00:21:32:01:47:34
My IP address is 10.0.100.120
Hello user at 10.0.100.111

Password : *****
telnet> leapsecond

Leap Second is disabled
Insertion time and date for a positive leap second:
23:59:59 UTC time, on 0/0/0

telnet> leapsecond ?

leapsecond          Show the leap second parameters.
leapsecond on yyy mm/dd/yyyy  Enable a positive/negative Leap Second
                             at 23:59:59 UTC time for the date entered.
                             yyy = positive - insert a positive leap second
                             negative - insert a negative leap second

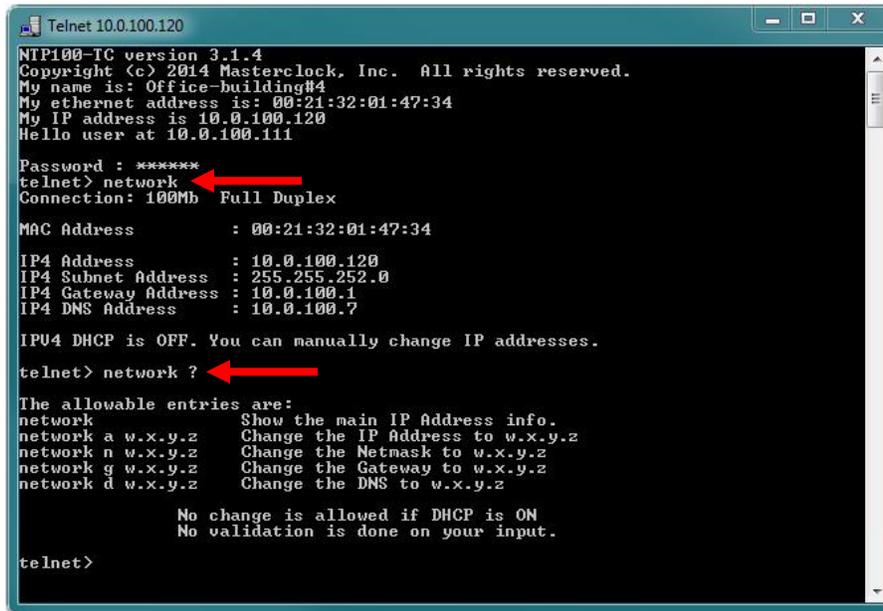
                             As of 2009, all leap seconds have been positive.
                             It is expected that leap seconds will continue
                             to be positive (ie. insert a second with a
                             value of 60 at the insertion point.
                             Disable Leap Second processing.

leapsecond off

Example: leapsecond on positive 12/31/2008

telnet>
```

Network



```
Telnet 10.0.100.120
NTP100-TC version 3.1.4
Copyright (c) 2014 Masterclock, Inc. All rights reserved.
My name is: Office-building#4
My ethernet address is: 00:21:32:01:47:34
My IP address is 10.0.100.120
Hello user at 10.0.100.111
Password : *****
telnet> network
Connection: 100Mb Full Duplex
MAC Address      : 00:21:32:01:47:34
IP4 Address      : 10.0.100.120
IP4 Subnet Address : 255.255.252.0
IP4 Gateway Address : 10.0.100.1
IP4 DNS Address  : 10.0.100.7
IPV4 DHCP is OFF. You can manually change IP addresses.
telnet> network ?
The allowable entries are:
network          Show the main IP Address info.
network a w.x.y.z Change the IP Address to w.x.y.z
network n w.x.y.z Change the Netmask to w.x.y.z
network g w.x.y.z Change the Gateway to w.x.y.z
network d w.x.y.z Change the DNS to w.x.y.z
No change is allowed if DHCP is ON
No validation is done on your input.
telnet>
```

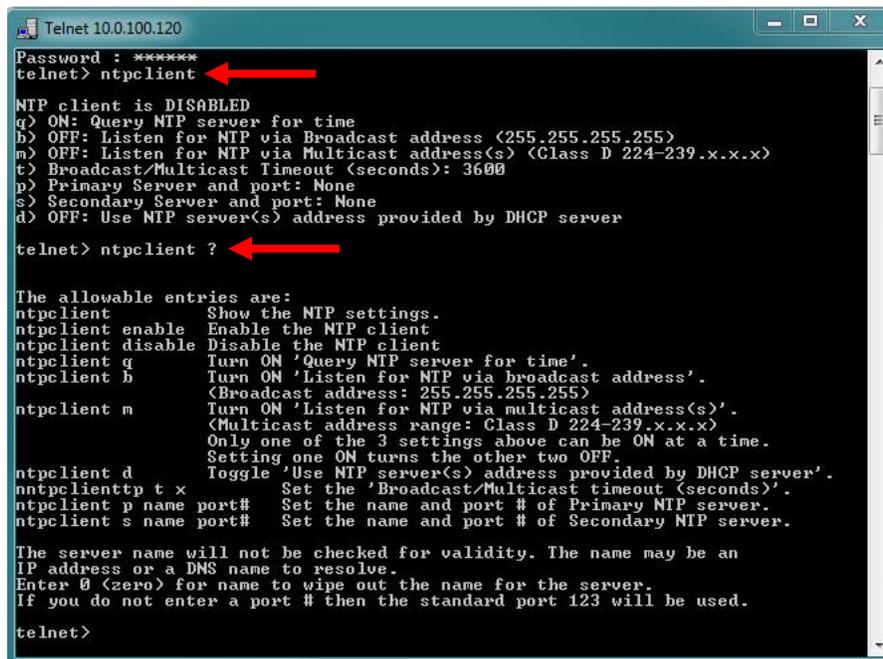
NTP Client

To access NTP Client settings, enter 'ntpcient' into command field. Example: telnet>ntpcient

The NTP Client can be enabled or disabled, NTP via broadcast can be turned on or off. NTP client can set broadcast/multicast timeout (in seconds) and set the name and port number of NTP server.

NOTE: Entering a command, followed by "?", will display a list of allowable entries on select commands.

Example: telnet>ntpcient ?

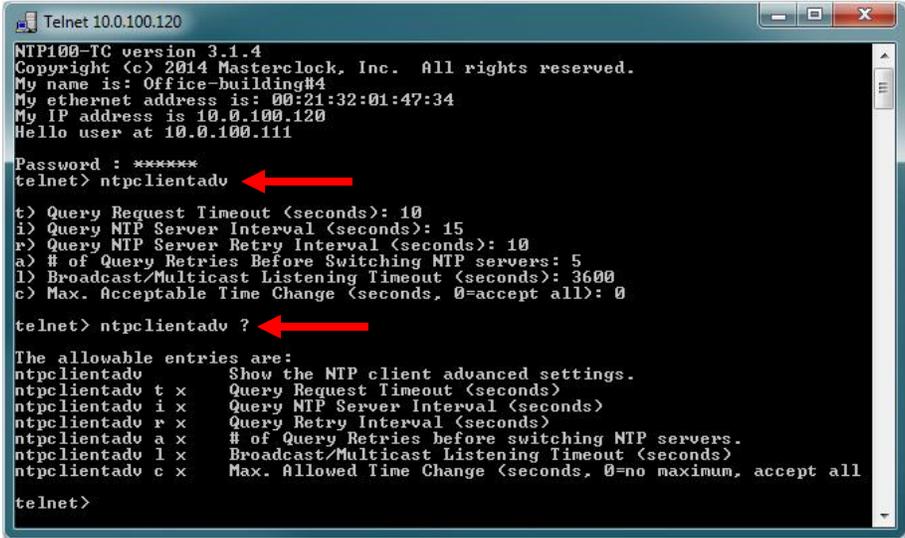


```
Telnet 10.0.100.120
Password : *****
telnet> ntpclient
NTP client is DISABLED
q) ON: Query NTP server for time
b) OFF: Listen for NTP via Broadcast address (255.255.255.255)
m) OFF: Listen for NTP via Multicast address(s) (Class D 224-239.x.x.x)
t) Broadcast/Multicast Timeout (seconds): 3600
p) Primary Server and port: None
s) Secondary Server and port: None
d) OFF: Use NTP server(s) address provided by DHCP server
telnet> ntpclient ?
The allowable entries are:
ntpcient          Show the NTP settings.
ntpcient enable  Enable the NTP client
ntpcient disable Disable the NTP client
ntpcient q       Turn ON 'Query NTP server for time'.
ntpcient b       Turn ON 'Listen for NTP via broadcast address'.
                  (Broadcast address: 255.255.255.255)
ntpcient m       Turn ON 'Listen for NTP via multicast address(s)'.
                  (Multicast address range: Class D 224-239.x.x.x)
                  Only one of the 3 settings above can be ON at a time.
                  Setting one ON turns the other two OFF.
ntpcient d       Toggle 'Use NTP server(s) address provided by DHCP server'.
ntpcient t x     Set the 'Broadcast/Multicast timeout (seconds)'.
ntpcient p name port# Set the name and port # of Primary NTP server.
ntpcient s name port# Set the name and port # of Secondary NTP server.
The server name will not be checked for validity. The name may be an
IP address or a DNS name to resolve.
Enter 0 (zero) for name to wipe out the name for the server.
If you do not enter a port # then the standard port 123 will be used.
telnet>
```

NTP Client Advance

To access NTP Client Advance settings, enter 'ntpclientadv' into command field. Example: telnet>ntpclientadv
The NTP Client Advance setting is used for request timeout and retries intervals in seconds.

NOTE: Entering a command, followed by '?', will display a list of allowable entries on select commands.
Example: telnet>ntpclientadv ?



```
Telnet 10.0.100.120
NTP100-TC version 3.1.4
Copyright (c) 2014 Masterclock, Inc. All rights reserved.
My name is: Office-building#4
My ethernet address is: 00:21:32:01:47:34
My IP address is 10.0.100.120
Hello user at 10.0.100.111

Password : *****
telnet> ntpclientadv

t) Query Request Timeout (seconds): 10
i) Query NTP Server Interval (seconds): 15
r) Query NTP Server Retry Interval (seconds): 10
a) # of Query Retries Before Switching NTP servers: 5
l) Broadcast/Multicast Listening Timeout (seconds): 3600
c) Max. Acceptable Time Change (seconds, 0=accept all): 0

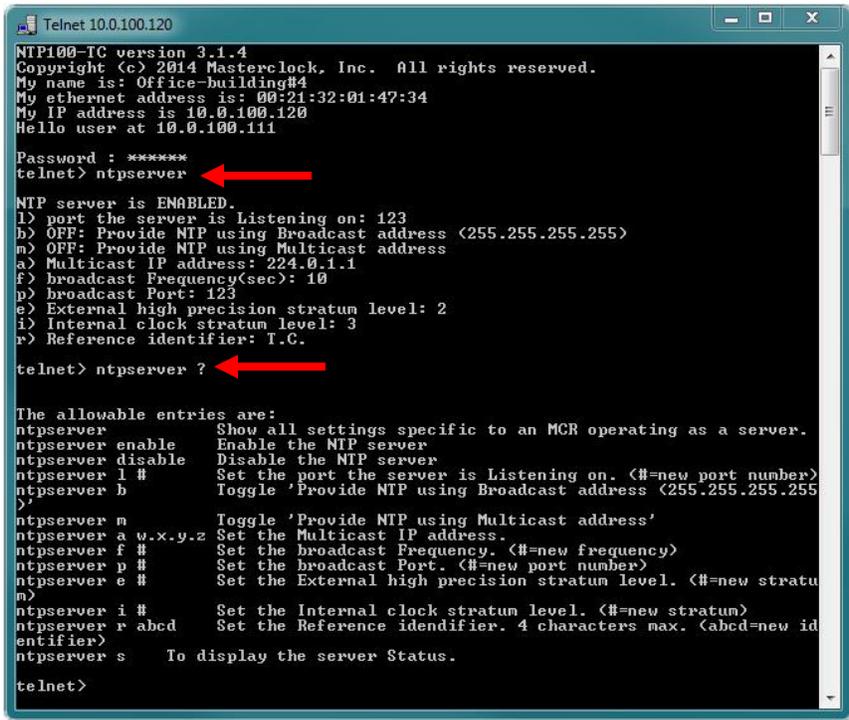
telnet> ntpclientadv ?

The allowable entries are:
ntpclientadv          Show the NTP client advanced settings.
ntpclientadv t x      Query Request Timeout (seconds)
ntpclientadv i x      Query NTP Server Interval (seconds)
ntpclientadv r x      Query Retry Interval (seconds)
ntpclientadv a x      # of Query Retries before switching NTP servers.
ntpclientadv l x      Broadcast/Multicast Listening Timeout (seconds)
ntpclientadv c x      Max. Allowed Time Change (seconds, 0=no maximum, accept all)
telnet>
```

NTP Server

To show all settings specific to an MCR operating as a server, enter 'ntpserver' into command field.
Example: telnet>ntpserver

NOTE: Entering a command, followed by '?', will display a list of allowable entries on select commands.
Example: telnet>ntpserver ?



```
Telnet 10.0.100.120
NTP100-TC version 3.1.4
Copyright (c) 2014 Masterclock, Inc. All rights reserved.
My name is: Office-building#4
My ethernet address is: 00:21:32:01:47:34
My IP address is 10.0.100.120
Hello user at 10.0.100.111

Password : *****
telnet> ntpserver

NTP server is ENABLED.
l) port the server is Listening on: 123
b) OFF: Provide NTP using Broadcast address (255.255.255.255)
m) OFF: Provide NTP using Multicast address
a) Multicast IP address: 224.0.1.1
f) broadcast Frequency(sec): 10
p) broadcast Port: 123
e) External high precision stratum level: 2
i) Internal clock stratum level: 3
r) Reference identifier: T.C.

telnet> ntpserver ?

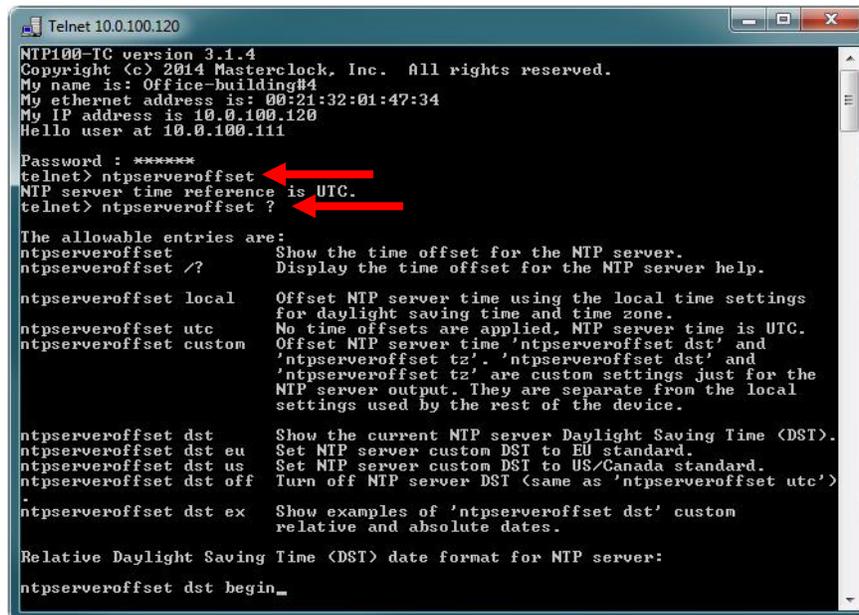
The allowable entries are:
ntpserver          Show all settings specific to an MCR operating as a server.
ntpserver enable   Enable the NTP server
ntpserver disable  Disable the NTP server
ntpserver l #      Set the port the server is Listening on. (#=new port number)
ntpserver b        Toggle 'Provide NTP using Broadcast address (255.255.255.255)
'
ntpserver m        Toggle 'Provide NTP using Multicast address'
ntpserver a w.x.y.z Set the Multicast IP address.
ntpserver f #      Set the broadcast Frequency. (#=new frequency)
ntpserver p #      Set the broadcast Port. (#=new port number)
ntpserver e #      Set the External high precision stratum level. (#=new stratu
m)
ntpserver i #      Set the Internal clock stratum level. (#=new stratum)
ntpserver r abcd   Set the Reference identifier. 4 characters max. (abcd=new id
entifier)
ntpserver s        To display the server Status.
telnet>
```

NTP Server Offset

To display the time offset for the NTP server, enter 'ntpserveroffset' into command field. Example: telnet>ntpserveroffset

NOTE: Entering a command, followed by '?', will display a list of allowable entries on select commands.

Example: telnet>ntpserveroffset ?



```
Telnet 10.0.100.120
NTP100-TC version 3.1.4
Copyright (c) 2014 Masterclock, Inc. All rights reserved.
My name is: Office-building#4
My ethernet address is: 00:21:32:01:47:34
My IP address is 10.0.100.120
Hello user at 10.0.100.111

Password : *****
telnet> ntpserveroffset
NTP server time reference is UTC.
telnet> ntpserveroffset ?

The allowable entries are:
ntpserveroffset          Show the time offset for the NTP server.
ntpserveroffset /?      Display the time offset for the NTP server help.

ntpserveroffset local   Offset NTP server time using the local time settings
                        for daylight saving time and time zone.
ntpserveroffset utc     No time offsets are applied, NTP server time is UTC.
ntpserveroffset custom  Offset NTP server time 'ntpserveroffset dst' and
                        'ntpserveroffset tz'. 'ntpserveroffset dst' and
                        'ntpserveroffset tz' are custom settings just for the
                        NTP server output. They are separate from the local
                        settings used by the rest of the device.

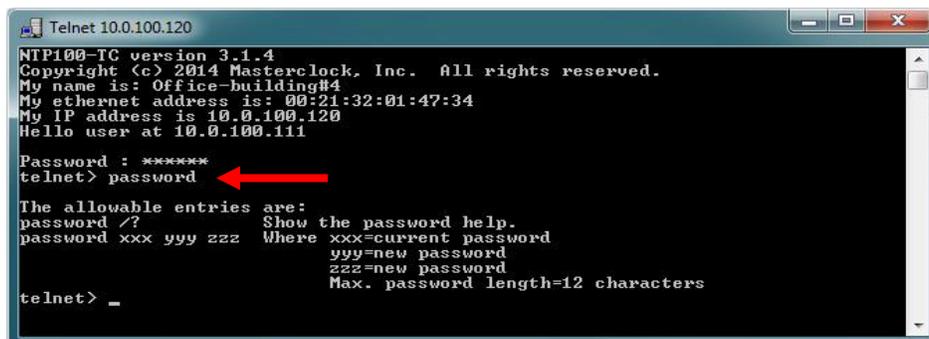
ntpserveroffset dst     Show the current NTP server Daylight Saving Time (DST).
ntpserveroffset dst eu  Set NTP server custom DST to EU standard.
ntpserveroffset dst us  Set NTP server custom DST to US/Canada standard.
ntpserveroffset dst off Turn off NTP server DST (same as 'ntpserveroffset utc')
ntpserveroffset dst ex  Show examples of 'ntpserveroffset dst' custom
                        relative and absolute dates.

Relative Daylight Saving Time (DST) date format for NTP server:
ntpserveroffset dst begin_
```

Password Set/Reset

To set, change or remove the password, enter 'password' into command field. Example: telnet>password

Bear in mind that a lost/forgotten password cannot be recovered.



```
Telnet 10.0.100.120
NTP100-TC version 3.1.4
Copyright (c) 2014 Masterclock, Inc. All rights reserved.
My name is: Office-building#4
My ethernet address is: 00:21:32:01:47:34
My IP address is 10.0.100.120
Hello user at 10.0.100.111

Password : *****
telnet> password

The allowable entries are:
password /?          Show the password help.
password xxx yyy zzz Where xxx=current password
                    yyy=new password
                    zzz=new password
                    Max. password length=12 characters

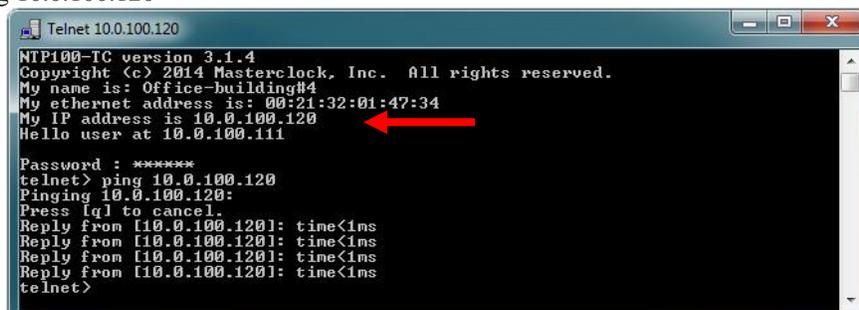
telnet> _
```

[Note: the factory default password is: public]

Ping

Enter 'ping IP Address' into command field as a test tool to verify device is communicating within the network.

Example: telnet>ping 10.0.100.120

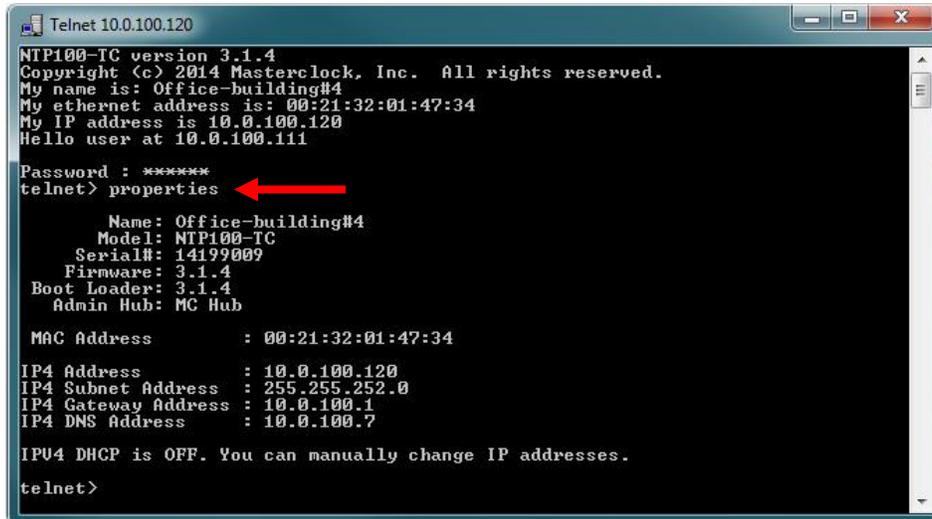


```
Telnet 10.0.100.120
NTP100-TC version 3.1.4
Copyright (c) 2014 Masterclock, Inc. All rights reserved.
My name is: Office-building#4
My ethernet address is: 00:21:32:01:47:34
My IP address is 10.0.100.120
Hello user at 10.0.100.111

Password : *****
telnet> ping 10.0.100.120
Pinging 10.0.100.120:
Press [q] to cancel.
Reply from [10.0.100.120]: time<1ms
Reply from [10.0.100.120]: time<1ms
Reply from [10.0.100.120]: time<1ms
Reply from [10.0.100.120]: time<1ms
telnet>
```

Properties

To view properties, enter 'properties' into command field. Example: telnet>properties
(Properties will display Name, Model, Serial Number, Firmware, Boot Loader and Administrative Hub)



```
Telnet 10.0.100.120
NTP100-TC version 3.1.4
Copyright (c) 2014 Masterclock, Inc. All rights reserved.
My name is: Office-building#4
My ethernet address is: 00:21:32:01:47:34
My IP address is 10.0.100.120
Hello user at 10.0.100.111
Password : *****
telnet> properties
      Name: Office-building#4
      Model: NTP100-TC
      Serial#: 14199009
      Firmware: 3.1.4
      Boot Loader: 3.1.4
      Admin Hub: MC Hub

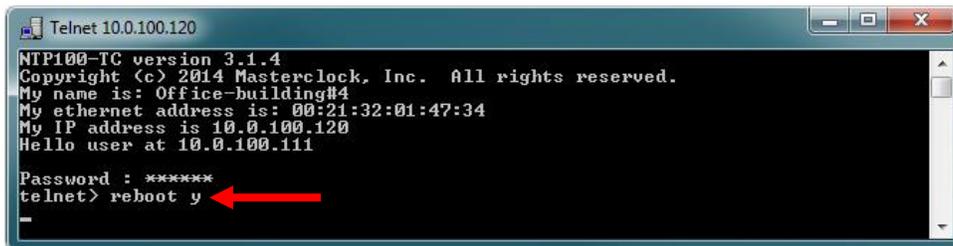
MAC Address      : 00:21:32:01:47:34

IP4 Address      : 10.0.100.120
IP4 Subnet Address : 255.255.252.0
IP4 Gateway Address : 10.0.100.1
IP4 DNS Address   : 10.0.100.7

IPV4 DHCP is OFF. You can manually change IP addresses.
telnet>
```

Reboot

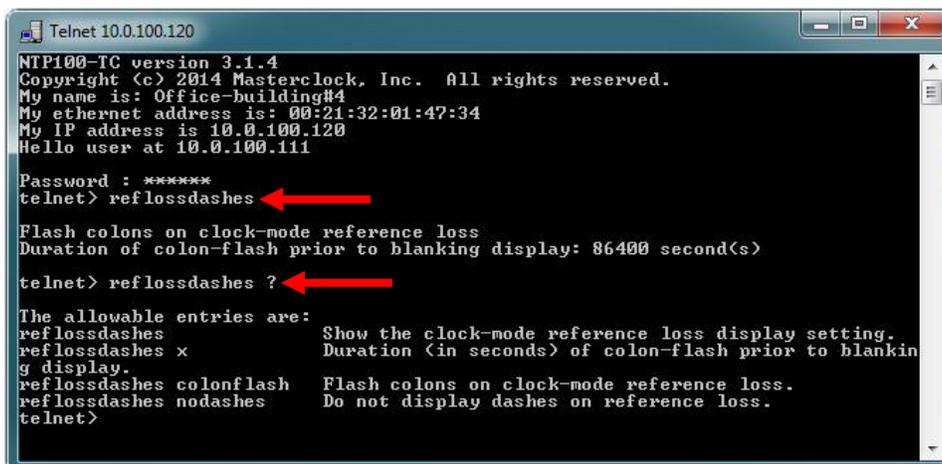
Enter 'reboot y' into command field to reboot/restart the device. Example: telnet>reboot y



```
Telnet 10.0.100.120
NTP100-TC version 3.1.4
Copyright (c) 2014 Masterclock, Inc. All rights reserved.
My name is: Office-building#4
My ethernet address is: 00:21:32:01:47:34
My IP address is 10.0.100.120
Hello user at 10.0.100.111
Password : *****
telnet> reboot y
```

Reference Loss Dashes

To view clock-mode reference loss display setting, enter 'reflossdashes' into command field. Example: telnet>reflossdashes
NOTE: Entering a command, followed by '?', will display a list of allowable entries on select commands.
Example: telnet>reflossdashes ?



```
Telnet 10.0.100.120
NTP100-TC version 3.1.4
Copyright (c) 2014 Masterclock, Inc. All rights reserved.
My name is: Office-building#4
My ethernet address is: 00:21:32:01:47:34
My IP address is 10.0.100.120
Hello user at 10.0.100.111
Password : *****
telnet> reflossdashes
Flash colons on clock-mode reference loss
Duration of colon-flash prior to blanking display: 86400 second(s)
telnet> reflossdashes ?
The allowable entries are:
reflossdashes          Show the clock-mode reference loss display setting.
reflossdashes x        Duration (in seconds) of colon-flash prior to blankin
g display.
reflossdashes colonflash  Flash colons on clock-mode reference loss.
reflossdashes nodashes   Do not display dashes on reference loss.
telnet>
```

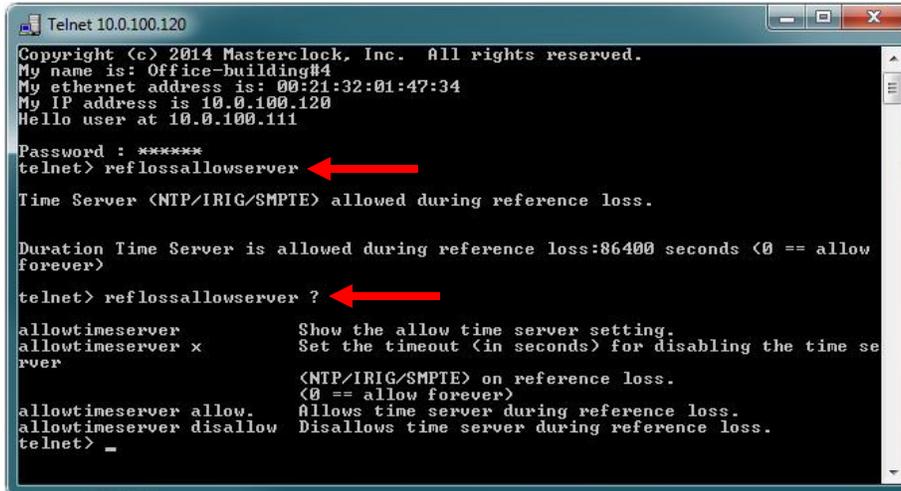
Reference Loss Allow Server

To set duration time server is allowed during reference loss, enter 'reflossallowserver' into command field.

Example: telnet>reflossallowserver

NOTE: Entering a command, followed by '?', will display a list of allowable entries on select commands.

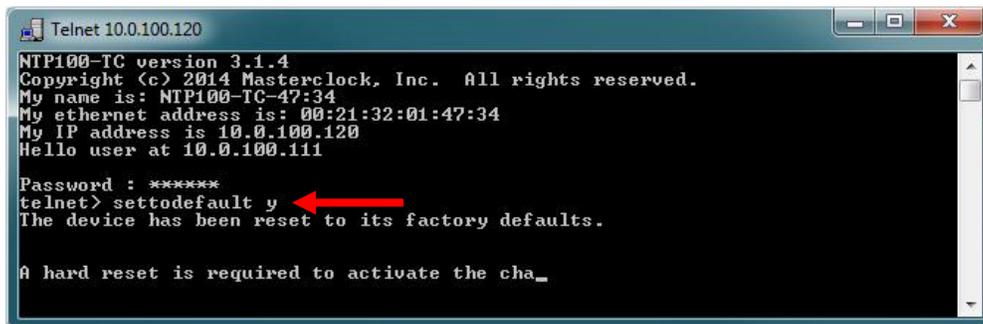
Example: telnet>reflossallowserver ?



```
Telnet 10.0.100.120
Copyright (c) 2014 Masterclock, Inc. All rights reserved.
My name is: Office-building#4
My ethernet address is: 00:21:32:01:47:34
My IP address is 10.0.100.120
Hello user at 10.0.100.111
Password : *****
telnet> reflossallowserver
Time Server <NTP/IRIG/SMPTE> allowed during reference loss.
Duration Time Server is allowed during reference loss:86400 seconds <0 == allow forever>
telnet> reflossallowserver ?
allowtimeserver          Show the allow time server setting.
allowtimeserver x       Set the timeout <in seconds> for disabling the time server
rver                    <NTP/IRIG/SMPTE> on reference loss.
                        <0 == allow forever>
allowtimeserver allow.  Allows time server during reference loss.
allowtimeserver disallow Disallows time server during reference loss.
telnet> _
```

Set To Default

To reset device to its factory default, enter 'settdEFAULT y' into command field. Example: telnet>settdEFAULT y



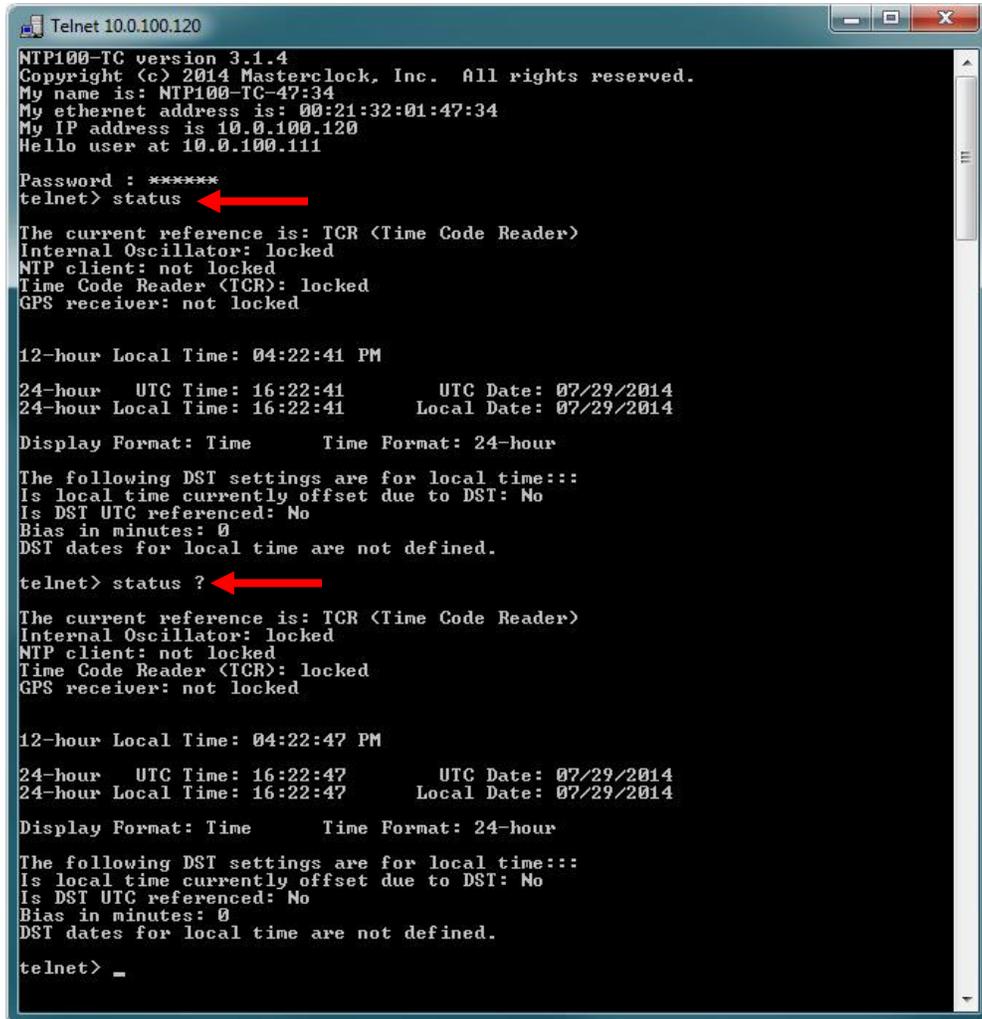
```
Telnet 10.0.100.120
NTP100-TC version 3.1.4
Copyright (c) 2014 Masterclock, Inc. All rights reserved.
My name is: NTP100-TC-47:34
My ethernet address is: 00:21:32:01:47:34
My IP address is 10.0.100.120
Hello user at 10.0.100.111
Password : *****
telnet> settdEFAULT y
The device has been reset to its factory defaults.
A hard reset is required to activate the cha_
```

Status

To check status, enter 'status' into command field. Example: telnet>status

NOTE: Entering a command, followed by '?', will display a list of allowable entries on select commands.

Example: telnet>status ?



```
Telnet 10.0.100.120
NTP100-TC version 3.1.4
Copyright (c) 2014 Masterclock, Inc. All rights reserved.
My name is: NTP100-TC-47:34
My ethernet address is: 00:21:32:01:47:34
My IP address is 10.0.100.120
Hello user at 10.0.100.111

Password : *****
telnet> status

The current reference is: TCR <Time Code Reader>
Internal Oscillator: locked
NTP client: not locked
Time Code Reader (TCR): locked
GPS receiver: not locked

12-hour Local Time: 04:22:41 PM
24-hour UTC Time: 16:22:41          UTC Date: 07/29/2014
24-hour Local Time: 16:22:41      Local Date: 07/29/2014

Display Format: Time      Time Format: 24-hour

The following DST settings are for local time:::
Is local time currently offset due to DST: No
Is DST UTC referenced: No
Bias in minutes: 0
DST dates for local time are not defined.

telnet> status ?

The current reference is: TCR <Time Code Reader>
Internal Oscillator: locked
NTP client: not locked
Time Code Reader (TCR): locked
GPS receiver: not locked

12-hour Local Time: 04:22:47 PM
24-hour UTC Time: 16:22:47          UTC Date: 07/29/2014
24-hour Local Time: 16:22:47      Local Date: 07/29/2014

Display Format: Time      Time Format: 24-hour

The following DST settings are for local time:::
Is local time currently offset due to DST: No
Is DST UTC referenced: No
Bias in minutes: 0
DST dates for local time are not defined.

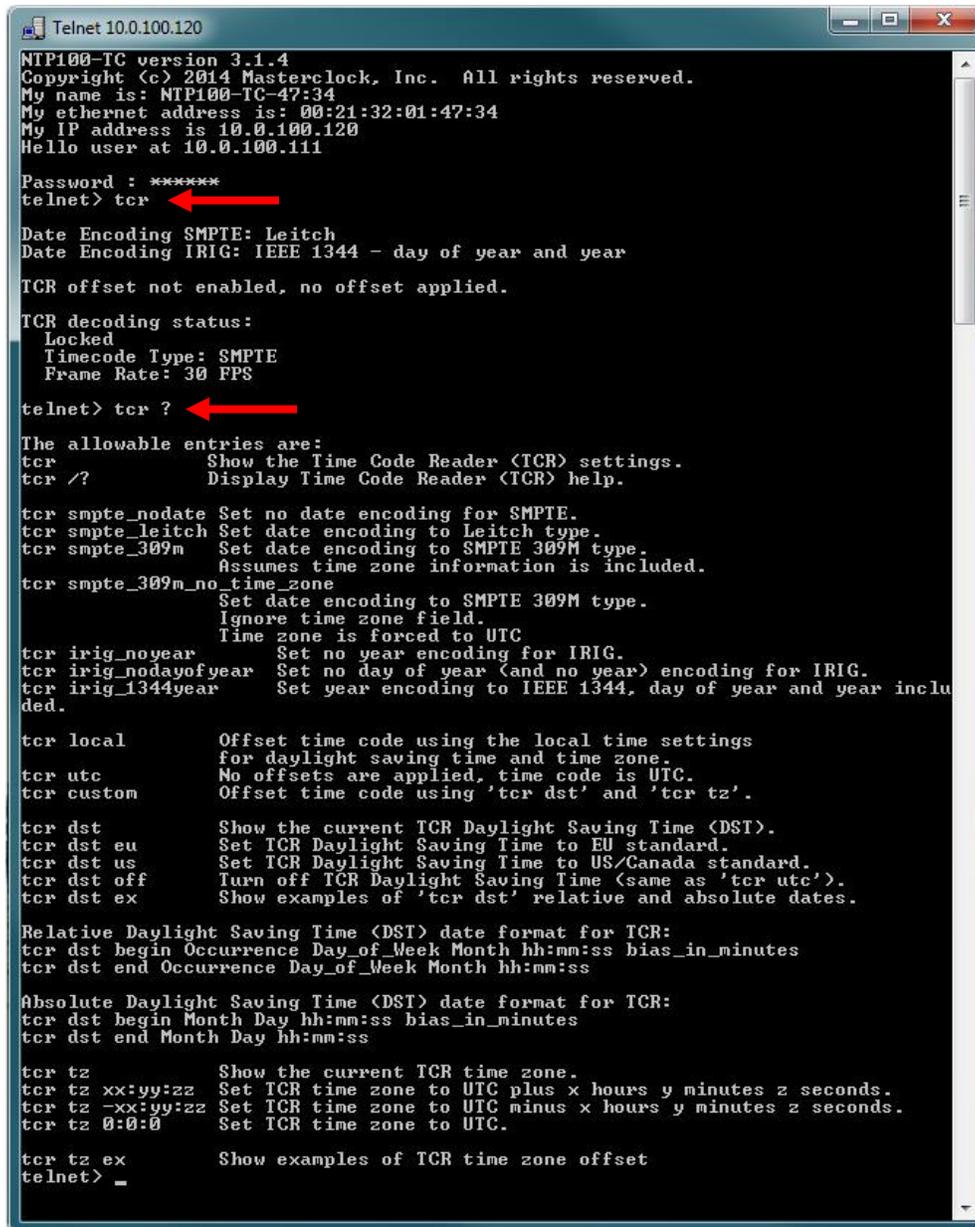
telnet> _
```

TCR – Time Code Reader

For Time Code Reader settings and status, enter 'tcr' into command field. Example: telnet>tcr

NOTE: Entering a command, followed by '?', will display a list of allowable entries on select commands.

Example: telnet>tcr ?



```
Telnet 10.0.100.120
NTP100-TC version 3.1.4
Copyright (c) 2014 Masterclock, Inc. All rights reserved.
My name is: NTP100-TC-47:34
My ethernet address is: 00:21:32:01:47:34
My IP address is 10.0.100.120
Hello user at 10.0.100.111

Password : *****
telnet> tcr

Date Encoding SMPTE: Leitch
Date Encoding IRIG: IEEE 1344 - day of year and year

TCR offset not enabled, no offset applied.

TCR decoding status:
  Locked
  Timecode Type: SMPTE
  Frame Rate: 30 FPS

telnet> tcr ?

The allowable entries are:
tcr          Show the Time Code Reader (TCR) settings.
tcr /?       Display Time Code Reader (TCR) help.

tcr smpte_nodate Set no date encoding for SMPTE.
tcr smpte_leitch Set date encoding to Leitch type.
tcr smpte_309m   Set date encoding to SMPTE 309M type.
                Assumes time zone information is included.
tcr smpte_309m_no_time_zone
                Set date encoding to SMPTE 309M type.
                Ignore time zone field.
                Time zone is forced to UTC
tcr irig_noyear  Set no year encoding for IRIG.
tcr irig_nodayofyear Set no day of year (and no year) encoding for IRIG.
tcr irig_1344year Set year encoding to IEEE 1344, day of year and year included.

tcr local        Offset time code using the local time settings
                for daylight saving time and time zone.
tcr utc          No offsets are applied, time code is UTC.
tcr custom       Offset time code using 'tcr dst' and 'tcr tz'.

tcr dst          Show the current TCR Daylight Saving Time (DST).
tcr dst eu       Set TCR Daylight Saving Time to EU standard.
tcr dst us       Set TCR Daylight Saving Time to US/Canada standard.
tcr dst off      Turn off TCR Daylight Saving Time (same as 'tcr utc').
tcr dst ex       Show examples of 'tcr dst' relative and absolute dates.

Relative Daylight Saving Time (DST) date format for ICR:
tcr dst begin Occurrence Day_of_Week Month hh:mm:ss bias_in_minutes
tcr dst end Occurrence Day_of_Week Month hh:mm:ss

Absolute Daylight Saving Time (DST) date format for ICR:
tcr dst begin Month Day hh:mm:ss bias_in_minutes
tcr dst end Month Day hh:mm:ss

tcr tz          Show the current TCR time zone.
tcr tz xx:yy:zz Set ICR time zone to UTC plus x hours y minutes z seconds.
tcr tz -xx:yy:zz Set ICR time zone to UTC minus x hours y minutes z seconds.
tcr tz 0:0:0    Set ICR time zone to UTC.

tcr tz ex       Show examples of ICR time zone offset
telnet> _
```

Telnet

To turn telnet access off, enter 'telnet off' into command field. Example: telnet>telnet off

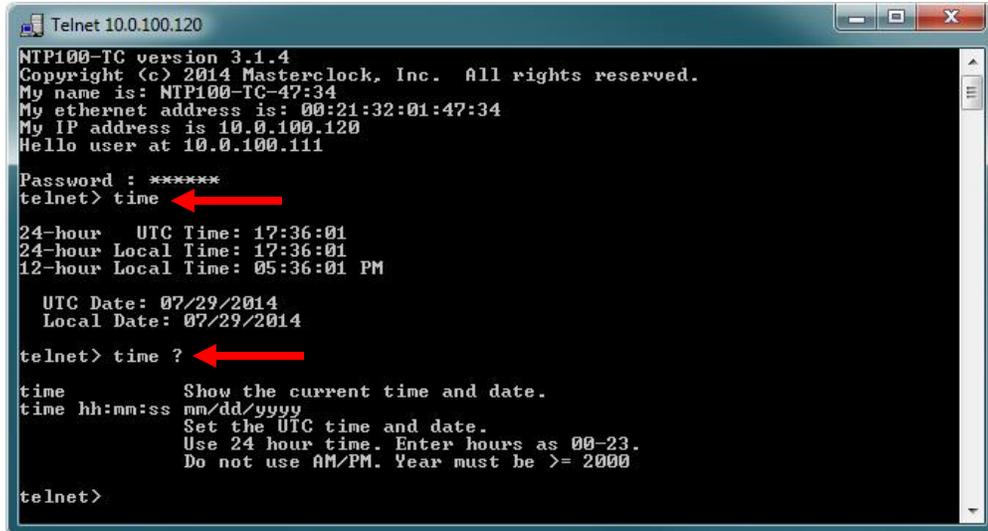
NOTE: Once you exit this session you will not be able to enter another one unless you reset the device or use WinDiscovery to turn on telnet access.

Time

To set time and date, enter 'time' into command field. Example: telnet>time

NOTE: Entering a command, followed by '?', will display a list of allowable entries on select commands.

Example: telnet>time ?



```
Telnet 10.0.100.120
NTP100-TC version 3.1.4
Copyright (c) 2014 Masterclock, Inc. All rights reserved.
My name is: NTP100-TC-47:34
My ethernet address is: 00:21:32:01:47:34
My IP address is 10.0.100.120
Hello user at 10.0.100.111
Password : *****
telnet> time
24-hour UTC Time: 17:36:01
24-hour Local Time: 17:36:01
12-hour Local Time: 05:36:01 PM

UTC Date: 07/29/2014
Local Date: 07/29/2014

telnet> time ?
time          Show the current time and date.
time hh:mm:ss mm/dd/yyyy
               Set the UTC time and date.
               Use 24 hour time. Enter hours as 00-23.
               Do not use AM/PM. Year must be >= 2000

telnet>
```

Time Zone

To view time zone status or set time zone offset, enter 'timezone' into command field. Example: telnet>timezone

NOTE: Entering a command, followed by '?', will display a list of allowable entries on select commands.

Example: telnet>timezone ?



```
Telnet 10.0.100.120
NTP100-TC version 3.1.4
Copyright (c) 2014 Masterclock, Inc. All rights reserved.
My name is: NTP100-TC-47:34
My ethernet address is: 00:21:32:01:47:34
My IP address is 10.0.100.120
Hello user at 10.0.100.111
Password : *****
telnet> timezone
Time Zone Offset for Time Zone: UTC, no offset

telnet> timezone ?
timezone      Show the current time zone.
timezone xx:yy:zz UTC plus x hours y minutes z seconds.
timezone -xx:yy:zz UTC minus x hours y minutes z seconds.
timezone 0:0:0 Set the time zone to UTC.

Example: timezone -6:00:00 sets the time zone to US Central Standard Time.
The valid hours are from -12 to 13

telnet>
```

Zeros

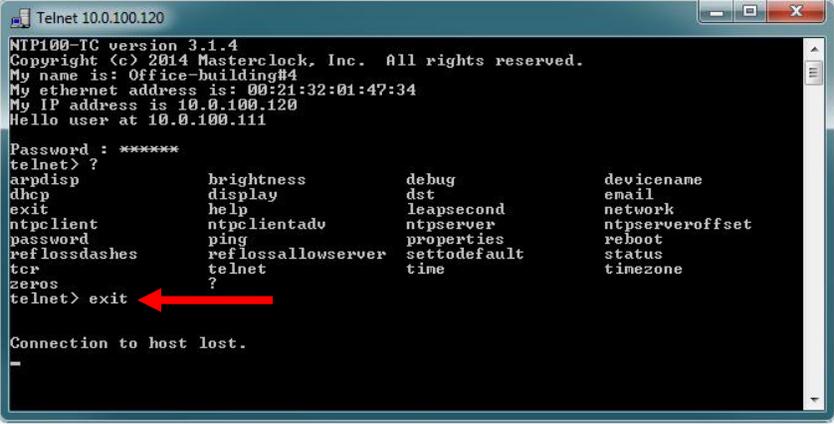
To show the status of clock leading zeros or disable leading zeros, enter 'zeros' into command field. Example: telnet>zeros

NOTE: Entering a command, followed by '?', will display a list of allowable entries on select commands.

Example: telnet>zeros ?

Exiting Telnet

To exit the terminal interface, enter 'exit' into command field. Example: telnet>exit



```
Telnet 10.0.100.120
NTP100-TC version 3.1.4
Copyright (c) 2014 Masterclock, Inc. All rights reserved.
My name is: Office-building#4
My ethernet address is: 00:21:32:01:47:34
My IP address is 10.0.100.120
Hello user at 10.0.100.111

Password : *****
telnet> ?
arpdisp          brightness      debug           devicename
dhcp             display        dst             email
exit             help           leapsecond     network
ntpclient       ntpclientadv  ntpserver      ntpserveroffset
password        ping           properties     reboot
reflossdashes  reflossallowserver  settodefault   status
tcp             telnet        time           timezone
zeros           ?

telnet> exit ←
Connection to host lost.
_
```

SSH-Secure Shell

Configuration
Access Commands

SSH - Secure Shell

SSH is intended for users who cannot access WinDiscovery (for network security reasons) and is a secure command line way to control a NTP100. The commands available are those also available via Telnet. (pgs. 55-68)
The difference between SSH and Telnet is security and access method.

SECURITY:

The user must enter a user name and password to control a NTP100 device via SSH. After logging in, add new name and password, then delete the default to assured device is secure. The names/passwords are stored in the device (current maximum pair of names and passwords is 3).

Data between the client and server are encrypted by both 3DES and 128-bit AES methods, which is a very high level of security.

ACCESS METHOD:

To run an SSH session, a special client is needed to run on the user's PC. The client will connect with the SSH server running in the Masterclock device. TeraTerm is such a client (free for download: <http://tssh2.sourceforge.jp/>).

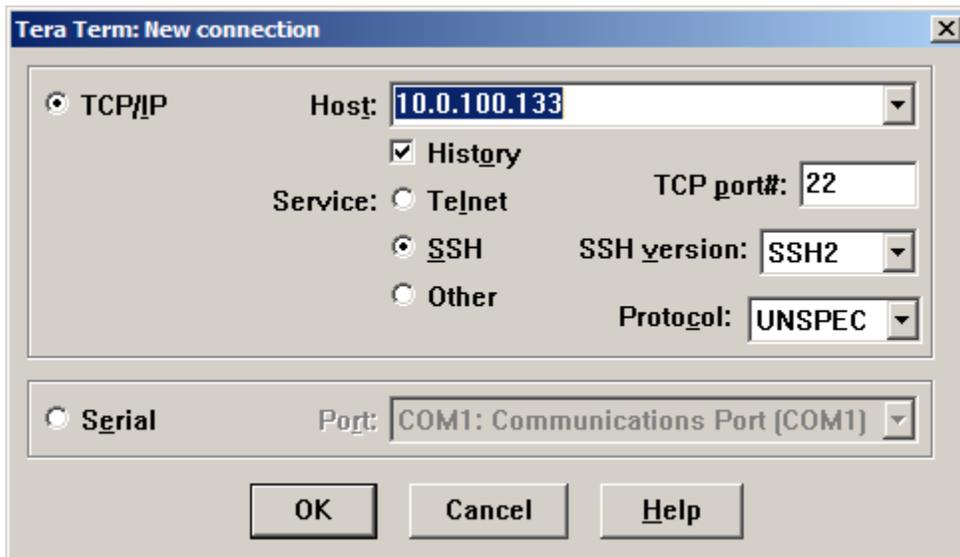
Note: Masterclock does **NOT** make such a client.

To use the client, enter the IP address of the device to connect, and then enter a user name and password to log in. A command window appears in which the user types commands to control the device or just get information from it.

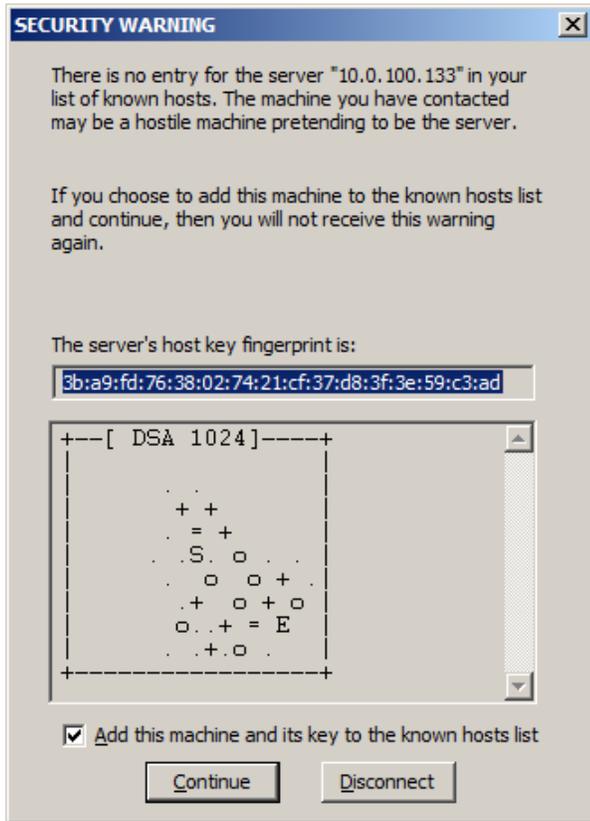
Note: Same Telnet commands are available to use as detailed on pages 54-68.

Examples below are snapshots of the Tera Term windows.

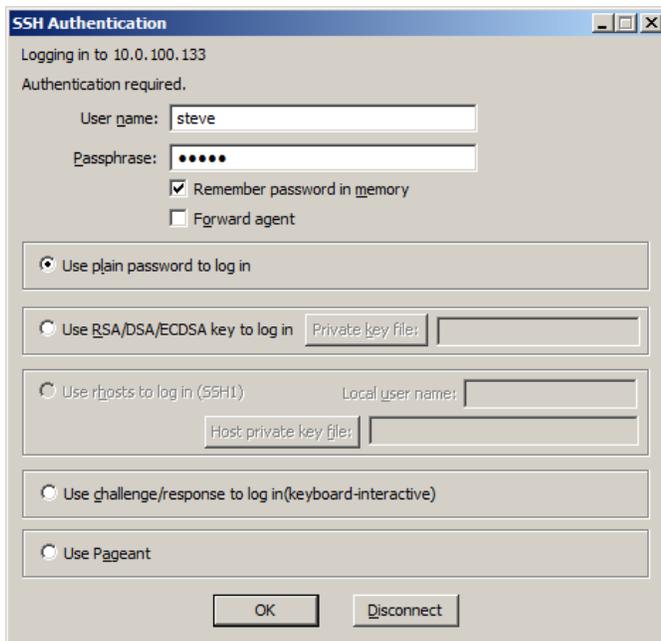
The first screen (shown below) needs IP address of the device to be filled in as Host:



The first time you connect to a device, a security warning window will appear showing this host has never been seen before and ask if you want to add it to the list of known hosts (click Continue).

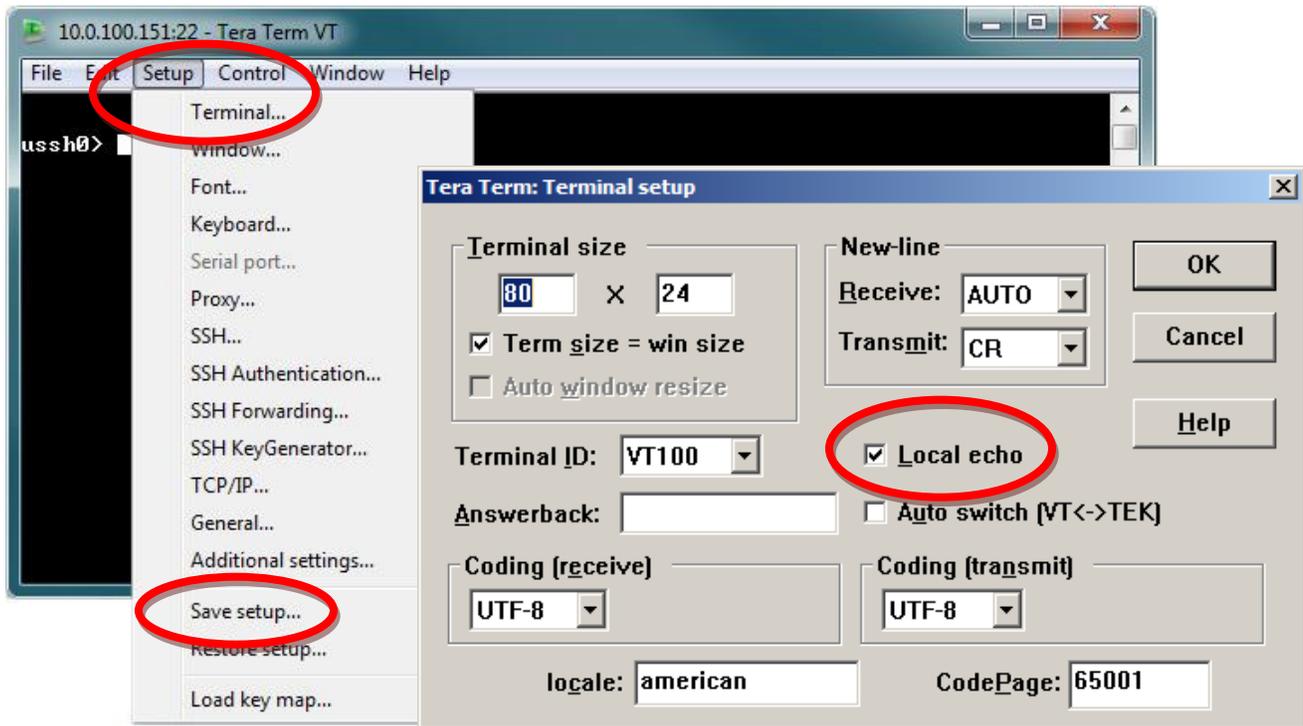


The SSH Authentication requires a username and password be filled in. (click OK)

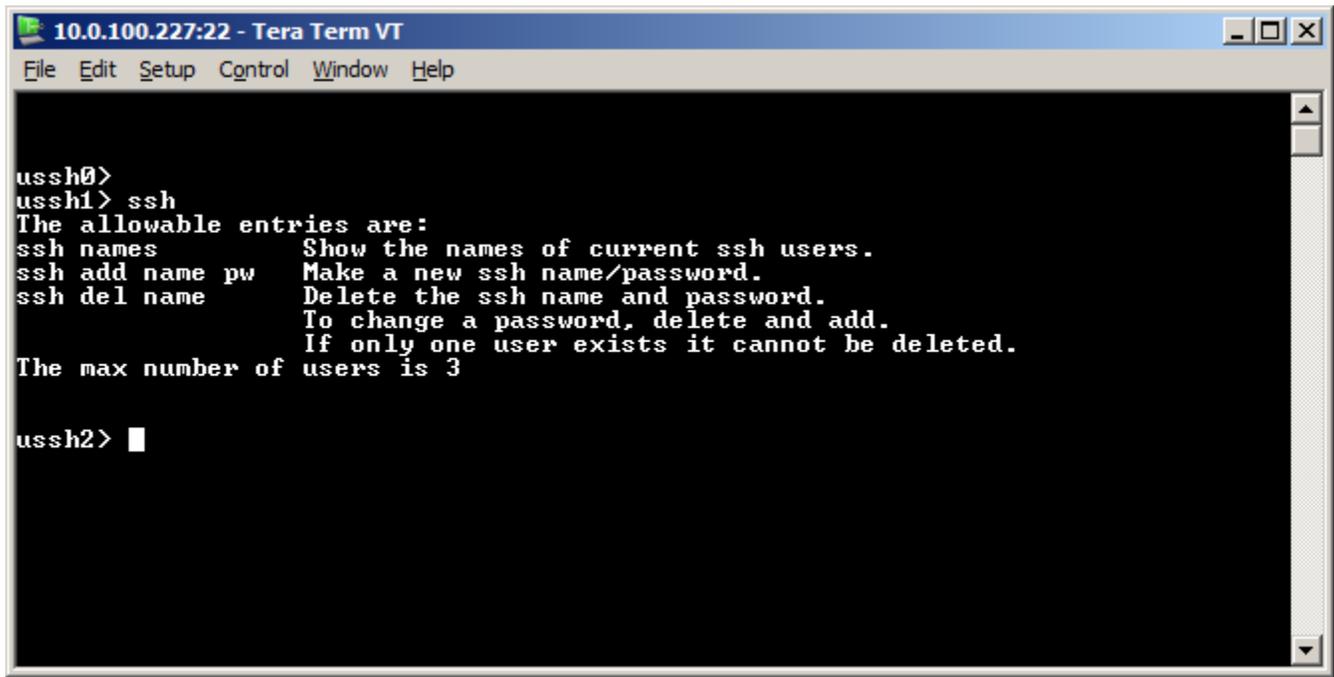


To get local echo (necessary for SSH) open the Setup menu, choose Terminal, checkmark "Local echo", click OK, then again in the Setup menu, choose "Save setup...".

Note: Echo should then be present the next time you use the application.



The command window should display and enter commands to control the device or just get information about its status:



Limited Warranty

NTP Client Information
Trouble Shooting Tips
Specifications
Contact

LIMITED WARRANTY

This Masterclock product warranty extends to the original purchaser.

Masterclock warrants the NTP100 against defects in materials and workmanship for a period of five years from the date of sale. If Masterclock receives notice of such defects during the warranty period, Masterclock will, at its option, either repair or replace products that prove to be defective.

Should Masterclock be unable to repair or replace the product within a reasonable amount of time, the customer's alternate remedy shall be a refund of the purchase price upon return of the product to Masterclock. This warranty gives the customer specific legal rights. Other rights, which vary from state to state or province to province, may be available.

EXCLUSIONS

The above warranty shall not apply to defects resulting from improper or inadequate maintenance by the customer, customer-supplied software or interfacing, unauthorized modification or misuse, operation outside of the environmental specifications for the product or improper site preparation and maintenance (if applicable).

WARRANTY LIMITATIONS

MASTERCLOCK MAKES NO OTHER WARRANTY, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, WITH RESPECT TO THIS PRODUCT. MASTERCLOCK SPECIFICALLY DISCLAIMS THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.

In any state or province which does not allow the foregoing disclaimer, any implied warranty of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose imposed by law in those states or provinces is limited to the one-year duration of the written warranty.

EXCLUSIVE REMEDIES

THE REMEDIES PROVIDED HEREIN ARE THE CUSTOMER'S SOLE AND EXCLUSIVE REMEDIES. IN NO EVENT SHALL MASTERCLOCK BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES, WHETHER BASED ON CONTRACT, TORT, OR ANY OTHER LEGAL THEORY.

In any state or province that does not allow the foregoing exclusion or limitation of incidental or consequential damages, the customer may have other remedies.

HARDWARE SERVICE

You may return your NTP100 device to Masterclock for repair service. Please contact the factory for RETURN AUTHORIZATION before returning the unit. Under the Limited Warranty, when you return your device for service, Masterclock will pay for transportation cost if within one year of the purchase date. For international returns, please contact the factory.

NTP Client Information

Any computer system desiring to synchronize its time to the NTP100 server must incorporate an NTP/SNTP client. A NTP/SNTP client is responsible for asking the NTP server for time/date information, or in some cases simply listening on the network for NTP time broadcasts, then setting the internal time of the computer or device. NTP client applications come in a variety of offerings, supporting different features, and with different levels of accuracy, fault tolerance, and reporting. Many are inexpensive to license, or free. A listing of NTP/SNTP clients can be found at the NTP home page, <http://www.ntp.org>, as well as many shareware/freeware file search engines. A partial list is found below:

Dimension 4

Operates in most Windows environments. Concise user interface can be minimized to the system tray. Can also be run as a service. <http://www.thinkman.com/>

TimeSync

Operates in a Windows NT/2000 environment, and can run as a service. <http://www.intsoft.com>

XNTP

XNTP is the commonly used Unix distribution of NTP server/client software. XNTP is distributed with many UNIX operating system packages, and is licensed for use without fee. The distribution can also be built for Windows operating systems although it is generally not needed for the Windows 2000/XP platforms (see Win32Time below). <http://www.ntp.org>

W32Time Service (Windows Time Service)

The Windows Time service is supplied with the Windows operating system and is typically active (started or running) by default. W32Time is started by default on Windows XP and Windows Server 2003 machines regardless of whether they belong to a workgroup or a domain. On Windows 2000, W32Time must be manually started on machines belonging to a workgroup.

The Windows Time service is designed to loosely synchronize (or set) the system time and allows for a 20 sec variance between machines on a WAN or enterprise level ,and up to about 2 seconds at a local level (LAN). In addition, the system time (network time) may not be accurate time relative to the UTC reference. In many applications, this type of inaccuracy is not acceptable. The default poll times are often extended allowing for significant drift.

In general, most 3rd party SNTP or NTP client applications or services designed to run under Windows will disable (or attempt to disable) the W32Time service. This is to allow for a more accurate system clock pointing directly to one or more time servers and allowing a higher polling rate. If the Windows Time service is not disabled, this may cause undesirable results with other applications or services which attempt to set the system time accurately. However, for certain network configurations the user may be required to continue to use the Windows Time service. In such cases, the W32Time registry entries will require modification from the default settings to achieve synchronization with the NTP100, within the framework of the W32Time service capabilities.

A dissertation on configuring and deploying Win32Time in an enterprise network environment using an Authoritative Time Server, Primary Domain Controller, Secondary Domain Controllers, or an Active Directory environment is beyond the scope of this manual, and the support provided by Masterclock.

For suggestions on using the W32Time service, please see the troubleshooting area of this manual , as well as the appropriate knowledgebase articles available at the Microsoft support site. Please also refer to the documentation included with your Windows operating system for details. The Microsoft Knowledge Base also contains a number of other useful articles regarding the W32Time service. Search on the ‘net time’, ‘w32time’, ‘symmetric active’, ‘authoritative time source’, and ‘trusted time source’ keywords.

Disclaimer

Masterclock, Inc. cannot provide technical support for the above-described client packages. Masterclock, Inc. makes no warranty, either expressed or implied, with respect to any of these client software packages. Masterclock, Inc. specifically disclaims the implied warranties of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose.

Troubleshooting Tips

[Important Note: WinDiscovery uses bi-directional UDP messaging on ports 6163, 6263, 6170, 6171, 6172, 6173 and multicast addresses 224.0.1.254, 224.0.0.225 for both the discovery process and to communicate configuration and status packets to and from the Masterclock® network clock(s). Delivery of UDP messages/packets is not guaranteed. If you experience intermittent problems with WinDiscovery, try closing the current session and restart the application. If this does not resolve the issue try the following trouble shooting tips, or switch to an alternate method of configuration such as telnet.]

All NTP100 units are fully checked and system tested at the factory for proper operation before shipment and unless physical damage is found, the unit is probably functional.

Problem: Unable to find [discover] the Masterclock® network device(s) on the network with WinDiscovery.

Possible reasons/solutions:

1. Verify that you have supplied power to the network device.
2. The discovery process was not complete before selecting clock(s). After selecting “Discover” button, wait until the discovery status indicates 100% completion.
3. Verify that the network device is a Masterclock® brand. WinDiscovery is not designed to work with network products from other vendors.
4. Verify that the network device is on the same physical network as the computer from which you are running WinDiscovery.
5. If the computer is separated from the device by a router (on a remote network) or a firewall it is likely that the router/firewall is blocking communication with the device. Run WinDiscovery from a computer within the remote network, or ask a network system administrator to configure the router/firewall in question to pass through (both directions) UDP broadcasts on port 6163 [Note: If this does not resolve the detection problems you may additionally configure to pass through both directions UDP broadcasts on ports 6165, 6166, and 6264]. Some routers will not forward UDP broadcasts across networks – currently, this capability is required to use WinDiscovery for enterprise-level management of Masterclock, Inc. network appliances. If you are running a personal firewall product, such as ZoneAlarm™ or BlackICE™, or the built in Windows firewall you must adjust their configuration to pass through (both directions) UDP traffic on port 6163.
6. Verify that the hub/router/switch is capable of supporting the 10MB speed that the attached network device requires.
7. Verify that a DHCP/BOOTP server is present on the network. If the clock has been configured to use DHCP for network configuration but no DHCP/BOOTP server is present, the clock may not respond to discovery requests for up to twenty seconds after power-on. [Note: DHCP configuration is enabled as a factory-default.] In addition, the clock will reset its address (fallback) to one within the link-local address space (169.254.xxx.xxx) when no DHCP server is present or is not able to be reached. Reset the clock to initiate a new DHCP IP address request, or use static IP address mode. Consult your network system administrator to ensure that a DHCP server is present and accessible on your network and/or to obtain a list/range of available IP addresses.
8. Verify that the network device and the computer running WinDiscovery are attached to the network.
9. Verify that all network cables, hubs, etc. are in proper working order. Be sure that Ethernet crossover cables are not being used where inappropriate.

Problem: Device was found using WinDiscovery, but the status display is intermittent or not updating and/or clock does not appear to be responding to configuration changes under the current WinDiscovery session.

Problem: Device(s) previously found during a recent session of WinDiscovery do not show up during the current session.

Problem: The device’s status or settings displayed under WinDiscovery show garbled characters.

Possible reasons/solutions:

1. The WinDiscovery application has been open for too long and the device’s configuration(s) has(have) changed. For example, this can occur if the DHCP server has issued new/refreshed addresses. Close the WinDiscovery application and restart.
2. The discovery process was not complete before selecting clock(s). After selecting “Discover” button, wait until the discovery status indicates 100% completion.
3. Verify that the physical network cables and equipment and configuration for UDP have not changed.
4. Verify that you are currently the only user accessing the clock via WinDiscovery or telnet.

5. The network may currently be experiencing heavy traffic which is reducing bandwidth and/or causing collisions with the UDP messages/packets between the clock(s) and WinDiscovery. Since delivery of UDP messages are not guaranteed, this can cause WinDiscovery to not receive the latest configuration or status packets, and thus show outdated or garbled information. In some cases, the clock may not be discovered and displayed in the WinDiscovery device tree. In others, previously discovered clocks may no longer be accessible or responding.
 - Press the “Discover” button again and wait until the discovery process completes. This will occasionally resolve issues with units not being discovered.
 - Close the current WinDiscovery session and restart the WinDiscovery application.
 - Take steps to increase the bandwidth and reduce network traffic.
 - If this is an ongoing problem, consider the Telnet configuration method or remove the clock system to an isolated LAN.

Problem: Device appears in RED text under WinDiscovery device tree.

Problem: Device is being assigned an IP address of 169.254.xxx.xxx

Problem: Device not maintaining its assigned IP address.

Problem: Device function is erratic, appears to periodically reset itself.

Possible reasons/solutions:

1. Incorrect network configuration may be causing the device to receive a fallback IP address and or perform soft restarts. Verify that the IP address configured for the clock is correct. If you manually enter (or DHCP assigns) an IP address that already exists on the network, this will create an IP address conflict. The device will reset its address (fallback) to one within the link-local address space. Determine the cause of fallback IP address and resolve issue. View the error status field under the status window to help determine the cause of why the clock received a 169.254.xxx.xxx. Near the bottom of the Status window the error will be displayed. (If there is no error the text box will not be displayed.)

*[Note: Devices which have been assigned a fallback IP address of 169.254.xxx.xxx will be displayed in the main WinDiscovery window with **RED** text, indicating a problem with the configuration.]*

When the Ethernet interface is initialized the network device will verify that the IP address (either static or assigned by DHCP) is not being used by another device on the network. If a conflict is found the NTD clock will default to a 169.254.xxx.xxx address. The IP address that caused the error is saved and returned as an error to WinDiscovery. This error status is available to the user via the Status window on WinDiscovery.

- If static IP addressing is being used the original conflicting static IP address can be restored by doing a soft restart of the device using either WinDiscovery or telnet prior to changing any other configuration parameters.

[IMPORTANT NOTE: if the configuration of the network device is changed while a 169.254.xxx.xxx is being use, then the current 169.254.xxx.xxx address will become the permanent static address and the original conflicting static address is lost. At this point, it is necessary to manually change the static IP address to a one that will not conflict, or you may do a “Reset Configuration” to restore the system to factory default settings.]

- If DHCP was selected and the network device fell back to a 169.254.xxx.xxx address approximately every 10 [depending upon the “Advanced Settings” values] minutes the Ethernet interface will be reinitialized and the NTD clock will attempt to get an IP address from the DHCP server. If the NTD is successful, the error will be cleared and the new address from the DHCP server will be used. If a discovery was done using WinDiscovery or telnet was used this initialization will be delayed by 2 hours.

Problem: Device appears to ‘reset’ periodically.

Possible Reasons/solutions:

1. Check the network connection and setup. If DHCP is enabled [*Note: DHCP is enabled by default*] and a DHCP server is not active on the local network the clock will hesitate periodically while attempting to resolve DHCP configuration. To correct the problem, switch to manual networking configuration or determine why the local DHCP server is not operating.
2. If the device cannot resolve its DHCP address in DHCP mode, the unit will periodically perform a soft restart to re-initialize its communication port and DHCP configuration. See the trouble shooting section on fallback IP address
3. If the device has not been configured with at least one valid DNS server (or that DNS server is down) hesitations similar to those described in #1 will occur. At least one valid DNS server is required for operation.

Problem: Unable to communicate with the NTP100 on the network with Telnet

1. If the NTP100 has been configured to use DHCP for network configuration but no DHCP/BOOTP server is present, the NTP100 may not respond to discovery requests for up to twenty seconds after power-on. [*Note: DHCP is enabled as a factory-default.*]
2. Verify that you have the correct IP address for the unit and the IP address did not change. If using DHCP to provide the IP address, this address may change periodically, you must know the IP address of the unit to use the TELNET interface.
3. Verify that the device does not have the Telnet interface disabled.

[*Note: for security purposes, the Telnet interface can be disabled. When disabled, you will no longer be able to access the unit with Telnet. To re-enable the Telnet feature, one of the other configuration methods must be used, or the unit must be reset to factory default configuration.*]

Problem: NTP/SNTP client application or W32Time service is unable to communicate with the NTP100

1. Verify that the NTP100 is attached to the network.
2. Verify that all network cables, hubs, etc. are in proper working order. Be sure that Ethernet crossover cables are not being used where inappropriate.
3. Verify that the NTP100 is actually reachable from the client. Try “pinging” the IP address of the NTP100. If this fails, it is possible that the NTP100 has an invalid network configuration or that the network is down. Consult your network administrator for assistance.
4. Verify that the NTP100 is set to output if operating in internal oscillator/real time clock mode and that the maximum time difference has not been exceeded.
5. Verify that the client application or service is not using “Symmetric Active” mode. The NTP100 device does not use Authentication and will not work with NTP/SNTP clients that are configured for operation in a symmetric active mode. The client application or service must be configured to use **client mode**.

Note: By default – The Windows 32Time service for Windows Server 2003 and Windows XP (service pack 2 and above) is configured to use Symmetric Active mode.

Note: Adjusting the W32Time service involves stopping the service, adjusting /editing registry settings and then restarting the W32Time service. Recommendations or procedures for adjusting or editing the registry in order to utilize the W32Time service as a client/server is out of the scope of the support provided by Masterclock.. Please refer to the appropriate knowledgebase article at the Microsoft support site. . <http://support.microsoft.com/>

If using the Windows W32Time service, See the appropriate knowledgebase articles at the Microsoft website regarding using the Windows W32Time service (built in NTP/SNTP time client for the Windows VISTA, Windows Server 2003, Windows XP and Windows 2000 OS's).

The Microsoft support knowledgebase article #875424 entitled: “Time synchronization may not succeed when you try to synchronize with a non-Windows NTP server in Windows Server 2003” pertains to addressing the symmetric active mode issue with Windows 2003 server. <http://support.microsoft.com/kb/875424/>

If setting up an authoritative time server from a PDC in Windows Server 2000 or Windows Server 2003 refer to the knowledgebase articles on the Microsoft support site regarding editing the registry settings for the selection of the internal hardware clock or external time source for Windows 32Time service.

The Microsoft support knowledgebase article #816042 entitled: “How to configure an authoritative time server in Windows Server 2003” pertains to addressing the hardware clock issue in Windows Server 2003.
<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/816042/>

The Microsoft support knowledgebase article #3140542 entitled: “How to configure an authoritative time server in Windows XP” pertains to addressing the hardware clock issue in Windows XP.
<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/314054/>

The Microsoft support knowledgebase article #216734 entitled: “How to configure an authoritative time server in Windows Server 2000” pertains to addressing the hardware clock issue in Windows Server 2000 (Note: This article was previously published under Q216734 <http://support.microsoft.com/kb/216734/>)

The Microsoft support knowledgebase article #223184 entitled: “ Registry entries for the W32Time service” pertains to addressing the registry entries Windows Server 2000 and Windows 2000 (Note: This article was previously published under Q223184 <http://support.microsoft.com/kb/223184/>)

The Microsoft support knowledgebase article #884776 entitled: “ How to configure the Windows Time service against a large time offset” contains useful information regarding the W32Time service in Windows Server 2003, Windows XP Pro, and Windows Server 2000 <http://support.microsoft.com/kb/884776/>

Problem: NTP client indicates that the NTP100 is providing invalid time, or has flagged time as invalid.

The NTP100 will always answer NTP requests (unless the client is set to use symmetric active mode), but will flag time as invalid if it does not have trusted time to distribute. This may occur temporarily during GPS navigation state changes or before the first GPS acquisition after the NTP100 has been powered on after being off for an extended period of time.

By default, the NTP100 will begin flagging time invalid after 24 hours of consecutive GPS acquisition failure or non-operation (powered off). This is a protective feature, and can be adjusted or disabled if desired – see device configuration sections of this user manual.

Problem: The UTC date/time is incorrect and the unit does not retain configuration settings when powered up.

The NTP100 maintains its internal configuration and settings in battery backed memory located on the RTC chip. The battery supplies power to the TCXO 32 kHz Oscillator and RTC when the unit is powered off. This allows the internal configuration to be maintained and the time and date to increment, when power is off. Under normal operating condition, the memory devices maintaining the RTC data and configuration settings is powered by the external DC power supply and does not rely on the battery for data retention.

Note: If the NTP100 does not retain its configuration, or its Date/Time settings (often indicated by the front panel time display counting up from ‘zero’) the battery will likely need replacement.

Check and replace the battery, if necessary. The battery type is a ‘replaceable’ 3V lithium coin cell battery and can be replaced by a qualified technician, or the unit can be sent to technical support at Masterclock for repair/replacement for service using our RMA procedure. The battery size/type vary for the various models. See the “Specifications” section for details on the recommended battery replacement, or contact technical support for assistance.

Problem: You have lost your password.

Possible reasons/solutions:

1. The password cannot be recovered if it is lost. Reset the clock to the factory default configuration using the procedure described in the Configuration section. After the clock has been reset to factory defaults, the unit must be reconfigured. The factory - default password is “*public*”

Problem: Multiple error window titled “Bad Password” continues to pop-up each time a configuration setting is applied.

Possible reasons/solutions:

1. You have entered and “remembered” an incorrect password in the password windows. This is now causing multiple error indication windows titled “bad password” to pop-up for each portion of the configuration message that is being sent to the clock. You must clear the memorized password using one of the options below.
 - a. WinDiscovery only remembers the password for the current session, close the WinDiscovery session and reopen. All passwords will be forgotten by the WinDiscovery application.
 - b. As alternative to closing the WinDiscovery session, Right click on the device being administered in the main WinDiscovery window. The right click pop-up menu now contains an entry for “Forget Memorized Password”. Select this option.
 - c. You have entered and “remembered” a global password in WinDiscovery that does not match the unit you are trying to send configuration changes or commands to. This is now causing multiple error indication windows titled “bad password” to pop-up for each portion of the configuration message that is being sent to the clock. If using the Global password feature, you must match the global password to that of the unit you wish to administer. Or, simply disable the global password feature.

Note: In the event of WinDiscovery crash issue, set to Windows XP compatibility mode.

GPS Lock Related Issues

The following items are specific to the NTP100-GPS and NTP100-GPS-HS models.

Please remember, for an initial startup at a new location the GPS unit could take up to 30 minutes. After the unit has acquired satellites at the new location the startup time is greatly reduced to anywhere from a few seconds to several minutes.

Note: All components of the GPS system [NTP100-GPS unit with GPS receiver, power supply, GPS antenna, antenna cable] are tested as a system at the factory before shipment. If the GPS antenna, the NTP100-GPS unit itself, and the supplied coaxial antenna cable has not been damaged; And if the installation has been performed such that the GPS antenna has an unobstructed view of the sky, the power connector is properly installed, and the front panel LED follows the startup sequence described earlier (on, off & then on) the system will probably work. However, you may have to wait for some time [typically up to 20-30 minutes] for the unit to achieve a first-lock to and initialize itself to the available GPS satellites at your location.

Problem: Unit is not locking to GPS.

Problem: The LED on the front panel is always steady ON.

Problem: Unit is not serving time.

Possible reasons/solutions:

1. There are many reasons why the GPS receiver will not lock to the GPS satellites, please see the following items.
2. The LED will stay steady ON when the unit has never locked to GPS and is not serving NTP time.
The status/ GPS lock LED on the front of the unit will flash once per second when locked to GPS, and it will flash twice per second when freewheeling.
3. The NTP100 must first acquire an initial lock to GPS before it will serve time. Once locked, the unit can continue to serve time (either while locked to GPS or while freewheeling) as long as the DC input power is not interrupted.
 - Wait at least 45-60 minutes if installing the GPS receiver device in a new location. The GPS receiver must find and acquire the signal from at least 4 GPS satellites simultaneously, and will continue to acquire up to the eight satellites. When placed in a new location, time to first lock will vary, but can be quite lengthy since the GPS receiver must update its internal almanac and ephemeris data from the GPS satellites.
 - Check the GPS antenna, antenna cable, and connectors. Make sure the cables and connectors are not damaged and the threaded connectors are tightly coupled.
 - If you have not already done so, install or locate the GPS antenna outdoors with a clear/unobstructed view of the sky. Preferably on a rooftop or similar location such as a large open field or parking lot with an unobstructed view. While the unit may lock to GPS on some occasions with the antenna located indoors in a window, such use is not recommended.
 - Locate your GPS antenna away from satellite dishes or sources of RF interference such as transmitters or other antennas. Try relocating your GPS antenna if you are experiencing problems.
 - Your antenna/antenna cable installation may be faulty. Your antenna cable or connectors may be shorted or open. You may be using too long of an antenna cable or improper impedance cable. You may have damaged the cable(s) or connector(s) during installation.

Masterclock highly recommends using only the pre-made/pre-tested antenna cables provided by Masterclock, Inc. For best performance, it is best to order these cables (see available antenna packages) at the same time that you order your NTP100-GPS or NTP100-GPS-HS, since your NTP100 GPS unit has been factory tested as a system with such cables and antenna before shipment.

Note: The use of customized [altered] or customer provided cables is not covered under warranty or under the free limited technical support by Masterclock. If your cables have been damaged during installation, please order an additional cable set or contact technical support at Masterclock to have the cable(s) repaired.

- If necessary, remove the long antenna cable and connect the NTP100 directly to the short cable on the GPS antenna using the short SMA male to SMA male adapter provided with your antenna package.
4. The GPS receiver located within the unit may have been damaged during the installation or handling.
 - Handle the NTP100 GPS receiver as you would any electronic device do not subject the unit, particularly the antenna input connector, to static discharge (ESD) during handling. When handling or installing the device, observe proper ESD protection methods; and as a minimum, discharge yourself to a convenient ground before handling the

unit. Preferably, use a static discharge wrist strap connected to earth ground when handling, installing, and or configuring the device.

- The NTP100 GPS unit provides power to the pre-amplified GPS antenna using low voltage supplied on the center pin of the antenna cable. To avoid damage to the GPS receiver (and/or GPS antenna) caused by a short circuit, **make antenna connections only with power removed from the unit.**
- Do not use GPS antennas provided by other sources. Non-amplified GPS antennas or antennas that are not compatible with the GPS antenna supplied with your system may damage the GPS receiver unit.

Note: Damage to the GPS receiver is not covered under warranty. Please purchase a replacement NTP100-GPS or NTP100-GPS-HS or contact technical support at Masterclock, Inc for repair.

5. The GPS antenna may have been damaged during installation or handling.
 - Handle the GPS antenna carefully. The GPS antenna may be damaged by dropping or other impact on hard surfaces.
 - To avoid damage to the GPS antenna (and/or the NTP100 GPS receiver), caused by a short circuit, **make antenna connections only with power removed from the unit.**

Note: Damage to the GPS antenna is not covered under warranty. Please purchase a replacement. If the GPS antenna is damaged please contact Masterclock, Inc. to order a replacement. The GPS antenna cannot be repaired.

6. The GPS antenna cable may have been damaged during the installation or handling.
 - The GPS antenna cables may be damaged by pulling/twisting of the connectors or by pinching/over bending the cables, such as while pulling the cables with a cable puller or other method. Pull and route the antenna cables carefully. Ensure that you do not pull directly on the connectors during the installation. Ensure that you do not twist the connector at the location where the connector meets the cable, as this can damage the braid. If the GPS antenna cables are damaged please contact Masterclock, Inc. to order a replacement.

Note: Damage to the GPS cables is not covered under warranty. Please purchase a replacement set of cables. If the GPS antenna is damaged please contact Masterclock, Inc. to order a replacement. The GPS antenna cannot be repaired.

Time Code Decoding Issues

The following items are specific to the NTP100-TC model.

The easiest way to verify that the NTP100-TC is decoding time code is to observe the status of the LED on the front panel and with the WinDiscovery “Status”. The green LED will be flashing at 1 pulse per second when the NTP100-TC is properly decoding time code. If the LED is not lit, or is not flashing at 1 pulse per second (1 Hz), then there is a problem with the time code signal.

Time code decoding problems can include any of the following:

- no time code present
- ground loops or other interference
- bad/intermittent cables, wiring, or connectors
- a signal level that is out of range (too high or too low)
- a signal level that is fluctuating
- a time code type that the NTP100-TC does not support

Before concluding that there is a physical problem with time code decoding on the NTP100-TC, please rule out all of the above possibilities.

Problem: The UTC time (&/or date) is incorrect

There are several potential failure points:

- invalid, intermittent, or missing time code source,
- date/year overwrite function for non-date encoded time code may be enabled improperly,
- battery may need replacement (see the previous problem item)
- an NTP/SNTP client or Windows local time zone configuration may be misleading you.

Verify that your time code source is generating the UTC referenced time and date that you expect, and that this time code format is at an acceptable signal level and quality that can be detected at the receiver (input to the NTP100-TC). Please see the NTP100-TC specifications for details.

When using SMPTE time code, verify that you are not using drop frame time code. Use only NDF (non-drop frame) SMPTE time code. Please see the NTP100-TC specifications for details.

If you are using “house” time code, verify that the time code source is locked to the GPS satellite system, such as the Masterclock GPS200A, for UTC/GMT time code. Time code sources such as SMPTE time code that is fed via a broadcast satellite will have a delay due to the satellite transmission. The NTP100-TC cannot compensate for satellite transmission delays.

If you have a time code source from an alternate vendor, be sure that your time code actually contains encoded date /year information to the Leitch/Masterclock [SMPTE] or IEEE1344 [IRIG-B] time code formats. SMPTE-type time codes must have the date be encoded to the Leitch™ specification in the user bits. IRIG-B (0)/B (1) time code format, must have the year/date encoded to the IEEE 1344 specification in the CF (Control Functions). Verify through your master clock’s documentation that date encoding is both supported and enabled.

If you are using an acceptable UTC time code source with date encoded time code, ensure that the time/date overwrite function of the NTP100-TC is not enabled.

If your time code source is providing daylight savings time adjustments (during DST) or time zone offsets these must be functions must be disabled. The NTP100-TC only accepts and decodes UTC referenced time code.

If you are using an NTP client or the date/time display such as on a Windows system, this may provide misleading information as these may be configured to display local time zone and daylight saving time information. This is configured through the Date/Time applet in the Control Panel. Use the WinDiscovery or Telnet interface or a system with the time zone and DST disabled. Confirm the time using the front panel LED display of the NTP100-TC.

A Time Code Reader Card with a *Time Code Viewer* utility or a time code display are useful diagnostic tools in making these determinations regarding the source. These items are available for separate purchase from Masterclock, Inc.

Masterclock, Inc also provides, for separate purchase, date encoded time code sources such as time code generators, oscillators, and converters to industry standard time code formats, which can be used directly with the auto detection circuitry of the NTP100-TC. Please contact Masterclock, Inc. to inquire about available date-encoded time code sources.

If these troubleshooting tips do not solve your problem, contact technical support at support@masterclock.com or call (636) 724-3666.

If these troubleshooting tips do not solve your problem, consult the support area of the www.masterclock.com website or contact technical support at: support@masterclock.com or call: (636) 724-3666

Specifications

Communications – Protocol

- DHCP (enabled by default) configuration, or via Static IP mode entry.
 - Network configuration: IP address, Netmask,
 - Gateway (Router - DHCP Option 03),
 - Primary and Secondary DNS (Domain Name Server - DHCP option 06)
- IPV4
- SNTP /NTP version 4 – UDP, port 123 (default)
 - Unicast [Query] (default), and broadcast, multicast
- Telnet – TCP, port 23 (default)
- Control/WinDiscovery protocol – UDP, port 6163
- Multicast ports 6163, 6263, 6170, 6171, 6172, 6173
- Multicast addresses 224.0.1.254, 224.0.0.225
- RS-232 (ASCII) - 9600 baud, 8 data bits, one stop bit, no parity (Models NTP100-GPS and NTP100-OSC only)

Communications – I/O

Ethernet (10mbps) RJ45, 10baseT
Length of communication cable (Cat5/5e) 100 meters maximum
RS-232 (Programming/Configuration Port) DB9 male, (Models NTP100-GPS and NTP100-OSC only)
Length of communication cable 10 meters maximum (use standard straight thru cable)

Time Code Input – (model –TC)

Time Code Input Connector BNC-female, balanced,
Time Code Input Impedance >100kOhm
Supported Time Code Formats (Auto- Detection, Auto-Gain Adjust)
SMPTE/EBU/Film,
(30/25/24 fps), NDF non-drop frame
SMPTE 12M and SMPTE 309M bit encoding
LTC Linear/Longitudinal, Forward running
User bits with date encoding to Leitch/Masterclock
IRIG-B (0) pulse width coded DC (unmodulated), IEEE 1344
IRIG-B (1) 1 kHz Amplitude Modulated, IEEE 1344

Power Requirements

DC Input Voltage..... 9–28 VDC
DC Input Connector..... Male Switchcraft locking (p/n L722A)
Optional Threaded Female DC Input Power plug..... Switchcraft p/n S761K (*available by special order*)
Power Consumption <10V – HSO units (Non-HSO units <5)
Battery 3V, 17 mAh, 12.5 mm **Maintenance Free** Rechargeable
Manganese Lithium

Physical

Size 6.75 x 4.13 x 1.5 in. (17.15 x 10.48 x 3.81 cm)
Weight 17.3 oz. (490.5 g)

Pre-Amplified Antenna (required for model NTP100-GPS & GPS/GNSS only)

Frequency 1575 MHz \pm 10 MHz
Polarization..... Right Hand Circular
Impedance..... 50 Ohm
Weight 8.3 Oz (235 gr.)
Voltage 3 VDC or 5 VDC (based on jumper inside the unit)
Power Consumption @ 20 ma (.24W)
Gain 26 dB Standard
Temperature..... -40 to +70°

Operating/Storage Temperature & Humidity

Operating Temperature..... 0 to +50°C
Note: Holdover accuracy with TCXO..... 0 to +50°C (+/- 1min/year), +40°C to +50°C (+/- 4min/year)
Relative Humidity Up to 90% (non condensing @ 25°C)
Storage Temperature..... -40 to +70° C
Relative Humidity Up to 90% (non condensing @ 25°C)

Compliance

	<p>This device complies with part 15, Subpart B 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</p>
	<p>Models NTP100-GPS, NTP100-GPS/GNSS NTP100-GPS-HS, NTP100-OSC, NTP100-GPS-HS, NTP100-TC Electromagnetic Compatibility 89/336/EEC ; 92/31/EC ; 93/68/EEC ; 2004/108/EC <u>Tested and Conforms to the following EMC standards :</u> EN61000-4-2:1995 +A1:1998 +A2:2001 (Electrostatic Discharge) EN61000-4-3:2006 +A1:2008 (RF Immunity) EN61000-4-4:2004 (Fast Transient Common Mode) EN61000-4-6:2007 (RF Injection Common Mode) EN61000-6-3:2001 (EMC Emissions Generic Commercial) EN55022:2006 +A1:2007 CISPR22:2008 ANSI C63.4:2009 Tested and Conforms to the following Safety standards: EN60950-1:2006 (Safety of Information Technology Equipment)</p>
	<p>Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Directive (WEEE) 2002/95/EC</p> <p>The NTP100 Models –GPS, -GPS/GNSS, -OSC, -TC are considered WEEE Category 3 (IT and Telecommunications Equipment as defined by the WEEE Directive and therefore fall within the scope of the WEEE Directive.</p> <p>For more information about Masterclock’s WEEE compliance and recycle program, please visit the Masterclock WEEE/RoHS website at http:// www.masterclock.com/rohs_compliance.php</p>
	<p>Restriction of the Use of Certain Hazardous Substances Directive 2002/95/EC</p> <p>The NTP100 Models –GPS,-GPS/GNSS, -GPS-HS, -OSC,-OSC-HS, and -TC are considered WEEE Category 3 (IT and Telecommunications Equipment as defined by the WEEE Directive and therefore fall within the scope of the RoHS Directive.</p> <p><u>These units are RoHS Compliant except that they will be manufactured using the RoHS Directive exemption allowing the use of lead in "solders for servers, storage and storage array systems, network infrastructure equipment for switching, signaling, transmission as well as network management for telecommunications". Reference RoHS Directive Annex Point 7 as amended by 2005/747/EC.</u></p>

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