

LMRG Outpost Pro

Satellite internet and long-range WiFi on a trailer. Tow it to site, raise the mast, and the cameras, sensors and phones around it are online. No mains power and no mobile coverage needed.

REACH	Up to 1 km, line of sight
COVERAGE	360 degrees
MAINS POWER	Not needed
SOLAR	1,760 W
MOBILE COVERAGE	Not needed

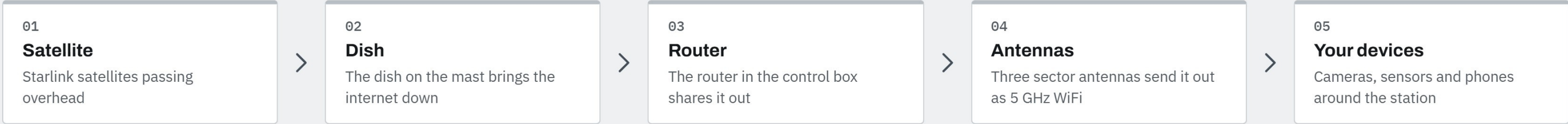


Concept image. The WiFi antennas are drawn in.

- 1 Starlink dish**
Satellite internet from anywhere with a clear view of the sky.
- 2 Telescopic mast**
Lifts the dish and antennas clear of the trailer. Lowers for towing.
- 3 Long-range WiFi antennas**
Three Ubiquiti sector antennas, 120 degrees each, cover the full circle around the station.
- 4 Control box**
Alloy cabinet at working height. Solar controller, converters, router and protection in one place.
- 5 Battery bank**
A 48 volt bank stores the day's solar and runs the station through the night.
- 6 Solar array**
Four 440 W panels, 1,760 W in total, on a tilted rack.
- 7 Road trailer**
Welded alloy, single axle. Tow it in, unhitch, level it and leave it working.

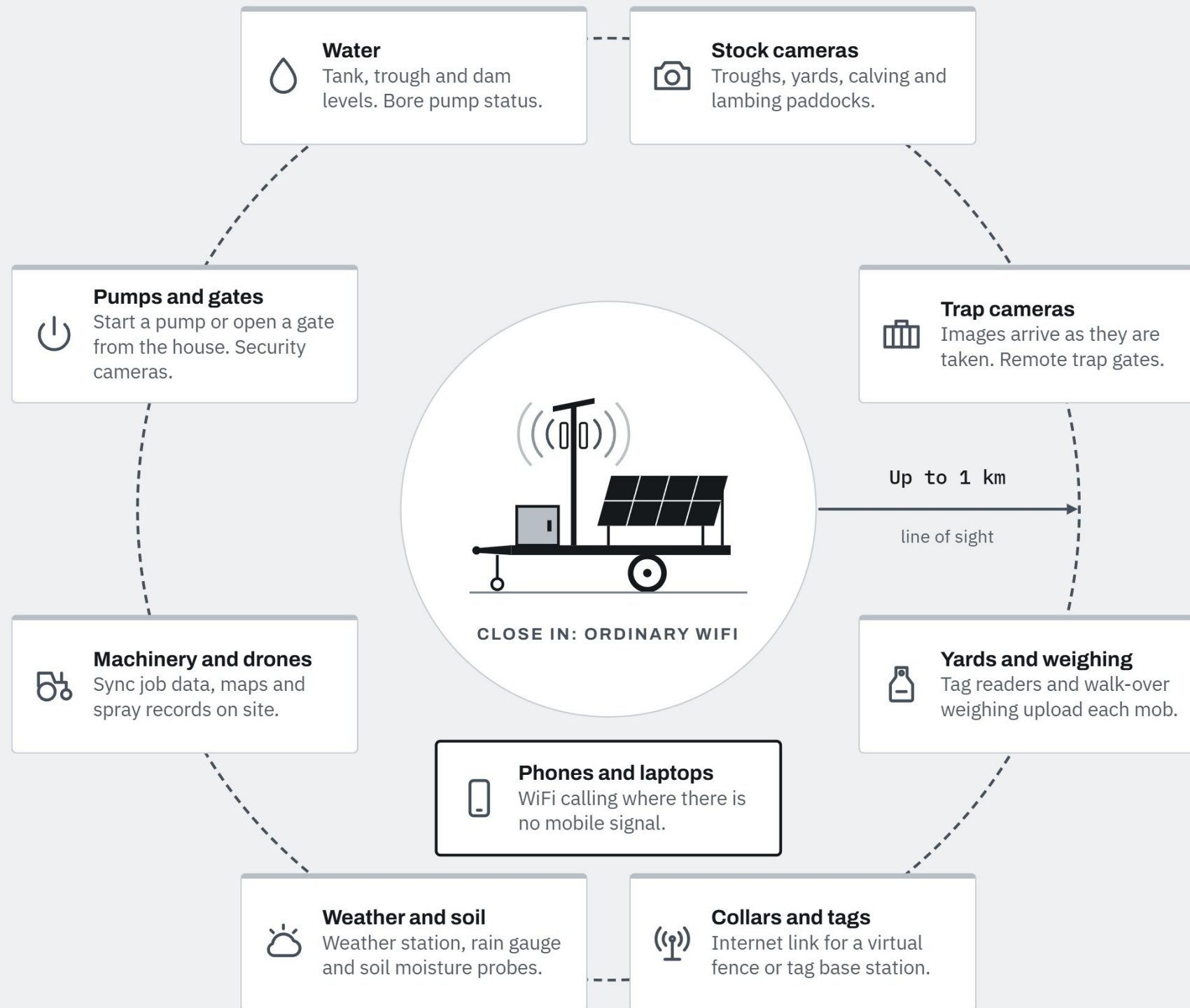
HOW THE CONNECTION GETS THERE

Reach depends on terrain, vegetation and the radio fitted at the device. Phones and laptops connect close to the station.



On the farm

Most of a property has no mobile signal, so the water, the stock and the traps are only checked when someone drives out. Park the station on a rise and the paddocks around it come online.



What it changes

See it from the house

Check water, stock and traps on your phone before you drive out.

Know sooner

A dropping tank or a sprung trap sends an alert that hour, not on the next bore run.

One connection for every brand

Any device that uses WiFi or plugs into an ethernet cable can share the link.

Moves with the work

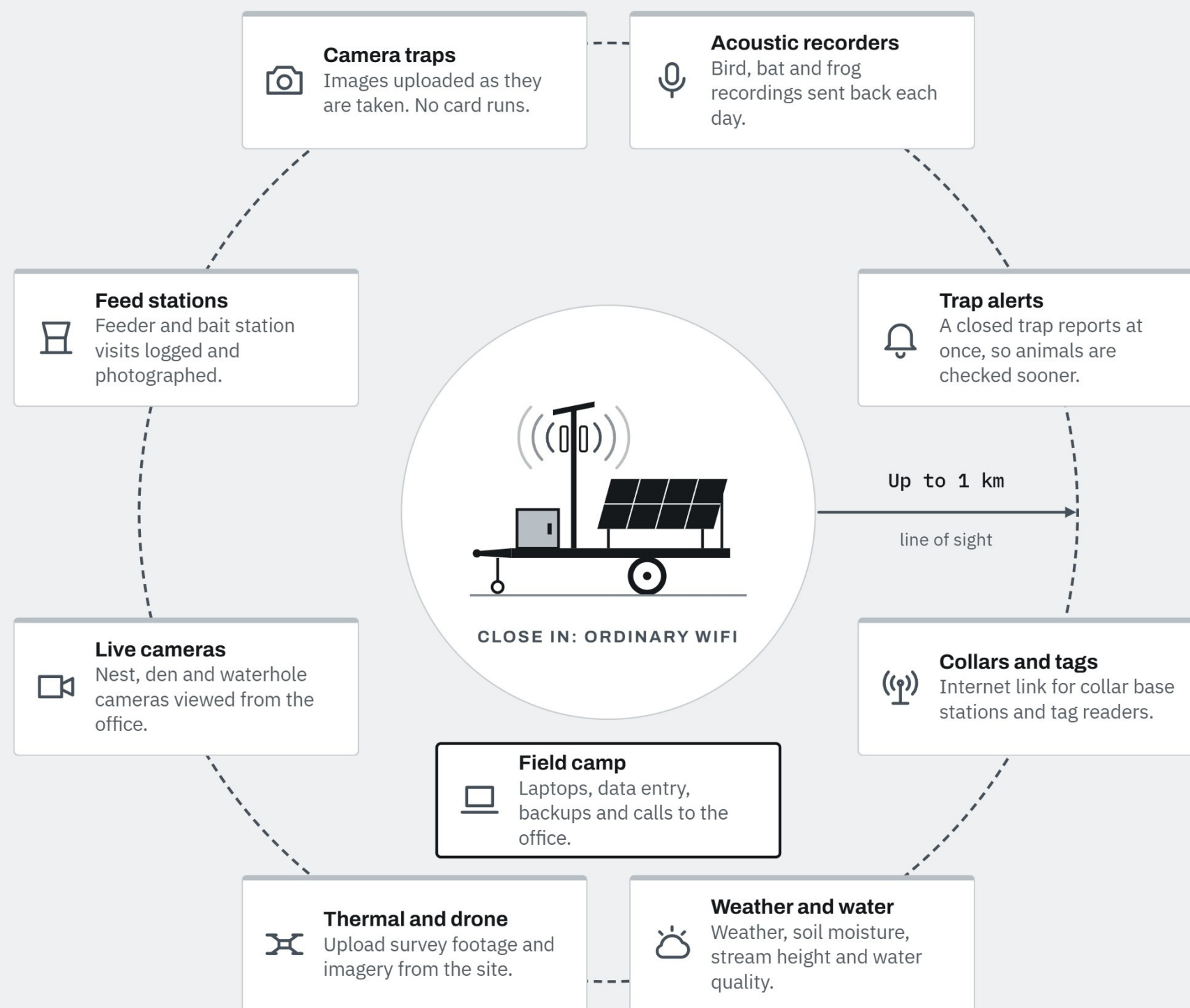
Tow it to the lambing paddock in winter and the harvest camp in summer.

WHAT THE DEVICES NEED

Phones and laptops connect close to the station. A fixed device further out needs a clear line of sight to the mast and a small directional radio beside it.

Research and monitoring

Field data usually comes home on a memory card, weeks after it was recorded. The station sends it back as it is collected, from study sites with no mobile coverage.



What it changes

Data the same day

Images and readings reach the office while the survey is still running.

Fewer visits, less disturbance

No one walks in to swap cards, so the animals are left alone and travel costs fall.

Faults found early

A camera or logger that stops reporting is noticed that day, not after a month of lost data.

Moves with the study

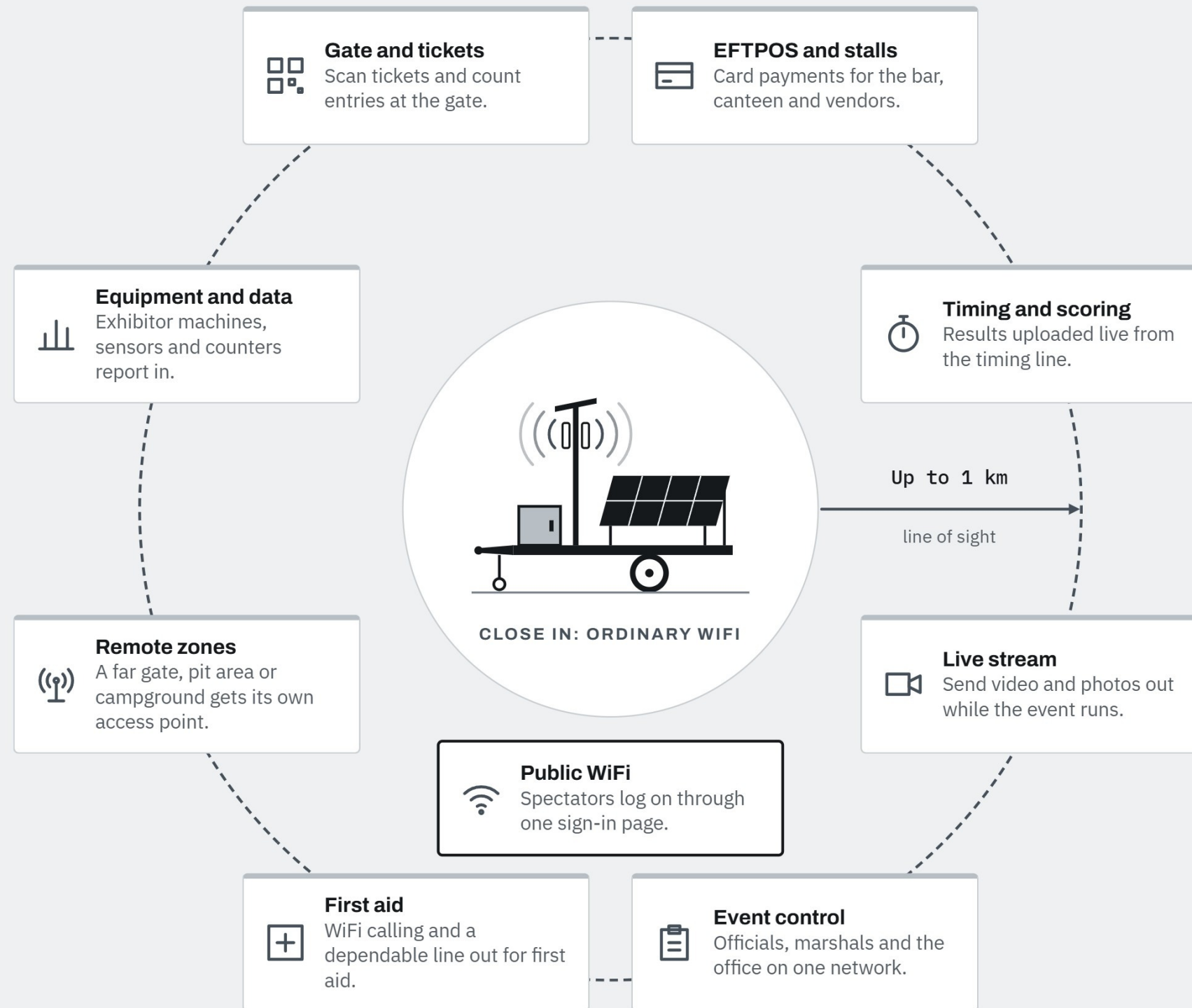
Tow it to the next block when the survey area changes.

WHAT THE DEVICES NEED

A fixed device further out needs a clear line of sight to the mast and a small directional radio beside it. The signal does not pass through tree canopy, so site the station where it can see each device.

At the event

Field days, campdrafts, rallies and bush festivals are held where the mobile network is thin or missing. The station brings its own internet and its own power for the day.



What it changes

One gateway for the crowd

Spectators join one network and land on your sign-in page. You set the terms and the time limit.

A data collection point

Timing gear, scanners, counters and sensors send to one place and leave site on one link.

Separate networks

Officials, payments and the public each get their own, so the crowd cannot slow the gate.

In and out in a day

Tow in, raise the mast, pack up after the last session. No trenching and no mains connection.

WHAT THE DEVICES NEED

Phones have small radios, so public WiFi works close to the station. An area further out gets its own access point, linked back to the mast by a small directional radio with a clear line of sight.