

8DP8L0EFA

WIRING INSTALLATION DIAGRAM FOR 8 BUTTON REMOTE SYSTEMS WITH NO LATCHING ALL DOUBLE PULL WITH EXTENDED RANGE ANTENNA

For use with 12 volt DC only

Yellow wire is activated by #1

White wire is activated by button #2

Green Wire is activated by button # 3

Blue wire is activated by button #4

Brown wire is activated by button #5

Orange wire is activated by button #6

Purple wire is activated by button # 7

Striped Wire is activated by button #8

Gray wire to pump, coil, solenoid... depending on application

Red wire DC power supply (power in) powers up controller

Black wire is DC ground

It is recommended that the power and ground be connected directly to the battery.

MAKE SURE YOU HAVE SECURE AND CLEAN CONNECTIONS EVERYWHERE

The Transmitter has been programmed for you. If you need to reprogram see page 3

Control all Wireless, DLM INC. has no control over the end usage of these controllers. These units are intended for OFF-ROAD use only. We offer no written or expressed liability as to how these units are used.

No more than 10 amps total at any given time can run through the receiver. We recommend the use of 6-10 amp diodes on the control wires to prevent any power feedback into the receiver. For higher amp uses you must use relays with the unit. It is recommended to wire in a on off switch on the power (red wire) of the receiver to prevent battery drainage when the unit is not in use. . USE THEN ENCLOSED 10 AMP IN-LINE FUSE ON THE RED POWER WIRE.THERE ARE NO REFUNDS FOR BURNT OUT UNITS

Kit includes

1-receiver base unit

1-8 button transmitter

1-10 amp inline fuse link



Fig. 1 Standard 8 button transmitter

Set-up and operation

All controllers come factory programmed. This gives a matched (1 of 16 million combinations @ 418MHz interface between the Transmitter and base unit.



Fig 2 Transmitter and base unit

Set-up of transmitter to base unit. You should only need to do this if you replace the battery in your transmitter. Otherwise unit is preprogrammed.

Please follow these steps – [Video link](#)

- Power up the base unit
- On the backside of the 8 button transmitter remove the small black rectangle shaped cover to the left of the belt clip. Using a paperclip depress the small black button inside and release. (if working properly a blue light in the transmitter will blink)
- Flip the transmitter over and push each button individually to send the address to the receiver / base unit.
- **THEN WAIT UNTIL THE BLUE LIGHT STOPS BLINKING AND PROCEED.**
- Go to the receiver / base unit (take cover off) and push the learn address button next to the LED. The red LED will begin to flash
- Again push each button on the transmitter to save that unique address.
- Push the black button on the receiver / base unit to end the programming mode and the red LED will stop flashing.

Your Controller is now ready for use.

Battery Replacement

The transmitter uses a standard lithium button cell battery. In normal use it will provide 1 to 2 years of operation. To replace the battery, gently pry the battery cover off. Remove the battery by sliding it out from underneath the retainer. Observe the battery polarity when replacing. Once the battery is replaced, repeat the above steps to set a new address between the transmitter and the receiver / base unit.

Other Considerations

Only one transmitter at a time can be activated within a reception area. Only one carrier of a particular frequency may occupy the same airspace at a given time. This means that if two transmitters are activated in the same area at the same time the signals will interfere and the decoder on the receiver will not see a valid transmission and the 500 will not function.

TROUBLE SHOOTING

Follow these steps: REMEMBER ONLY UP TO 12 TOTAL AMPS AT ANY GIVEN TIME, 10 AMPS PER FUNCTION DRAW. IF YOU EXCEED THIS YOU HAVE TO USE RELAYS (SEE LAST PAGE) BETWEEN THE RECEIVER AND YOUR ACCESSORIES.

- Make sure the green LED is lit when the receiver power is turns on. If the LED is not on, check your power supply to the receiver.
- With the receiver powered up, make sure the red LED comes on when the buttons are depressed on the keyfob. If the red LED does not come on the receiver is not getting a signal from the transmitter. If the battery in the transmitter is more than 2 years old check battery voltage with a meter or replace battery.
- After completing the above steps and the unit still will not function, follow the procedure, **Set-up of Keyfob to Receiver Address**.
- If the unit still will not operate. Check connections to the component that the unit is trying to actuate using a voltmeter.
- (Problem Common for units with latching)) The unit loses its programming between the transmitter and the receiver. (solution) The unit has received unprotected power (backfeed) up one of the wires that is connected to one of the accessories you are trying to control. This can be intermittent. This can also cause one or both of the latching functions will not hold the latch. Check your accessories for current draw and Diode or fuse protect all control wires.

Relay to be used with higher amp latching circuits. Use a typical sealed 40/60 automotive relay available at Control All Wireless and most auto parts stores.

A relay is basically a switching device. The difference is that it can handle more amperage than a typical switch allowing a typical switching device to power high amperage devices.

- 1. 12 volt power from battery connects to pin 30**
- 2. Battery ground connects to pin 85**
- 3. Power in from activation switch or remote connects to pin 86**
- 4. Pin 87 connects to device that needs to be operated. Example valve, motor, lights....**

Note wire that connects to pin 30 must be as large or larger than the device you need to operate that's connected to pin 87

You should fuse or diode protect pin 85 and 87 to prevent back feed.

87a will have power when the unit is idle. This pin is not typically used in applications.

