

Control All Wireless

RF-800-6 Wireless Controller

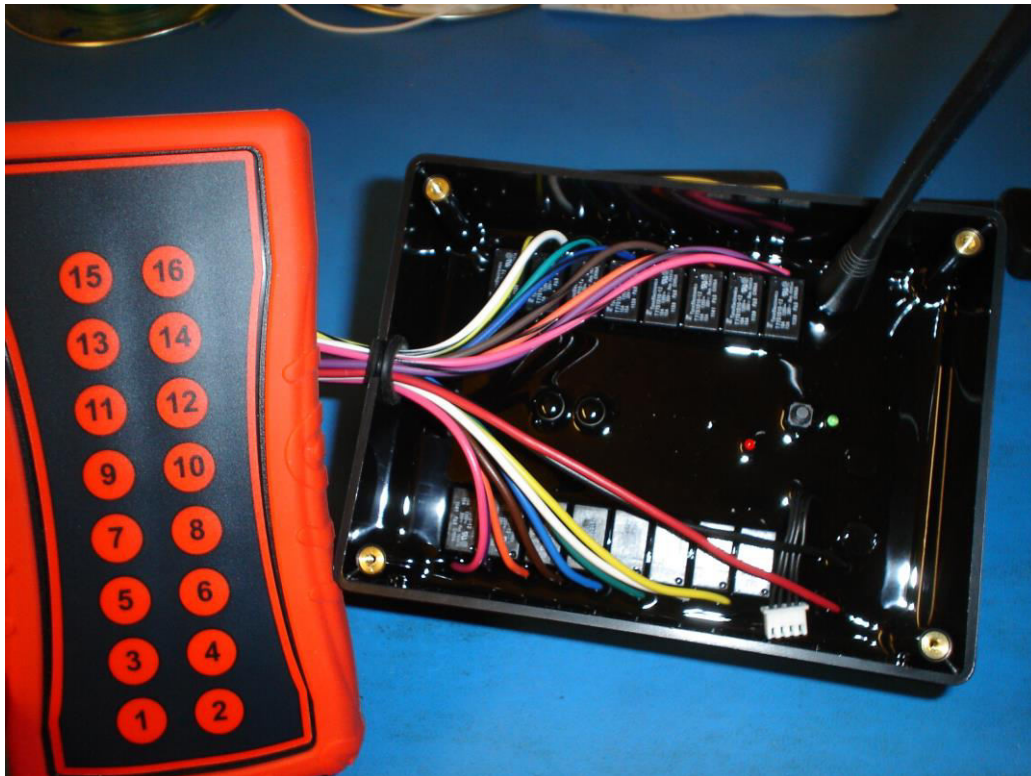


Fig. 1 Standard 16 Button Transmitter & Receiver

Set-up and Operation

RF-800 wireless controllers come factory pre-programmed. That means matching the Receiver to the Transmitter is done by the factory. This gives a matched (1 of 16 million combinations @ 418MHz) interface between the Transmitter and Receiver unit. See **Transmitter button assignments** and **Programming section** for details.

Transmitter Button Assignments

The RF-800-6 configuration. These set-ups determine the output types the Receiver delivers to the component it is connected to and are designated by the part number suffix -1 thru -6. An example would be an RF-800-2 would configuration 1. With this there are 2 factors. 1st is the standard wire color that corresponds to the numbered button on the Transmitter. Below is the Receiver wire color to the Transmitter button number charted.

#1 Button-Yellow Latching	#9 Button-Yellow striped momentary /DP
#2 Button-White Latching	#10 Button-White striped momentary /DP
#3 Button-Green Latching	#11 Button-Green striped momentary /DP
#4 Button-Blue Latching	#12 Button-Blue striped momentary /DP
#5 Button-Brown Latching	#13 Button-Brown striped momentary /DP
#6 Button-Orange Latching	#14 Button-Orange striped momentary /DP
#7 Button-Purple Latching	#15 Button-Purple striped momentary /DP
#8 Button-Pink Latching	#16 Button-Pink Striped Double pull wire activated by all momentary buttons only. *****Button #16 transmitter button has no function on a RF-800-6*****

Red wire-DC power supply
Black wire-DC ground

NOTE THIS UNIT IS RATED AT 30 AMPS MAXIMUM. IF YOU EXCEED THIS AMP DRAW THE UNIT WILL SHUT DOWN FUNCTIONS UNTIL IT IS BELOW 30 AMPS. YOU WILL NEED TO USE AUTOMOTIVE TYPE RELAYS ON LATCHING CIRCUITS CONNECTED TO ACCESSORIES WITH HIGHWR AMP DRAWS. SEE ATTACHED INSTRUCTIONS.WE HIGHLY RECOMMEND THAT THE USE OF DIODES AND OR FUSES BE USED ON THE CIRCUITS TO PREVENT REVERSE POLARITY FEEDBACK THAT COULD BURN OUT ONE OR MORE CIRCUITS. BURN CIRCUITS ARE NOT COVERED UNDER WARRANTY

Note comes factory pre-programmed no need to reprogram unless you are replacing the transmitter battery.

Programming, Set-up of Transmitter to Receiver Address

The next step to the RF-800-6 installation is to create a 1 in 16 million address between the keyfob and the base unit. All Transmitters are pre-programmed at the factory and require no set-up. To match the Transmitter to the receiver, (Up to 5 Transmitters can be addressed matched to a single receiver) follow these steps:

- Power-up the RF-800 receiver with top cover removed. If equipped, the green LED will light when power is supplied.
- Inside the receiver box (**See Fig. 1**) locate and push the black learn address button next to the red LED. The red LED will begin to flash.
- Firmly depress button #1 on the transmitter within 15 seconds while the red LED is flashing on the Receiver. Once Transmitter button #1 has been pressed the black programming button on the Receiver can be depressed to shut off the LED or it will also shut off automatically after 15 seconds ending the programming mode.

****Every time a Transmitter button is depressed, the red Receiver LED will light if functioning correctly****

Replace the Receiver cover and the RF-800 is now ready to use.

Battery Replacement

The transmitter uses a standard 9VDC battery. In normal use it will provide 1 to 2 years of operation. To replace the battery, remove the Transmitter boot. Access to the battery compartment is at the lower rear. Once the battery is replaced, check operation. If the control does not operate, repeat the previous paragraphs steps to reset a new address.

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 could interfere and the receiver will not see a valid transmission and the RF-800 will not function as designed.

Trouble shooting-

Make sure your power source is putting out 12-volt DC

If a latching circuit unlatches you need to use automotive relays on them. (see instructions)

Check and test your attached accessories

Relay to be used with higher amp latching circuits. Use a typical sealed 40/60 automotive relay available at most auto parts stores or from us.

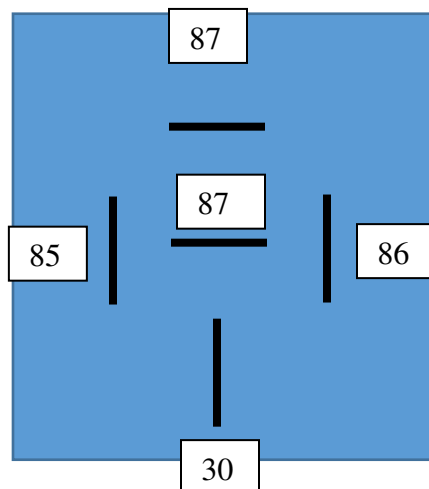
A relay is basically a switching device. The difference is that it can handle more amperage than a typical switch allowing a typical switching device to power high amperage devices.

- 1. 12-volt power from battery connects to pin 30**
- 2. Battery ground connects to pin 85**
- 3. Power in from 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.



More info: see www.controlallwireless.com or email sales@controlallwireless.com