

CONTROL ALL WIRELESS

8DP0L4EFA for 12 or 24 volt applications

8 BUTTON CONTROL UNIT WITH EXTENDED RANGE ANTENNA (UP TO 500')
BUTTONS 1,2, 5, 6 ARE ON OFF LATCHING (press button once to turn a function on
press same button again to turn off) BUTTONS 3,4,7,8 ARE SINGLE MOMENTARY
FUNCTIONS (hold the button down to activate a function release the button to
deactivate)

No more than 10 amps total at any given time can run through the receiver. We recommend the use of 6 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. (see last page) 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. Never jump start or charge the source battery without first disconnecting this unit.

Kit includes:

- 1-Receiver base unit
- 1-8 button transmitter
- 1-10amp in line fuse link

See wiring instructions to connect the receiver to the desired function using the color-coded wires.

Set-up and Operation

Controllers comes factory programmed. This gives a matched (1 of 16 million combinations @ 418MHz) interface between the keyfob and base unit. See **Figure 1** for keyfob button assignments. (8 buttons transmitter are numbered)



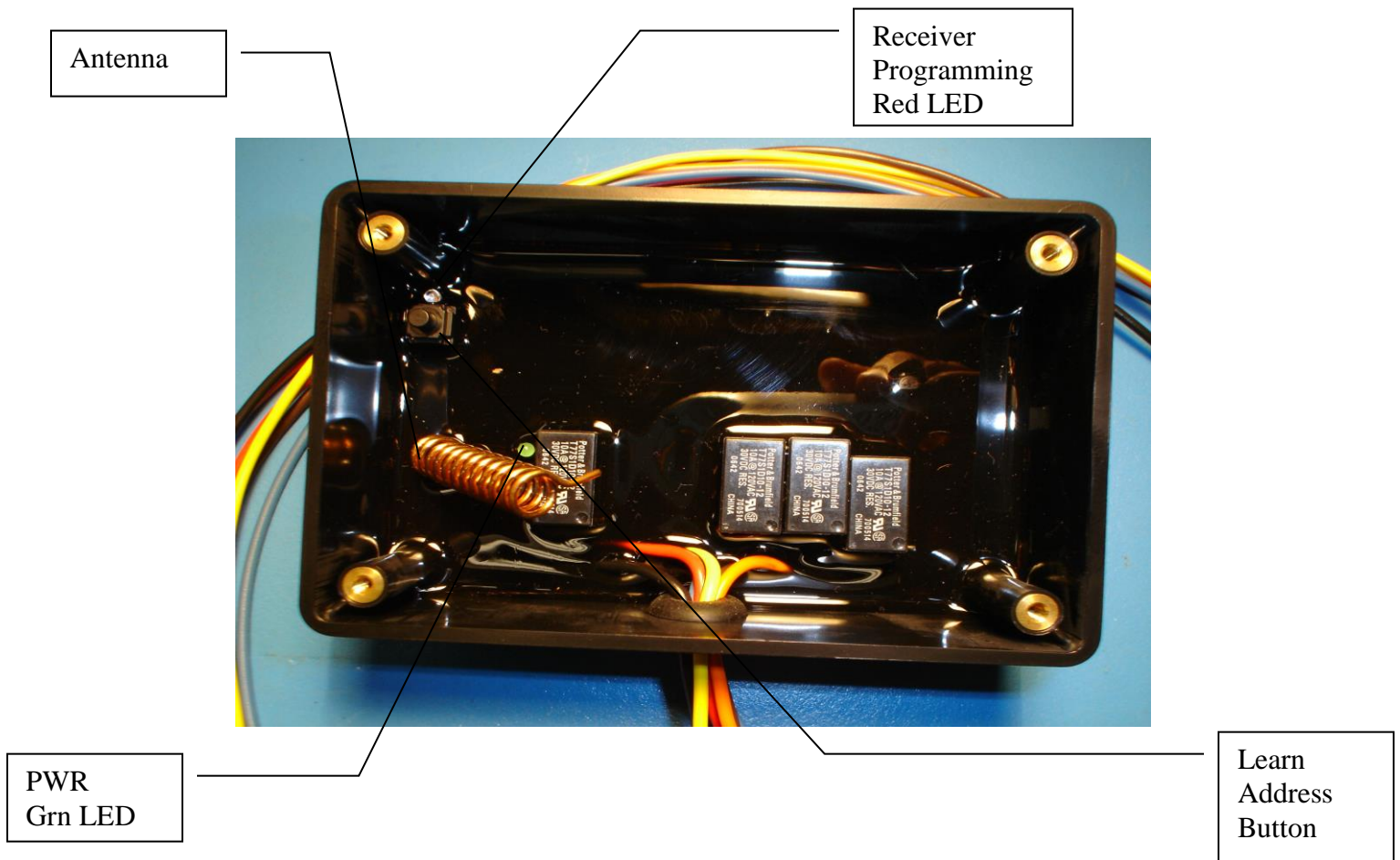
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Fig. 1 Keyfob Button Assignments

Yellow wire is activated by button # 1 latching
White wire is activated by button # 2 latching
Green wire is activated by button # 3 momentary
Blue wire is activated by button # 4 momentary
Brown wire is activated by button # 5 latching
Orange wire is activated by button # 6 latching
Purple wire is activated by button # 7 momentary
Yellow with black striped wire is activated by Button # 8 momentary
Red wire is DC power Supply (12 volt DC hot)
Black wire is DC ground (12 volt negative)

MAKE SURE YOU HAVE SECURE AND CLEAN CONNECTIONS EVERYWHERE

Fig. 2 is the receiver or base unit. This picture shows the terminal designations and other functions.



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Fig. 2 Receiver Connection diagram and layout

Set-up of Keyfob/8 Button Transmitter to Receiver Address

The next step to the installation is to create a 1 in 16 million address between the keyfob and the base unit.

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

- Power-up the receiver. (Receiver LED on)
- On the backside of the keyfob/8 Button depress the “ADD” button using a paperclip (if working properly a blue light in the window will blink).
- Flip the keychain remote over and push and release each button individually.
- The blue light will automatically turn off after 15 seconds.
- THEN WAIT UNTIL THE BLUE LIGHT STOPS BLINKING AND PROCEED.
- Go to the receiver box and push the black (learn) button. The red LED will begin to flash for 15 seconds.
- Push and release any single button and release on the keychain remote
- When the red light on the receiver stops flashing programming is complete.

Battery Replacement

The keyfob/8 Button uses a standard CR2032 lithium button cell battery. In normal use it will provide 1 to 2 years of operation. To replace the battery (keyfob), gently pry apart the 2 halves. Remove the battery by sliding it out from underneath the retainer. Observe the battery polarity when replacing. Replacing the 8 Button battery requires gently prying the battery cover open.

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 unit will not function. Also CAW has no control over the intended usage of this product. Because of that CAW offers no written or expressed liability as to how this product is used. CAW recommends that these units are intended for **OFF ROAD USE ONLY**

Limited 90 day warranty on electronics see wireless warranty on the website for details

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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...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.

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

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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 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.

