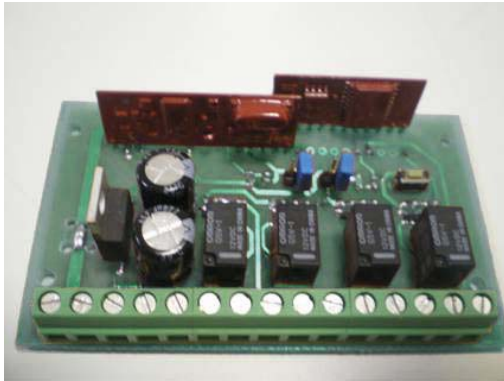


# **RX4CH**

## **4 CHANNELS RF DECODER BOARD WITH KEELOQ<sup>®</sup> CODING**



### **FEATURES**

- 4 channels decoder with KEELOQ<sup>®</sup> Rolling Code
- Nr. 60 transmitter Encoder storage
- Function monostable/bistable mode
- RX Sensibility -106dbm
- Dual supply voltage (12 Vdc-24Vdc)

### **Applications**

- Burglar Alarms
- Remote gate/door control
- Home Safety and Security
- General purpose automation
- Data transmission

### **General Description**

The **Telecontrolli RX4CH** is a 4 channel RF decoder board.

It may be controlled by any RF Transmitter Encoder with *HCS Keeloq<sup>®</sup>* programmed by *Telecontrolli Manufacturing Code*.

The Keeloq coding allows You to design mono-directional remote controls which generated code changing in every transmission, therefore, because of its variability, it is practically inviolable. Recording the transmitted code and replay it, do not have any effect on the Receiver because every single code created by a Keeloq device becomes automatically “out-of-date” just after it has been transmitted.

Through a special “auto-learning” procedure, it is possible storing in the receiver memory up to 60 transmitters.

The four relays which the receiver unit is endowed, could operate both in monostable and bistable mode. Every switch, allowed by the screw terminal connector, can change voltages up to 60V and currents up to 1 A. The device requires a supply voltage between 12÷15 Vdc and its maximum current consumption is 50mA .

## Auto-learning Procedure

To get in auto-learning procedure press briefly the auto-learning button nearby the LED. The LED turn on for about 10 seconds: during this time the user has to transmit the code pressing all the 4 buttons of the keyfob.

When a valid code has been received, the LED light turns OFF for about 1 second (the transmitter has been recognized) and then the LED returns ON. Now, You have to press one of four buttons of the transmitter, so the correspondent Relays switching will be. Replaying the procedure, it is possible to store in the memory board up to 60 different transmitters.

## Changing from monostable to bistable mode

Referring to the jumpers **K1** and **K2** placed on the board the four output could work as follow:

K1	K2	Out 1	Out 2	Out 3	Out 4
Close	Close	Monostable	Monostable	Monostable	Monostable
Open	Open	Bistable	Bistable	Bistable	Bistable
Close	Open	Monostable	Monostable	Bistable	Bistable
Open	Close	Bistable	Bistable	Monostable	Monostable

## Memory erasing

To erase in the microchip memory all the transmitters code stored, keep pressed for about 5 seconds the auto-learning button until the LED flashing; then release it and check that the LED emits a series of consecutive flashing to confirm that the memory erasing is complete.

## Technical Features

Supply voltages	<b>12 Vdc <math>\pm</math> 2 Vdc</b>
Stand by current	<b>10 mA <math>\pm</math> 5 mA</b>
Max current consumption	<b>50 mA <math>\pm</math> 5 mA</b>
Max Relays current	<b>1 A</b>
Antenna impedance	<b>50 ohm</b>
Frequency	<b>433.92 MHz</b>
Receiver sensibility	<b>106 dbm</b>
Modulation	<b>AM</b>
Dimensions / Layout	<p>90,00 mm</p> <p>54,00 mm</p> <p>Ricevitore</p> <p>Ibrido decodifica</p> <p>K1 K2</p> <p>Relè</p> <p>Antenna GND +12Volt Comune NA NC Comune NA NC Comune NA NC Comune NA NC</p>