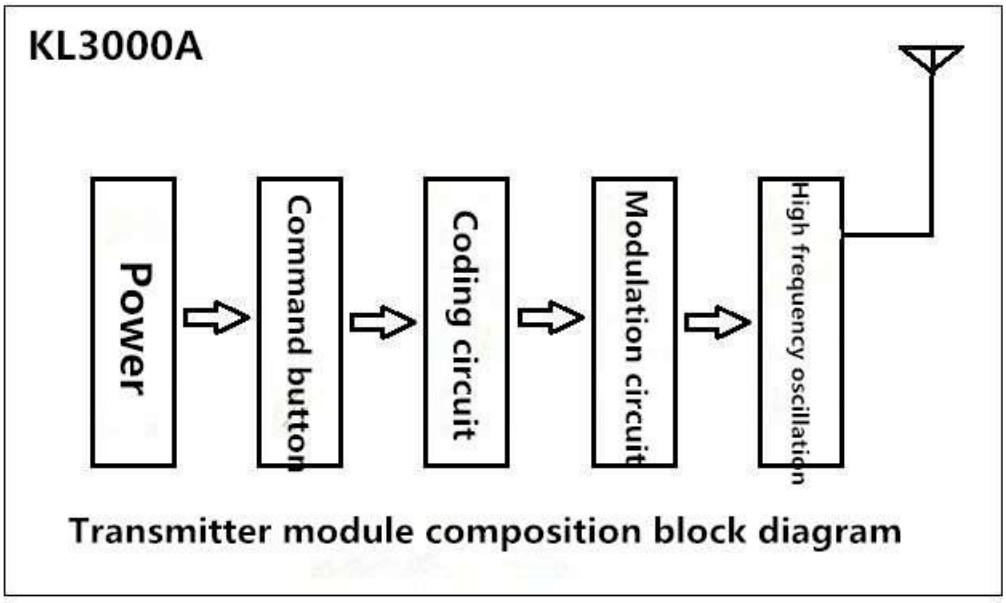
Specification of KL3000A

Parameter:

Working Voltage：DC9-12V
Working Current：150mA
Frequency：433.93MHZ
Modulation：ASK（ASK）
Temperature：-20-55℃
Dimension：49*31*8mm
Weight : 9.6g
Encode type: Fixed code



Preparation before matching code:

1. Our company's common encoder chips are 2260, 2262, 2264, etc (includes SC2262 and PT2262, etc. The same as below). Decoder chip is 2272(includes SC2272 and PT2272). Please confirm models of encoders/decoders are as above.
2. The oscillator resistor of transmitter and receiver must match each other. The following form shows corresponding oscillator resistor:

Encoder Chip					Decoder Chip
PT2262	PT2260	SC2260	SC2262	CS5211	PT2272/SC2272/CS5212
1.2M	non	3.3M	1.1M	1.3M	200K
1.5M	non	4.3M	1.4M	1.6M	270K
2.2M	non	6.2M	2M	2.4M	390K

3.3M	non	9.1M	3M	3.6M	680K
4.7M	1.2M	12M	4.3M	5.1M	820K

3. The operating frequency of the transmitter and receiver must be same. Generally, people use 315MHz the most in China, while 433MHz in Western Europe.

Matching code:

1. There is a 8-pin soldering pad on the PCB of transmitter and receiver chips. It is used to set address code by soldering. Pls see the following pictures:

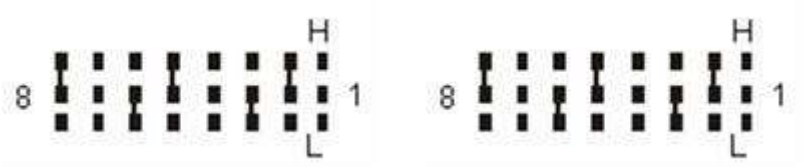
2262 pad:

2272 pads:

2. Use an electric iron to solder the middle pin up/down to set address code. If the soldering ways on the transmitter and receiver are same, they can work together.
   Please mind the direction and see the below diagram for reference:
   L=Low, H=High

Transmitter: Receiver:

LX/PT/SC2262 LX/PT/SC2272



Now, the address code on transmitter is as same as the receiver, they can work together now.

This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation. This equipment generates, uses and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.
- Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver.
- Connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected.
- Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/TV technician for help.

Caution: Any changes or modifications to this device not explicitly approved by manufacturer could void your authority to operate this equipment.

This device complies with part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) This device may not cause harmful interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.