

Digital FSK 2.4G Radio Trigger For Studio Flashlight

USER MANUAL

1.GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Model VC-816AC 2.4G Radio Trigger For Studio Flashlight, is control discreteness for camera to trigger studio flashlight synchronously. They are made up of two parts named signal transmitter and receiver. They work in the mode of wireless remote control.

The signal transmitter makes use of advanced circuit design and component. It can transmit wireless signal that is being encoded. The circuit design has the function of sleeping mode when standby, so it has super low power consumption. It can work more than one year in sleeping mode or maybe trigger 20,000 times continuously with one battery. Current to trigger the signal transmitter is less than 0.01mA. There is no any damage to camera. It can use for any traditional and digital camera with hot shoe or PC control socket.

The receiver work with AC power, and decode with microprocessor. Anti-jamming capability is super strong and it has super low power consumption. It has rapid response speed. The maximum synchronous speed of the receiver is 1/1000 second and this synchronous speed can satisfy for the various shutter of camera for the purpose of synchronous flash when taking a photo.

VC-816AC has multi-channel insulated technology and user can match the coding at your request. It has 16 insulated channels separately to adapt screen environment. User can choose anyone or some of senders to match the receivers depend on you need. Also it can work separately in the range of efficient distance.

2.PRODUCT FEATURES

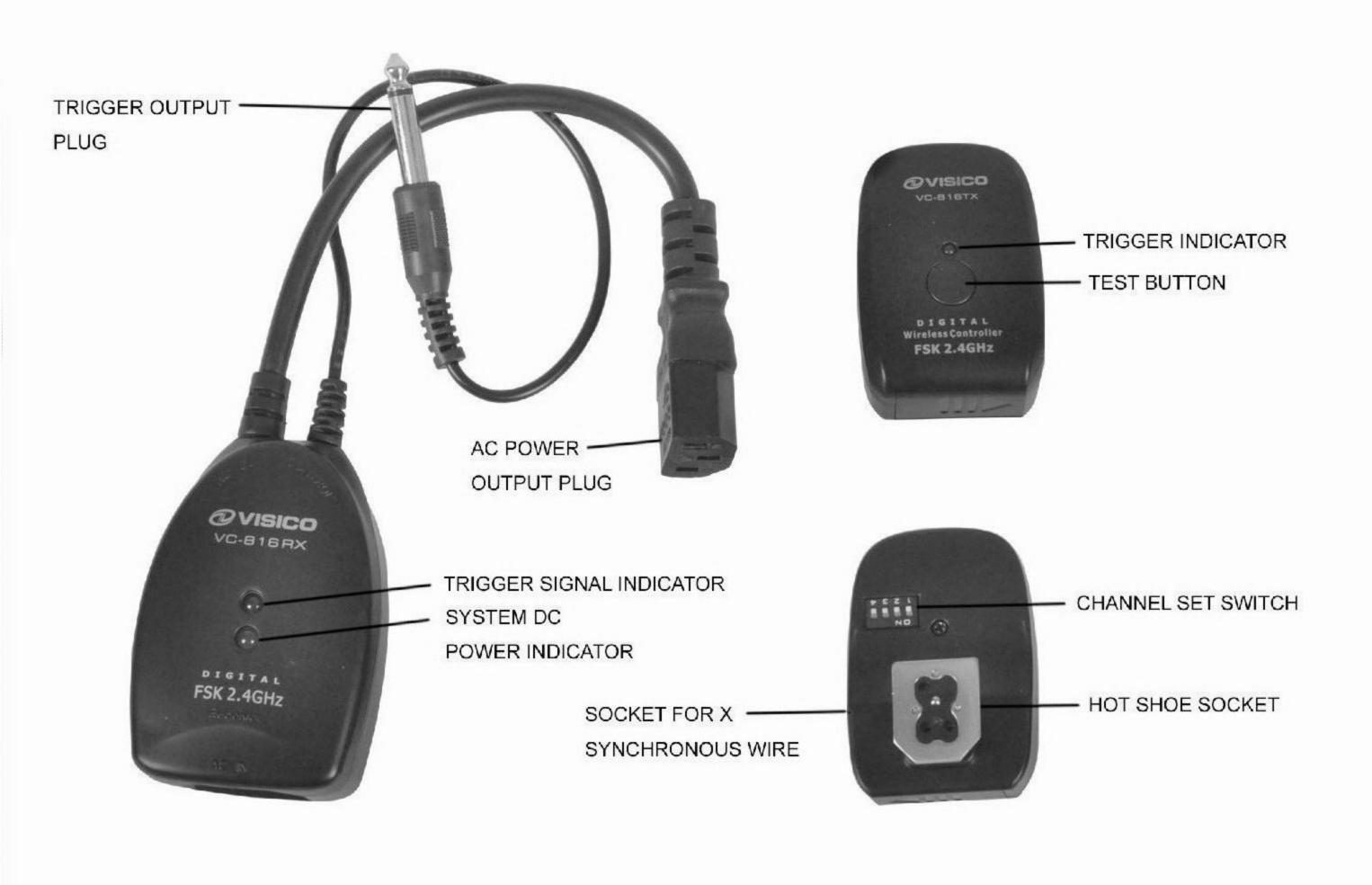
2.4GHz wireless trigger, Far trigger distance, free of dead angle, Operation simply, Super Low Power Consumption, Saving On Battery Low Voltage Trigger, No Damage To Camera, Channel insulated, Control separately

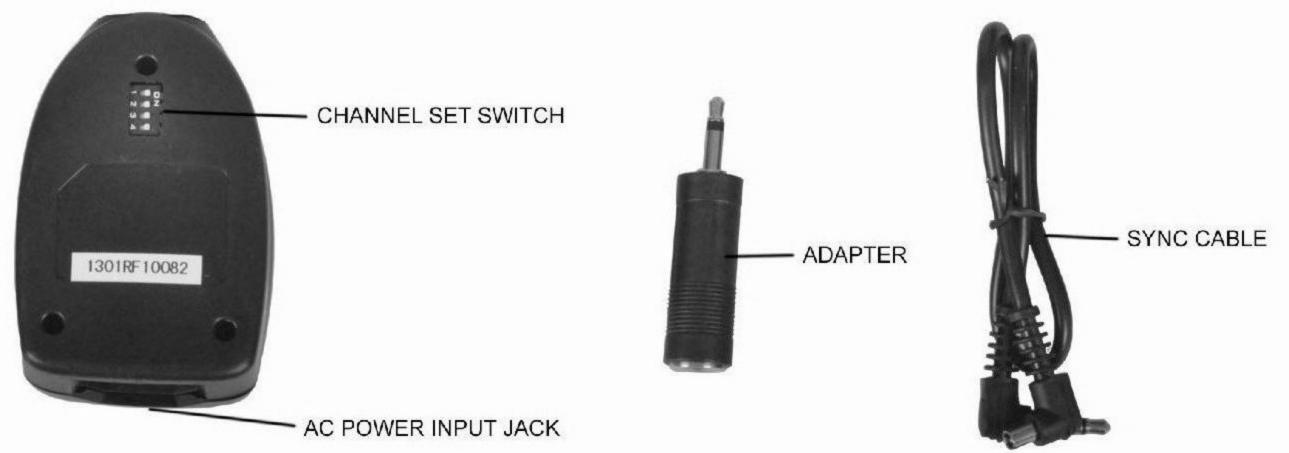
3.PRINCIPAL PARAMETERS

- 1) Power supply of the signal transmitter: CR2 3V mini-battery
- 2) Power supply of the receiver: AC100-220V 50/60HZ
- 3) Max available in distance range: 100m (Open fields, no fraise)
- 4) Work frequency: 2.4GHz

4.NAMES OF PRINCIPAL PARTS









5. SET AND USE CHANNEL STATUS

There has 4-bit DIP encoding switch in the undersurface of the signal transmitter and on the face of receiver. Only when the bit switch of transmitter and receiver are turned to the same status, they can work normally. The transmitter will not trigger in other status.

6. OPERATION INSTRUCTIONS

- 1) Turn off the AC power supply of the studio flashlight.
- Unplug the AC power supply plug from studio flashlight. And insert it into the AC POWER INPUT JACK of the receiver.
- 3) Insert the AC POWER OUTPUT PLUG of the receiver into the AC power input jack of the studio flashlight.
- 4) Insert the TRIGGER OUTPUT PLUG of the receiver into the synchronous jack of the studio flashlight.
- Turn on the AC power supply of the studio flashlight and the SYSTEM DC POWER INDICATOR of the receiver will be light (green light).
- 6) Turn the CHANNEL SET SWITCH of the transmitter and receiver to the same status.
- 7) Press down the TEST BUTTON of the signal transmitter, the TRIGGER SIGNAL INDICATOR of the receiver will blink rapidly one time (red light), and the studio flashlight will flash to work synchronously.
- Insert the HOT SHOE SOCKET of the signal transmitter into the Hot Shoe Jack of the camera for normal use.
- 9) If the camera has no Hot shoe Jack, just insert one end of the synchronous line coming with it into the SOCKET FOR X SYNCHRONOUS WIRE, put the other end into the X synchronous jack of the camera.

7. NOTICE

- 1) The power supply used should be same as this products.
- 2) There will be miss out trigger phenomenon when the battery will run out , please replace the battery.
- 3) Do not drop it and collide it with hard objects.
- 4) Keep the dry, avoids to strike of thunderbolt, pour water or excessive moist.
- 5) Receiver inside has high voltage, non professional personage prohibits to dismantle.

8. CHANNEL NUMBER

When the white handle is turned to number-side "1,2,3,4" the encoding status is set to "0". Channel number is from 0 to 15, totally 16 different channels. Please refer to the following table for specific encoding.

Channel Number	Corresponding Codes	Channel Diagram
0	1234	0 N 1 2 3 4
1	(on)2 3 4	0 N 1 2 3 4
2	1 (on) 34	0 N 1 2 3 4
3	(on) (on) 34	0 N 1 2 3 4
4	1 2 (on) 4	0 N 1 2 3 4
5	(on) 2 (on) 4	0 N 1 2 3 4
6	1 (on) (on) 4	0 N 1 2 3 4





7	(on) (on) (on) 4	0 N 1 2 3 4
8	1 2 3 (on)	0 N 1 2 3 4
9	(on) 2 3 (on)	0 N 1 2 3 4
10	1 (on) 3 (on)	0 N 1 2 3 4
11	(on) (on) 3 (on)	0 N 1 2 3 4
12	1 2 (on) (on)	0 N 1 2 3 4
13	(on) 2 (on) (on)	0 N 1 2 3 4
14	1 (on) (on)	0 N 1 2 3 4
15	(on) (on) (on) (on)	0 N 1 2 3 4

9. Basic installation

To install battery on transmitter, first remove the battery cover by slightly push it forward the arrow's direction, then follow the battery polarity direction to insert the battery, and reattach the battery cover. (Note the polarity of battery)

10. Technical datas

Power supply of transmitter	CR2 3Vbattery	
Power supply of receiver	AC100-220V 50/60HZ	
Operation frequency	2.4GHz	
Service life of battery	1 year	
Trigger times of battery	20000	
Trigger delay	0.5ms	
Channel number	16	
Trigger distance	100m at open air	
Operation indicator	LED	
Sync cord jack	Ф3.5mm	
Weight of trigger	38g(transmitter)/80g(reciever)	



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. Changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

NOTE: 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 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.