

FCC ID:CVTRN6220 CIRCUIT EXPLANATION

- 1) The Radio Frequency inputted through The ANT., is passed to the Super-regenerative receiver, formed by TR1, where the Action Signal is detected.
- 2) The Action Signal is decoded in the control IC., and are sent to each output terminal.
- 3) TR5, 6, 14, 15, 16 and 17 form the steering control circuit.
 - (3-1) Right turns.
IC. 15P. (Pin) is turned on, and TR5, 15, 16 are tuned on to make a Right turn.
 - (3-2) Left turned.
IC. 16P. is turned on, and TR6, 14, 17 are turned on to make a Left turn.
- 4) TR8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 form the driving control circuit.
 - (4-1) Forward drive.
IC. 14P. is turned on, and TR8, 10, 13 are turned on to make a Forward drive.
 - (4-2) Backward drive.
IC. 13P. is turned on, and TR9, 11, 12 are turned on to make a Backward drive.
- 5) TR3, 4, 7, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 and 27 form the Up-Down action control circuit.
 - (5-1) Up action. (From Down side state)
SW2 is Down side state.
IC. 12P. is turned on, and TR19 is turned off.
Then TR7, 21, 22 and 25 are tuned on to make a Up motion.
 - (5-2) Down extend action. (From Up side state.)
SW2 is Up side state. (TR2 is Off and TR3 is On.)
IC. 12P. is turned on, and TR18 is turned off.
Then TR4, 20, 23 and 24 are tuned on to make a Down extend motion.
 - (5-3) TR27 is turned on once passed a certain time on Up-and-Down action.