

# LK Series - Spare Transmitter

## Introduction

Spare transmitters are supplied without a code key - the small serial-number module that sets the ID number of the unit. The ID number is set this way (rather than DIP switches) to satisfy the requirement of AS1418 that the address detection mechanism be failsafe and tamperproof. It is not possible to incorrectly set the ID number (deliberately or accidentally) and control the wrong crane.

## To put a Spare Transmitter into Service

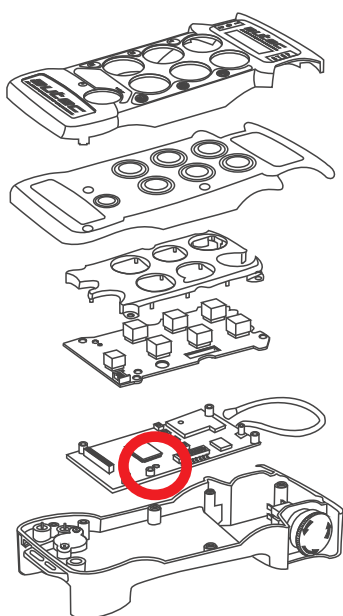
- Open the original transmitter (6 screws)
- Note the DIP switch settings (which set the frequency, whether the timeout is active/inactive, and if the horn sounds on low battery)
- Remove the screws (4) securing the plastic grid to the case
- Remove the screws(4) securing the keypad to the main electronics card, and separate them
- Remove the screw securing the code key and remove it

Fit the code key into the spare transmitter, and set the DIP switches as per the original transmitter. Re-assemble and test.

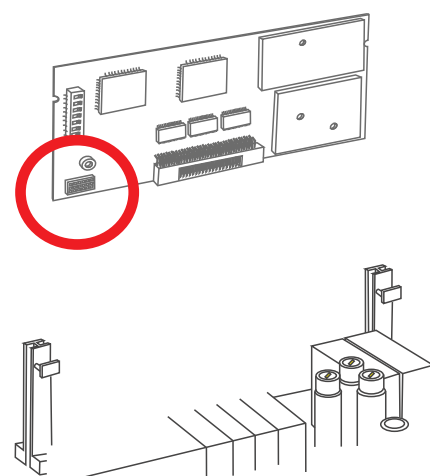
## Notes:

1. If the original transmitter is lost, stolen, or completely destroyed, then the code keys must be replaced as a matched pair in the transmitter and receiver. For that reason, it may be useful to hold a spare set of code keys.

2. Some new versions of the transmitter and receiver electronics have 12 DIP switches - a bank of 4 as well as the original bank of 8. The extra bank of 4 are to support future product improvements, and can be ignored - leave them in the position supplied (all OFF in the receiver, all OFF in LK8 transmitters, and DIP4 ON in LK4 and LK6 transmitters).



LOCATION OF SERIAL-NUMBER  
MODULE (CODE KEY)



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