FCC ID:AAO6004329R

NO.RN6220 CIRCUIT EXPLANANTION

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 turns.
   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 turned on make Up motion.
   (5-2)Down extend action.(From Up side state.)
   SW2 is Up side state.(TR" is off and TR3 is on.)
   IC.12P. is turned on,and TR18 is turned off.
   Then TR4,20,23 and 24 are turned on to make a Down extend motion.
   (5-3)TR27 is turned on once passed a certain time on Up-and-Down action.

NO.MS001 CIRCUIT EXPLANANTION

1) TR1 and 3 form the motor drive circuit.
   IC.11P. is turned on,and TR1,3 are turned on to make a motor drive.
2) TR2 form the brake circuit.
   IC.11P. is turned off,and TR2 is turned on to brake a motor.

NO.MS002 CIRCUIT EXPLANANTION

1) TR1 and 2 form the LED drive oscillator.
2) TR3 form the stop circuit.
   IC.13P. or 14P. are turned on,and TR3 is turned on to stop a oscillator.