The Clonix receiver combines the characteristics of utmost safety in copying variable code (rolling code) coding with the convenience of carrying out transmitter “cloning” operations thanks to an exclusive system. Cloning a transmitter means creating a transmitter which can be included automatically within the list of the transmitters memorised in the receiver, either as an addition or as a replacement of a particular transmitter. Therefore it will be possible to remotely program a large number of additional transmitters, or for example, replacement transmitters for those which have been lost, without making changes directly to the receiver. Cloning by replacement is used to create a new transmitter which takes the place of the one previously memorised in the receiver; in this way the lost transmitter is removed from the memory and will no longer be usable.

When coding safety is not a decisive factor, the Clonix receiver allows you to carry out fixed code additional cloning, which although abandoning the variable code, provides a high number of coding combinations. Using clones when there is more than one receiver (as in the case of communal buildings), and especially when a distinction is to be made between clones to be added to or replaced in individual or collective receivers, could turn out to be rather difficult. The Clonix receiver cloning system for communal buildings makes it particularly easy to solve the problem of clone storage for up to 250 individual receivers.

### 2) RECEIVER TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receiver version</th>
<th>N° of radio transmitters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CLONIX single-channel 128</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLONIX twin-channel 128</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLONIX twin-channel 2048</td>
<td>2048</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLONIX EXTERNAL twin-channel 128</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLONIX EXTERNAL twin-channel 2048</td>
<td>2048</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 2.1) TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS OF MITTO RECEIVER:

- **Frequency**: 433.92MHz
- **Operating temperature range**: -20 / +55°C
- **Code by means of**: Rolling-code algorithm
- **N° of combinations**: 4 billion
- **Dimensions**: see fig.1
- **Power supply**: 12V Alkaline battery 23A
- **Range**: 50/100 metres
- **Transmitter versions**: Twin-channel, 4-channel

#### 3) ANTENNA INSTALLATION

Use an antenna tuned to 433MHz. For Antenna-Receiver connection, use RG8 coaxial cable. The presence of metallic masses next to the antenna can interfere with radio reception. In case of insufficient transmitter range, move the antenna to a more suitable position.

#### 4) PROGRAMMING

Transmitter storage can be carried out in manual mode, or by means of the **Universal palmtop programmer** which allows you to create installations in the “collective receivers” mode,
as well as manage the complete installation database using the EEdbase software.

5) MANUAL PROGRAMMING

In the case of standard installations where no advanced functions are required, it is possible to proceed to manual storage of the transmitters, making reference to programming table A and to the example for basic programming in Fig.2.

1) If you wish the transmitter to activate output 1, press pushbutton SW1, otherwise if you wish the transmitter to activate output 2, press pushbutton SW2.

2) If you wish to obtain functions other than monostable activation, refer to table A – output activation.

3) When LED DL1 starts blinking, press hidden key P1 on the transmitter, LED DL1 will remain continuously lit.

   Note: Hidden key P1 appears differently depending on the transmitter model.

4) Press the key of the transmitter to be memorized, LED DL1 will flash quickly to indicate that it has been memorized successfully. Flashing as normal will then be resumed.

5) To memorize another transmitter, repeat steps 3) and 4).

6) To exit memorizing mode, wait for the LED to go off completely or press the key of a remote control that has just been memorized.

   IMPORTANT NOTE: ATTACH THE ADHESIVE KEY LABEL TO THE FIRST MEMORISED TRANSMITTER (MASTER).

In the case of manual programming, the first transmitter assigns the key code to the receiver; this code is necessary in order to carry out subsequent cloning of the radio transmitters.

5.1) Transmitter storage via radio in self-learning mode (DIP1 ON)

This mode is used to copy the keys of a transmitter already stored in the receiver memory, without accessing the receiver. The first transmitter is to be memorised in manual mode (see paragraph 5).

   a) Press hidden key P1 (fig.4) on the transmitter already memorised.

   b) Press key T on the transmitter already memorised, which is also to be attributed to the new transmitter.

   c) Within 10 sec., press key P1 on the new transmitter to be memorised.

   d) Press key T to be attributed to the new transmitter.

   e) To memorise another transmitter, repeat the procedure from step (c) within a maximum time of 10 seconds, otherwise the receiver exits the programming mode.

   f) To copy another key, repeat from step (a), having waited for the receiver to exit the programming mode (or after disconnecting the receiver from the power supply).

   Note: with DIP1 ON/OFF, storage can also be carried out in manual mode.

   WARNING: Maximum protection from storage of foreign codes is obtained by having the DIP1 OFF and programming in MANUAL mode or by means of the Universal palmtop programmer (Fig. 3).

6) RADIO-TRANSMITTER CLONING

Rolling-code cloning (DIP2 OFF)/ Fixed-code cloning (DIP2 ON).

Make reference to the Universal palmtop programmer Instructions and the CLONIX Programming Guide.

7) ADVANCED PROGRAMMING: COLLECTIVE RECEIVERS

Make reference to the Universal palmtop programmer Instructions and the CLONIX Programming Guide.

8) MAINTENANCE

The maintenance of the system should only be carried out by qualified personnel regularly. MITTO transmitters are powered by a single 12V lithium battery (23A type).

Any reduction in the transmitter capacity may be due to the batteries getting flat. When the led of the transmitter flashes, it means that the batteries are flat and must be replaced.

9) DISPOSAL

ATTENTION: disposal should only be carried out by qualified personnel.

Materials must be disposed of in conformity with the current regulations.

In case of disposal, the system components do not entail any particular risks or danger. In case of recovered materials, these should be sorted out by type (electrical components, copper, aluminium, plastic etc.).

For battery disposal, refer to the current regulations.

The descriptions and illustrations contained in the present manual are not binding. The Company reserves the right to make any alterations deemed appropriate for the technical, manufacturing and commercial improvement of the product, while leaving its essential features unchanged, at any time and without undertaking to update the present publication.
When pressing the key SW1 (for channel 1) or SW2 (for channel 2) for the first time, the receiver sets to the programming mode. Every time the key SW is pressed after that, the receiver switches to the configuration for the subsequent function, that is indicated by the number of flashings (see table).

For example, if SW2 is pressed for 4 consecutive times, the receiver stores the second channel as timer output (4 flashings/pause/4 flashings/pause/...).

At this stage, after selecting the channel (SW1 or SW2) and the desired function, the key T (T1-T2-T3 or T4) of the transmitter will be stored in the memory of the receiver as indicated in the table for programming.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NUMBER OF LED DL1 BLINKING SIGNALS</th>
<th>FUNCTION DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>PROGRAMMING PROCEDURE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 plankling</td>
<td>Constant blinking.</td>
<td>Press the hidden key (Fig.4) on the transmitter until the LED remains lit, then press the T key (1-2-3 or 4) on the transmitter until it starts flashing again, wait for the LED to go off or switch off the power. The transmitter’s T key is now memorized.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 blinks followed by a pause of about 1 second.</td>
<td>The key T1 of the transmitter is automatically stored on the output CH1 while the key T2 on CH2. Do not store the TRC1 with this function (key T2 is not available).</td>
<td>Press the hidden key (Fig.4) on the transmitter until the LED remains lit, then press key T1 on the transmitter if other keys are pressed, they are ignored) until it starts flashing again, wait for the LED to go off (10 sec) or transmit a key to exit. T1 and T2 are now automatically memorized on CH1 and CH2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 blinks followed by a pause of about 1 second.</td>
<td>The combined output relay changes its status each time the transmitter key is pressed.</td>
<td>Press the hidden key P1 (Fig.4) on the transmitter until the Led remains on, then press the key T (1-2-3 or 4) on the transmitter until flashing is resumed, wait for the Led to switch off (15secs.) or disconnect the power supply. Now the key T of the transmitter is stored with step-by-step mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 blinks followed by a pause of about 1 second.</td>
<td>Each time the transmitter key is pressed, the output relay remains picked up for 90 seconds. If the key is pressed during the counting cycle, counting is restarted for further 90 seconds.</td>
<td>Press the hidden key P1 (Fig.4) on the transmitter until the Led remains on, then press the key T (1-2-3 or 4) on the transmitter until flashing is resumed, wait for the Led to switch off (15secs.) or disconnect the power supply. Now the key T of the transmitter is stored with timer functioning mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 blinks followed by a pause of about 1 second.</td>
<td>N.D.</td>
<td>Non-associated function</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 blinks followed by a pause of about 1 second.</td>
<td>WARNING! This operation deletes all of the radiocontrols stored on channel 1 and channel 2 from the memory of the receiver.</td>
<td>While the LED is flashing, keep buttons SW1 and SW2 on the receiver held down together for longer than 10 sec. The LED flashes very quickly. By the time the LED goes off, all the transmitters are deleted and you exit programming mode.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LEGEND**

- **FUNCTION**
  - NUMBER OF LED DL1 BLINKING SIGNALS
  - FUNCTION DESCRIPTION
  - PROGRAMMING PROCEDURE
Press the key SW1 once.

The LED will begin to flash quickly indicating that it has been memorized successfully. Flashing as normal will then be resumed.

Press the SW2 once.

Wait for the LED to switch off.