Transmitter and Receiver Binding. Continued....
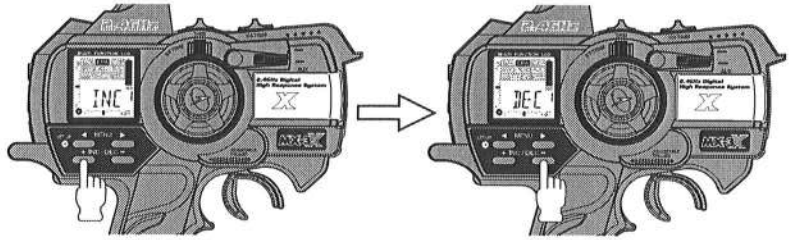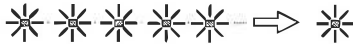
4) Press the +/INC key a second time. PUSH DEC will flash. Press the DEC/- key once. BIND will be displayed in the Programming Window, the LCD and the Power Indicator Light will flash, then the Bind LED on the receiver will turn solid indicating the Binding process is complete.


※ ※ ※ ※ ※ ⇨ ※

5) After verifying that the Binding process is complete (solid blue Bind LED on the receiver) and the servos operating normally, press either the Right MENU key or the Left MENU key to return to the BIND menu.

⚠ When the Binding procedure is successful, the Bind LED will stay solid blue and the Power Indicator Light will flash slowly when both the transmitter and receiver are turned ON. If the Bind LED on the receiver is flashing rapidly, the transmitter and receiver are not paired. In this case, turn both the transmitter and receiver OFF, then repeat the Binding procedure.

TRM - TRIM SWITCH ASSIGN

The Trim Switch Assign function allows you to assign several different operations to the TRM switch on top of the transmitter. This allows you to easily control during use a specific Auxiliary function that you've assigned to the TRM switch. For example, you could assign the Step Auxiliary function to the TRM switch and control your glow-powered model's needle valve or your boat's adjustable trim step. In addition, you can change the Step Resolution of the TRM switch to change how far the servo travels with each press of the TRM switch.
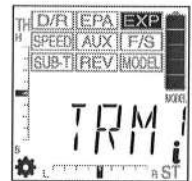
You can assign and control ONE of the following Auxiliary functions with the TRM switch:

FUNCTION	FUNCTION NAME	FUNCTION DESCRIPTION
D/R	STEERING DUAL RATE	CONTROLS STEERING DUAL RATE
TH_HI	THROTTLE HIGH EPA	CONTROLS THROTTLE HIGH SIDE END POINT ADJUSTMENT
TH_BR	THROTTLE BRAKE EPA	CONTROLS THROTTLE BRAKE SIDE END POINT ADJUSTMENT
3C_HI	AUXILIARY CHANNEL 3 HIGH EPA	CONTROLS AUXILIARY CHANNEL 3 HIGH SIDE END POINT ADJUSTMENT
3C_LO	AUXILIARY CHANNEL 3 LOW EPA	CONTROLS AUXILIARY CHANNEL 3 LOW SIDE END POINT ADJUSTMENT
3_SUB	AUXILIARY CHANNEL 3 SUB-TRIM*	CONTROLS AUXILIARY CHANNEL 3 SUB-TRIM
P_AUX	POINT AUXILIARY PROGRAM	CONTROLS PROGRAMMED POINT AUXILIARY SERVO MOVEMENT
S_AUX	STEP AUXILIARY PROGRAM	CONTROL PROGRAMMED STEP AUXILIARY SERVO MOVEMENT

*This Sub-Trim function is only effective when Auxiliary Channel 3 is used as a mixer. In the default configuration, any servo plugged into Auxiliary Channel 3 will move TO and FROM the HIGH and LOW positions only. It is not a proportional channel that features a center position. However, when being used as a mixer, for example, when controlling front and rear steering, Auxiliary Channel 3 will react as a proportional channel, just like the Steering and Throttle channels. In this case this Sub-Trim function will work as intended, allowing you to adjust the Auxiliary Channel 3 servo center trim independently.

⚠ Push the TRM switch forward to decrease a function value and pull the TRM backward to increase a function value.

Assigning TRM Switch Functions

1) Press the Right or Left MENU key to highlight the EXP menu. TRM will be displayed in the Programming Window.
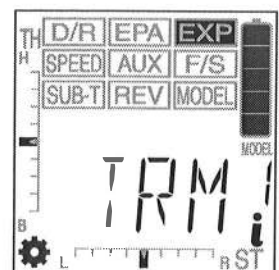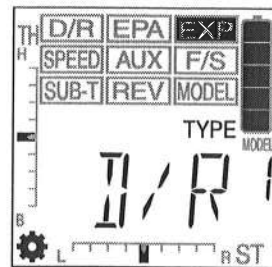
Assigning TRM Switch Functions. Continued....

2) Press the +/INC or DEC/- keys to display the desired Auxiliary function you would like to control with the TRM switch.

TRM setting range is D/R, TH_HI, TH_BR, 3C_HI, 3C_LO, 3_SUB, P_AUX, AND S_AUX. The default setting is D/R.

Changing TRM Switch Step Resolution

The Trim Step Resolution of the TRM switch can be changed to suit your preference. This function allows you to adjust how far the Auxiliary Channel 3 servo travels when the TRM switch is pressed. You can increase the resolution by decreasing the Trim Step Resolution value, so that the servo travels less when you press the trim switch. This makes it possible to fine-tune the setting extremely accurately. In addition, you could decrease the resolution by increasing the Trim Step Resolution value, so that the servo travels more when you press the trim switch. This setting may not be as accurate, although it results in large amounts of servo travel.

1) Follow the steps in the previous section to choose which Auxiliary function you would like to assign to the TRM switch. That Auxiliary function will be displayed in the Programming Window.

2) Press the Right MENU key. S 5 will be displayed in the Programming Window.

3) Press the +/INC or DEC/- keys to choose the desired Trim Step Resolution. The higher the number, the more the Auxiliary Channel 3 servo travels with each press of the TRM switch and the lower the number the less the Auxiliary Channel 3 servo travels with each press of the TRM switch.

S setting range is 1 to 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, and 100. The default setting is 5.

⚠ The Step Resolution setting affects all Auxiliary functions equally. It is not able to be set independently for each Auxiliary function
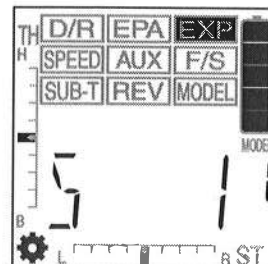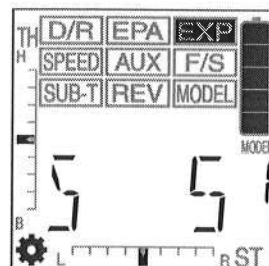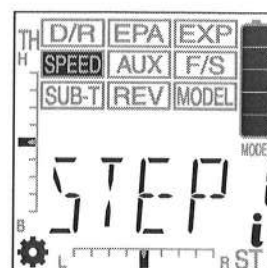
STEP - TRIM STEP RESOLUTION

The Trim Step Resolution function allows you to adjust how far the Steering and Throttle servos travel when the trim switches are pressed. You can increase the resolution by decreasing the Trim Step Resolution value, so that the Steering and Throttle servos travel less when you press the trim switches. This makes it possible to fine-tune the settings extremely accurately. In addition, you could decrease the resolution by increasing the Trim Step Resolution values, so that the Steering and Throttle servos travel more when you press the trim switches. This setting may not be as accurate, although you can set large amounts of trim faster.
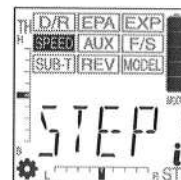
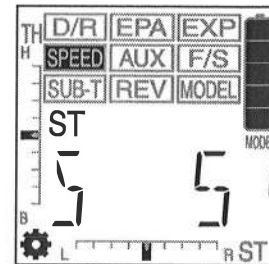**Changing Steering and Throttle Trim Step Resolution**

1) Press the Right or Left MENU key to highlight the SPEED menu. STEP will be displayed in the Programming Window.
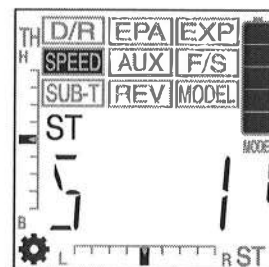
SETUP MENU

Changing Steering and Throttle Trim Step Resolution, Continued....

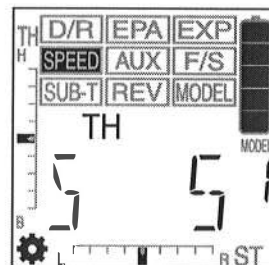2) Press the +/INC key. ST S 5 will be displayed in the Programming Window.

3) Press the +/INC or DEC/- keys to choose the desired Trim Step Resolution value for the Steering Trim Switch. The higher the number, the more the Steering servo travels with each press of the ST-TRIM switch and the lower the number the less the Steering servo travels with each press of the ST-TRIM switch.

ST-S setting range is 1 to 10. The default setting is 5.

4) From within the ST Trim Step Resolution menu, press the Right MENU key. TH S 5 will be displayed in the Programming Window.

5) Press the +/INC or DEC/- keys to choose the desired Trim Step Resolution value for the Throttle trim switch. The higher the number, the more the Throttle servo travels with each press of the TH-TRIM switch and the lower the number the less the Throttle servo travels with each press of the TH-TRIM switch.

TH-S setting range is 1 to 10. The default setting is 5.
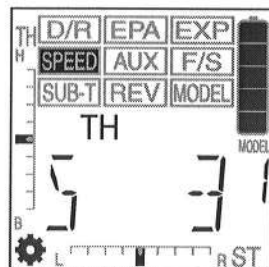
⚠️ Trim Step Resolution for Auxiliary Channel 3 is not set within this menu. It is set independently, based on the Auxiliary function you've programmed.

NAME - MODEL NAMING

The Model Naming function allows you to name the different models you have saved in the transmitter. This makes it easier to keep track of the different models since you can give each one a specific Model Name. Model Names can consist of up to 4 upper-case or lower-case letters, numbers, or symbols, or a combination of all four.
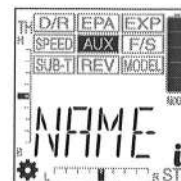
Naming Your Model

1) Before naming your model, use the Model Select function to choose and load the Programming Data for the particular model number (1~18) that you would like to name. For more information, see page 38.

Naming Your Model, Continued....

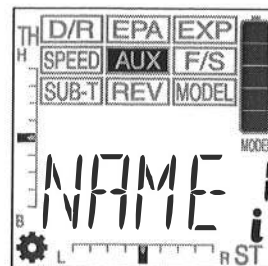2) Press the Right or Left MENU key to highlight the AUX menu. NAME will be displayed in the Programming Window.

3) Press the +/INC or DEC/- keys once to enter the Model Naming screen. The cursor will flash in the lower left corner of the Programming Window and the current Model Name will be displayed. The current Model Number will also be displayed under the Battery Indicator.

⚠ In the default configuration, the Model Name will be the same as the currently selected Model Number.
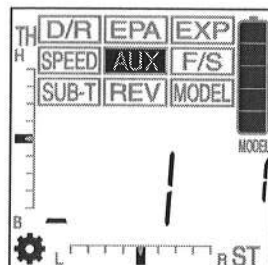
4) Press the +/INC or DEC/- keys to scroll to the desired character, then press the Right MENU key twice to advance the cursor to the next space.
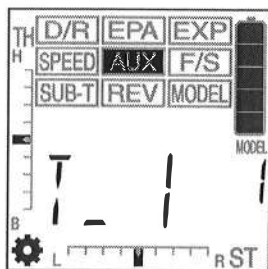
5) Press the +/INC or DEC/- keys to scroll to the desired character, then repeat the proceedures in steps 4 and 5 to enter the remaining two characters. You can enter a total of four characters.

⚠ A group of character styles can be selected by pressing the +/INC and DEC/- keys at the same time. Choose from capital letters, lower case letters, symbols, and numbers.
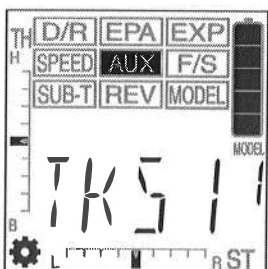
Erasing a Character

1) To erase a character, press the Right or Left MENU keys to move to the character you would like to delete. That character will begin to flash.

2) Press the +/INC and DEC/- keys at the same time until the cursor is displayed. The flashing character will be replaced by the flashing cursor.

Using Underscores and the Period

1) When you press the Right or Left MENU keys to move the cursor forward and backward, you will notice that an Underscore flashes between the first, second, and third character spaces, and that a Period flashes between the third and fourth character spaces. If you would like to add these Underscores and/or the Period between the characters, press the +/INC and DEC/- keys at the same time when the desired Underscore or Period is flashing.
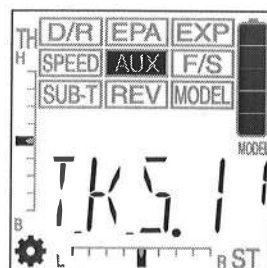
MCLR - MODEL CLEAR

The Model Clear function allows you to reset the selected model's Programming Data to the default values. All model-specific Programming Data is reset. Transmitter-specific Programming Data, such as Audible Key Tone, Inactivity Alarm, and Battery Cell Count are not reset.
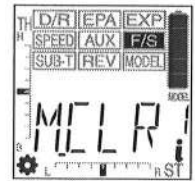
Clearing Model Programming Data

1) Before clearing your Model Programming Data, use the Model Select function to choose and load the Programming Data for the particular model number (1~18) that you would like to clear the Programming Data for. For more information, see page 38.
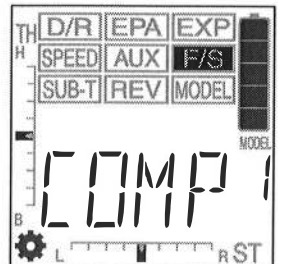
2) Press the Right or Left MENU key to highlight the F/S menu. M_CLR will be displayed in the Programming Window.

3) Press the +/INC or DEC/- key. The currently selected Model Name and CLR will alternately flash in the Programming Window.

4) Press and HOLD the +/INC and DEC/- keys at the same time for approximately 1 second. COMP will flash in the Programming Window, then the default Model Name will be displayed.
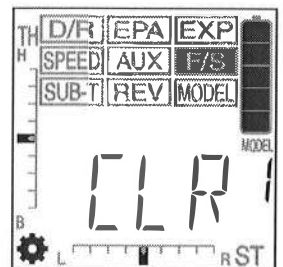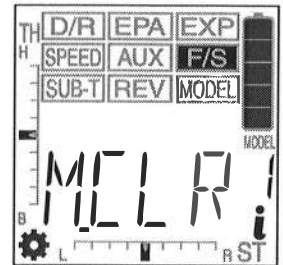
BEEP - AUDIBLE KEY TONE

The Audible Key Tone function allows you to turn Audible Key Tones ON or OFF. When turned ON (ACT), an Audible Tone will be heard when a Programming Key or a Trim Switch is pressed. When turned OFF (INH), no Audible Tone will be heard when a Programming Key or a Trim Switch is pressed.
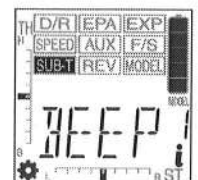
Activating or Inhibiting Audible Key Tones

1) Press the Right or Left MENU key to highlight the SUB-T menu. BEEP will be displayed in the Programming Window.
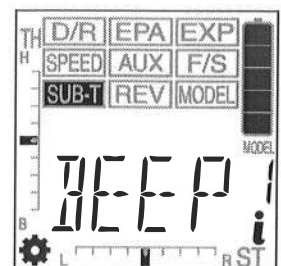
Activating or Inhibiting Audible Key Tones, Continued....

2) Press the +/INC or DEC/- keys to select ACT (Active) or INH (Inhibit). When set to ACT, an Audible Tone will sound when a Programming Key or a Trim Switch is pressed. When set to INH, no Audible Tone will sound when a Programming Key or a Trim Switch is pressed.

> BEEP setting range is ACT or INH. The default setting is ACT.
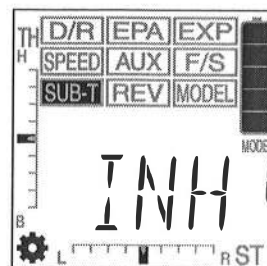
ALRM - INACTIVITY ALARM

The Inactivity Alarm function allows you to be warned when you leave the transmitter turned ON and there has been no movement of the controls or the Programming Keys for 10 minutes. If the transmitter is left ON for 10 minutes or longer without any input the Inactivity Alarm will sound continuously, POWR ON will flash in the Programming Window, and the Power Indicator Light will flash. The Inactivity Alarm helps prevent battery drain by accidentally leaving the transmitter turned ON.

Activating or Inhibiting the Inactivity Alarm

1) Press the Right or Left MENU key to highlight the REV menu. ALRM will be displayed in the Programming Window.

2) Press the +/INC or DEC/- keys to select ACT (Active) or INH (Inhibit). When set to ACT, an Audible Alarm will sound if the transmitter is left ON without any input for 10 minutes to alert you to turn the transmitter OFF. When set to INH, no Audible Alarm will sound if the transmitter is left ON without any input for 10 minutes.
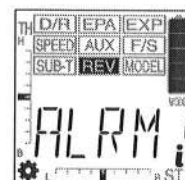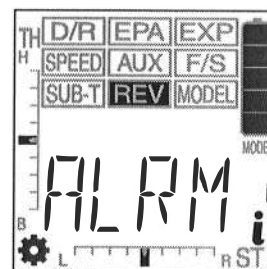
> ALRM setting range is ACT or INH. The default setting is INH.
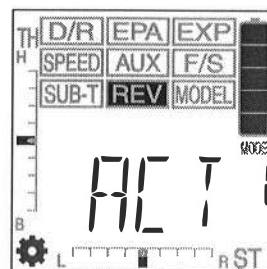
Clearing the Inactivity Alarm

1) To clear the Inactivity Alarm once it sounds, either turn the transmitter OFF, press any of the Programming Keys, or move any of the transmitter's controls.

BATT - BATTERY CELL COUNT

The Battery Cell Count function allows you to choose the voltage range of the transmitter battery that you're using (based on the cell count and the voltage of each cell), to ensure that the transmitter Low Voltage Alarm operates correctly You are able to choose from 4 Cell and 6 Cell options, allowing you set the correct Low Voltage Alarm for either the stock dry cell battery holder, the optional 6 cell Ni-MH battery, or even if you use a 2 cell Li-Po battery or a 2 cell Li-Fe battery.

> **WARNING** It's important that the Battery Cell Count matches the type of battery you're using or the Low Voltage Alarm will not operate correctly. For a table of Battery Types and voltages, see pages 46 and 47.

⚠ Audible alarms will sound if the incorrect Battery Cell Count option is selected, but you can silence the alarms and change the Battery Cell Count option to the correct one without worrying about damaging the transmitter.

Choosing the Battery Cell Count

⚠️ If you're using an optional rechargeable battery pack, to ensure that there are no issues when selecting the Battery Cell Count, you should first fully-charge your battery before installing it into the transmitter and choosing the Battery Cell Count.
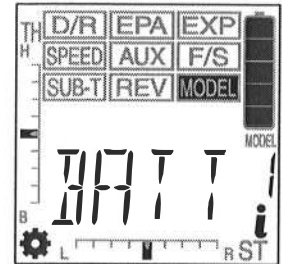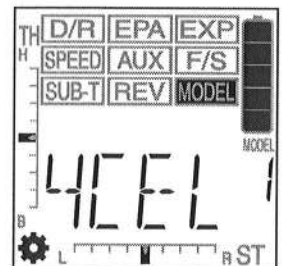
1) Press the Right or Left MENU key to highlight the MODEL menu. BATT will be displayed in the Programming Window.

2) Press the +/INC or DEC/- keys to highlight which Battery Cell Count option matches the type of battery you're using. The Battery Cell Count option displayed that's not currently in use will begin to flash. Use the table below to determine the correct option.

> BATT setting range is 4CEL or 6CEL. The default setting is 4CEL.

Use the table below to determine the Battery Cell Count option to use:

BATTERY TYPE	USE THIS OPTION
4 Cell 'AA' Alkaline (Stock)	4CEL
4 Cell 'AA' Rechargeable (Optional)	4CEL
6 Cell Ni-MH (Optional)	6CEL
2 Cell Li-Po (Optional)	6CEL
2 Cell Li-Fe (Optional)	6CEL

⚠️ If the BATT option is set to 4CEL and you plug in a 6CEL voltage battery, OVER 4CEL will flash in the Programming Window and an Audible Alarm will sound. If the BATT option is set to 6CEL and you plug in a 4CEL voltage battery, a rapid Audible Alarm will sound. To silence either of these alarms, press any Programming Key, then proceed to change the Battery Cell Count option as described.

3) Press and HOLD the +/INC and DEC/- keys at the same time for approximately 1 second. The flashing Battery Cell Count displayed will stop flashing, indicating that the option has been set.

⚠️ If you attempt to change the Battery Cell Count to an option that doesn't match the current battery type installed, pressing the +/INC and DEC/- keys at the same time will have no effect.
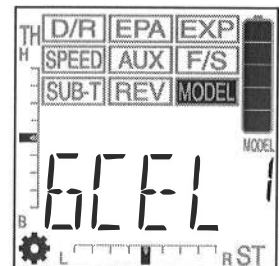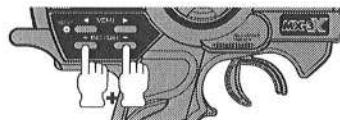
Low Voltage Alarm

An audible Low Voltage Alarm will sound when your battery reaches a predetermined voltage level, warning you to stop using the transmitter and either change the batteries with fresh batteries, or recharge the batteries.

BATTERY OPTION	LOW VOLTAGE WARNING
4CEL	At 4.4v, Low Voltage Warning Sounds, Then Stops
	At 4.3v, Low Voltage Warning Sounds Again (Different Tone), Then Stops
	At 4.2v, Low Voltage Warning Sounds Again (Different Tone), Then Stops
	At 4.1v, Low Voltage Warning Sounds and Never Stops
6CEL	At 6.7v, Low Voltage Warning Sounds, Then Stops
	At 6.5v, Low Voltage Warning Sounds Again (Different Tone), Then Stops
	At 6.3v, Low Voltage Warning Sounds Again (Different Tone), Then Stops
	At 6.1v, Low Voltage Warning Sounds and Never Stops

This troubleshooting guide has been provided to help you diagnose and solve most problems that you may encounter with your MX-3X 2.4GHz FHSS-3 radio control system. Most problems encountered can be solved by following the problem-cause-solution sections.

If you cannot solve the problem using this troubleshooting guide, please contact us using the information on the back cover of this Operating Manual.

PROBLEM	CAUSE	SOLUTION
Transmitter does not turn ON	Batteries not installed correctly	Reinstall batteries, Observe correct polarity
	Battery tray not plugged in	Plug in battery tray. Observe correct polarity
	Damage caused by using incorrect charger or reverse polarity	Contact Airtronics Customer Service
	Low transmitter battery voltage	Replace or fully charge battery
	Incorrect Battery Cell Count	Ensure Battery Cell Count in SETUP menu matches the battery type you're using
Transmitter will not bind to receiver	Modulation incorrect	Ensure Modulation Type matches the type of receiver you're using
	Too much time elapsed after pressing Bind Button	Quickly press the +/INC key after releasing the Bind Button on the receiver
	Attempting to bind incompatible receiver	Transmitter compatible only with Airtronics 2.4GHz FHSS-3 and FHSS-2 surface receivers
	Using ESC with BEC	Disconnect ESC and use dry cell battery for Binding procedure, then reconnect ESC after binding
Alarm beeps continuously	Low transmitter battery voltage	Replace or fully charge battery
	Transmitter left ON more than 10 minutes without control input	Move steering wheel or throttle trigger, or press any button to continue use.
	Incorrect Battery Cell Count	Ensure Battery Cell Count in SETUP menu matches the battery type you're using
Cannot enter SETUP menu	Incorrect menu operation	Press and HOLD Left MENU key while turning transmitter ON
No sound when keys are pressed	Audible Key Tones are Inhibited	Activate Audible Key Tones in SETUP menu
Servo movement is slow	Receiver battery low	Replace or fully charge receiver batteries
	A negative Servo Speed value is programmed	Check Servo Speed settings
	Control linkages binding	Adjust control linkages to operate smoothly
Servo does not move when using trim switch	Trim is outside of operational range	Reset trim to zero and center the servo horn and control linkage
Inadequate transmitting range	Low transmitter or receiver battery voltage	Replace or fully charge batteries
	Receiver antenna not mounted correctly in your model	Mount receiver antenna as recommended
Servo moves too much, or doesn't move enough, when trim switch is moved	Trim Step resolution requires adjustment	Adjust Trim Step resolution in SETUP menu
Transmitter battery voltage not displayed on LCD	Transmitter voltage not displayed when a menu is Active	Press and the Right and Left MENU keys at the same time
Throttle servo or ESC moves to programmed position without input	Receiver battery voltage has reached the programmed Battery Fail Safe voltage level	Replace or fully charge receiver battery
Cannot program receiver Battery Fail Safe Voltage level	Throttle channel Fail Safe set to FREE or HOLD	Set Throttle channel Fail Safe to a percentage value

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Activate: To turn ON a particular function.

Antenna: Transmits the signal from the transmitter to the receiver in the model. Never touch the transmitter antenna during use. Doing so may cause loss of transmitter output, resulting in loss of signal. The antenna is flexible for extra safety. Do not bend or twist the antenna or damage could result. During use, the transmitter should be held so that the antenna is vertical at all times.

Antenna Reception Wire: The portion of the receiver antenna that actually receives the transmitter signal. The Antenna Reception Wire should never be bent or it could be damaged and limit the range of your model.

Audible Key Tone: An audible tone that is emitted from the transmitter each time a Programming Key or a Trim Switch is pressed. This function can be turned ON or OFF.

Auxiliary Lever: The Auxiliary Lever controls different options, depending on your programming preferences. In the default configuration, the Auxiliary Lever controls Auxiliary Channel 3. In addition, the Auxiliary Lever is used to program and control the different Mixes that are available.

Auxiliary High and Low: Used as an Auxiliary Channel 3 as a dedicated ON or OFF third channel. For example, if your monster truck features a transmission with reverse, you can use the Auxiliary Lever to control the reverse mechanism by simply moving the Auxiliary Lever UP and DOWN to control the servo's travel in each direction. In addition, End Point Adjustments can be made Auxiliary Channel 3 to limit the amount of servo travel in both directions.

Battery Compartment: Houses the 4 'AA' Alkaline cells that power the transmitter.

Battery Indicator: Displays the approximate capacity remaining of the transmitter battery.

Binding: The act of pairing the transmitter and receiver to prevent interference from radio controllers operated by other users. The transmitter and receiver must be paired so that the two can 'talk' to each other. Once the Binding process is complete, the setting is remembered even when the transmitter and receiver are turned OFF.

Bind Button and Bind LED: Used in the process of Binding the transmitter and receiver.

Brake Hold: Used with the Brake Mixing function. Holds the second brake servo in the last position it was in when the Brake Hold function is Activated. For example, if your model features two separate brake servos, you can use the Brake Hold feature to keep your model from rolling forward during the start-up process.

Brake Mixing: Used primarily with 1/5th scale gas-powered models or other types of models that use two separate brake servos. Allows you to control two separate brake servos the throttle trigger.

Brake Side: Refers to the throttle trigger stroke that engages the brakes on your model (pushing the throttle trigger).

Burn: Used with the Motor on Axle function (dual ESCs), the front motor is inhibited while keeping full control of the rear motor during rock crawling. Burn can be Activated and Inhibited with the press of a button.

Charging Jack: Used for onboard charging of the optional 6 cell 2200mAh Ni-MH battery. Do not attempt to charge Alkaline batteries. Only the recommended Airtronics 110v AC charger should be used through the Charging Jack. If using an after-market Peak charger or other type of fast charger, the battery should be removed from the transmitter to avoid damage to the transmitter circuitry.

Coaxial Cable: The portion of the receiver antenna that extends the Antenna Reception Wire. The Coaxial Cable can be bent into gentle curves, however, do not bend the Coaxial Cable acutely, or repeatedly bend it, or the antenna core can be damaged. The Coaxial Cable should be installed through a nylon tube (antenna tube) in the vertical position for the best reception.

DEC/- Key: Decreases number values in the Programming Window and is used to make programming selections.

Dig: Used with the Motor on Axle function (dual ESCs), the rear motor is inhibited while keeping full control of the front motor during rock crawling. Dig can be Activated and Inhibited with the press of a button.

Digital Voltage Indicator: Displays the current voltage remaining in the transmitter battery.

DS2 Modulation: This is a special modulation type typically used in Japan. It should not be selected for use in North America.

End Point Adjustment: Used to adjust the desired amount of servo travel in both directions independently. This makes it possible to balance servo travel in both directions. The End Point Adjustment function can be adjusted for the Steering channel (Right and Left), the Throttle channel (Throttle High and Throttle Brake), and Auxiliary channel 3 (High and Low).

Exponential: Used to vary the amount of servo travel in relation to the movement of the steering wheel and the throttle trigger near the neutral positions to change the way the steering, throttle, and brake react to control movement. Increasing the Exponential percentage value will soften the control feel around neutral and decreasing the Exponential percentage value will heighten the control feel around neutral. Using a lower negative value allows for smoother control. Using a higher positive value may result in more 'twitchy' control response.

Fail Safe: Automatically moves the servos to a predetermined position in the event that the signal between the transmitter and the receiver is interrupted, whether due to signal degradation or to low transmitter battery.

FH2 Modulation: Frequency Hopping 2nd generation FHSS technology. FH2 Modulation is used in legacy Airtronics 2.4GHz FHSS-2 transmitters and receivers, such as the Airtronics M11, M11 FHSS-2, and MX-3FG radio control systems.

FH3 Modulation: Frequency Hopping 3rd generation FHSS technology. FH3 Modulation is used in new-generation Airtronics radio control systems.

FH3F Modulation: Frequency Hopping 3rd generation FHSS technology used only in France. This is a special modulation type typically used in France. It should not be selected for use in North America.

FHSS: Frequency Hopping Spread Spectrum. FHSS is a modulation type which transmits data across the entire frequency spectrum by transmitting data on different channels at an extremely fast interval.

Four Wheel Steering Mixing: Used to control either the Front or Rear steering independently, or Mix the Front and Rear steering so that they can be used together. For example, if your Rock Crawler uses Four Wheel Steering, you can use the Programming Keys to switch between Front or Rear Independent Steering, Parallel Four Wheel Steering, and Tandem Four Wheel Steering.

Grip: The Grip is molded in an ergonomic shape for increased comfort, control and feel.

High Side: Refers to the throttle trigger stroke that opens the throttle and powers your model (pulling the throttle trigger).

INC/+ Key: Increases number values in the Programming Window and is used to make programming selections.

Inactivity Alarm: Warns you when you leave the transmitter turned ON and there has been no movement of the controls or the Programming Keys for 10 minutes. If the transmitter is left ON for 10 minutes or longer without any input the Inactivity Alarm will sound continuously, POWR ON will flash in the Programming Window, and the Power Indicator Light will flash. The Inactivity Alarm helps prevent battery drain by accidentally leaving the transmitter turned ON.

Inhibit: To deactivate or turn OFF a particular function.

LCD: Liquid Crystal Display. The LCD displays all of the transmitter programming and related information.

Left Menu Key: Scrolls left (backward) through the individual functions assigned to the currently highlighted menu. In addition, when held down while turning the transmitter ON, enters the SETUP menu.

Model Clear: Used to reset the selected model's Programming Data to the default values. All model-specific Programming Data is reset. Transmitter-specific Programming Data, such as Audible Key Tone, Inactivity Alarm, and Battery Cell Count are not reset.

Model Naming: Used to name the different models you have saved in the transmitter. This makes it easier to keep track of the different models since you can give each one a specific Model Name. Model Names can consist of up to 4 upper-case or lower-case letters, numbers, or symbols, or a combination of all four.

Model Select: Used to store and retrieve Programming Data for any model 1 through 18. If you have Programming Data stored for more than one model, using the Model Select function to load the Programming Data for the particular model that you wish to use. The currently selected Model Number is displayed below the Battery Indicator.

Motor on Axle Mixing: Used to control either the Front and Rear throttles together or independently, giving you Dig and Burn features, in addition to Front or Rear Throttle Hold features. These features are mostly used in Rock Crawling and allow the utmost in functionality.

Operating Voltage: The safe voltage that the transmitter or receiver can operate within. Exceeding the minimum operating voltage can result in loss of power to the device(s). Exceeding the maximum operating voltage can result in damage to the devices(s).

Output Power: The power (in Milliwatts) that your transmitter transmits a signal. Output power is defined by government guidelines and differs by region.

Parallel Steering: Used with Four Wheel Steering, both front and rear wheels pivot right and left together.

Point Auxiliary: Used to program Auxiliary Channel 3 to move the servo to up to 6 different points along its travel, then cycle through those Points using either the TRM switch or by pressing the Left and Right MENU keys. For example, if your model requires a separate 3-position or more switch to operate a feature, the Point Auxiliary function can be customized to control this.

Power Indicator Light: Flashes slowly when the transmitter is turned ON and transmitting a signal. Flashes in rapid succession indicating that Mixing is Active. The Power Indicator Light is also used during the Binding process.

Power Switch: Turns the transmitter ON and OFF.

Programming Keys: The Programming Keys are used to facilitate transmitter programming. The four Programming Keys consist of two MENU keys (Right and Left), one +/INC (Increase) key, and one NO/- (Decrease) key.

Programming Window: The area in the LCD that the actual programming of the different transmitter functions takes place.