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CAR Brushless ESC Manual

Specifcation

- 1.Input Voltage:
 - 7.2V~8.4V(NI-CD/MH) 7.4V(LI-PO) 6.6V(LI-FE)
- 2.Output:Rating 15A, Peak:20A
- 3.Out max power: 15A/7.2V(MAX 108W)
- 4.Size/Weight:28mm×25m×11mm/17.9g
- 5.BEC:5V ŽA
- 6.P.W.M:9.5KHz
- 7.MOTOR:

Support 300 Brushless Motor/7.4V under 4000KV

Battery Volt 7.2V 7.4V 6.6V AUTO Initial Detected voltage x70% NI-CD/NI-MH 5.4V LI-PO 6.0V LI-FE 4.8V

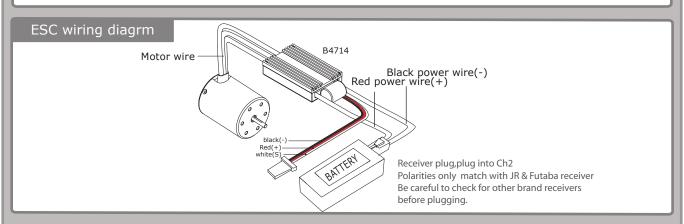
Low power auto-cut table

Over temperature protection

The motor will be intermittenly turned off when the temperature reaches around $98^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 3 \sim 5^{\circ}\text{C}$. Optional vent fan is available for selection to enhance the ESC ventilation.

Warning

- 1. Avoid touching ESC heat sink or motor casing right after operation for not burning your body or skin.
- 2.To avoid poor contact or overheat melting of connector and power abnormal cut off be sure to always use berrer current rated connector & wires while replacing the original ESC connector or elongating the connecting wires.
- 3.Connect the battery pack just before driving, disconnect & take it out of the car immediately after termination. Don't solder ESC wires directly to battery. A proper connector is a must to be used in between.
- 4.Always make sure connecting the ESC to a proper power source that has the correct voltage & polarity.Incorrect voltages or reversed polarity will damage the ESC. Don't solder ESC wires directly to the battery. A proper connector is a must to be used in between.



Test of throttle direction conincidence

1 Wiring ESC according to above diagram.

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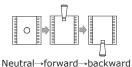
Switch on the transmitter.



3 ESC denotes a sound and starts setting neutral.



4 Denoted by another confirmation sound after succeed in setting neutral.



the throttle trigger backwards & hold it. If the system keeps braking, the throttle direction test is ok. Otherwise, if it drivers reversely, the throttle and ESC forward direction does not coincide with each other. Change the throttle reversing switch of the transmitter, turn off & then turn on the ESC power again will correct the problem.

Safe gear ratio test

 $\begin{array}{c|ccc} \text{Input voltage} & \text{resistance} & \text{waste current} \\ \hline 7.2V & 0.18\Omega & 40A \\ 11.1V & 0.18\Omega & 61.6A \\ \end{array}$

 $(V/R=1 \ 7.2V/0.18\Omega=40A)$ $(V/R=1 \ 11.1V/0.18\Omega=61.6A)$

**Firstly, trial running starting with a small gear motor for 2~3 minutes, measure the temperatures of both Esc & motor. If both temperatures are close with each other, they are at good match. The gear ratio can then be properly adjusted to optimum according to the features of the courses. However, It's very important to always keep both temperatures under 100 °c, while adjusting the gear ratio. Otherwise the demagnetization of the motor will happen, the motor efficiency will drop dramatically & the temperature will also raise up very quickly. Most battery power is now wasted on heat nothing on motor efficiency.

Refer to the left test sequence right above setting is completed Push the throttle trigger forwards, quickly pull

**It's ok to replace a higher gear ratio or a higher KV motor while the temperature of the ESC is under 80 °c. But it should be done according to para 6 described, from small to bigger. Unless the KV value of the original motor is very low enough, It should replace a motor with lower KV value when the input battery voltage is changed to a higher level. The ESC will be burnt if the motor doesn't be properly changed while input voltage is changed. See example by the side of lest on the current changed inside motor while input voltage is changed.