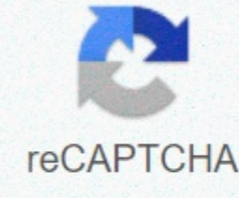




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## 4s lipo balance connector

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Similarly, the balance leads to the right female balance plugs hook the two cell balance plugs and transition to a four-cell balance plug. Maybe someone's putting up a chart. If the load can charge 2S, you will do it wrong. You do not want to connect the 2x packages in series so that they look like a 4S, you can connect them in parallel so that they look like a 2S (which has twice the capacity). This is usually how parallel charging occurs, not serial charging. Is there anything that requires you to do it like this? You can buy a parallel charging board and not 4 or 6 (depending on the board) at the same time. That being said, it explains everything to you: last edited by Rhea; 01 January 2020 5:14 Thanks for the replies, skyvolt I'm ok with the discharge lead . just balance ties me cut out . i am charging two 7600mah 2s car packs. currently i am charging them one after the other in the area, so i have to wait 90 minutes or so for the next run. I would like to have this charging time, if possible, charging both packages at the same time. i use an ISDT one port charger which charges up to 6a for both 2s and 4s lipos. due to the 6a max I thought it would be faster to charge the 4s 7600 rather than the 2s 15200 . 6A isn't much. And the limit on the charger will actually be Watts, not Amper. You didn't tell me which ISDT you were using, and they're making a bunch of chargers. Does the model of power do 4S 7600 @1C, which is 4.2 \* 4 \* 7.6 = 128W? delete Last edited by Rhea; 01 January 2020 at 17:14. It's not necessarily right. Just like a model aircraft's electricity system, higher voltage means the same power with lower current. The charger may not have enough amplifiers to charge 2x packets in parallel at 1 °C, but double the voltage by connecting the packages in series, half of the amplifiers required for 1C. Assuming the charger has the power, you can now charge the 4S series configuration to 1C, where parallel charging would have limited the rate to 0.5C. Now it takes half as long to charge. It all depends on the specifics of the charger. As a general rule, you can't. Many chargers can only achieve the nominal power of higher cell number packets because they have a current limit that is independent of the power limit, and that the current limit limits the charging rate for lower cell count packets... I just charge them all without balance. cheers for the help guys. With 2S sockets and a 4S connector, it's easy to use the 4S Series connector: Each of the 2S sockets has 3 sockets and the 4S connector is 5-pin. So, making sure you've got both the same way round, connect sockets 1, 2, and 3 of the first 2S connector pins 1, 2, and 3 of the 4S plugs; then connect the 1, 2, and 3 sockets of the second 2S connector to the 4S connector 3, 4, and 5. So these are two wires to pin 3 of the 4S plug, depending on the battery, one wire is likely to turn red and the other is black. Plug the balance of the two batteries into the 2S sockets and the charger will be considered a 4S balance line. So all you have to do is buy or take a set of harnesses with the two main power leads to make them a 4S as well. Whatever you do, don't get a parallel harness of power leads as it ends up in smoke when you connect everything together you're way better at charging them in parallel with IMO. I'll charge everything in parallel. So it just looks like a bigger 2S battery. The only thing you have to do is Keep them at the same approximate voltage before connecting them in parallel. Your charger may not be Amplifiers parallel to 1C, 2x capacity. But it could be the Watts 1C series 2x the voltage. ... better position requires definition of terms not yet provided ... that said, charging them unbalanced is definitely not a better position. Most balance chargers can't cope with a lot of imbalances - which is probably two sets of packages. No question in parallel. As I know, you know, electrically, there is no difference between the two 2S packages wired and charged as a 4S vs. the package being the native 4S. If you start with two significantly different SoC packages, you don't want to spend them in parallel or in a series until you've settled them. Linked in series, yes, I agree some chargers might how many if the cells are at significant different charge levels. But if you connect them in parallel, the higher charged cells are placed in the lower-charged cells, with any current that can be higher than the C rate for discharge, and will almost certainly be higher than the C charging rate. ... It is not good to connect packages in parallel when they are at very different charging levels. I'm not going to parallel charging here there are tons of good threads about it, but you can deal with a reasonable imbalance when you connect the two packs in parallel. (.1V per cell is typical ok) In series, it depends on the balancing circuits in the charger to level the cells, and that the circuit is not designed to make the cells very unbalanced. Depending on the charger, in this case, you can overload the cells with higher voltage, or you can only stop early when a cell reaches the max value. I don't trust the Chargers to do that. Page 2 Quote: Originally written by abenn the 2S sockets and 4S plug make a 4S series of balance connectors simple: The 2S sockets are all 3 sockets, and the 4S plug has 5 pins. So, making sure you've got both the same way round, connect sockets 1, 2, and 3 of the first 2S connector pins 1, 2, and 3 of the 4S plugs; then connect the 1, 2, and 3 sockets of the second 2S connector to the 4S connector 3, 4, and 5. So these are two wires to pin 3 of the 4S plug, depending on the battery, one wire is likely to turn red and the other is black. Plug the balance of the two batteries into the 2S sockets and the charger will be considered a 4S balance line. So all you have to do is buy or take a set of harnesses with the two main power leads to make them a 4S as well. Whatever you do, do not get a parallel harness of power leads, as it will end up in smoke, if you connect everything together with Awesome abenn, just smoke tested the adapter and everything is good . Roger on the show's connector. Thank you. Ps , for those reading I found a small number 5 and 1 cast at both ends of the male balance connector. I didn't notice these before. Page 3 Hi, I have SkyRC which is a great charger for what I need, but this fan noise is crazy. The fans start at exactly 1 min while charging and remain on until the charging is complete, no matter what internal temperature is. When charging, it is between 32 and 35 degrees Celsius, which is not high at all! Is there any way to just spin fans at higher temperatures? Or do you guys know some big fan replacement for this which is not as noisy (with the same dimension)? Thanks! remove ads between posts like me like this charger, I can only use it outside due to the fan noise. I have tried the suggested mod to reverse a fan, not... it's still loud. I also watched the internal temps and the fan come independently, even if I'm charging a small 2S battery at 600mah. Another owner is fed up and created this 2264451 has a 3D printer and can print a ... but I also have to find an 80mm 15V fan, so I haven't done it yet. Yes, I saw that but I do not like this solution as fans outside and it makes charger really great Quote: Originally written by Majkyman yes, I saw that but I do not like this solution as fans outside and it makes charger really great, Having never seen the D100, I do not know what the diameter of the fan. If it's 40mm, then these are worth a look: Just make sure the fan chooses the same or better airflow volume. Last edited by vimy g eaou; 06 June 2017 at 11:27. So I've measured fans and they are 50mmx~11mm, so something like Fractal Design Silent R3 50mm should fit. Quote: Originally written by Majkyman So I've measured fans and they're 50mmx~11mm, so something like Fractal Design Silent R3 50mm should fit. Oh, that's good. You found a quality replacement. Now you can have a charger go to the workshop without sounding like an Airbus. It's strange that the D100 fan noise is obvious to everyone else, but SkyRC can't hear it. Something to consider is the fan loud due to RPM. It carries a lot of air. If you have less air, will the components overheat and not? I personally, I would never modify the fan for this reason. If this bothers me i would buy another charger after doing some research. Rick @vimy g eaou General question here is whether fans rotate costantly after 1min until the charge is done. I also see that the fan has only 2 wires, so there is no speed control -&t; they run 100% all the time. Sad design from SkyRC. @rampman Hmm, it shows an internal temperature of 32 degrees while charging. I like the charger and I do not want to sell it, so either it works for smaller /low rpm fans or dies and then put the update if you have fractal fans I agree with the lipo charger modification. I'm paranoid enough as it is. That said, these fans run 100% unnecessarily. It is said to be based on temperature, but it turns on consistently, regardless of whether I've forced air into it (at 68F) with a blower fan and the fans still came on at 0.5A 2s charging after 20 seconds. I put it in the 35F air, the fans came. Either the temperature will be placed internally on the chip to remain constant at warmer temperatures, or fans will use some timing. Either way, I doubt you'll find a way to quiet down your fan routine yourself. @majkyman looking forward to the results, you can annoy me too I plan to add a voltage regulator or just put it straight in? according to the guy who has the 3D holder for larger fans, the original runs 15v How to make the SkyRC d100 lipo charger QUIET - L'Hélice Cassée (1 minute 57 sec) It turned out to be quite long, so jump to the first paragraph if you are only interested in the results. So I finally decided to disassemble the D100 and figure out what could be done. It's not too hard to take apart. One of the internal balancing cables (the ones that connect the balancing input to the main board) was kinda hard to get down because it has a little glue on it, but eventually managed to pull it apart. When I was completely apart I could finally take a look at the fan headers. They were taped and glued to the adjacent connector. At first, I tried to cut the glue between the two connectors, which went well. Then I tried to get the cat to plug free from the outlet. That didn't really work. So what I ended up doing is to carefully lift the plug into the socket, as it was not fixed to the board, only the 2 pins on the socket were soldered on the board, the plastic bit just kept friction. After I pulled out the fan sockets and grabbed the connectors better, it was much easier to separate them. But before I knew it, I had to free the fans themselves because they were glued to it. It wasn't too hard, a hobby knife took care of it. After that, I got myself a pair of Noiseblocker 5cm BlackSilent XS1 fans. They are rated 12 Volts, while the original was rated 15v. At first I tried running the new ones on 15v, but it was ridiculously loud, so I ditched that idea quickly. According to the datasheet, these noise-blocking fans should pull 0.04A at 12v. Assuming the charger was, in fact, sticking out 15v I calculated that if I put a 75 Ohm resistance series on the fan I would have to lower the voltage across the fan to 12v. (I didn't really want to poke around inside to measure the exact voltage that the charger supplies to the fan while the charger was running.) When one got the fan and measured it, it was actually pulling about 0.053 Amperes. Since I mostly charge 1500mAh 4s lipos with her 1C and I'm not parallel charging so as I'm not going to use the charger for maximum power, I thought I'd go even lower and drop the voltage for fans to about 10v in order to be even quieter. 0.053 amps and 15 v at an altitude of 100 Ohms reduce the risk of the fan shall be 5.3 v and the power dissipation shall be approximately 0.28 Watts. So I soldered a 100 Ohm resistance series, put heat shrinking on it and ran the fan on the table for 4 hours. The resistance was just warm, so I went with it. I soldered the connectors and prepared the other one. Fitting them was easy, although my drop of hot glue was needed as new fans were slightly narrower. Then I closed it and started a test. Aaaaanndd well, still noisy. It's definitely quieter, but it's still annoying to be in the same room without any other background noise. The improvement: If I look at something or have music in the background, the sound of the d100 is barely noticeable, it's at an acceptable level. (before the music had to be ridiculously loud to cover the noise). The cooling seems to be perfectly fine, I just stored some lipos though. (there has not been a 5-hour charging session yet). On the desktop, the fans were definitely quieter than the originals, so I assume most of the noise is caused by the internal geometry/layout. 2 fan cost me about \$13 and it took me about 1.5 hours to fit them. I'd say it's worth that much to me, but I can use a little to be sure. fans: try to attach pictures later, for some reason the site won't let me upload the photos. (Error: wrong gateway and error: true. I'm within the size limit and resolution limit, and I've tried 2 different browsers). One more tip: if you take yours apart when you pull it apart and put it together, watch out for polyfuse near the middle front screwhole on the lower PCB. There is a plastic foot in the upper half of the house that bends or even breaks it down if you are not careful enough. (I've bent mine pretty badly). You can use the NTC thermistor as part of a fan controller. As the temperature of the charger increases, the relay is energized and the cooling fan is switched on. \*NTC, negative temperature rate, where resistance decreases with rising temperature. Last edited by vimy g eaou; Jan 21, 2018 at 3:54 pm. sounds like a good idea, although I probably won't be dissembling mine again. I have a feeling that the fan connector has the input voltage directly (either the built-in power supply output voltage (14.8v) or the external dc voltage that feeds the charger (11v-18v) ). Let's say you really have the input voltage directly, if I put an NTC and relay, as you said, and use the fan header, then the temperature at which the fan turns on will be depending on the input voltage is better? Or is it just marginal? Quote: Originally written by Frocs FPV sounds like a good idea, although I probably won't be disassembling mine again. I have a feeling that the fan connector supplied with the input voltage (or the power supply output voltage (14.8v) or external dc voltage to power the charger (11v-18v) ). Let's say you really have the input voltage directly, if I put an NTC and relay, as you said, and use the fan header, then the temperature at which the fan turns on will be depending on the input voltage is better? Or is it just marginal? yes, I'm sorry if I misled you. Using a thermistor is a control circuit, as I described, to turn on the fan only if you need it. The amount of noise generated by the fan is with the type of bearing used and the design of the blade. In an earlier post, I suggested Noctua fans because of what looked like good noise numbers and airflow. Unfortunately, they produce 40mm AMD 60mm, but not 50mm fans. It was dopey from me, I forgot to add these links: here's a circuit with a fan controller. Last edited by vimy g eaou; 21 January 2018 at 15:57.

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