

S7 SYSTEM Dual Charger

Assembly and Operation

Your system is equipped with rechargeable 450, 500, or 600 milliampere hour (mah) AA ni-cd cells. A Dual Charger is furnished to charge both the transmitter and receiver packs at 50 milliamperes of current which is the proper rate to fully charge the batteries overnight (12-16 hrs.) Charge the batteries for 24 hours before you use the system.

To charge the batteries, plug the Charger into a 110V wall outlet. There are two cables coming out of the charger; one has a connector with a plastic tab on it and the other has a blank hole with no pin. The one with the plastic tab is for the receiver...plug it into the receiver charge jack, noting that it will go in one way only. The "RX" LED on the charger should light indicating that charging is occurring; if not, make sure the receiver switch is off.

The other charge plug is for the transmitter. Plug it into the transmitter charge jack with blank holes on both connectors lined up, making sure the "TX" LED lights.

Normally, you will be charging both the transmitter and receiver batteries at the same time. If desired, your charger will also charge either pack separately.

Note: When charging the batteries for the very first time, leave them on the charger for 24 hours. All subsequent charging should be done for 12-16 hrs.

It's a good habit to always charge overnight after each flying session. If the batteries have not been charged for a couple weeks, charge them up before flying again because they lose some of their capacity just sitting around. If they are going to be idle for an extended period of time, like over the winter, always store them in a charged state and avoid temperature extremes. Every month or so, it's a good idea to turn the system on and run it for awhile, then charge back up.

If you want further information on ni-cd batteries in general, send an SSAFE to Ace requesting our Data Sheet on Ni-cds. You may also want our instructions for our battery cycler, the Digipace, which contains some additional info.

Charge connector assembly on other side.

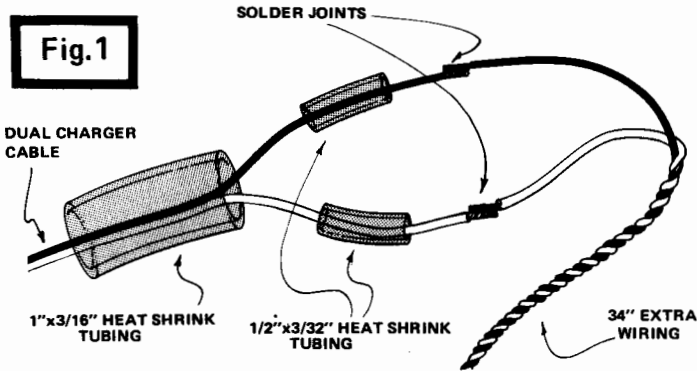
INSTALLING DEANS CONNECTORS

() Identify which of the two charger cables is the Rx charge cable, and which is the TX charge cable (the Rx cable is shorter than the Tx cable). Then mark each cable with some type of lable (tape or tag) for easy identification.

() At this point decide whether or not you need to lengthen one or both of the cables (for convenience purposes). If you decide to lengthen, proceed to next step; if you are satisfied with the length of the cables as is, skip the next 4 steps.

() Cut the 34" piece of extra wire to desired length then strip and tin both ends.

() **BEFORE YOU SOLDER** Slip the two 1/2"x3/32" heat shrink tubing over the red and black wire. Then slip the 1"x3/16" heat shrink tubing over BOTH the red and black wires (Fig.1).



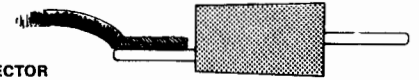
() Splice the extra length(s) of wire to the desired cables(s) (make sure you solder red wire to red wire and black wire to black wire).

() Slip the two 1/2"x3/32" heat shrink tubing back over the solder joints and shrink (a Top Flite Monokote heat gun works well). Then slip the 1"x3/16" heat shrink tubing over the whole splice and shrink.

() Tin the pins of each Deans connector on the ends that are positioned offcenter and to the extreme side of the connector (Fig.2).

Fig. 2

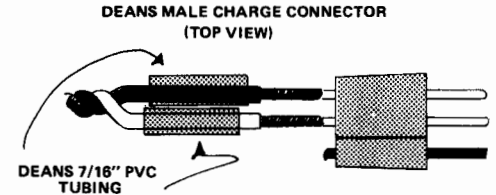
DEANS MALE CHARGE CONNECTOR (SIDE VIEW)



NOTE: one side of pins are located to the extreme side of connector.

() **BEFORE YOU SOLDER** Slide two pieces of Deans 7/16" PVC tubing over the ends of the red and black wires out of the way of the soldering area (Fig.3).

Fig. 3



() Solder each cable to a MALE Deans charge connector (with plastic tab) making sure the black wire is soldered to the outermost pin and the red wire to the middle pin (Fig.3).

() Slide the two pieces of Deans 7/16" PVC tubing back over the solder joints.

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