

Electrical

Battery Type

Your batteries (fig. 1) power your electrical components. They determine your run time and maximum power transmitted to the motor.

Which cells should I use?

- Run time: If you want longer run times, go for a higher capacity cell. A larger number means higher capacity (3300 is larger than 3000).
- Make sure your charger handles NiMH cells.
- Racers on a budget may want to use lower milliamp cells to decrease costs.
- Matched packs are more efficient than unamatched packs. Your packs are only as good as your lowest-rated cells.

Get to understand the figures on the battery label (fig. 2) and compare the numbers between cells:

- **Cell runtime.** Higher number means more runtime. *Higher number is better.*
- **Actual Internal Resistance** (in MilliOhms). Lower number means better power output because less loss through resistance. *Lower number is better.*
- **Average Voltage.** Higher number means more voltage. *Higher number is better.*

Battery tips for maximum performance

- Recommended charge rate for cells is 4.0-5.0 amps.
- After initial charge, let the batteries cool, then just before use re-peak once.
- Do not trickle charge or pulse charge.
- Use a high-temperature/high wattage soldering iron for briefer contact with the cells to prevent heating up the whole cell and damaging it.
 - Lightly sand the area to be soldered with 600-grit sandpaper to ensure a better solder joint.
 - Use Reedy battery bars #651 to assemble your battery packs.

On setup sheet

You write here the brand and type of batteries you are using. If you are using Reedy Extreme cells, then you would write "3300", or simply write the part number.



Fig. 1 Battery cells.

Compare these numbers on the cells with other cells.

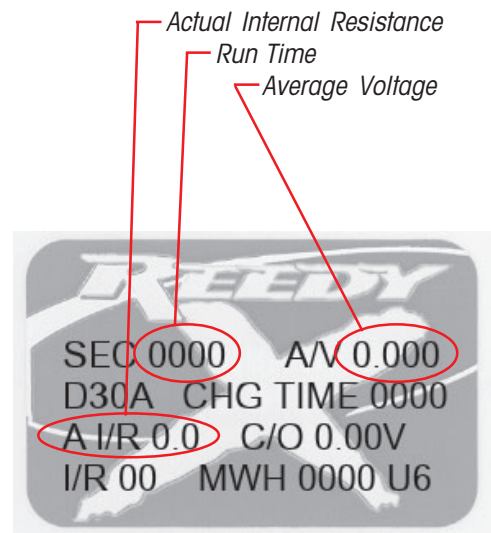


Fig. 2 Learn to compare batteries by their label figures.