



Pointing the Way to Solutions!

R/C Servo to Analog Converter Board

Controller

This servo-analog converter board provides a two channel capability of converting standard R/C servo PWM pulses to 0-10 Vdc and/or 0-5 Vdc outputs suitable for driving standard lighting dimmer packs or any device that requires a 0-5 and / or 0-10 Vdc variable controlled analog signal input.



Board Size: 3-5/8" L x 1-1/4" W x 3/4" H

Specifications:

- Servo input pin headers from R/C unit.
- 2 Channel Analog 0-5 and/or 0-10 Vdc DC output is available from the 4 way terminal block for wire connection.
- No external power supply is required, the module takes it's supply from the incoming servo drive connections.
- Servo inputs: 1 to 2msec pulses.
- 1-msecs servo pulse gives 0 V DC output.
 2-msecs servo pulse gives 5 or 10 VDC output.
- 0-5 and/or 0-10 Vdc DC Analog ouputs in **80mV increments**.
- Adjustable Resistor variable voltage ranges 0 10 Vdc Outputs.
- 125 steps between 0 and 10 Vdc available.
- Maximum driver current is 10mA per Channel.
- Small Board Size: 3-5/8" L x 1-1/4" W x 3/4" H

Connections:

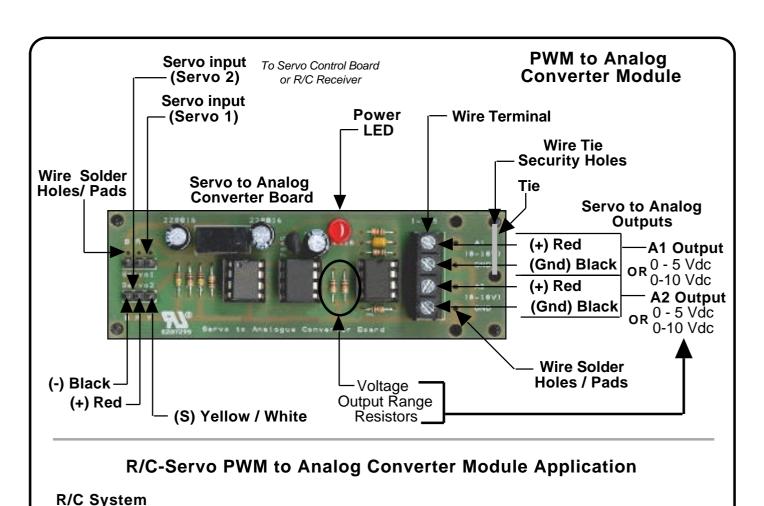
Connect servo plugs from input 1 and 2 on the 3-pin headers marked Servo 1 and Servo 2, to a servo controller board or R/C receiver servo channels. **Ensure the wire polarity is correct**. (R=+5v, B=Ground, Y=Signal) / (R=Red, B=Black, Y=Yellor or White Wire)

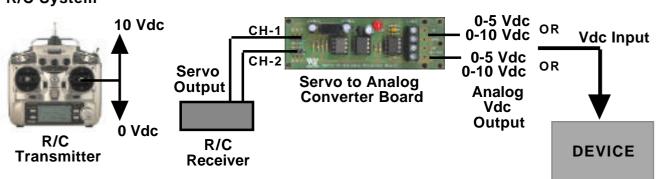
Note: the board has corresponding wie holes, if you want to solder the servo wires to the board directly. Carefully pull-away the rubber backing from the board, place the wires through the correct hole and solder. Ensure the wire polarity is correct.

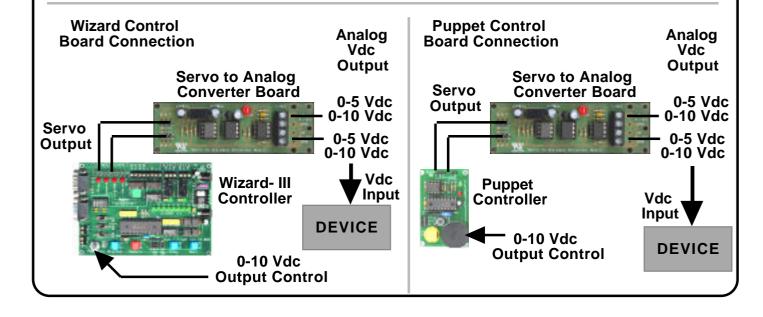
Analog Range 0-5 and / or 0-10 output is available from the 4-way terminal block.

Power Supply

No external power supply is required. The module takes its power from the incoming servo drive connections.







Changing the Voltage Output Range (0-5 / 0-10 or other Values)

The voltage output range may be modified from 5 Vdc up to a manimum of 10Vdc.

The output voltage is determined by the following equation:

Maximum Voltage Output = $5 \times [1+10 / R_A]$ Where R_A is expressed in k ohms

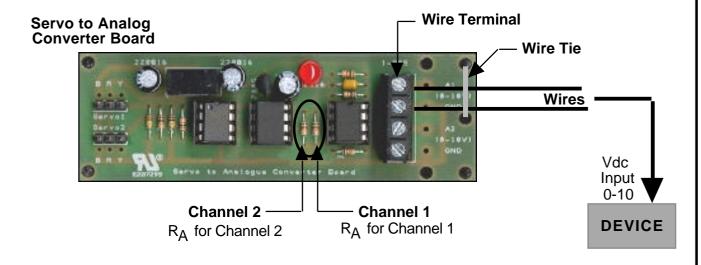
As supplied, R A is 10k so the maximum output is 10 Vdc

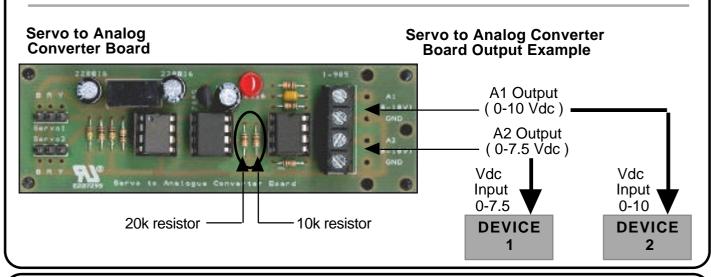
Removing, R A will limit the maximum output to 5 Vdc

Replacing, RA with a 20k resistor will limit the maximum output to 5x[1 + 10/20] = 7.5 Vdc

RA may be a different value (output Vdc) for each channel.

RA for each channel is shown below.





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