

OK, Now WATT?

Lets say I want 24 Volts @ 40 AMPS power supply (which is 960 Watts remember?)

*I would order a pack with 6 of 2,000 ma 10C cells in series = 24 VOLTS: **6 S***

*Then I would have these cells piggy backed with another 6S as above (parallel): **2P***

The result is a 6S 2P pack .

24 Volts, 40 AMP with a capacity of 4,000 MA (you add the cells used in parallel to get total capacity.)

BUT...

Lastly, I would probably NOT use a 6S 2P as above for 40 AMPS. I would prefer a 6S 3P so that the cells are NOT pushed to their absolute limit. They could possibly over temp (catch fire! Very, very bad) or at least, have very short life spans.

NOTE TO SELF:

Add cells in series, add voltage, add cells in parallel, add AMP/HOURS!

Look out, very hot fuel!

Li-poly batteries need to be thought of as electric gasoline. Think about it...

We all know that gasoline is highly explosive and you would never even consider having an open container of gas in your living room, right? I sure hope so! And yet we do use gasoline in lots of models!

I have heard some pretty smart modelers put their Li-poly in a ammo box and then in a fireplace. Just in case. Point being - Li-Poly batteries need special handling as well and this must be understood.

First, you must always charge a li-poly battery with the correct Li-poly charger set correctly. If not, it will most likely catch on fire. I know, I have done it on purpose to test. It's like a flare, very hot and intense and very smokey.

Never, ever leave a battery alone while charging. Ever. They have been known to fail and some times, the battery itself can fail, confusing the charger into the wrong setting and again could easily cause a fire.