



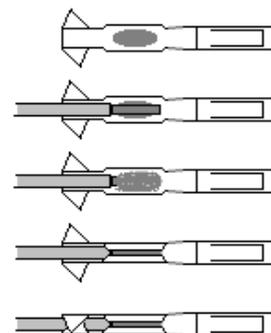
roughening them with emery paper. It is also possible to drop some adhesive from a fuse pistol on the diode, or combine these two methods. If the wing has a thick profile it is preferred to put two diodes there, one on the leading edge and the second on the trailing edge of the wing.

Installing the lights on an accomplished model is not trivial. It is easier to start with a new model. With models made of EPP it is possible to cut in the material two slots of approx. 2 mm depth and push a thick enameled wire into them, and once in every couple of centimeters drop adhesive on it. If working with thin enameled wires, it is important to avoid mutual contact because the enamel is not suitable for flexible joints, it could break or wear through but it is lighter than the stranded conductor. If the weight is important to you, you may combine enamel with the stranded conductor. Also decide in advance if you solder the cables directly to the unit contacts or if you use a detachable joint with connectors. The twisted pair gives the best result. Cabling is also necessary to design with respect to model dismantling. You can use extra serial connectors or switches, which can be made or ordered.

**Interference :** You have also to keep certain rules to prevent interference with receiver and antenna. When installing lights the length of wires inside a model will increase manytimes. The wires should not form surface loops. Both wires should go as close as possible to each other to do not produce interference. The twisted pair gives the best result. However, they should not run in parallel with the antenna. They could affect its sensitivity. Therefore we recommend a spatial separation of the lights circuit, the power circuit accumulator-regulator-engine and also the receiver's antenna.

At today's currents running through engines, an insufficiently shielded engine is a source of interference that radiates into a space of approx. 20cm of supply cables. If lights are connected to the same source, up to 2m of cables may be added. That is up to ten-fold growth of length of radiator that will not improve the situation in the model. Thus it can happen that an aircraft that used to fly without problems starts plucking after installation of lights and stops responding to control in certain stages of flight. After installation it is better to check the model's behavior on the ground first. If interference occurs, it is necessary to check the installation of the power part and it is suitable to connect a small anti-interference member to reduce the degree of penetration of interference in the light circuits. The best is suppressor. For big models a separate power supply accumulator for lights is recommended. During 10 minutes of fly light circuits burn only a little bit more than 1 % of capacity of a 700 mAh accumulator.

**Making the cabling:** Whether you use any pair-cable or enamel, it is necessary to prepare cables with a sufficient reserve. A few centimeters in excess can be hidden but just one missing centimeter will cause you trouble. **Important:** Before connecting the diodes remove the insulation from 5mm of the cable and tin the diode and the cable. This will shorten time needed for soldering. If you plane to put termo-shrinkable insulation tube over the connection, prepare 8mm-long pieces of insulation. They shall be pulled on the wire beforehand as far as possible from the intended soldered connection – if not, they could shrink in a wrong place. After soldering in both stems and cooling pull the insulation on the connection and heat it gently from all sides with the solder so that it would shrink (you need to try it). It is recommended to heat at a place behind the tip where the solder is clean. Thus the insulation will not be contaminated with remnants of tin and resin.



After fixing the diodes and checking the length of cables we must connect the connectors. They could be crimped without soldering but if you have the solder in hand and do not have the tools for crimping, I recommend soldering. Divide the couple of wires for about 20-25mm and remove the insulation of 4mm of wire and tin it. If you are not fast, the insulation will recede a little more. Shorten the un-insulated tinned wires to 2-3mm. Break off two sockets and gently clamp them paralelly in a clamp at a distance at which they will be in the connector. The included fork adaptor can be used for clamping as well. Ideally you fix the sockets and the wire on a surface area. Drop a little tin in the middle part of the socket, not too much. The thin tube tin is easier to dose. Put the wire in the farther socket and heat it so that the tin connects. Then repat it with the closer socket. See to it that the wire and the socket would be in line. If your hand slips, you can heat the wire again and when it gets released, fix it. Keep eye on the solder temperature, you might lose the insulation. Keep the same polarity with all the cables, it is aesthetical. If you e.g. solder the diodes' positive pole on the farther socket, the locks of all connectors will be oriented upwards.

Bend the borders of the channels round with flat pliers. Then bend the plates around the insulation and finally put the sockets in the connector so that the locks would lock on. If there is resistance, gently try to lift the lock on the connector with a tip. Not too much, otherwise it will stay open forever. Lean the tip at the edge of the socket and gently move it forward. You probably used too much tin or bent the borders too little.

**Have a nice flying.**

### Night Fly NF-2RC

Technical parameters :	min.	typ.	max.	Table 1	
Input Voltage :	5V	9V	14V	Dioda	Voltage
Consumption (unit):	15mA	17mA	20mA	Red	1,9V
Outputs Pos and Land:	19mA	20mA	23mA	Amber	2,2V
Flash (freq. 1 Hz) :		impulsions	66ms	White 23°	3,1V
Temperature :		0 - 70°C		White 19°	3,3V
Dimensions :		55 x 24 x 7mm		Green	3,4V
Weight :		8,0g			
Weight of diode :	0,15g	0,32g	( 3mm / 5mm)		

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