RB-Ftr-05
Tiny V2 6.5V to 36V, 1A ESC

New! These upgraded tinyESCs replace both versions of the old style controller. All the features of the expensive "w/ BEC" version at the price of the basic!

These are the smallest and lightest motor controllers currently manufactured for RC hobby robotics. They take up very little space but can handle more than enough motor current for small robots.

The tinyESC v2 includes a Battery Eliminator Circuit. If there is no 5V supply present on the robot, this will power the radio receiver from the main battery. *If 5V already exists, simply pull the red 5V pin from the connector.

- Battery Voltage: 6.5V - 36V
- Battery Eliminator Output Voltage: 5V
- Battery Eliminator Output Current: 100mA (can run other electronics like a receiver and other esc's, but not motors or servos. Current is derated for higer voltages - see graph: BEC Derating Graph)
- Continuous Current: 1.0A continuous
- Max Current: 2.8A peak
- Circuit board size: 1.27x1.27x0.41cm (0.5x0.5x0.16")
- Outer heatshrink size: 1.35x2.28x0.48cm (0.53x0.90x0.19") - calibration pins can be shortened to reduce length
- Weight with wires: 4.5grams (0.16oz)

Features:
- Bi-directional motor controller.
- Ultra-compact and lightweight.
- Undervoltage, overcurrent/temp protection.

New features:
- Internal BEC (battery eliminator circuit) provides 5V to receiver - no extra receiver battery required!
- Calibrate function allows precision driving.
- Status LEDs for both directions and calibration.

Calibration - The tinyESC comes pre-calibrated with defaults, but if you wish to change the limits or center position:
- Plug tinyESC into unpowered radio receiver
- Jumper the two tinyESC header pins (see image)
- Power up tinyESC
- Move transmitter stick to high and low limits

- Return transmitter stick to center
- Unplug the jumper

The center position is now “motor off” with full forward and full reverse speeds at the upper and lower limits. You may calibrate multiple tinyESC’s at once (as in channel mixing). To revert to default calibration, do the above steps without moving the transmitter stick at all.