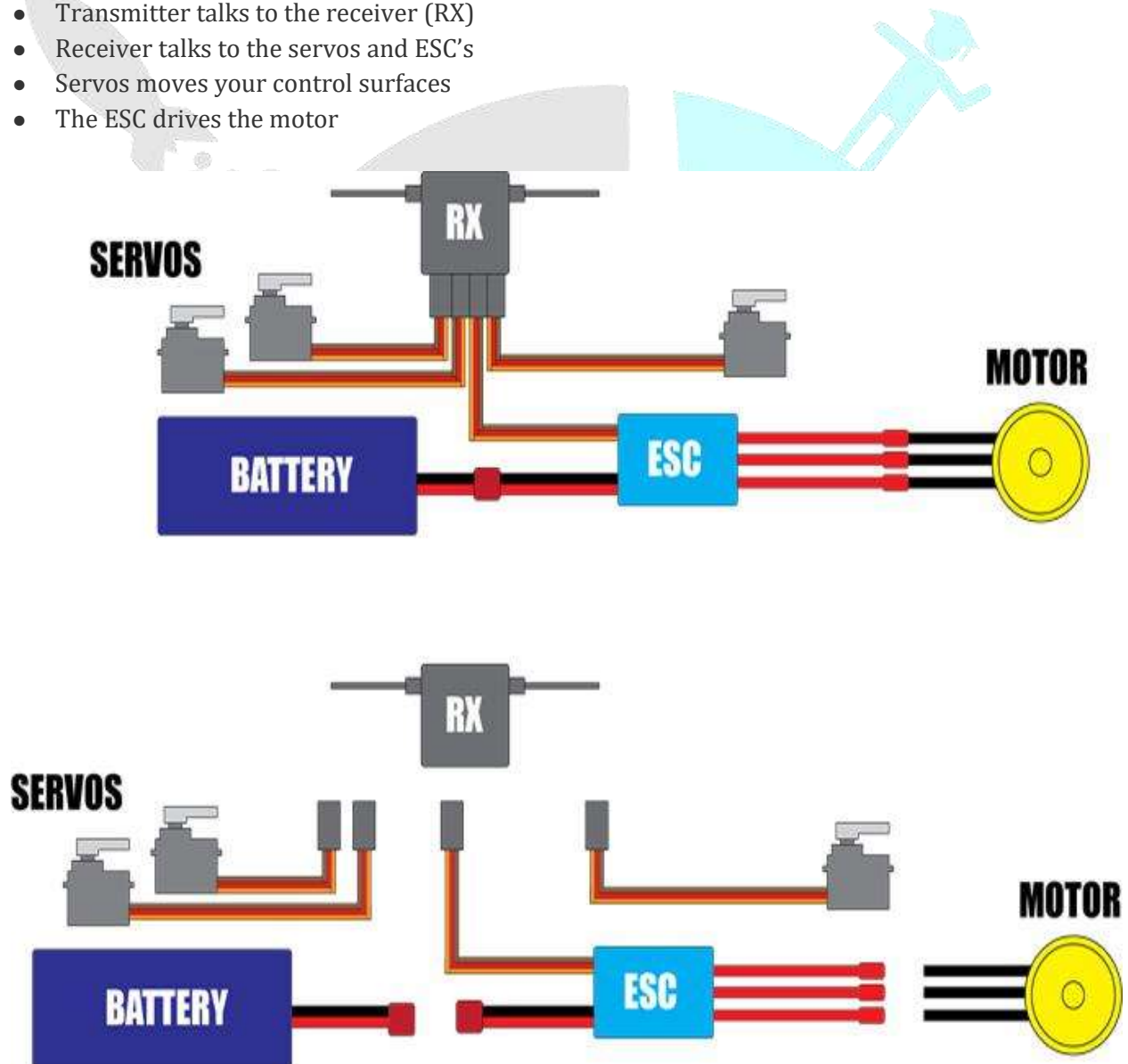


R/C Control System

Communication link:

- You talk to the transmitter (TX)
- Transmitter talks to the receiver (RX)
- Receiver talks to the servos and ESC's
- Servos move your control surfaces
- The ESC drives the motor



Radio Control Transmitter (TX)

- The transmitter uses radio signals to **remotely control** the aircraft/ hoverpod.
- The control sticks (gimbals) or switches on the transmitter are each assigned to a channel.

- The number of channels are how many functions or features can be used to control things on the aircraft.
- Different brand transmitters have different encryption and channel assignments. Usually they are not cross compatible.

Radio Control Receiver (RX)

- Receives the encoded radio signal from the TX and converts it to instructions for each component connected to the receiver.
- Each channel can control a separate function such as a servo, speed controller, lights, landing gear, etc.



Servos

- Servos come in many different sizes and shapes, but they have a common purpose: to move control surfaces (180 degree).
- Servos are usually classified by weight.
- 9 gram servos are used in most.
- Servos connect directly to the receiver (RX).



Electronic Speed Control (ESC)

- The ESC controls the speed of the motor as commanded by the receiver (RX).
- The main battery plugs into the ESC.
- Most ESCs have a built in BEC (Battery Elimination Circuit) that provides power to the receiver (RX) and servos.



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Contact :

MOHIT DHARIWAL +919933992777

AYUSH KANWAR +918768702045

