



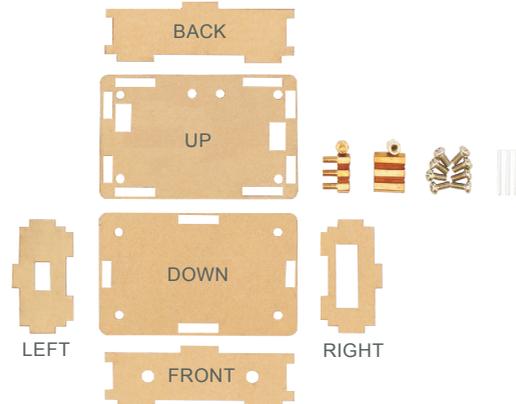
Parameters:

Input voltage range: DC 5-36V (LED can display correct value only when input voltage higher than 6.5V.)
 Output voltage range: 1.25-32V
 Output current: 5A Max (please use it within 4.5A)
 Output power: 75W Max
 Operating temperature: -40 to +85 °C
 Operating frequency: 180KHz
 Conversion efficiency : up to 96%
 Short circuit protection: Yes
 Over temperature protection: Yes
 Input reverse polarity protection: No
 Installation: 4pcs 3mm screws

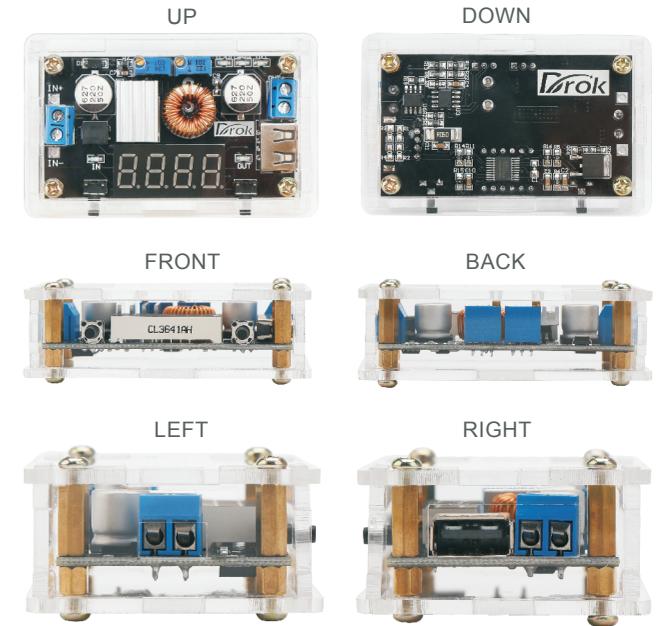
Note:

- If input voltage is below 6.5V, please measure the output with a voltmeter to adjust output voltage.
- The input voltage should at least 1.5V higher than the output voltage.
- Out voltage can be continuously adjustable, default output 17V.
- Please use the module within 4.5A
- Please use the module within 50W. If the pressure difference is large, please decrease power.
- If over temperature, it will automatically shut off the output.
- If needs reverse polarity protection at the input terminal, please in input string into high current diode.

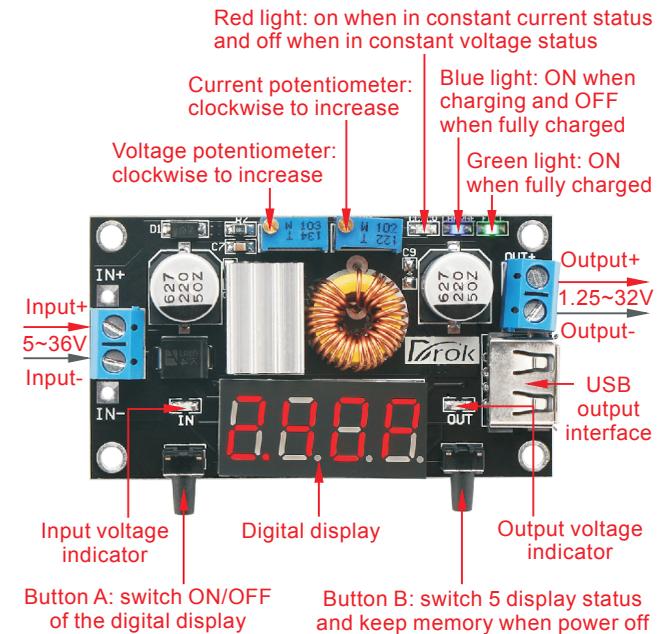
Case Installation Instructions:



Installed case:



Board Instructions:



Application:

Used as a step-down module with over-current protection

- **Adjust output voltage**

Press the button B to adjust the digital display to the interface of output voltage, and adjust the "voltage potentiometer" to get the desired voltage value;

- **Set over-current protection value**

Adjust the digital display to the interface of output current, directly connect the output terminal of the module (a thick conductor is OK). At this time, adjust the "current potentiometer" to make the current value of the digital display reach the preset over-current protection value; (For example, the current value of the on-board ammeter is 4A, then the maximum current of the module is limited to 4A, and the red indicator will be ON when the current reaches 4A.)

- **Connect the load and work.**

Used as battery charger

Attention: Modules without constant current function can not be used to recharge batteries. Because the voltage difference between the exhausted batteries and chargers is quite large, the battery will be damaged. Therefore, constant current charging should be used for batteries at the beginning, and the constant voltage charging mode should be switched automatically when charging to a certain extent.

- **Confirm floating volt and battery amp**

Confirm the floating charge voltage and current of the battery; (If the lithium battery parameters are 3.7V/2200mAh, then the floating charge voltage is 4.2V, and the maximum charge current is 1C, or 2200mA).

- **Adjust voltage**

Under no-load condition, the digital display of the module is adjusted to the interface of output voltage, and the "voltage potentiometer" is adjusted to make the output voltage reach the floating charge voltage.

- **Set output current**

Adjust the digital display to the interface of output current, and directly connect the output terminal of the module(thick conductor). At this time, adjust the "current potentiometer" to make the current value on the digital meter reach the preset charging current value.

- **Charge Indicator**

Charging switching indicator current is 0.1 times of charging current in the factory by default; (The current of the battery is gradually decreased in the process of charging, gradually changing from constant current charging to constant voltage charging, if the charging current is set to 1A, then when the charging current is less than 0.1A, the blue indicator is off and the green indicator is on, then the battery is charged.

- **Connect the battery and charge it.**

(Steps 1, 2, 3 and 4 : the input terminal connect power supply, and the output terminal with no-load)

Used as a constant current drive module of LED

- **Confirm amp and volt**

Confirm the operating current and max operating voltage of the LED you need to drive.

- **Set output voltage**

Under no-load condition, the digital display is adjusted to the interface of output voltage, and the "voltage potentiometer" is adjusted to make the output voltage reach the preset operating voltage of LED.

- **Set output current**

The digital display is adjusted to the interface of output current, and the output terminal of the module is directly short connected(thick conductor). At this time, the "current potentiometer" is adjusted to make the current value on the digital display reach the preset operating current of LED.

- **Connect the LED and test.**

(Steps 1, 2 and 3: input terminal connect power supply, output terminal with no-load)

Note:

- Do not share the input ground and output ground of the module, otherwise it will cause the current sampling resistor of the module to bypass, which will make the module unable to adjust the output current, and the module will be easy to burn when it is connected to a load.
- The output voltage is set to be 17V by default. If the output voltage cannot be adjusted, please rotate the CV potentiometer for 20 laps or more, and then the voltage can be adjusted normally.
- If the module can not be adjusted, the output voltage is always equal to the input voltage. When you encounter this problem, please counterclockwise rotation of the potentiometer 10 laps or more, then you can adjust the output voltage. Because the factory default output voltage is 17V.
- Module output terminal string has a current sampling resistor, there will be 0-0.2V voltage drop after connected to the load, it is a normal phenomenon.
- If its output is larger than 3A/35W, please enhance heat dissipation!
- This DC converter is single output, the output voltage of the USB port is the same as the output voltage of the module, if your load is USB device, please make sure the module's output voltage is set at 5V.

On-board Voltage and Current Meter Calibration Method:

- **Enter volt/amp calibration mode**

When the on-board digital meter displays the output voltage, the voltage meter and the output voltage indicator "OUT" flicker synchronously after 2 seconds of pressing the button B, and then enter the output voltage calibration mode. Similarly, when the voltage meter displays the input voltage, the voltage meter and the input voltage indicator "IN" flicker synchronously after 2 seconds of pressing the button B, and then enter the input voltage calibration mode. When the meter shows the output current, press the button B for 2 seconds, then release, and the ammeter flickers, then enter the output current calibration mode.

- **Adjust the value**

Click the button B lightly, the voltage (current) rises by one unit, touch the button A lightly, and the voltage (current) decreases by one unit. Because the voltage value of a unit is less than 0.1V, you need to press continuously for 1-5 times to see that the voltmeter has changed by 0.1V. The specific continuous button depends on the voltage value currently displayed. The higher the current display voltage, the fewer times the voltmeter is pressed.

- **Exit calibration mode**

After the voltage (current) adjustment is completed, press the button B for 2 seconds and release it. At this time, the calibration mode can be withdrawn, and all parameters can be automatically saved if power lost.

Note: This function is used to calibrate the display accuracy of voltage and current, not to adjust the output voltage and current value. Only need to calibrate once to get accurate values in the whole range.

Recommend Product: Buck Boost Converter with LCD Display



NO RISK. 30 Days Money Back Guarantee.

