



Bms 4s 12v 40a

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Dongguan Daly Electronics Co., Ltd. was established in 2015, integrating R & D, production and sales, and specializing in the production of lithium battery protective boards, such as LiFePO₄ BMS, NMC BMS, LTO BMS, which can be used to energy storage, electric vehicles, electric tools, electric wheelchairs, AGVs, and forklifts, etc. The specifications of Daly BMS are 3S - 32S, 12v-120v, and 5A-500A. Smart BMS, BT, UART, RS511, can, LCD and GPS are very popular in Europe, Asia and North America. If you need a customized BMS or bulk order, please feel free to contact us!

To calculate the overall star rating and percentage breakdown by star, we don't use a simple average. Instead, our system considers things like how recent a review is and if the reviewer bought the item on Amazon. It also analyzed reviews to verify trustworthiness.

Dongguan DALY Electronics Co., Ltd. is a focus on BMS R & D design, processing and manufacturing, sales promotion and after-sales service in one of the national high-tech enterprises; DALY BMS has passed ISO9001 quality management system, EU CE, EU ROHSFCC, PSE and other certifications, sold to India, Russia, the United States, Germany, Japan, Turkey and other more than 100 countries or regions supports bulk orders and customized products.

4S BMS with 5PIN cable
Note: The default sampling cable for 4-string protection board configuration is 5PIN.
1. Mark the black cable as B0.
2. The first red cable next to the black cable is marked as B1.... (and so on, marked sequentially)
5. Until the last red cable, marked as B4.

1. The B0 of the cable is soldered to the B0 position of the battery.
2. The cable B1 is soldered to the B1 position of the battery.... (and so on, welding in sequence)
5. The cable B4 is soldered to the B4 position of the battery.

1. Measure whether the voltage of the cable B0 to B1 is equal to the voltage of the battery pack B0 to B1. If it is equal, it proves that the voltage collection is correct. If not, it proves that the collection line is weakly welded, and the cable needs to be re-welded. By analogy, measure whether the voltages of other strings are collected correctly

2. The voltage difference of each string should not exceed 1V. If it exceeds 1V, it means that there is a problem with the wiring, and you need to repeat the previous step for detection.

! Always make sure the correct voltage is detected before plugging in the protection board! Adjust the multimeter to the internal resistance level and measure the internal resistance between B- and P-. If the internal resistance is connected, it proves that the protection board is good. Note: You can judge the conduction by looking at the internal resistance value. The internal resistance value is 00, which means

conduction. Due to the error of the multimeter, generally, less than 10mO means conduction; you can also adjust the multimeter to the buzzer. A beeping sound can be heard.

After ensuring that the protection board is normal, solder the blue B- wire on the protection board to the total negative B- of the battery pack. The P-line on the protection board is soldered to the negative pole of charge and discharge.

Note: The charging port and discharge port of the split protection board are separated, and the extra C-line (usually indicated by yellow) needs to be connected to the negative pole of the charger; the P-line is connected to the negative pole of the discharge.

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