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How to connect led strip light remote

How to connect led strip light kit with remote control. How to connect led strip to controller. How to pair remote to led strip. How to connect monster led light strip to remote.

Image not available Course: To view this video Download Flash Player LED Bulbs have become a quick and efficient response to provide accent lighting around your home. A relatively low cost option is low voltage, 12 volts LED lighting strip. These discreet strips are sometimes called LED belt lights or flexible LED strips, referring to the facility to which they are formed at any surface to provide a smooth and smooth accent light. Their low power input 12VDC makes them work at an efficient rate, while 5050 LEDs keep it fresh and safe to work in tight spaces. All these factors in what makes 12V LED strips so large for lighting under wardrobe, accent lighting, library lighting, task lighting, bay lighting and much more. Since they are 12VDC powered they are also popular in car and boat applications. During this post we will pass through how to make sure you are feeding the correctly LED strips and different wiring modes the strips to do for the best LED lighting set. The bases of 12V flexible LED strips their name says everything, these strips have a flexible linear base that contains 5050 LEDs on it. 5050 is only the size / type of LED. This is a common dimension for LED striped lights, they are large and bright but still work fresh. 3528 is another type of common LED used in the LED strips, I would avoid these as they are much smaller and dimmer. Every bigger than 5050 and lighting becomes much more expensive, and it works much hotter, bringing warming and temperature control in the mix. These Flex LED strips are available in natural white colors: 3000K (warm-white), 4000k (neutral-white) and 6500k (cool-white). The color LED strips are also available in red, yellow, green, blue and RGB (color change). For more information on the bases of 12V Flex strips, check here. Those choosing white LED strips have a choice between two different densities. The density is only the amount of LEDs at a distance along the strip. The standard density strips have 30 LEDs / meter (150 per coil) that give about 540 lumens per meter. The high density strip doubles that with 60 led / meter (300 per coil) and donate 1080 lumens per meter! Those looking for the brighter light that can get for task lighting should definitely go with high density as they are significantly brighter. The accent lighting typically only needs a soft glow, however, which is where the standard density could be used as they are lower price and will not be too oppressed. Note that the high density strips will turn on to a higher power, but we will go to power below. 12V LED strips are in rollers of 16.4 feet (5m). Here in Ledsupply we offer smaller lengths of 3, 6, 9 and 12 feet. The strips can be easily cut up to sizes as there are cutting signs together with welds every 4 inches for standard density and every 2 inches for high density. Here is an easy passage of how to cut custom lengths and add connectors to connect the strips together. The flexible strips read easily as they are with adhesive tape that will stick to your surface, flat or rounded, are also covered in a silicone coating to protect from water, the use of 12 volts led the light strips will reduce the setting time and the total cost of the project, probably the two biggest problems that people enter into is (1) not knowing what size power supply to buy or (2) how to connect multiple strips, together or return to the same power source. below we will immerse you in some good practices to feed the led strips, for these strips a constant 12vdc input is required, the only other thing you need to know in terms of looking for a power supply for the led strips is the wattage, the specifications below lists the wattage for standard and high density lights, this will help you easily find the wattage of your system and then select the appropriate power supply. length (length) ft (meters) 30 led/m wattage60 led/m Wattage10.30482.44.820.60964.89.630.91447.214.461.828812.1520.892.743222.0533.6123.657622.0533.616.4 (nastrates) 52740 power calculation, example #1 So imagine you have a length of about 20 feet that you need to cover in a solid solution with standard density strips, this would have been achieved by using a full reel and adding on 4 extra feet with a no gapatic connector. oando the table above we can find this. wattage = full roll wattage (standard) + a 3ft. wattage + 1ft. wattage wattage = 27 watts + a 7.2 + 2.4 wattage = 36.6 watts you usually want to give a little pillow between the wattage and the nominal wattage of the power, with this application you should find a 12V power supply capable of at least 40 watts, calculation of wattage, example #2: a we take for example you want to perform 18 feet of high density led strips for another application, wattage = whole coil (high density) a x a 2ft. wattage = a 40 + 9.6 wattage = 49.6 watts for this stickirel application at least a 50 watt power supply, remember that we want to give the offer a little bit of a lock so be surer to choose a 60 watt power supply, led power options the first option would be to go with a plug-in power brick, wall warts or desktop power supplies fit directly into the wall socket and turn off line voltage up to 12vdc for strips, this is useful for smaller applications or at points where you have a hidden outlet that is out of hand, it certainly makes the wiring easier while connecting and you do not need to connect the wires directly to the main lines. This leads us to our second option, a wired power that connects straight lines to 120vac and then emits the safe, low dc tension to the strips, these supply supplies are usually more discreet and can be much easier to hide within the walls or wherever necessary. Also the supply of the open frame in cage is generally in this category and are very useful with their screw terminal doors for easy connections and more doors. This is definitely a more professional aspect of by entering directly into a wall, but it will require you to have main lines readily available from your lights. Connecting the feed strips is quite simple, it only changes depending on the power source and so on. For those who go with a plug in power, the output connection is usually a male male 2.1mm. Fortunately, the striped coils are equipped with a 2,1 mm female connector to create a seamless connection, if you have a lower length you can use the screw terminal connectors below. With wired power supplies it's a bit different as they have cables that break off, without direct plugs. If your strip has a 2,1 mm female connector, it could be easier to connect a screw terminal connector (2,1 male) to the power supply output cables so that you can make an audio connection. You also have the ability to cut the connector from your strip and simply make connections from wire to wire using dice to weld or wire. How to connect multiple strips to a single power source Connect multiple strips to a single source creates a loop in the project since there is usually only one connection to the power source. The open frame feeders in cages are fantastic for using multiple strips as they have two channels with terminal doors where multiple strips can enter each. If you need to go with a plug-in style, then I would suggest running both strip connections in a LED Strip Splitter which will then seamlessly connect into the male plug of the power brick. The Strip LED splitter cables are available up to 4 outputs so you can have 4 seamless working strips from a power connection! During the wiring of the strips, you will only need to create solid connections between all wires of the strips to the output wires of the power supply. This can be done with dice or wiring of all strips to a common positive and negative wire so that you can connect one to one with wired power. The fall of tension and how to avoid it A very important consideration that is often overlooked with these flexible strips is the effect of the fall of tension. In DC circuits, tension gradually decreases as it passes through the wires (or LED strip). Simply put, with each wire foot, the available tension for each foot descends along the length of the wire. This will make sure that the standard density strips want to go longer than 32 feet and high density strips want to go longer than a whole coil (16.4 feet). If you go beyond these lengths, the strips will resent and will not work properly, so you can not concatenate strips longer than 32 per density and 16.4 for high density. To avoid the voltage drop you want to divide long series of LED strips into shorter lengths. Shorter lengths can then be connected in parallel by the power supply. There are a couple of different ways you can make this happen, let's take a look at the different wiring configurations below. Wiring #1: Running multiple parallel runs of light stripes You want to install a 60-foot continuous run of LED strips a bar for accent lighting. As the longer operation you can do is 32 feet, you will have to divide it into at least 2 lengths. In order to make two equal parts, you should perform two strips at 30 feet each. Run the first strip directly from the energy source. Run a parallel series of wires to the point where the first strip ends to feed the second strip with power. This is a great approach if you can somehow put the energy source in the middle of a long length of strips that you need to perform. This reduces the extra wire lengths, since you can split it in half and turn both strips in opposite directions directly from the source. Sometimes, instead of running long wire lengths and dividing the wires from the power supply, customers choose to use separate power supplies in different areas. This works great if you can provide energy in specific places you would need them, but this is the difficult part. Useful parts for connecting LED strips to the power supply This should do you well on the good road to set the LED strip lights with the right wiring and power setting. As always we wanted to leave you with some useful parts that will really make the link strips much easier. LED Strip Splitters: These LED Y-Connectors make sure you can connect a power source and connect multiple LEDs away with a simple plug in connection. They are available in RGB and single color options and available in two, three and four outputs. Screw terminal connectors: These small connectors are very useful when you need to make solid connections between two sets of wires. Only on one male and female side, screw your wire links for both and connect with ease. It also works when you need to switch from cables to a 2.1 or 2.5mm plug of some kind. EZ Clip LED Strip Connectors: These connectors snap right on the end of you strips where you cut them. There are strip-to-strip or strip-to-wire options. This makes it easy to connect LED strips or add blanks inside the installation without having to weld. Old Fashioned Way: Break the welding iron and wire and make those connections the way we do here. Here.

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