RGB standards

Most of the mainboard manufacturers (ASUS, MSI, Gigaybte, ASRock) use two differnt standards:
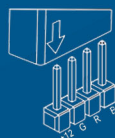
4 Pin 12VGRB Header
(5050, RGB Header)
LED lighting is identical, all LEDs change color or blink simultaneously

3 Pin 5V ARGB Header
(WS2812B, ARGB Header)
Each single LED is addressable, lots of different effects are possible

Using software of motherboard manufacturers, you can change lighting effects. The amount of headers as well as the standard used vary depending on the motherboard. There are motherboards with only one 4 pin header or with multiple headers and both standards. Gigabyte offers beyond that a 5 pin header which addresses a white LED in addition. In the accessories market there are lots of manufacturer-specific solutions. Important: Don't mix 4 pin RGB and 3 pin ARGB products with each other. Don't connect a 3 pin 5V ARGB fan to the 12VGRB header (and vice versa). The 12V and 5V of the two connectors are always marked with an arrow. It is important to pay attention to the correct wiring: Arrow on arrow or arrow on 12V or arrow on 5V.

Remote control of lighting effects

If you have no motherboard with the 4 pin or 3 pin headers or if you don't want to control the lighting with software of your motherboard manufacturer, you can also use our products by remote control if it is provided in the delivery. You need to install the included receiver according to the installation guide and connect the fans to it. You can then use the remote control to control the lighting.

RGB splitter

You can use several Alpenföhn® or RGB products with the RGB splitter cable to attach them to the foreseen header. RGB lighting effects will be identical on every single product attached to the splitter cable.

Avoid overloading the connections

The different RGB headers as well as RGB receivers can only provide limited power. Usually you'll find more information about the possible amount of power which can be delivered by your mainboard or device in the manual of the motherboard or on the manufacturer website. An overload of one RGB headers must be be avoided since an overload can destroy the header or the motherboard. The maximum required current for the LED lighting of a product is usually indicated separately and can often not be found on the product itself. The required current specification usually found on fan labels describes normally the requirement of the engine and not of the LEDs. If you're uncertain or if information is missing, please contact the manufacturer directly.

www.alpenfoehn.de