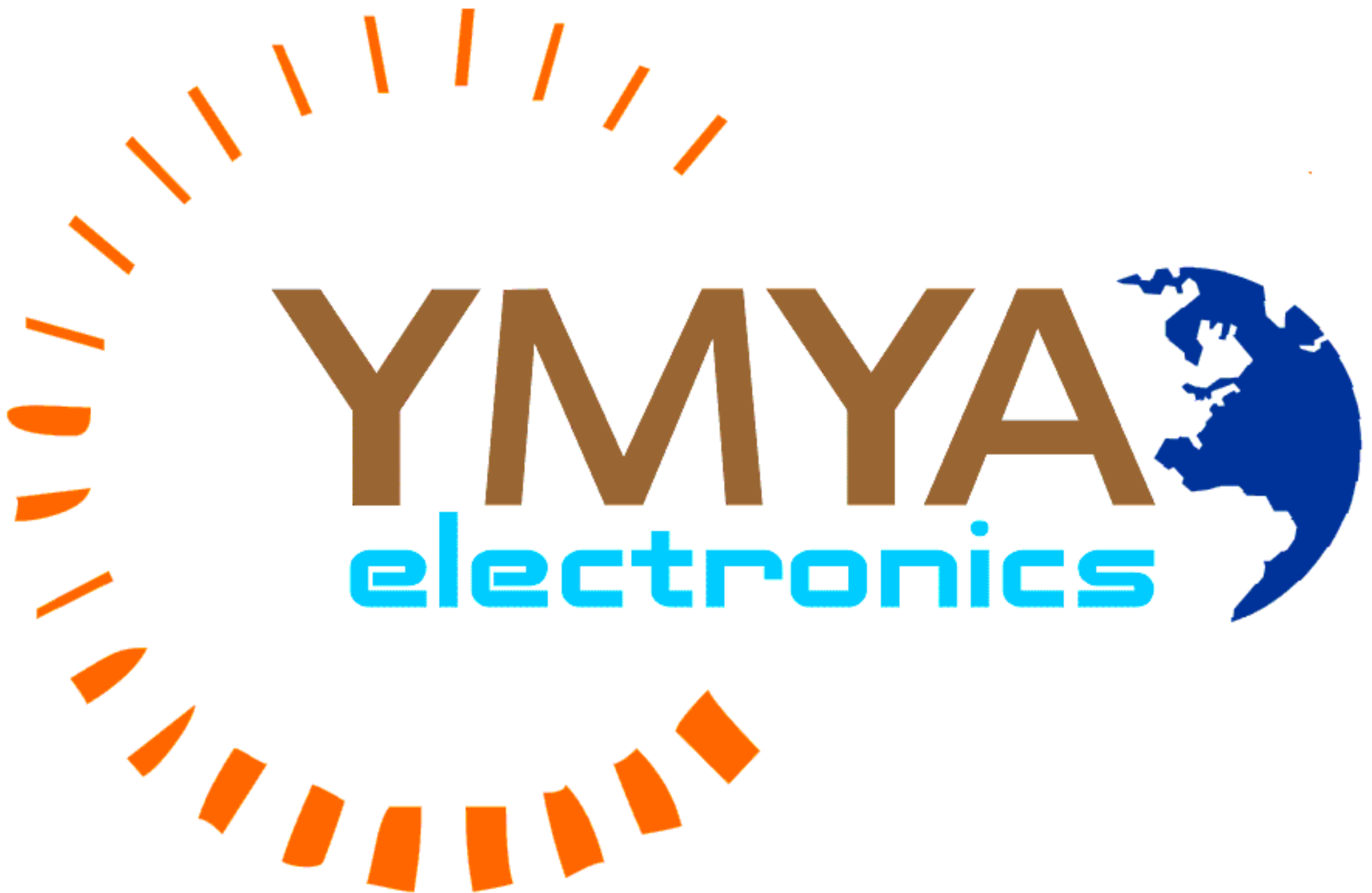
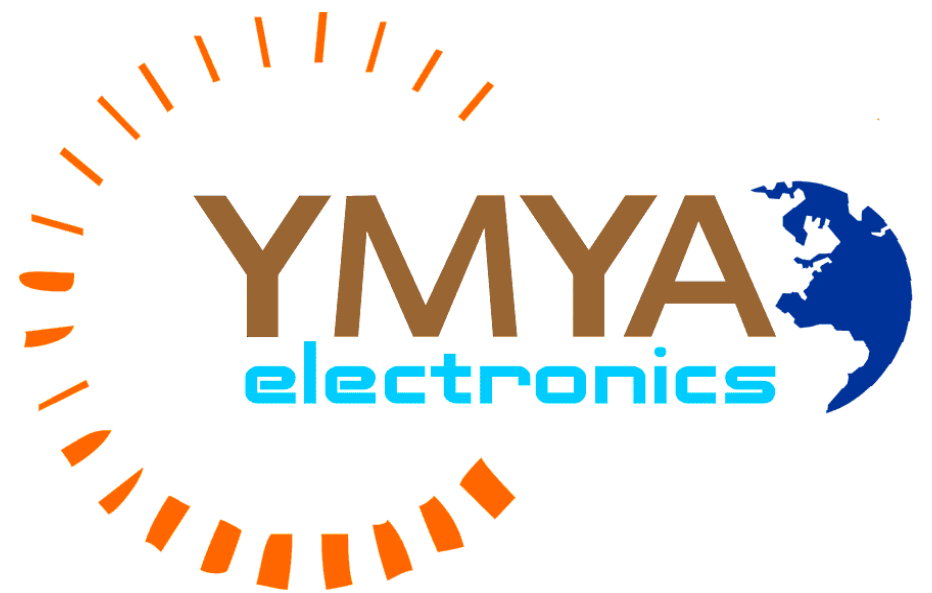


Author : **IZHAR FAREED**

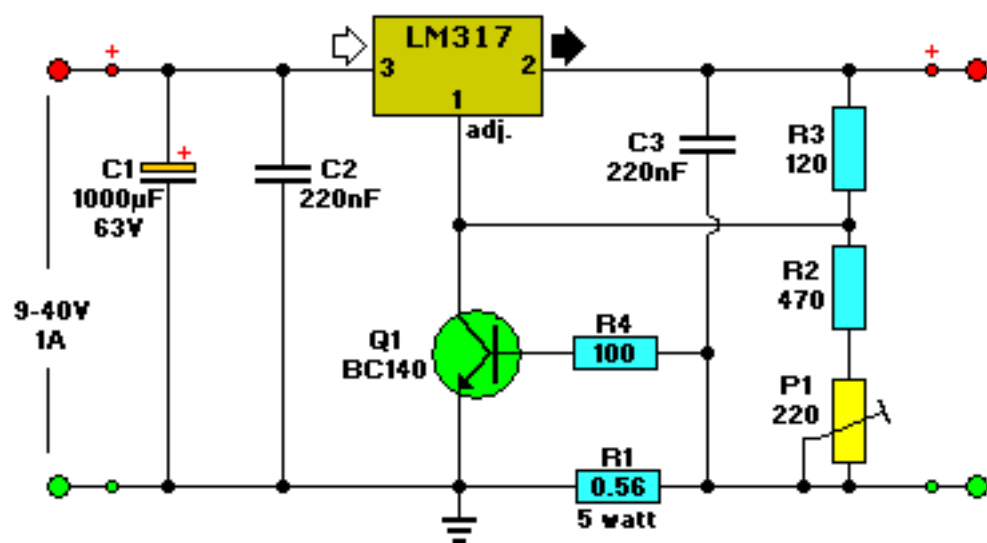


...: LEAD-ACID BATTERY CHARGER #2 ...:

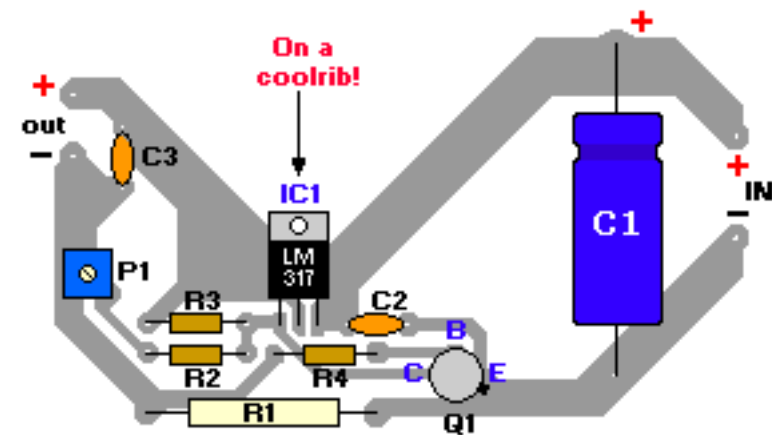
Author : *IZHAR FAREED*



...: CIRCUIT DIAGRAM ...:



...: PARTS LAYOUT ...:



...: DESCRIPTION and PARTS LIST ...:

...: PCB LAYOUT ...:

Parts List:

R1 = 0.56 Ohm, 5W, WW	C1 = 1000uF/63V	Q1 = BC140
R2 = 470 Ohm	C2 = 220nF	Q2 = LM317,
Adj. Volt Reg.	C3 = 220nF	(On
R3 = 120 Ohm		
large coolrib!)		
R4 = 100 Ohm		
P1 = 220 Ohm		

Description:

The above pictured schematic diagram is just a standard constant current model with a added current limiter, consisting of Q1, R1, and R4. The moment too much current is flowing biases Q1 and drops the output voltage. The output voltage is: $1.2 \times (P1+R2+R3)/R3$ volt. Current limiting kicks in when the current is about $0.6/R1$ amp. For a 6-volt battery which requires fast-charging, the charge voltage is $3 \times 2.45 = 7.35$ V. (3 cells at 2.45v per cell). So the total value for R2 + P1 is then about 585 ohm. For a 12 V battery the value for R2 + P1 is then about 1290 ohm. For this powersupply to work efficiently, the input voltage has to be a minimum of 3V higher than the output voltage. P1 is a standard trimmer potentiometer of sufficient watt for your application. The LM317 *must* be cooled on a sufficient (large) coolrib. Q1 (BC140) can be replaced with a NTE128 or the older ECG128 (same company). Except as a charger, this circuit can also be used as a regular power supply.

