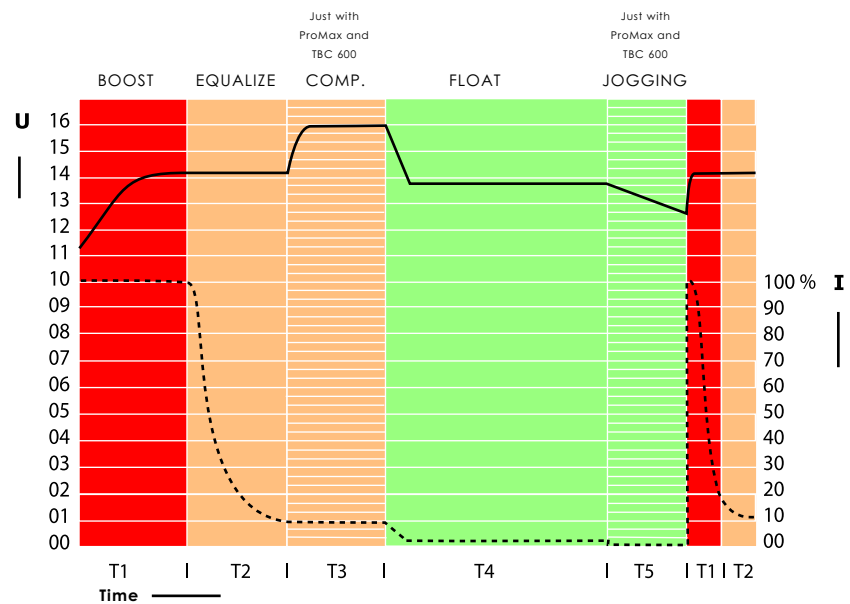


## IUoUoe charge characteristics

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This charging characteristic is almost the same as the IUoUoe charging characteristic, except that the switch from charging to float charging is not based on the time but on a percentage of the charging current. The charger starts in the boost charging phase with the maximum charging current until the set gas voltage is reached. The charger maintains the battery at this voltage (equalize) and the charging current continues to decrease as the battery becomes fuller. The switchover to the next charging phase takes place at a set percentage of the maximum charging current.

- Following charging characteristic for the IC Twin

In the IC Twin this is 25%, after which the motorbike charger switches over to float charging. During float charging in the IC Twin, the required charging current is monitored carefully and if the battery requires 50% of the maximum charging current, the charger will switch back to the boost charging phase.

- Following charging characteristic for the ProMax 100 and TBC 600

In these chargers this is 10% or 25% depending on which setting is chosen. After this value is reached, the battery charger switches over to the compensation charging phase. The battery charger maintains the charging current at this value for a set time whereby the battery voltage may increase to 16V. During this compensation charging phase any sulphates which may be on the plates will be broken down. This phase lasts 4 hours at most. After the compensation charging phase, the charger switches over to a maintenance charging phase. During this maintenance charging phase, both the charging current and the charging voltage are monitored continuously. In this phase the charger can still deliver its maximum charging current without the charger reverting to the boost charging phase. This means that the charger can supply any users which may be connected. If the battery voltage drops to 12.65V, the charger automatically switches back to the boost charging phase. If, during the float charge phase, the charging current remains under 10% for a period of 24 hours, then the charger will switch over to the "jogging" phase. In this phase, the charger is in the standby mode until the battery voltage reaches 12.65 V. At this point, the charger switches back to the main charging phase and cycles through the charging program again. This function has been built in to prevent the battery from becoming 'lazy'. On these chargers the '14 hours limit' can also be chosen by means of a dip-switch. In this case, the charger times the total duration of the boost charging phase and the equalize-charging phase together. If this is longer than 14 hours, the charger switches in its protection. This is a useful feature for preventing a faulty battery being charged.

