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Pure Sine Wave



Figure. A



Figure. B



Figure. C



Figure. D

คุณสมบัติ

สภาวะการทำงาน

: เลือกได้ 2 แบบ คือ

- จ่ายแสงสว่างฉุกเฉินเฉพาะช่วงเวลาไฟ AC Line ดับ หรือ
- จ่ายแสงสว่างต่อเนื่องตลอดช่วงเวลาขณะที่มีไฟ AC Line มา และไฟ AC Line ดับ

แรงดันไฟเข้าเครื่อง

: AC 220 โวลท์ 50 เฮิรท์ซ. ±10%, 1 เฟส

แรงดันไฟออกเครื่อง

: AC 220 โวลท์ 50 เฮิรท์ซ. ±10%, 1 เฟส (Pure Sine Wave)

หลอดไฟ

: จ่ายหลอด LED หลอดไส้ชนิดฮาโลเจน (Halogen) หลอดฟลูออเรสเซนต์ หรือคอมแพคฟลูออเรสเซนต์ ใช้ได้ทั้ง

แบตเตอรี่

: ชนิดแบตเตอรี่แห้ง ไม่ต้องเติมน้ำกลั่นตลอดอายุการใช้งาน

ระบบชาร์จ

: ควบคุมการชาร์จด้วยระบบ Automatic solid state system และระบบชาร์จแบบแรงดันคงที่ (Constant Voltage Charge) ที่มีความแม่นยำ และมีประสิทธิภาพ

ระยะเวลาชาร์จ

: 12-15 ชั่วโมง

ระบบป้องกัน

: วงจรป้องกันการชาร์จแบตเตอรี่เกิน (High Voltage Cut-Off) ที่เป็นสาเหตุทำให้แบตเตอรี่บวม

: วงจรป้องกันการใช้แบตเตอรี่จนหมดประจุ (Low Voltage Cut-Off) ทำให้อายุแบตเตอรี่ยาวนานขึ้น

: ฟิลล์ AC ป้องกันการลัดวงจรด้านแรงดันไฟเข้าเครื่อง

: ฟิลล์ DC ป้องกันการลัดวงจรด้านระบบวงจรชาร์จและจ่ายโหลด

: AC input breaker เบรกเกอร์ป้องกันทางด้านแรงดันไฟเข้าเครื่อง

: AC output breaker เบรกเกอร์ป้องกันทางด้านแรงดันไฟออกเครื่อง

ตัวถัง

: ผลิตจากแผ่นเหล็ก Electro-Galvanized ทนทาน 1.0 มิลลิเมตร พื้นเคลือบด้วยระบบ Epoxy Powder Coated and Stove Enamel ป้องกันการเกิดสนิมของโลหะได้เป็นอย่างดี

อุปกรณ์เพิ่มเติม

: LCD Panel แสดงระดับแรงดันไฟเข้าเครื่องและแรงดันไฟออก

: สวิตช์ เปิด/ปิด ดวงโคมที่ตัวเครื่อง

การติดตั้ง

: ติดตั้งบนพื้น Figure B, C, D / แบบแขวน Figure A

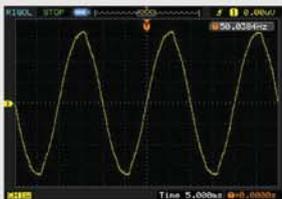
การรับประกัน

: รับประกันสินค้าพร้อมแบตเตอรี่ 2 ปี

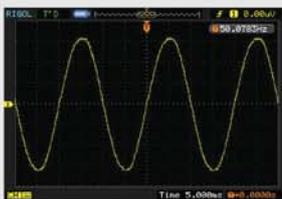
Specification

Mode of operation	: Non-Maintained / Maintained
Main supply	: C 220 Volt, 50 Hz, ±10% Single Phase.
For Lamp	: Lamp AC 220 Volt, 50 Hz, ±10% Pure Sine Wave.
Battery	: Sealed lead acid battery : ISO 9001, ISO 14001 and UL certified.
Charger	: Solid state system automatic battery charger. : Constant voltage charging system.
Charging time	: 12-15 Hours.
Construction	: Electro-Galvanized steel sheet 1 mm. with epoxy powder and stove enamel coated anti-rust corrosion proof.
Safety features	: Automatic High-low voltage cut-off. : AC input breaker – preventing AC Line 220 Volt short circuit and overload. : AC output breaker – preventing AC output 220 Volt short circuit.
Accessory	: AC indicator for AC Line 220 Volt. : Charge indicator for charge battery : Backup indicator for inverter backup : Fail indicator for overload system : LCD panel : Switch on/off for control load

HP Series (Output 220 VAC - Pure sine wave)



AC Line Sine Wave



HP Pure Sine

MODEL	FOR LAMP (Max. Load)			BATTERY	DIMENSION L x W x H (cm.)	DURATION (Hrs.-Mins.)	WEIGHT (kgs.)	FIGURE
	Flament	Electronic Ballast	Magnetic Ballast					
HP 30	30W.	30W.	15W.	12V. 9Ah.x 1 : 12V9Ah.	49 x 15.5 x 25	2.00	10	A
HP 70	70W.	70W.	35W.	12V. 18Ah.x 1 : 12V 18Ah.				
HP 100	100W.	100W.	50W.	12V. 22Ah.x 1 : 12V 22Ah.	40 x 40 x 57	2.00	47	B
HP 200	200W.	200W.	108W.	12V. 28Ah.x 2 : 24V 28Ah.				
HP 400	400W.	400W.	180W.	12V. 55Ah.x 2 : 24V 55Ah.				
HP 500	500W.	500W.	250W.	12V. 65Ah.x 2 : 24V 65Ah.				
HP 700	700W.	700W.	360W.	12V. 80Ah.x 2 : 24V 80Ah.	40 x 60 x 100	2.00	160	C
HP 1000	1000W.	1000W.	540W.	12V. 65Ah.x 4 : 48V 65Ah.				
HP 1500	1500W.	1500W.	720W.	12V. 100Ah.x 4 : 48V 100Ah.				
HP 2000	2000W.	2000W.	1080W.	12V. 120Ah.x 4 : 48V 120Ah.	50 x 65 x 165	2.00	225	D
HP 3000	3000W.	3000W.	1440W.	12V. 180Ah.x 4 : 48V 180Ah.				
HP 3700	3700W.	3700W.	1800W.	12V. 120Ah.x 8 : 96V 120Ah.				
HP 4500	4500W.	4500W.	2150W.	12V. 134Ah.x 8 : 96V 134Ah.				



Emergency Kit

Battery Pack



คุณสมบัติ

- ผลิตภัณฑ์ : ชุดอุปกรณ์ควบคุมไฟฟ้าแสงสว่างฉุกเฉินพร้อมโคมไฟชนิดแอลอีดี
- แรงดันไฟเข้าเครื่อง : 220 VAC ±10% 50 Hz 1 phase.
- ระบบวงจรควบคุม : Automatic solid state system
- ระบบการชาร์จ : แบบแรงดันคงที่ (Constant Voltage Charge)
- ระยะเวลาชาร์จ : 10-12 ชั่วโมง
- แบตเตอรี่ : 6 VDC Rechargeable (Nickle-Metal Hydride)
- ระบบป้องกันแบตเตอรี่ : การป้องกันการคายประจุเกิน (Low Voltage Cut-Off)
: การป้องกันการคายประจุเกิน (Low Voltage Cut-Off)
- อุปกรณ์ป้องกัน : AC Fuse – ป้องกันการลัดวงจรด้าน AC ขาเข้า
: DC Fuse – ป้องกันการลัดวงจรด้านการชาร์จแบตเตอรี่
- ตัวถัง : เหล็กหนา 1 มม.เคลือบกันสนิมตามกรรมวิธี Electro-Galvanized
: ฟันสีและอบความร้อนแบบ Epoxy Powder Coated with stove Enamel
- อุณหภูมิใช้งาน : 10°C – 40°C
- ระดับการป้องกัน : IP 20
- มาตรฐานรับรอง : มอก.1955-2551 (ซีดจำกัดสัญญาณรบกวน-บริเวณที่โคมไฟฟ้า)
- ผลิตภัณฑ์ : มอก.1102-2538 (โคมไฟฉุกเฉินแบบเบ็ดเสร็จ)
- การติดตั้ง : สำหรับการติดตั้งแบบฝังฝ้าเพดาน
- การรับประกัน : 2 ปี

คุณสมบัติพิเศษเฉพาะ

- EMK** สภาวะการทำงาน : จ่ายกำลังงานเพื่อการส่องสว่างเฉพาะกรณีฉุกเฉิน
เมื่อแหล่งจ่าย AC หลักล้มเหลว
- BPED** สภาวะการทำงาน : สามารถใช้เพื่อการส่องสว่างปกติและสามารถส่องสว่างในกรณี
ฉุกเฉินเมื่อแหล่งจ่าย AC หลักล้มเหลว

คุณสมบัติโคมไฟชนิดฝังฝ้า (ยกเว้นรุ่น EMK-MR16)

- หลอดไฟ : 9W SMD LED
- ลักษณะการกระจายแสง : TYPE E – ส่องสว่างพื้นที่แบบมุมกว้าง (Super wide beam 90°)
- โคมไฟ : ผลิตจากแผ่นเหล็ก 1.2 มม. ขึ้นรูปติดตั้ง Heat Sink
ภายในระบายความร้อนด้วยอากาศ
- อุปกรณ์แสดงผล : AC indicator และ FULL indicator

Specification

- Product : Emergency Light control gear with LED lamp
- Control system : Automatic solid state system
- Input : 220 VAC ±10% 50 Hz 1 Phase.
- Charging system : Constant Voltage Charger
- Charging duration : 10-12 Hours
- Battery : 6 VDC Rechargeable (Nickle-Metal Hydride)
- Battery protection system : Low voltage cut off
: High voltage cut off
- Safety features : AC Fuse – Protection of AC 220V input
: DC Fuse – Protection of battery charger
- Construction : 1 mm. Electro-galvanized steel sheet with
Epoxy powder coated and stove enamel
- Operating temperature : 10°C – 40°C
- Degree of protection : IP 20
- Product certified : TIS.1955-2551 (Lighting and similar
equipment : radio disturbance limits)
: TIS.1102-2538 (Self-contained
emergency light luminaires)
- Installation : Recess mount type
- Warranty : 2 years
- Special features**
- EMK** Mode of operation : Non maintained
- BPED** Mode of operation : Normal lighting and Non maintained
- Property of LED lamp (Except model – EMK-MR16)**
- Bulbs : 9 W SMD LED (Lumiled-Philips)
- Beam angle : TYPE E – Super wide beam 90°
- Lamp : Metal construction with heat sink installed
- Status indicator : AC indicator and FULL indicator

Brightness Phototype



BPFD Series

MODEL	BATTERY	BULBS (Wattage)	DIMENSION		DURATION (Hrs.-Mins.)	WEIGHT (kgs.)
			CONTROL GEAR L x W x H (cm.)	LAMP Ø x H (cm.)		
BPED-09ED	6V 1000mAh	1 x 9 W LED	25 x 5.5 x 5	9.5 x 3.5	2.00	2.5

EMK Series

MODEL	BATTERY	BULBS (Wattage)	DIMENSION		DURATION (Hrs.-Mins.)	WEIGHT (kgs.)
			CONTROL GEAR L x W x H (cm.)	LAMP Ø x H (cm.)		
EMK - 09ED	6V 1000mAh	1 x 9 W LED	22 x 4 x 4	9.5 x 3.5	2.00	2.5
EMK - MR16	12 V	12 V 1 หลอด *		ไม่ระบุหลอดไฟ		3.5

*สำหรับหลอด 12VDC 1 หลอดเท่านั้น ขนาดไม่เกินหลอด: 9 W.

LED Lamp

Remote Lamp LED Lamp



CE 309 - 9ED

Downlight



CE130 - 9ED

Wall/Ceiling/Recess Mount



CE230-9 ED-C



Transfer Relay

The Transfer Relay Kit

is designed for Maintained Normal 220 VAC. From main electricity supply and incoming emergency sources (i.e. CU Series, HP Series)

คุณสมบัติ

- ชุดตัดต่อระบบไฟฟ้า AC Line 220 Volt กับระบบไฟฟ้าฉุกเฉิน (HP) ชนิดแรงดันไฟฟ้า AC 220 Volt หรือ
- ชุดตัดต่อระบบไฟฟ้า AC Line 220 Volt กับระบบไฟฟ้าฉุกเฉิน (CU) ชนิดแรงดันไฟฟ้า 12 VDC / 24 VDC

- สภาวะการทำงาน : จ่ายแสงสว่างต่อเนื่องตลอดช่วงเวลาขณะที่มีไฟ AC Line มา และไฟ AC Line ดับ
- แรงดันไฟเข้าเครื่อง : (1) AC 220 โวลท์ 50 เฮิรท์, ±10%, 1 เฟส
(2) ระบบไฟฟ้าฉุกเฉิน (HP) ชนิดแรงดันไฟฟ้า AC 220 Volt หรือ ระบบไฟฟ้าฉุกเฉิน (CU) ชนิดแรงดันไฟฟ้า 12VDC / 24VDC
- หลอดไฟ : หลอด LED หลอดไส้ชนิดฮาโลเจน (Halogen) หลอดฟลูออเรสเซนต์ หรือคอมแพคฟลูออเรสเซนต์
- ตัวถัง : ผลิตจากแผ่นเหล็ก Elector-Galvanized ทหนา 1.0 มิลลิเมตร พ่นเคลือบด้วยระบบ Epoxy Powder Coated and Stove Enamel ป้องกันการเกิดสนิมของโลหะได้เป็นอย่างดี
- การรับประกัน : รับประกันสินค้าพร้อมแบตเตอรี่ 1 ปี

Specification

- Mode of operation : Maintained
- Main supply : (1) C 220 Volt, 50 Hz, ±10% Single Phase.
(2) DC 12 / 24 Volt or AC 220 Volt from CU/ HP Series product
- Output : DC 12 / 24 Volt or AC 220 Volt Pure Sine Wave.
- Load : Incandescent, Tungstem Halogen, Dichroic Halogen, Fluorescent, Compact Fluorescent
- Construction : Elector-Galvanized steel sheet 0.9 mm. with epoxy powder and stove enamel coated anti-rust corrosion proof.

For CU Series

MODEL	FOR CU SERIES	DIMENSION L X W X H (CM.)	WEIGHT (kgs.)
TR-C-12	CU 12 Volt All Model	16.2 X 5.7 X 4	0.3
TR-C-24	CU 24 Volt All Model		

For HP Series

MODEL	FOR HP SERIES	DIMENSION L X W X H (CM.)	WEIGHT (kgs.)
TR-H-220	All Model	16.2 X 5.7 X 4	0.3

Metal Sheet	: Thickness 0.9 mm./ 1.5 mm.
Color	: TOA - Power Electrode coating
LED	: Lumiled - Phillips : Samsung
Battery	: Sealed lead acid battery : ACCU : Vision : Panasonic
Plastic	: Samsung - Lotte (ABS - Anti UV) : Samsung - Lotte (ABS - Anti UV & 94 Vo Retardant) : Bayer - Makrolon (PC - For exit sign)



Recommended testing procedures for Self-contained Emergency Lighting and Exit Sign Luminaires

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- 1. Monthly procedures**
Check that the self-contained emergency lighting and exit sign luminaires function satisfactorily.
Replace any defective lamp(s) or starters if applicable.
- 2. Yearly procedures**
 - (a) Operate the self-contained emergency luminaires from the battery supply unit extinguished due to operation of the automatic low-voltage cut-off device built into the luminaires, Investigate and repair or replace any luminaires which fails to operate satisfactorily,
 - (b) Clean all light-emitting diode and reflecting surfaces,
 - (c) Replace any defective lamp(s).
- 3. Battery Replacement**
The replacement of batteries/cell in self-contained emergency luminaires are recommended to be carried out in accordance with the following requirements :
 - (a) Where more than one battery cell is utilized the complete set of batteries/cells shall be replaced.
 - (b) Battery/cells removed from one luminaire shall not be used as replacements in another luminaire.
 - (c) Replacement batteries/cells must all be of the same type as originally installed or equivalent.

Operating System

Introduction

Emergency lighting is light provided to come on when the mains fail. It is usually provided for safety reasons and may also be provided to enable the normal occupation of a building.

The most widely used and economical systems are stored energy systems using secondary batteries specifically designed for long term standby use.

Glossary Of Terms

BATTERY One or more cell, primary or secondary, inter-connected to from the standby power supply for an emergency lighting systems.

Central INVERTER An inverter for more than two lamps, operating remotely mounted luminaires. The output voltage and frequency and waveform may differ from a normal mains supply.

Central Unit System A system in which the batteries for a number of luminaires are housed in one location, sometimes for all of the luminaires in a complete building, more usually for all of the luminaires on one lighting sub-circuit.

Emergency Exit An Exit which is intended to be used only during an emergency.

Emergency Lighting Lighting provided for use when the normal lighting fails.

Maintained Emergency Lighting A lighting system in which all emergency lighting lamps are in operation of all material times. There are two types of maintained systems. Changeover type or floating type. On the changeover type, the lamp will be switched, on mains failure, from the mains circuit to the battery circuit.

On the maintained floating system, the lamp is operated from the same circuitry at all times, normally from a transformer while mains is available and from the battery on mains failure.

Mounting Height The vertical distance between the luminaires and the working plane.

Note : For emergency lighting the floor is taken to be the working plane.

Non-maintained Emergency Lighting A lighting system in which all emergency lighting lamps are in operation only when the normal lighting fails.

Normal Lighting All permanently installed artificial lighting, operating from the supply, in normal use, which, in the absence of adequate daylight, is intended for use during the whole time that the premises are occupied.

Rated Duration The manufacturer's declared duration for a battery operated emergency lighting unit, specifying the time for which it will operated after mains failure. This may be for any reasonable period, but is normally one to three hours (when fully charged).

Re-charge Period The time necessary for the batteries to regain sufficient capacity to enable the lamp to perform its rated duration.

Spacing/height Ratio The ratio of spacing between the geometric centres of adjacent luminaires to their height above the working plane.

Self-contained Emergency Lighting The luminaire, complete with its own batteries, and integral circuitry requiring only the mains supply to be connected for its correct operation.

Battery Pack A circuit containing the elements necessary for operation of an emergency lighting lamp. This may include the battery charging circuit, the DC to AC inverter, tube ballasting and solid state changeover rely.

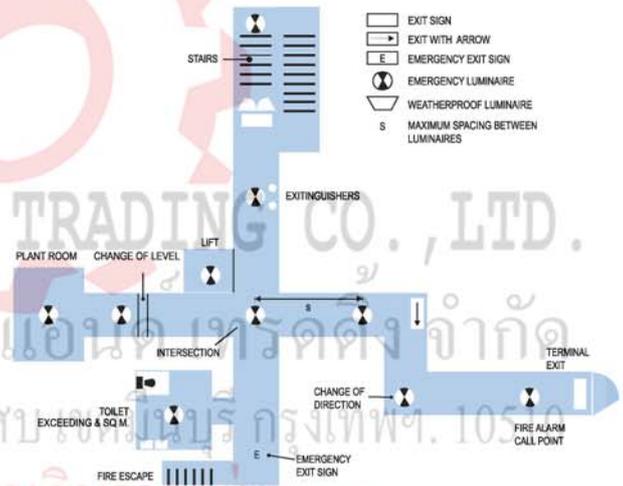
Design And Installation

When designing an emergency lighting installation the following points must be considered.

1. Purpose of emergency lighting, is it for escape or standby lighting?
2. Design code : The most commonly used design code is EM, however, Some local authorities or specifying bodies may have their own Requirements and there should be consultation between the owner/ Occupier of the premises, the architect or lighting engineer, the Installation contractor and the enforcing authority before any decisions are finalised.

Design Requirements

- (a) To indicate clearly and unambiguously the escape routes, generally by the use of Exit signs.
- (b) To provide illumination along the escape routes in safety using luminaires spaced at the appropriate distances, say to illuminate fire alarm call points and fire fighting equipment.
- (c) Where required to provide standby lighting, to permit safe occupation of the building.
- (d) Where required to provide security lighting, to prevent injury to Persons or threats to property.



Example Of An Emergency Lighting Scheme

Practical Approach to Design Place all the essential escape route signs and luminaires near each exit door, emergency exit door, and at other hazard points as shown below.

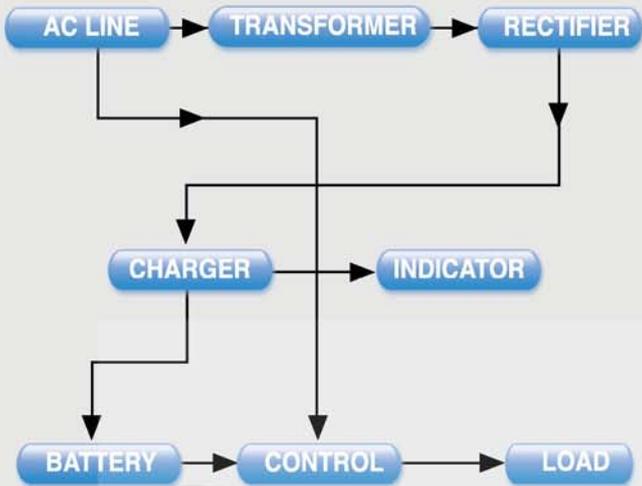
- a) near each intersection of corridors;
- b) near each exit door;
- c) near each change of direction (other than on a staircase);
- d) near each staircase so that each flight of stairs receives direct light;
- e) near any other change of floor level;
- f) outside each final exit and close to it;
- g) near each fire alarm call point;
- h) near fire fighting equipment;
- i) exit and safety signs required by the enforcing authority;

Note : For the purposes of this clause 'near' is normally considered to be within 2m measured horizontally.

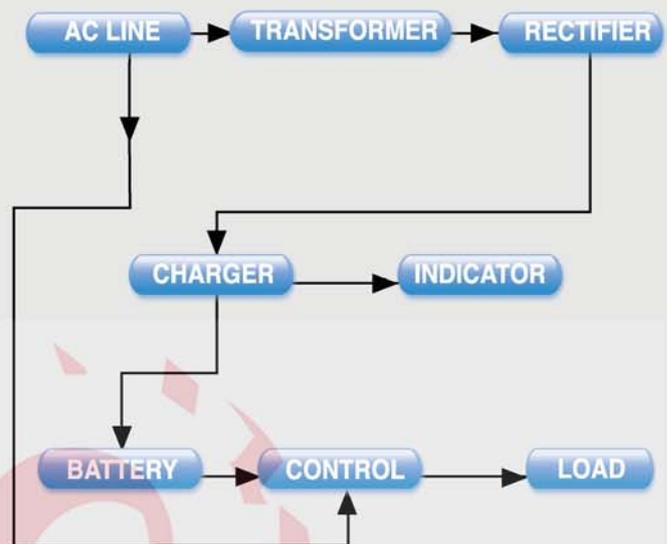
Advantages Of Self Contained Systems

Also known as Single Point Systems, are Emergency Lighting or Exit Signs whereby the battery pack are built into each emergency luminaires individually. In this instance if a fire in a certain location destroy one or several of the emergency luminaires it will not affect any of the other emergency luminaires in other locations because the emergency supply is not powered by a common source as in the case of Central System. Self Contained Luminaires are available for operating low-voltage tungsten lamps up to 50 watts. 2-pin PL or PLC energy-saving lamps and fluorescent tubes up to 80 watts.

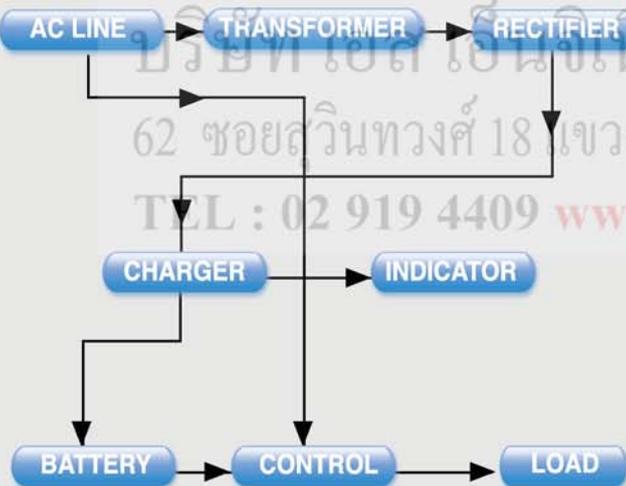
EMERGENCY LIGHT (DIAGRAM)



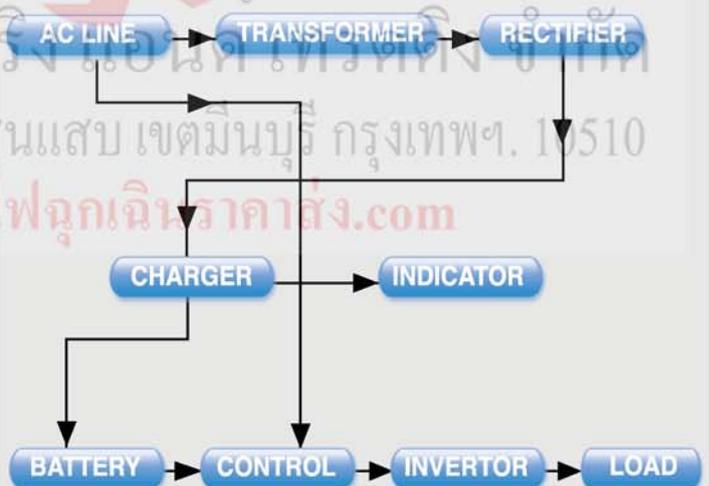
EXIT- EMERGENCY LIGHT (DIAGRAM)



CENTRAL UNIT (DIAGRAM)



INVERTER HI-VOLT (DIAGRAM)



• When connected the Emergency light sets with battery and load A.C. Current In.The Chargers will automatically charged until battery full. However,The circuit have designed for continuously maintain full capacity of battery. Battery voltagecapacity are controlled by IC regulator, full charged are 13.6 - 13.8 volt (2.27 - 2.30 v. per cell) for 12 v. battery and 6.8 - 6.9 volt (2.27 - 23.0 v. per cell) for 6 v. battery. When the battery voltage drops lower than 13.6 v. or 6.8 v. the charger will automatically recharged to battery. The charger current are recommends 10% from battery capacity.

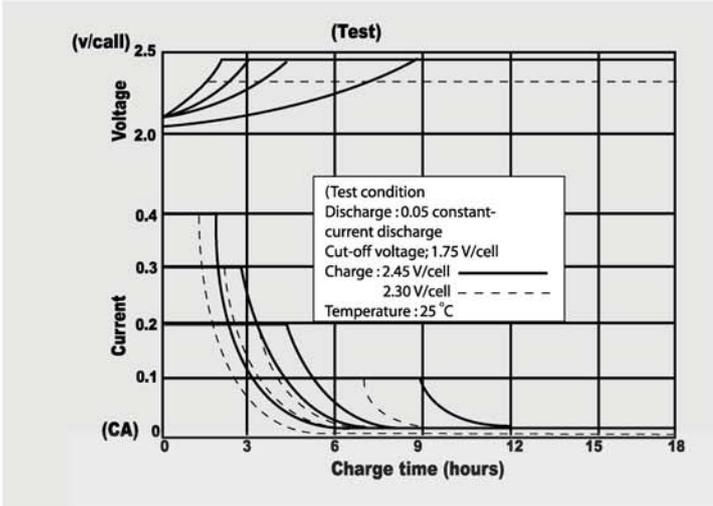
• Whenever the normal current are failed. The circuit will light to the lamp. The charge over system are done by relay which sensor by transistor. When Battery discharged to low voltage cut-off, the circuit will out off the battery discharge immediately to prevent battery damage. This circuit are content the on loss system. That is prevent the self-leakage from battery. Whenever, the normal current returned, the sets can automatically recharge for ready to work when the normal current fail.

Charging Procedures

Charging

Charge characteristics (constant voltage-constant current charging) of SLA batteries are exemplified below.

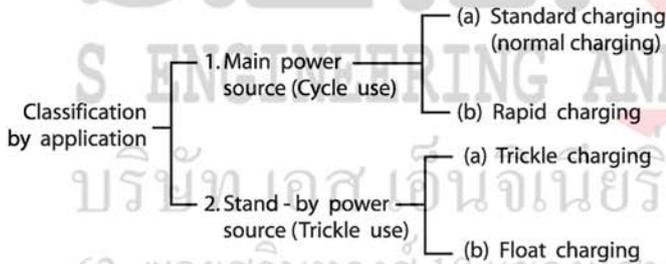
Example of constant-voltage charge characteristics by current



In order to fully utilize the characteristics of SLA batteries, constant-voltage charging is recommended

Methods of Charging the Sealed Lead-Acid Battery

For charging the sealed lead-acid battery, a well-matched charger should be used because the capacity or life the battery is influenced by ambient temperature, charge voltage and other parameters.



(1) Main Power cycle use

Cycle use is to use the battery by repeated charging and discharging in turn.

(a) Standard charging (Normal charging)

For common applications of the battery, the constant voltage charge method is advantageous as it allows the battery to exert full performance.

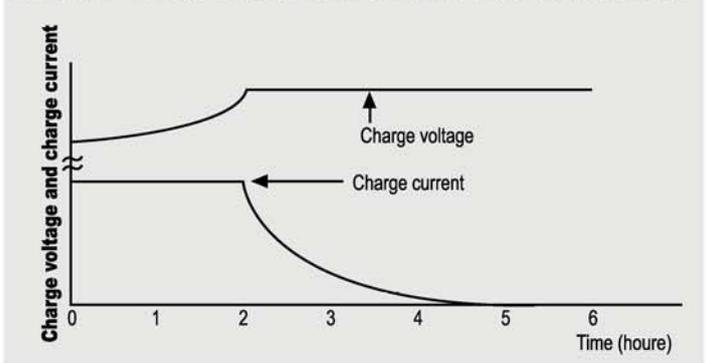
• Constant voltage charging method

This method is to charge the battery by applying a constant voltage between the terminals. When the battery is charged by applying a voltage of 2.45 V per cell (unit battery) at a room temperature of 20C to 25 charging is complete when the charge current continues to be stable for three hours. Sealed lead-acid batteries can be overcharged without constant voltage control. When the battery is overcharged, the water in the electrolyte is decomposed by electrolysis to generate more oxygen gas than what can be adsorbed by the negative electrode. The electrolyte is charged to oxygen gas and hydrogen gas, and lost from the battery system. As the quantity of electrolyte is reduced, the chemical reactions of charge and discharge become inefficient and hence the battery performance is severely deteriorated. Therefore, exact voltage control and proper charging time in constant voltage charging are essential for securing the expected life of the battery. Charging methods are dependent on battery applications, and the applications are roughly classified into main power application and stand-by/back-up power applications.

• Constant - voltage and constant - current charging method

This method is to charge the battery by controlling the current at 0.4 CA and controlling the voltage at 2.45V/per cell (unit battery) at a room temperature of 20 C to 25 C. Proper charging time is 6 to 12 hours depending on discharge rate.

Constant - voltage and constant -current charge characteristics



(b) Rapid charging

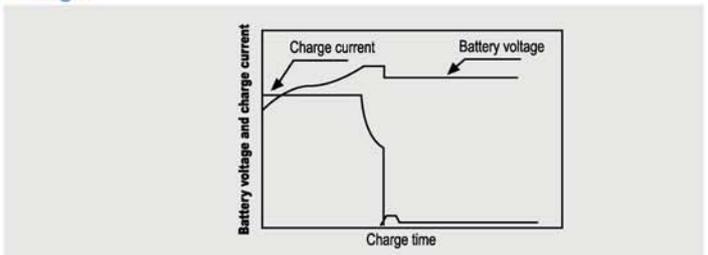
When rapidly charging the battery. A large charge current is required in a short time for replenishing the energy which has been discharged. Therefore, some adequate measures such as the Control of current is required to prevent overcharging when the rapid charging is complete. Basic requirements for rapid charging are as follows:

- Sufficient charging should be made in a short time for fully replenishing the amount discharged.
 - Charge current should be automatically controlled to avoid overcharge even on prolonged charging.
 - The battery should be charged adequately in the ambient temperature range of 0C to 40 C
 - Reasonable cycle life of charge/ discharge should be secured.
- Typical methods to control charging so as to satisfy the above Requirements follow.

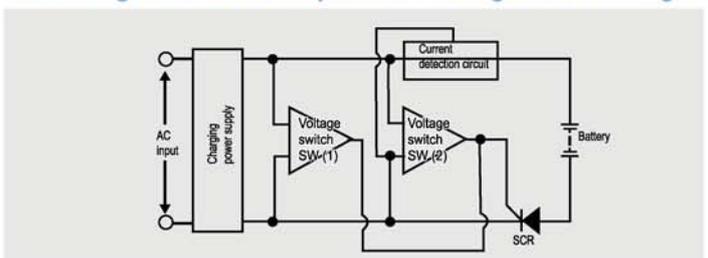
• Two - step constant voltage charge control method

Two-step constant voltage charge control method uses two constant-voltage devices. At the initial stage, the battery is charged by the first constant voltage devices SW(1) of high setup voltage (set-up for cycle charge voltage). When the charge current, the value of which is detected by the current detection circuit, has reduced to the preset value, the device is switched over to the second SW(2) of low set-up voltage (setup for trickle charge voltage). This method has the advantage that the battery in trickle use can be charged in a comparatively short time for the next discharge

Charge characteristics of the two-step constant voltage Control charger



Block diagram of the two-step constant voltage control charger



(1) Stand-by / black-up use (Trickle use)

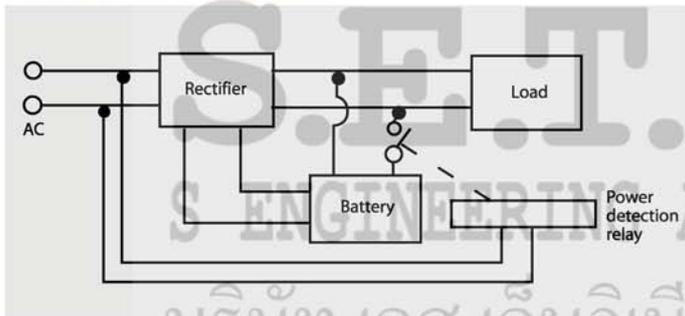
The application load is supplied with power from AC sources in normal state. Stand-by/back-up use is to maintain the battery system at all time so that it can supply power to the load in case the AC input is disrupted (such as a power failure). There are two methods of charging for this use.

(a) Trickle charge (Compensating charge)

Trickle charge

In this charge system, the battery is disconnected from the load and kept charge with a small current only for compensating self discharge while AC power is alive. In case of power failure, the battery is automatically connected to the load and battery power is supplied. This system is applied mainly as a spare power source for emergency equipment. In this use. If rapid recovery of the battery after discharge is required, it is necessary to consider the recovery charge with a comparatively large current followed by trickle charge, or alternative measures. While the type and capacity of the battery is determined by the back-up time and the load (current Consumption) during power failure, some reserve power should be taken into account considering such factors as ambient temperature, capability of the charge and depth of discharge.

Trickle charge system model



Charging Methods and Applications of SLA Batteries

Application/ Charging Method	Normal charging in 6 or more hours; Constant voltage control	Two-step constant voltage control	Constant current control
Cycle use	Control voltage : 7.25V to 7.45V/6V battery 14.5V to 14.9V/12V battery Initial current : 0.4 CA or smaller		
Trickle use	Control voltage : 6.8V to 6.9V/6V battery 13.6V to 13.8V/12V battery	Initial charging with current of approx. 0.15 CA, followed by switching voltage to trickle charge	
Float use	Control voltage : 6.8V to 6.9V/6V battery 13.6V to 13.8V/12V battery Float charging compensates for load fluctuation		
Refresh charge (Auxiliary charge)*	When charging two or more batteries at a time, select only those which have been left under the same condition		Charging with current of approx, 0.1 CA
Application example	General uses, Cellular phones (bag phones), UPS, Lanterns, Electric tools	Medical equipment, Personal radios	

Note * Refresh (auxiliary) charge amount should be 120 to 130% of self-discharge amount. For details, please contact us.

(Precautions on charging)

- (a) in constant voltage charging (cycle use): Initial current should be 0.4 CA or smaller (c:rated capacity)
 - (b) in V-taper charge control system: Initial current should be 0.8 CA or smaller (c:rated capacity)
 - (c) in constant voltage charging (trickle use): Initial current should be 0.15 CA or smaller (C: rated capacity)
2. Relation between standard voltage value in constant voltage charging And temperature is given in the table.

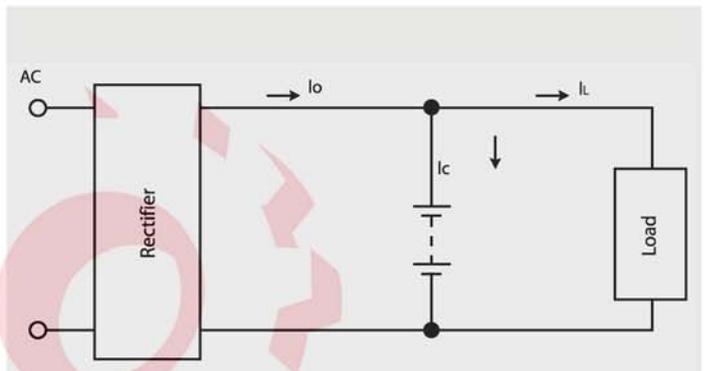
(Precautions on charging)

- As the battery continues to be charged over a long period, a small difference in charging voltage may result in a significant difference in the battery life. Therefore, charge voltage should be controlled within a narrow range and with little variation for a long period.
- As charge characteristics of the battery are dependent on temperature, compensation for temperature variation is required when the battery is used over a broad temperature range, and the system should be designed so that the battery and the charger are kept at the same temperature.

• Float charge

Float system is the system in which the battery and the load are connected in parallel to the rectifier, which should supply a constant-voltage current.

Float charge system model



In the above-illustrated model, output current of the rectifier is expressed as: $I_o = I_c + I_L$ where I_c is charge current and I_L is load current, Consideration should be given to secure adequate charging because, in fact, load current is not constant but irregular in most cases. In the float system, capacity of the constant-voltage power source should be more than sufficient against the load. Usually, the rectifier capacity is set at the sum of the normal load current plus the current needed in order to charge the battery.

Relation between standard voltage value in constant voltage Charging and temperature

		0°C	25°C	40°C
Cycle use	4V	5.1	4.9	4.7
	6V	7.7	7.4	7.1
	8V	10.2	9.8	9.5
	12V	15.4	14.7	14.2
Trickle use	4V	4.7	4.6	4.5
	6V	7.1	6.8	6.7
	8V	9.4	9.1	8.9
	12V	14.1	13.7	13.4

