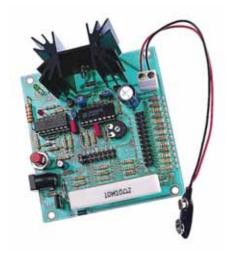


UNIVERSAL BATTERY CHARGER / DISCHARGER



K7300

Automatic (dis)charging of both NiCd and NiMH batteries.

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Specifications:

Many battery chargers are available on the market, but few of them are universal chargers that can be used for all battery types.

Using our kit, batteries of different voltages and capacities can be charged both quickly and normally. In order to ensure that the battery is fully discharged prior to charging, an automatic discharger is also fitted.

Features:

- Charge current from 15mA to 750mA (selectable)
- Charges both of Ni/Cd and Ni/MH batteries
- Usable battery voltage: 1.2V / 2.8V / 3.6V / 4.8V / 6V / 7.2V / 8.4V / 9.6V
- Quick charge in 52 mins
- Normal charge in 14 hours
- Automatic discharge and charge cycle
- Usable mains adapter: 15VDC /800mA, type PS1508
- Dimensions: 85 x 78 mm
- Usable housing type: G311

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1. Assembly (Skipping this can lead to troubles !)

Ok, so we have your attention. These hints will help you to make this project successful. Read them carefully.

1.1 Make sure you have the right tools:

- A good quality soldering iron (25-40W) with a small tip.
- Wipe it often on a wet sponge or cloth, to keep it clean; then apply solder to the tip, to give it a wet look. This is called 'thinning' and will protect the tip, and enables you to make good connections. When solder rolls off the tip, it needs cleaning.
- Thin raisin-core solder. Do not use any flux or grease.
- A diagonal cutter to trim excess wires. To avoid injury when cutting excess leads, hold the lead so they
 cannot fly towards the eyes.
- Needle nose pliers, for bending leads, or to hold components in place.
- Small blade and Phillips screwdrivers. A basic range is fine.

✓ For some projects, a basic multi-meter is required, or might be handy

1.2 Assembly Hints :

- \Rightarrow Make sure the skill level matches your experience, to avoid disappointments.
- \Rightarrow Follow the instructions carefully. Read and understand the entire step before you perform each operation.
- ⇒ Perform the assembly in the correct order as stated in this manual
- ⇒ Position all parts on the PCB (Printed Circuit Board) as shown on the drawings.
- \Rightarrow Values on the circuit diagram are subject to changes.
- ⇒ Values in this assembly guide are correct*
- ⇒ Use the check-boxes to mark your progress.
- \Rightarrow Please read the included information on safety and customer service

* Typographical inaccuracies excluded. Always look for possible last minute manual updates, indicated as 'NOTE' on a separate leaflet.



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Assembly hints

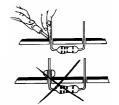
1.3 Soldering Hints :

- 1- Mount the component against the PCB surface and carefully solder the leads
- $\ensuremath{\textbf{2-}}$ Make sure the solder joints are cone-shaped and shiny
- 3- Trim excess leads as close as possible to the solder joint

REMOVE THEM FROM THE TAPE ONE AT A TIME !

AXIAL COMPONENTS ARE TAPED IN THE COR-RECT MOUNTING SEQUENCE !



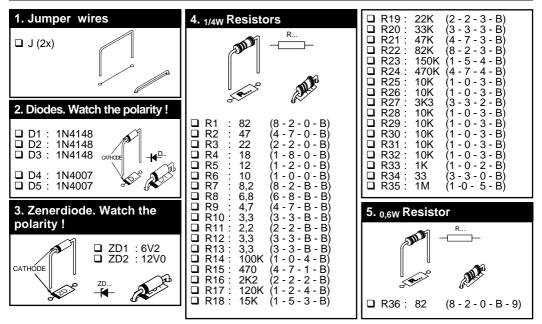






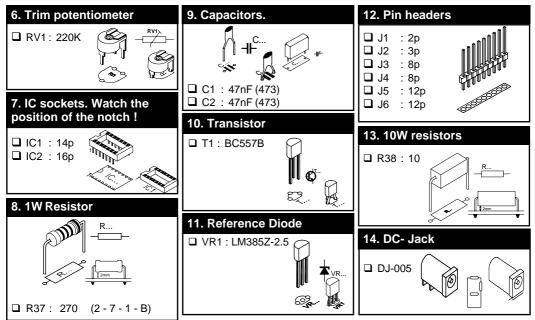
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Construction

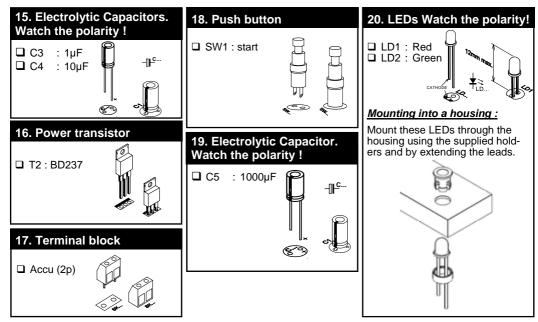


Construction

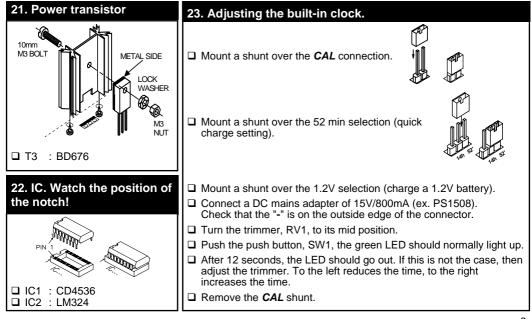
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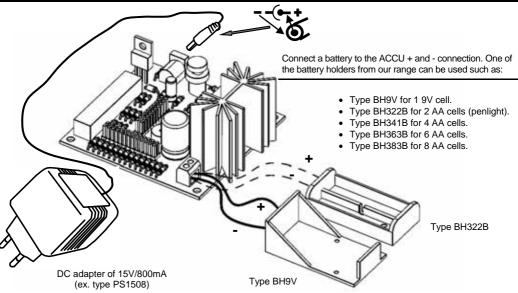
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24. CONNECTION

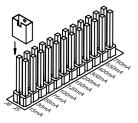


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25. USE WITH NORMAL CHARGE (14h)

- Mount a shunt over the 14h position.

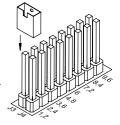
• Select the battery voltage to be connected using a shunt on the 1.2V to 9.6V connection.



• Select the charge current with a shunt between 15mA and 750mA. The charge current of a battery can be determined by dividing the battery capacity by 10 (then select the closest to the charge current).

ex. : A battery with a capacity of 500mA/h should be charged with a current of 50mA, thus choose 55mA.

Push on the push button in order to start the cycle. If the battery is not yet completely discharged, then the red LED will light up to indicate that discharging has started. Charging will automatically start afterwards for 14h.

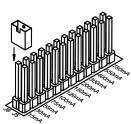


26. FAST CHARGE (52 mins)



• Mount a shunt over the 52 min position.

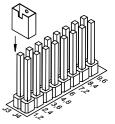
• Select the battery voltage to be connected using a shunt on the 1.2V to 9.6V connection.



 Select the charge current with a shunt between 15mA and 750mA. The charge current of a battery can be determined by dividing the battery capacity by 10 (then select the closest to the charge current).

ex. : A battery with a capacity of 500mA/h should be charged with a current of 50mA, thus choose 55mA.

Push on the push button in order to start the cycle. If the battery is not yet completely discharged, then the red LED will light up to indicate that discharging has started. Charging will automatically start afterwards for 14h.



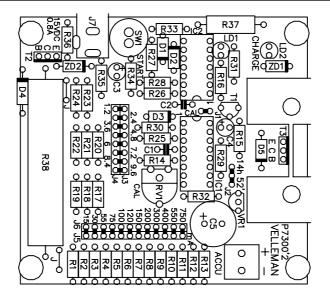
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NOTE:

- Only use the quick charge facility in the event of an emergency, as this type of charging can reduce the battery lifetime.
- Never mix batteries of different capacities.
- Never select two voltages or current settings simultaneously.

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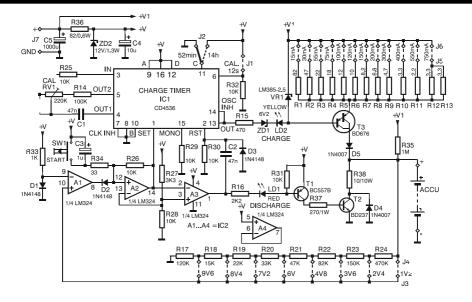
27. PCB layout.



Diagram

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28. Diagram



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