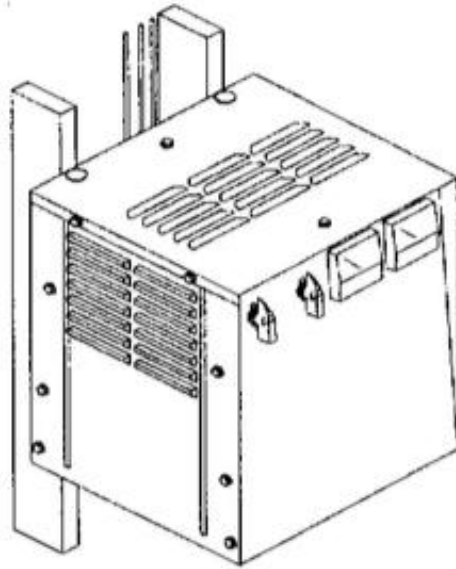


6078 充电器使用手册摘要



安装指南

The battery charger may be set on a table or a shelf. It may be mounted on a wall as illustrated. DO NOT SET CHARGER ON FLOOR. It should be mounted such that the air intake louvers are at least 18" from the floor. Regardless of how it is placed, the top and side louvers of unit must not be blocked. This is a convection cooled charger and blocking the louvers will damage the unit. When locating the unit, take into account the number of batteries to be charged and location of the recharging racks.

充电器可放置在桌子或架子上，也可以如图似固定在墙上。决不可以把充电器直接放置在地面上，至少保持充电器的透气百叶窗离地面至少 18 英寸。不管如何放置，顶部和侧面的透气百叶窗决不可以堵塞，这是为了保证空气对流可以降低充电器的温度，而堵塞将会损坏充电器。当开始固定充电器时，必须考虑充电电池的数量和放置电池的架子位置。

Never place the charger such that battery acid or water may be spilled in the top of the unit.

决不可以把充电器放置在可能被硫酸或水溅到的地方。

Never place the unit directly over the batteries to be charged.

决不可以把充电器放置在被充电电池的上方。

Fumes caused by gassing batteries will be drawn through the charger by convection and cause damage to the unit.

充电过程中电池排放的酸雾进入充电器内部会对充电器内部的电子元器件产生损坏。

When connecting the charger to a charging rack, always be sure the connections are made in the correct polarity. The positive lead on the charger is marked with a red band.

当把充电器和充电架相连接时，请确保极性连接正确，有红色标示的是正极。

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS 操作指示

控制：

A. AMMETER: The ammeter shows the total amount of charge the batteries are receiving. The amount each battery receives depends on several factors (see Parallel Charging). The charger's full

output in 30 amps and that amount should never be exceeded.

电流表：这个电流表指示所有充电的电池所接受总的电流。每只电池所接受的充电电流取决于多个因素（见并联充电）。这个充电器最大充电电流是 30A。

B. VOLTMETER: The voltmeter shows the voltage at which the batteries are charging. The amount of voltage applied to a battery will determine the amount of current the battery will receive. See the section "TO CHARGE 12 VOLT BATTERIES" for a complete description of the voltmeter and its use.
电压表：电压表表示充电电池所接受的充电电压，见章节“给 12V 电池充电”的完整描述。

C. SWITCHES: The charger has two switches used to adjust the output voltage and current. Moving the "fine" switch from Lo To Hi does not increase the charging voltage as much as moving the "coarse" switch from a low position to a higher position. This design allows you to have 16 distinct charge rates.

开关：充电器具有 2 个开关调节输出电压和电流。调节 "fine" (微调) 开关从 Lo 至 Hi 档和 "coarse" (粗调) 开关从电压低档位到高档位，共有 16 个充电速率供你选择。

CAUTION: This battery charger must be fully assembled before operating. Failure to do so may result in risk of injury.

警告：本充电器必须完全装配好后在进行操作使用，否则会引起导致受伤的风险。

TO CHARGE 12 VOLT BATTERIES: 给 12V 蓄电池充电

1. This charger is designed to charge all types of 12 volt automotive batteries. The voltmeter scale is color coded. 这个充电器适用于所有 12V 铅酸汽车用蓄电池，电压表的表盘上有不同的颜色指示。
- 2.
3. There are four types of batteries: conventional, recombination, low maintenance, and maintenance free.

包含四种类型蓄电池：conventional / 常规，recombination / 阀控式，low maintenance / 少维护和 maintenance free / 免维护电池

- a) "Conventional" batteries have both negative and positive plated of lead-antimony alloy.
"Conventional / 常规" 蓄电池是指包含正极板和负极板的铅锑合金电池。
- b) "Recombination" batteries are sealed and have no free electrolyte. The gases produced in charging are "recombined" and recycled to the plates and separators. If charged at voltages higher than recommended, the gases will not be able to recombine quickly enough to prevent permanent water loss from the battery.
"Recombination / 阀控式" 蓄电池是全密封的并且电解液在内部不会流动。充电过程中产生的气体会被极板和隔板吸附，如果充电电压高于推荐的电压值，气体就不能够被快速回收并吸附，导致电池失水过快而损坏电池。
- c) "Low maintenance" batteries have one plate made from lead-antimony and one made from a

lead-calcium alloy. This reduces gassing and water loss.

“Low maintenance / 少维护”蓄电池是指一个极性的极板是由铅锑合金制造，另一个极性极板是由铅钙合金制造，它可以降低水损坏和气体的产生。

d) “Maintenance free” batteries have both plates made from lead-calcium alloy.

“Maintenance free / 免维护”蓄电池的两个极板都是由铅钙合金制造的。

4. The GREEN scale represents the proper voltages for CONVENTIONAL batteries.

绿色区域指示适合普通电池的电压。

5. The BLUE scale represents the proper charging voltages for RECOMBINATION and LOW MAINTENANCE batteries.

蓝色区域指示适合于阀控式或者少维护电池的电压。

6. The YELLOW scale represents the proper charging voltages for MAINTENANCE FREE batteries.

黄色区域指示适合于免维护电池的电压。

7. NO BATTERY SHOULD BE CHARGED IN THE RED ZONE.

不可以把电池充电电压置于红色区域的电池。

8. If more than one type of battery is charged at one time, use the lowest suggested settings.

如果多种类型蓄电池在同时充电，请使用建议的最低充电电压范围。

9. To fast charge one or two batteries at a time: Adjust charging voltage to upper part of appropriate color band. Do not exceed 30 amps charging current. Do not fast charge more than 4 hours per battery.

为了快速的给一只或者两只电池进行同时充电：请调整到这中类型电池能接受的最大电压范围，充电电流不要超过 30A，给每只电池快速充电的时间不要超过 4 个小时。

10. To charge batteries overnight: Adjust charging voltage to 3/4-1 volt less than recommended highest voltage. Do not exceed 30 amps. As the batteries charge, the charging current will decrease and the charging voltage increase. The “end of charge” voltage should not exceed the maximum suggested value.

整夜给电池充电 调整到这种电池类型能接受的小于 3/4-1 倍的充电电压范围 电流不要超过 30A。随着充电时间变长，充电电流会降低、充电电压会上升。充电末期的电压请不要超过最大的建议值。

11. The charging voltage bands are intended to be guidelines to enable the operator to have a starting point to charge batteries. The age of the batteries, temperature, and type of batteries will affect the charging cycle. The best setting for your charging conditions will have to be determined by experience.

充电机仪表盘显示的电压范围仅供操作人员了解充电起始电压，但是电池由于老化程度、环境温度
度和电池类型影响充电周期，你的经验是充电条件设置的最好保障。

12. Batteries may be left on the charging line indefinitely if the voltmeter is in the green zone.

PARALLEL CHARGING 并联充电

1. Connecting the batteries in parallel (see illustration) allows a person to charge a number of
batteries at one time using only one 12 volt charger.

并联方式将多只电池同时和 12V 充电机相连（见配图）。

2. The amount of charge being put into the batteries should not exceed the rating of the charger.

充电机给所有电池输出的总功率不超过充电机的额定功率。

3. The amount of charge the each battery receives will depend upon the state of charge, condition,
and temperature of all the batteries being connected together and other factors.

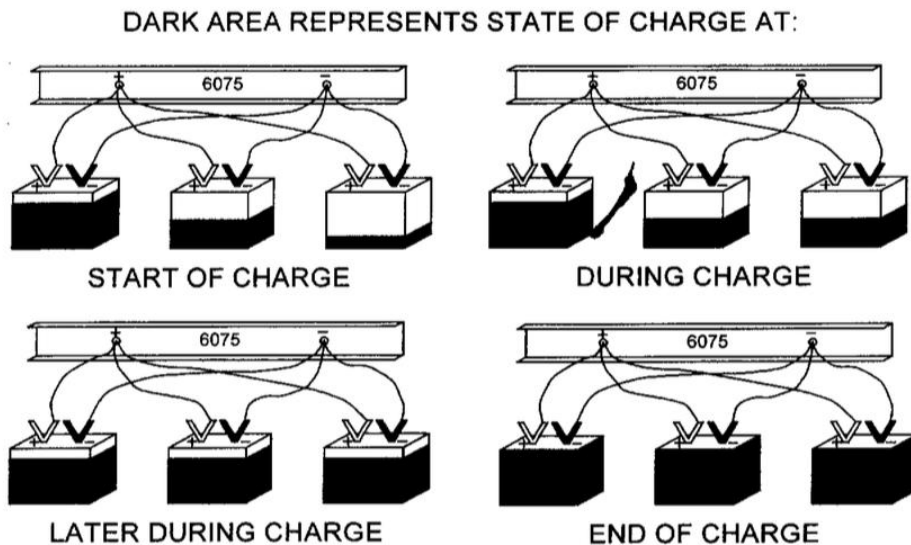
每只电池接受的充电电荷取决于其电量状态、条件和温度以及一起连接的其它几只电池的因素。

4. Connecting discharged batteries to a rack of fully charged batteries will not cause the charged
batteries to become discharged.

将亏电的电池和电池架上满电量的电池一起连接不会引起满电量电池电量的丧失。

5. When a rack of batteries have various states of charge, the most discharged battery will receive the
largest amount of charge first. Once it is charged up equal to another battery, then the two will
charge together at an equal rate (see illustration).

当同一个电池架上的电池有不同的初始电压时，最亏电的电池会在充电前期接受最大的充电电流，
一旦它的电量升至和其它电池相同的水平，他们这时的充电速率将会相同（见配图）



从左到右示图：开始充电、充电中、充电后期、结束充电

END OF CHARGE 充电结束

Discontinue charging when the specific gravity reading does not change in 3 consecutive readings, battery is freely gassing or when the electrolyte reaches 120 degrees Fahrenheit. If your battery is sealed and these determinations cannot be made, see manufacturer's instructions for charging.

当连续 3 次测量电解液密度没有变化或电解液温度达到 120 华氏度时请停止充电。如果电池是全密封或它的检测状态不明确，请参照电池制造商的充电操作规程。

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