DATASHEET &OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

BC-1696

INDUSTRIAL GANG CHARGER

SYDNEY AUSTRALIA
DESIGNED & MADE

Durst Industries (Aust.) Pty Ltd.
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OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

BC-1696 for Lead Acid Batteries 2.4V per cell

Two Circuits: 6 to 96 Volts with Output 2 to 8 Amps
One Circuit: 6 to 96 Volts with Output 2 to 16 Amps

- Input: Power Supply is 240 Volt 50 Hz A.C. single phase with a heavy duty approved power cord of 2-meter flex, fitted with 3 pin plugs.
- Output: D.C. battery charging 6 to 96 Volts per circuit at 8 Amp.
- Controls: The main four position rotary switch is located between the two ammeters and controls Off, Circuit One, Circuit Two or Circuit One and Two.
- Raise Volts Coarse: 12 Position Off plus 11 positions Minimum to Maximum
- Raise Volts Fine: 9 Position Off plus 8 positions Minimum to Maximum
- Current Selection: 2 Position rocker switch selects 8 or 16 Amps.
- The charger has a circuit paralleling switch marked 8 Amps and 16 Amps.
- For normal two circuit operation select 8 Amps & series connect batteries to circuit one & circuit two.
- For Parallel operation select 16 Amps & remove one set of charging leads.
- Charging Procedure: Before connecting batteries, switch A.C. power OFF & rotate Voltage Control switches Coarse & fine to OFF Position.
- Connect the banks of batteries in series (maximum 96Volts) with Positive to Negative Terminals with a Positive & Negative connection to Battery posts. Use jumper lead sets Positive to Negative battery post as required.
- Switch on A.C. power & select circuit configuration required then increase coarse & fine voltage controls until desired charge rate is reached.
- Stand Charger minimum 100mm from any obstruction for clear air circulation of fan vents.
- Charge Rate: Under normal conditions a battery should be fully charged within twenty hours.
- The rate is calculated by dividing the Ampere (A.H.) capacity by 20. e.g. A 60 A.H. battery of 6 or 12 Volts should be charged at 3 Amps.
- Alternatively, the rate can be determined by allowing 1 Amp per positive plate. e.g. A 9 plate battery (80 A.H. capacity) has four positive plates; therefore, the rate is 4 Amps. (All batteries have one fewer positive plate than negative plates).
- To reduce charging time, increase charging rate, within battery charger Amperage limitation. e.g. 80 Amp hours divided by 8 Amps = 10 hours Charge Time.
- Fuses: Fuses are fitted for primary & secondary circuit protection.
- All fuses are resettable thermal protected.
- If Fuse is blown, ensure you replace fuses with correct ratings as per Durst Specifications. See accessories.
- Use only 250 Volt rated fuses & note Automotive fuses are not suitable for this application

FEATURES

- Variable Course and Fine Current Adjustment.
- Variable Voltage
- Dual Transformers and Circuits
- Fuse Protected
- Circuit Indicator Lights
- Designed for Continuous use, fan cooled
- Heavy Duty Powder coated Steel Case
- Heavy Duty Rectifiers
- Separately Switched Copper Wound Transformers
- Large easy to read Meters
- Australian Designed and Manufactured

PHYSICAL AND DIMENSIONAL PROPERTIES

- Each unit weighs approximately 45Kg
- Width 410 mm
- Length 340 mm
- Height 510 mm
- 1X LS-212 = Lead set 6mm cable 100A Clamps 2.5m
- 1X LS-211 = Lead set 4mm cable 50A Clamps 500m (14)

USES

- Designed to suit the Battery Manufactures, suppliers and the Battery service Industry
- Suitable for Automotive, Marine, Aircraft & Stationary engines.
- Can be charged in series or series parallel, with a variable charge current, featuring 99 variations from course to fine charging to a maximum 96 volts at 8 or 16 amps.
- For Lead Acid Batteries 2.4 Volt per cell