

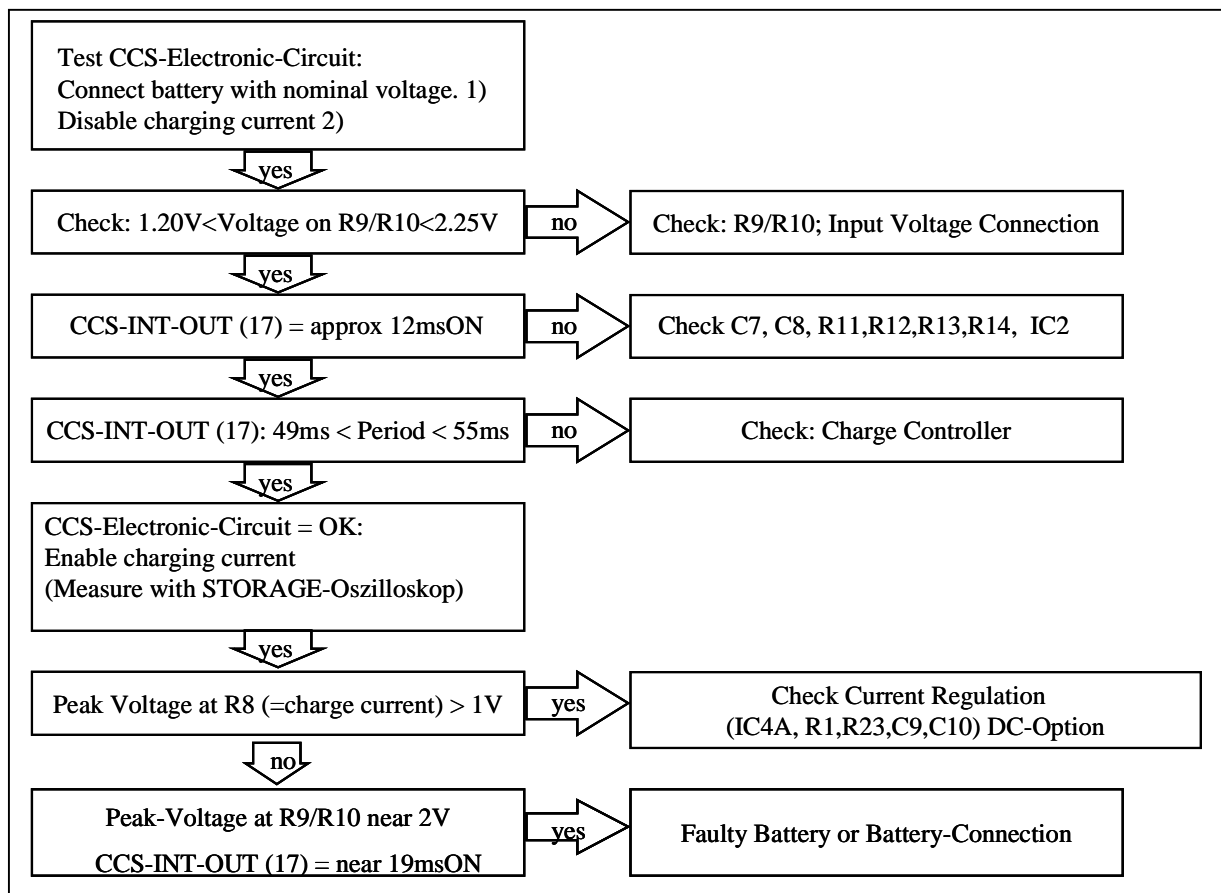
A) This problem is usually caused by too high voltages in the charging circuit.

High voltage occurs across high resistance in the battery circuit, at:

- Bad contacts (very often at cheap plastic battery holder with contact spring)
- Defective cable-connections
- Batteries with high impedance (deeply discharged, unformatted, dried out, defective).

B) Other reasons:

- Charging current too high
- R9/R10 voltage divider wrong
- Defective circuit.



1) Nominal Battery voltage according to R9 setting

2) Different methods to disable the charging current:

- Measure only the first 20 seconds after battery connection
- Short R18 (=disables Watchdog T2)
- Short C9 (=disables current regulator T1)
- open D2 or T1

Comments: Our aim is to help you best in the design of superior chargers with CCS-technology. This Application Note was carefully composed. However, according to the wide range of solutions not all aspects and possibilities can be covered by this publication. Furthermore errors cannot be completely excluded and we do not provide any responsibility for the given applications. Therefore we welcome your response comments and suggestions for further improving our CCS-Application Notes. **Thank you!**

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