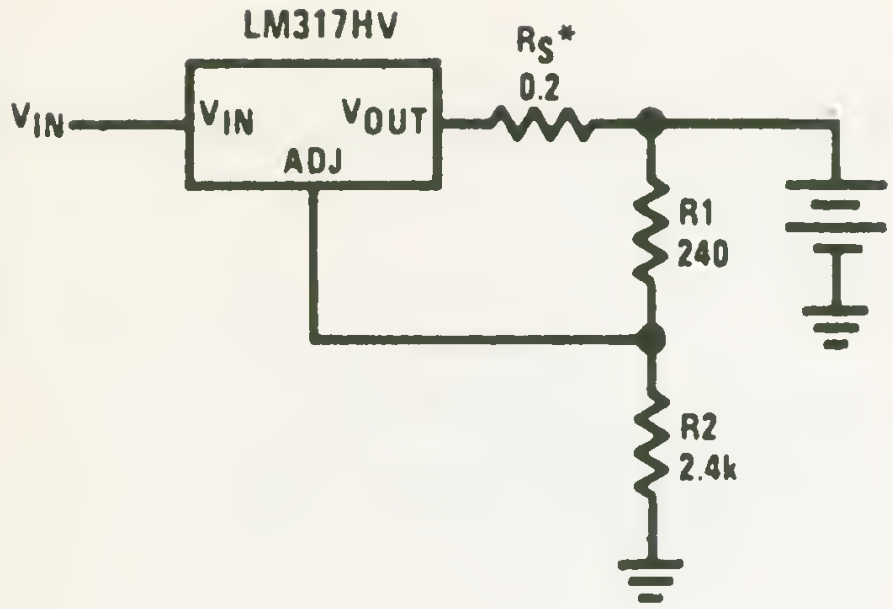


*R_S—sets output impedance of charger $Z_{OUT} = R_S \left(1 + \frac{R2}{R1}\right)$
Use of R_S allows low charging rates with fully charged battery.

Fig. 10-1. A 12-volt battery charger.

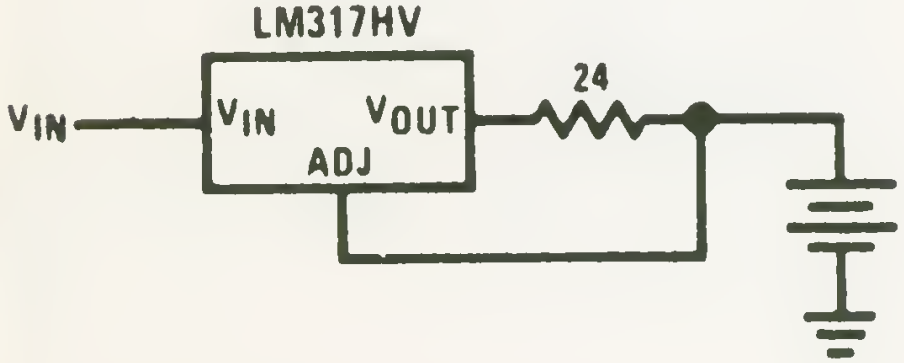


Fig. 10-2. A 50-mA constant current battery charger.

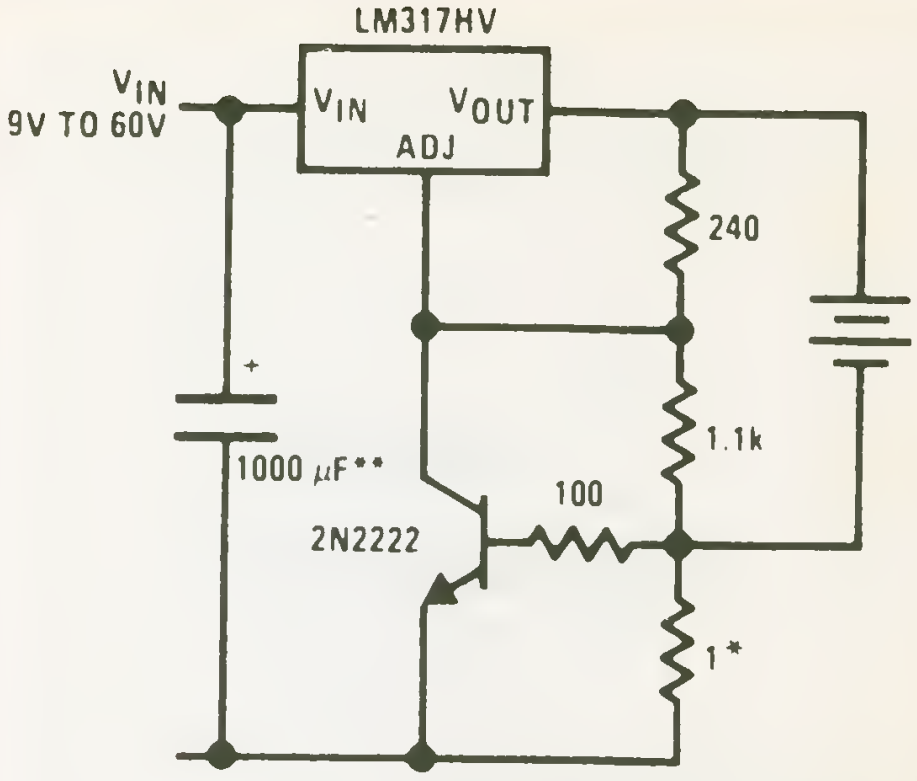
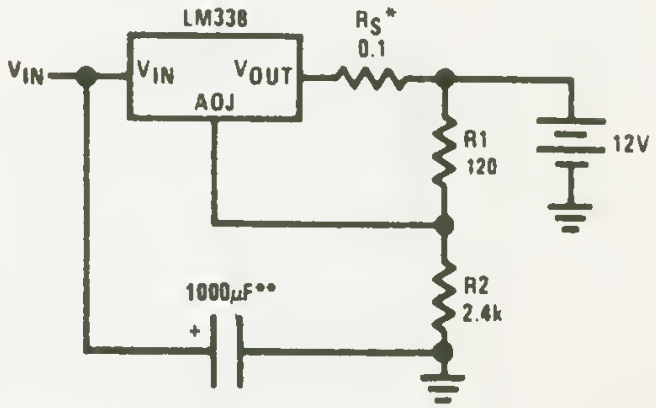


Fig. 10-3. Current limited 6-volt battery charger.



*R_S—sets output impedance of charger $Z_{OUT} = R_S\left(1 + \frac{R2}{R1}\right)$
Use of R_S allows low charging rates with fully charged battery.

**1000 μF is recommended to filter out any input transients.

Fig. 10-4. Simple 12- volt battery charger. AN LM 350 chip can be substituted for the LM338.

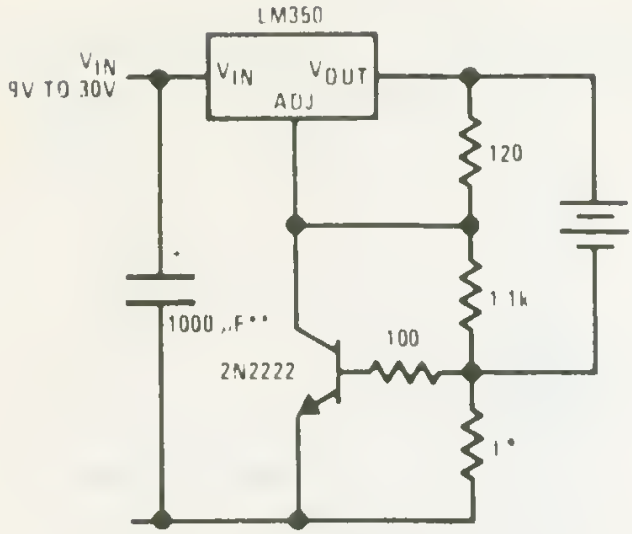


Fig. 10-5. Current limited 6-volt charger.

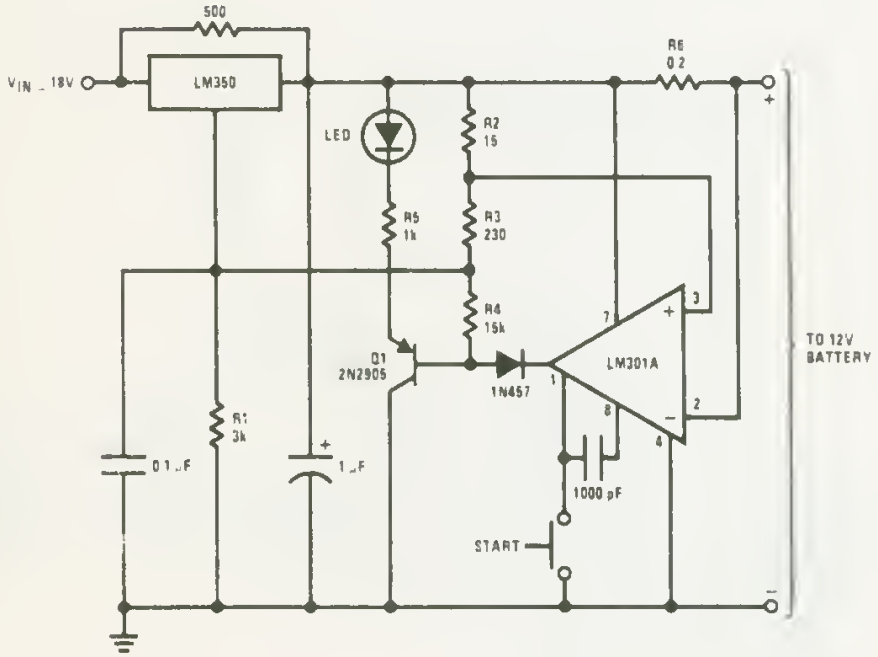


Fig. 10-6. A 12-volt battery charger. An LM338 chip can be substituted for the LM350.