



Why do batteries need to be replaced before their actual lifetime is over?

Because there are too much lead sulphate on the battery plates which prevents taking on and giving off energy when charging / discharging.

What happens if no desulphator device is used to reverse this natural process?

During the normal charging / discharging process, the sulphates travel back and forth in the electrolyte solution (which is the battery acid itself) between the positive and negative plates, taking on and giving off energy. With the time an increasing percentage of sulphates will remain on the battery plates, as their size grows bigger. These inactive sulphates reduce the efficiency of the battery, which dies eventually.

What happens if the battery activator is used on your batteries?

First, even used or dead batteries could continue working as there are enough active material in them. Their problem is the sulphate layer between the battery plates and the battery acid. The battery activator prevents the formation of this layer on new batteries and also dissolves the already formed sulphate layer from the surface of the plates and makes these sulphates active again in the electrolyte.

Application area

Passenger cars, Recreational vehicles, Commercial trucks and fleets, Boats, Agriculture, Buses, Emergency vehicles, Industrial, Motorbikes, Military, Police, Railroad, Photovoltaic installations, etc.

Advantages of using our circuit

- ✓ enables the battery to give out more power and doubles/triples its lifetime
- ✓ protects the environment by the reduced number of disposed batteries
- ✓ increases your battery's deep cycle capacity
- ✓ brings old or dead batteries back to life
- ✓ available in attractive packaging

Working principle

The battery activator reverses the natural electro-chemical reaction within the battery. The battery activator returns the absorbed energy (which is gained from the battery itself) into the battery in approx. every 5...20 sec. in form of high current spikes. Due to these short-time high-current pulses the lead sulphates then return to the battery acid as active electrolyte. The current consumption is 2-7 mA, which is only a decade of the self-discharge loss. It is recommended for conventional lead acid batteries of 12-24 V with capacity between 10Ah and 200Ah.

Technology

The circuit is manufactured on printed circuit board, with modern SMD technology, enclosed in fiberglass-based plastic housing. The unit is resistant to humidity and splashing water.

Installation

Connect the negative (black) and positive (red) wires permanently to the corresponding battery poles. Fix the circuit in place with the screw included in the package. The built-in LED serves for controlling the continuous work of the circuit.

Specifications

Model	BA-12	BA-12-24
Supply voltage range:	10 - 16 V	10 - 32 V
Battery type:	12V gel/sealed/flooded lead acid	12V or 24V gel/sealed/flooded lead
Charging current pulse:	80 - 100 A	80 - 200 A
Microprocessor-controlled:	NO	YES
Working current consumption:	2-5 mA	4-7 mA
Pulse repeating time:	5...20 sec.	
Working temperature range:	-25 C - +85 C	
Measurements:	23 × 30 × 30 mm	
Weight:	approx. 50 g	
EMC Directive (89/336/EEC)	EN50081-1:01.92; EN50082-1:01.92	

Subject to alteration without notice