

## explanation of how it works

The current that flows through the current detection controls the power relay of the socket. (I set it up at 2000W).

When the inverter starts to give 2Kw, the relay is activated and the batteries starts to charge. Because in the beginning (+/- 2Kw), during the measurement a hysteresis arises in the current measurement, this is transferred to the power supply relay, to prevent this I have placed a timer-relay (delayed off) at the input of the power relay. When the signal of the current measurement closes, the power relay activates for 5 minutes and so there is no vibration of the relay.

The Multi-function LED Digital meter, Did I put it in between to check the charging current.

Attention: this circuit must be protected by a Differential Breaker Safety Switch of 30mA!

<u>Cost:</u> total = € 70 Current Detection: €5 Power supply 12V: €3 Differential Breaker Safety Switch: €16 Timer: €15 (Relay)Modular Contactor 63A: € 15 Multi-function LED Digital meter: €15

