NEXUS CHARGER MANUAL

(866) 542-8677 support@bintelli.com

Safety Instructions

1. Choose the Charger AC input socket in accordance with safety standards for a three-hole socket. Opt for a larger size of fire-retardant wire that aligns with safety standards and regulations, considering the overall length of the line.
2. Ensure that the connecting wire from the battery to the charging socket complies with the safety requirements of the charger output current. The nominal diameter of the copper wire should be equal to or greater than (input current/5) mm^2. Failing to meet this criterion may impact charging performance due to line drop, and in extreme cases, it could lead to overheating and fires.
3. Regularly inspect the AC plug, socket, and DC charging plug and socket to ensure proper contact and absence of damage. If any issues are identified, promptly replace them. Failure to do so may result in abnormal charger operation, and in extreme cases, it could lead to a fire hazard.
4. Regularly inspect both the AC wire and DC charging cable for signs of aging or damage. If any issues are detected, it is crucial to replace them promptly. Neglecting this precautionary measure may increase the risk of electric shock, fire, or other accidents.
5. If there is any damage to the power wire, plug, socket, etc., it is imperative to have them replaced by approved manufacturers or authorized maintenance personnel to prevent potential incidents.
6. Keep the charger, along with all cables, plugs, and sockets, at a safe distance from flammable items such as clothing, paper, sofas, gasoline, and explosive gases. Failing to do so may result in a fire hazard due to overheating caused by aging plugs, sockets, or circuits with poor contact.
7. Users are strictly prohibited from altering the wiring, function, or any other aspect without obtaining permission from authorized personnel.
8. The charger power input must be equipped with an overcurrent thermistor. Replacement should only be done by professional personnel.
9. Avoid opening up the charger as it contains high voltage internally.

Instructions

1. Ensure compatibility between chargers and the AC power grid by confirming that the voltage and frequency of the AC power grid fall within the specified range before using the charger. Verify that the battery type (lead-acid batteries, sealed maintenance-free batteries, lithium batteries, battery capacity (AH), and battery pack rated voltage (V) listed on the "Basic Parameters" label match the applied battery specification. Any discrepancies may result in undercharging, overcharging, or even permanent damage to the battery pack.
2. The AC power wire and DC charging cable have specific polarities and precautions to be observed:
    a. The AC input wire is located at the rear of the charger.
    b. The input line plug is marked with L (Live), N (Neutral), and Ground line.
    c. Ensure correct correspondence between the L (Live), N (Neutral), and Ground markings on the AC plug and those on the socket outlet.
    d. The Ground wire of the AC input socket should be connected firmly to the ground, otherwise, the shell leaks electricity or electrostatic and easily causes injury.
3. The charging output line is positioned at the front of the charger. Differentiate between the positive and negative sides of the output line by observing distinct colors.
    a. Connect the red or brown line to the battery's "+", and the blue or black line to the battery's "-" (except in cases where there are specific customer requirements).
    b. The specific connection of charging polarity with battery polarity relies on special charging plugs, sockets, and any unique requirements specified by the user.
    c. Ensure that the polarity of the charging socket is consistent with the polarity of the charging plug; otherwise, charging will not be possible. Verify this alignment before using the charger.
4. Securely connect the charger output plug with the battery pack and firmly connect the AC plug to the AC outlet. Upon the correct connection, current will be output from the charger, accompanied by the initiation of a flickering red light on the charger. Once the charging process is complete, the green light will illuminate. At this point, disconnect the plug between the charger and the alternating current.

Troubleshooting

LED Indicator Status

Indicator Beacon	
Battery Indicator	Charging: Green blinking light
	Fully Charged: Green solid light
Fault Indication	Overvoltage: Red Green Red
	Overheating: Green Red
	Output under voltage: Red Green
	Input AC anomaly: Red Green Red Green Red
	Integrated fault: Green Red Green

The status of the indicator in the above table represents the default setting from the factory.

Indicator State	Fault Indication	Solution
Red-Green	Without load	Check if the connection between the battery and charger is loose. Ensure the battery is not reversed. Confirm that the battery voltage is not too low.
Red-Green-Red	Overvoltage	If the error persists even after restarting, it is recommended to return the charger to the dealer for repair. Continuing to use a charger with unresolved issues may lead to further complications or damage. Returning it to the factory for professional repair ensures that any underlying

		problems are addressed correctly.
Red-Green-Red-Green	The ambient temperature is too high or too low	Kindly verify whether the surrounding temperature is excessively high and ensure proper ventilation. Additionally, check the positioning of the battery temperature sensor. Proper ambient conditions and sensor placement are crucial for optimal charger performance.
Green-Red	Charger overheating	Please check whether the ambient temperature is too high and if the ventilation is good.
Red-Green	Output under voltage	Please return it to the factory.
Red-Green-Red-Green-Red	Input AC abnormality	Ensure that the input voltage meets the specified requirements and confirm that the plug has a secure and reliable connection to avoid any potential issues.