

ELECTRIC VEHICLE CHARGER TRADEMARK







| Current type and plug name | Region | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------|-------|----------------|--------------|
| | Japon | China | America | Europe |
| AC | | | | |
| Plug name | Type 1 - J1772 | GB/T | Type 1 - J1772 | Type 2 |
| DC | ©© | | | |
| Plug name | CHAdeMO | GB/T | CCS - Type 1 | CCS - Type 2 |

SUPERIOR CAR PLUG

• The Silverplating on the standard IEC 62196-2 charging pins

Better conductivity

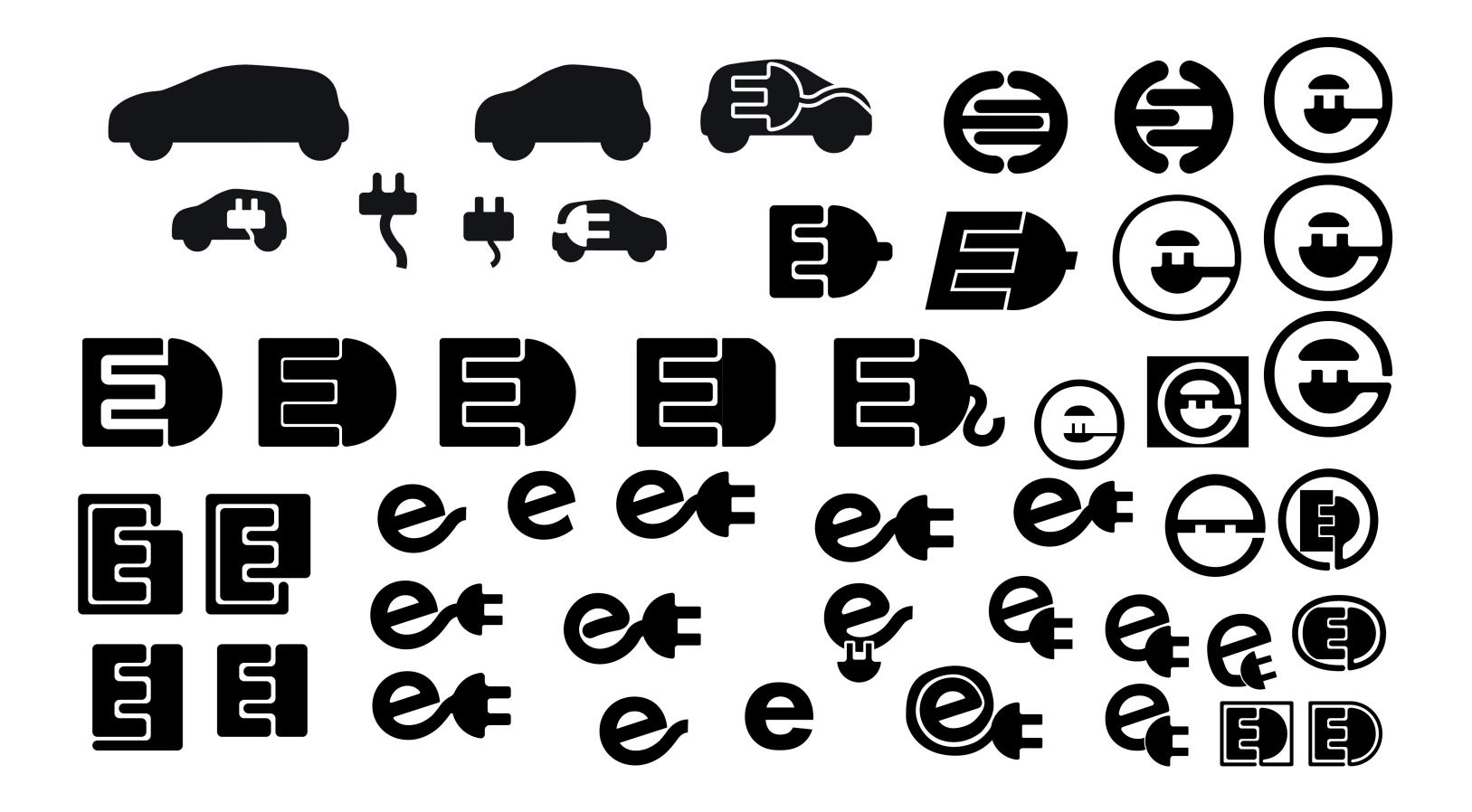
Prevent overheating

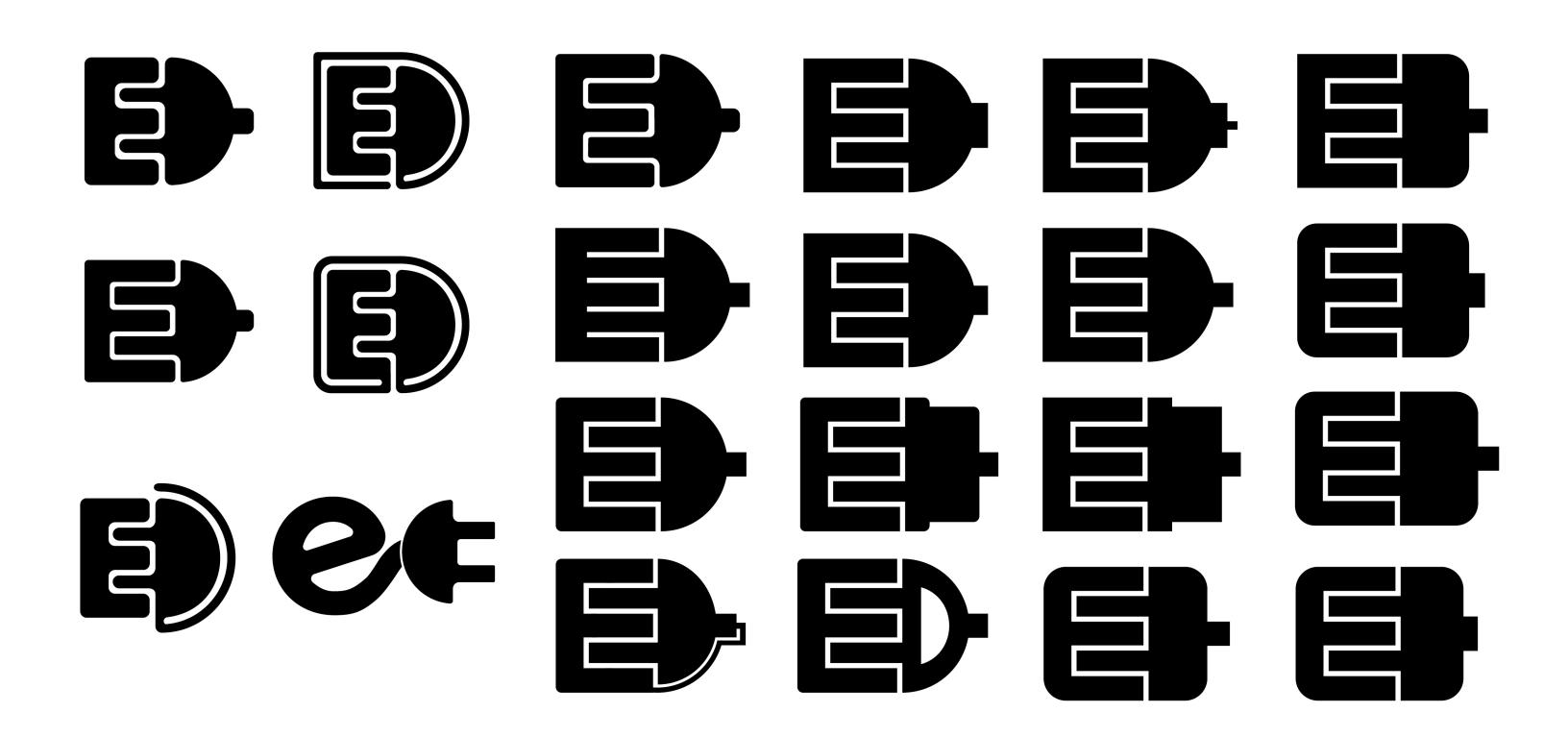


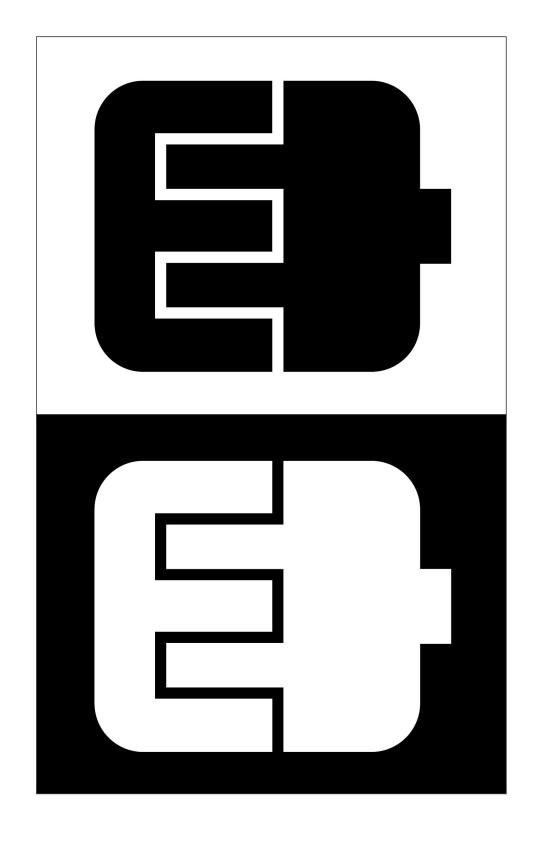
Hybrid electric vehicles (HEVs) typically use less fuel than similar conventional vehicles because they employ electric-drive technologies to boost vehicle efficiency through regenerative braking—recapturing energy otherwise lost during braking. Plug-in hybrid electric vehicles (PHEVs) and all-electric vehicles, also referred to as battery electric vehicles (BEVs), are both capable of being powered solely by electricity, which is produced in the United States from natural gas, coal, nuclear energy, wind energy, hydropower, and solar energy. https://afdc.energy.gov/fuels/electricity_benefits.html

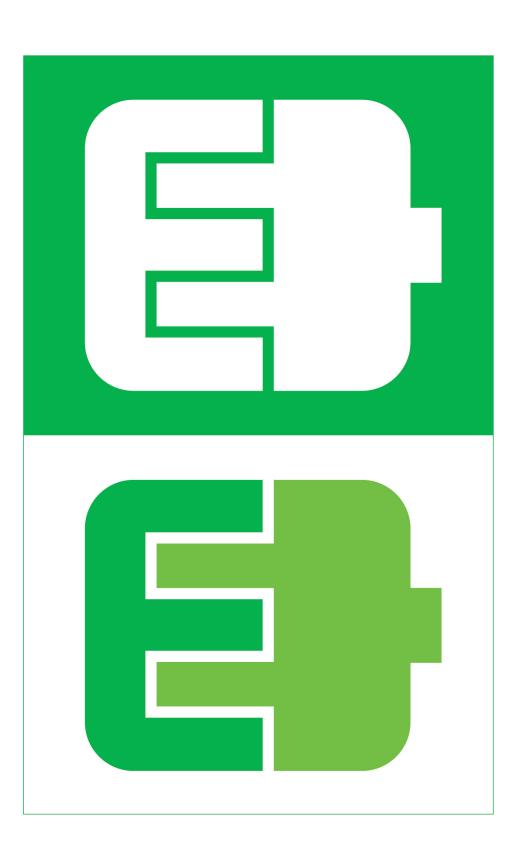
Reusing
EV- electric vehicles
smart charging
currents
electrical wave
green
efficient

2 | EV CHARGER HANNAH PIROZZOLO





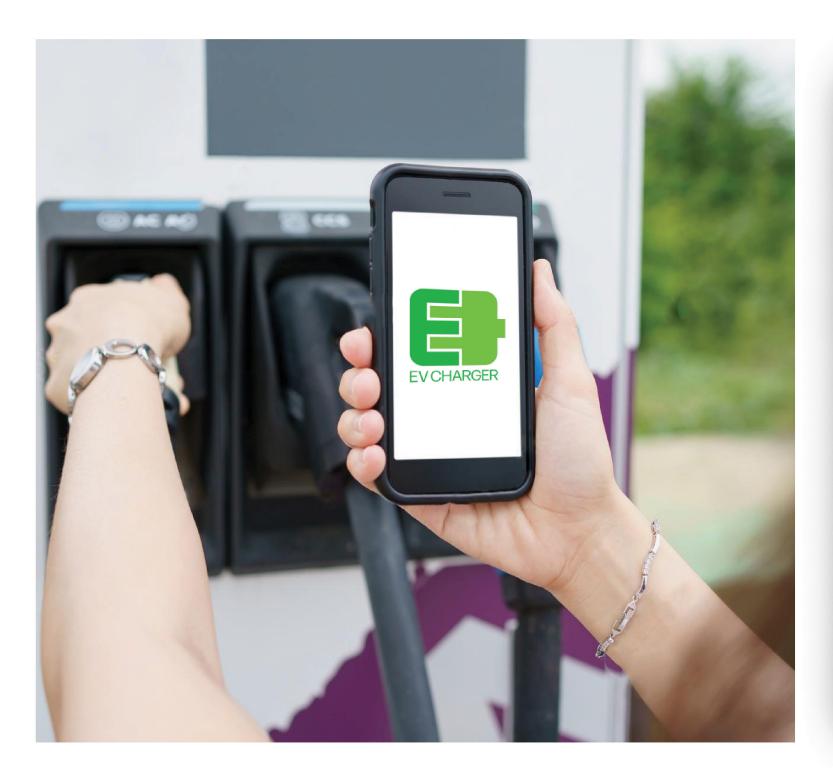








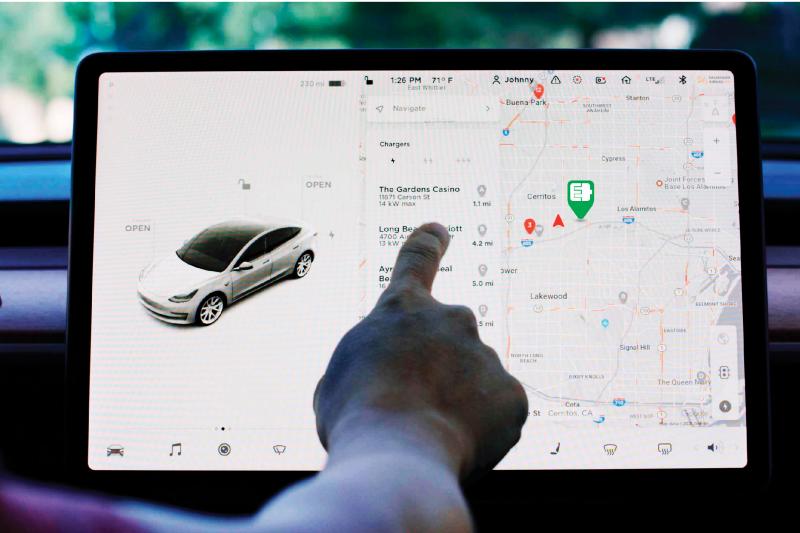
















9 | EV CHARGER HANNAH PIROZZOLO























