# Homemade battery pack

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Building a Lead Acid Battery Pack

Building your homemade battery pack to provide more voltage or amp hours is a fun project to tackle. You will save money in the process, as homemade batteries are more affordable.

You may have heard of a saltwater battery, Earth batteries, coin batteries, and other fixes, but we have the ultimate guide on how to make a legit, homemade battery right here -- no aluminum foil or copper wire required.

You can build a rechargeable 12-volt battery pack out of NiCad batteries. Do you need a 24-volt deep cycle pack but only have some 6-volt AGM batteries available? No trouble. You can build a 24-volt battery pack in a few hours. Read on to learn how to make homemade battery(s).

We will not be discussing Lithium-Ion batteries. While they are great batteries, their special recharging requirements make them problematic when building homemade batteries.

Did you know that the battery in every electric car is a bank of thousands of individual battery cells soldered together, functioning as a car battery as the electricity flows?

The battery pack in a security light is just three or five rechargeable AA batteries fused in series. A 12-volt car battery is nothing more than six 2-volt battery cells connected in series.

It is best to have a specific goal before beginning a DIY battery-building project. What device do you need to power, and what is the problem with the current battery? Often, the original batteries do not last long enough. If that is the case, we will discuss wiring batteries in parallel to increase the Amp Hour (Ah) capacity.

NiCad and Sealed Lead Acid Batteries are best suited for building battery packs. NiCads are suited for small electronic devices. Lead Acid cells are great for larger electrical devices. A lead-acid battery pack can also provide Alternating Current (AC) via an inverter.

Every type of battery is built to provide a specific voltage. How much voltage depends on how much electrical energy you’re looking for.

Typical Rechargeable Ni-Cad batteries (AAA, AA, C, D) provide 1.2 volts of electricity. The larger mass of each size enables it to provide more MilliAmp Hours of current.

Recharging these cells is most straightforward with an appropriately sized solar panel, allowing you to easily

produce electricity.

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