



# How ev chargers work

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As subject matter experts, we provide only objective information. We design every article to provide you with deeply-researched, factual, useful information so that you can make informed home electrification and financial decisions. We have:

Sourced the majority of our data from hundreds of thousands of quotes through our own marketplace.

Incorporated third-party data and information from primary sources, government agencies, educational institutions, peer-reviewed research, or well-researched nonprofit organizations.

Built our own database and rating system for solar equipment, including solar panels, inverters, and batteries.

We won't charge you anything to get quotes through our marketplace. Instead, installers and other service providers pay us a small fee to participate after we vet them for reliability and suitability. To learn more, read about how we make money, our Dispute Resolution Service, and our Editorial Guidelines.

On the surface, the question of how EV charging works has a pretty simple answer: you open the charge port on your car and plug the charging connector in. In actuality, there is a whole production going on behind the scenes that sends energy as possible from the charger into your car as quickly and efficiently as possible. But first, let's hit the basics.

If you've never had to plug an electric car in before, doing so for the first time can be a little confusing or even intimidating because you're dealing with potentially lethal amounts of electricity. The good thing is that EV charging is totally safe, even in the rain, unless you're dealing with severely damaged equipment.

The first step in charging your EV is figuring out where you will charge your car. The steps are mostly the same whether you're using a public charging station or the charger that came with your car that plugs into your wall. Public charging can have a few extra choices you need to consider.

Next, you need to know what kind of charging port your car has. This is less complicated than it sounds. If you have a Tesla, you can go to a Tesla charging station and plug right in. If you have another brand of EV, you likely have what's called a J1772 port, which is broadly standard across US EVs.

If you're using a DC fast charger, you will probably use the Combined Charging System (CCS) connector. Some Japanese manufacturers like Nissan and Mitsubishi use what's called the CHAdeMO connector, but it's pretty easy to see the difference when you look at the plug.

Once you know which plug you have, you need to know where your charge door is on your vehicle so you can



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park in a way that offers the easiest reach to the charger. Now that you're parked, open the charge door for your car, and if you're at a public charger, follow the on-screen instructions for payment.

EV charging cables, especially fast chargers, are bulky and heavier than you might expect if you're used to filling a car with gas. They're also less flexible, so parking orientation is so important. If you're using a DC fast charger on a car with a CCS plug, you might need to open a separate flap over the bottom part of the plug meant to keep dust out. From there, orient the charging handle to the plug and push it in until you hear a click.

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