Charging at home

Wall chargers vs three-pin socket charging

Know the difference between charging with a three-pin domestic socket and a dedicated EV charging point.

Two ways to charge your e:Ny1 at home

The options for charging an EV are the same, whatever car you buy:

1 A domestic three-pin socket

A three-pin socket is slow and liable to overheating because it was not designed for EV battery charging.

2 A dedicated EV charging point

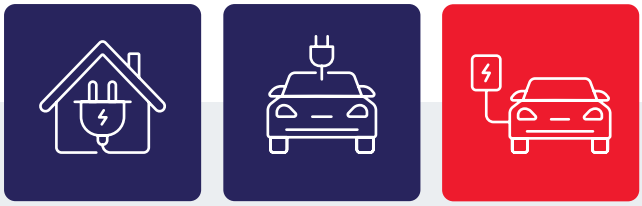
A 7 kW EV charger will charge your e:Ny1 up to three times faster than your three-pin socket. It's safe too, so you can leave your car to charge overnight while you sleep.

There's a simple formula for calculating how long it takes to charge your e:Ny1:

Time to charge = battery size ÷ charging speed

- The e:Ny1 has a 68.8 kWh battery
- The e:Ny1 has two onboard chargers, both of which are 11 kW
- Time to charge = 68.8 ÷ 11 = 6.25 hrs (6 hrs 15 mins)

The actual charging speed depends on the charger you use. If it's a 7 kW charger, that's the maximum speed you'll get. But if it's a 22 kW charger, you cannot charge faster than the 11 kW limit of the e:Ny1's onboard charger.



Charging at home

A charging port for all occasions

Your e:Ny1 has what's known as a CCS Combo Type 2 charging port. The port, which is on the front of the car, has two parts: a standard Type 2 socket at the top and an additional CCS socket below.

+ **The Type 2 socket** is for all AC electricity supplies, which includes home wall-chargers and domestic three-pin plugs.
+ **The CCS socket** (always used in tandem with the Type 2 socket) is for DC electricity supplies from rapid chargers at public charging stations.

For more information about rapid charging, see *Honda EV Driver tips 3.2*.

Most EVs have a Type 2 port. It's been the mandatory style for use within the EU since 2014.

Type 2 chargers work with single and three-phase supplies. They provide charging speeds up to 22 kW at home and 43 kW at public charging stations.

Note that the fastest charging speed you can achieve when charging your e:Ny1 at home from a domestic electricity supply is 11 kW.

A Type 2 charger works with Honda's e:PROGRESS smart charging solution

The physical charger that's recommended for use with Honda's e:PROGRESS smart charging solution is a Type 2 charger. Note that you must have an e:Ny1 or other compatible Honda EV to make use of the intelligent charging features within e:PROGRESS.

The e:PROGRESS mobile app connects car and charger to save you time, carbon, and money. To find out more, visit e:PROGRESS online.

A smart charger saves you money

A smart charger is one that does the hard work for you. You can set yours to automatically charge your car in ways that work for you:

+ When electricity prices are at their cheapest (usually at night when there's less demand on the grid)
+ When more renewable electricity is available
+ Before you set off for your next journey
+ To a maximum level – to an 80% charge that avoids overheating battery cells and improves battery life

A smart charger is a wall box that uses Wi-Fi to connect with apps on your smartphone. It lets you make the most of your energy tariff and ensures that your car is always charged and ready when you need it.

All chargers sold from 30 June 2022 onwards have to be smart.

New homes must have EV charging points

From the 15 June 2022, new homes and buildings in England must come with EV charging points. The new regulations mean that all building developments with parking will have access to electric car charging points.

EV charging rules also apply to major residential property renovations. If they have more than ten parking spaces, there must be at least one EV charger for each household that has parking, and cable routes for all spaces that don't have charge points.