

Installation, Operation
and Maintenance Manual



TEL: 400-889-0506

Important

Please read this manual immediately on receipt of the battery before unpacking and installing. Failure to comply with these instructions will render any warranties null and void.

Care for your safety



No smoking, no naked flames, no sparks



Shield eyes



Read instructions



Electrical hazard



Electrolyte is corrosive



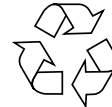
Danger



Clean all acid splash in eyes or on skin with plenty of clean water. Then seek medical help. Acid on clothing is to be washed with water



Warning: Risk of fire, explosion, or burns. Do not disassemble, heat above 60°C (140°F), or incinerate. Metallic parts under voltage are present on the battery, avoid short circuit. Do not place tools or items on top of the battery.



Recycle scrap batteries. Contains lead

Handling

batteries are supplied in a charged condition and are capable of extremely high short circuit currents. Take care to avoid short-circuiting terminals of opposite polarity.

Keep flames away

In case of accidental overcharge a flammable gas can leak off the safety vent. Discharge any possible static electricity from clothes by touching an earth connected part.

Tools

Use tools with insulated handles. Do not place or drop metal objects on the battery. Remove rings, wristwatch and articles of clothing with metal parts that may come into contact with the battery terminals.

Battery posts, terminals, and related accessories contain lead and lead compounds, chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and reproductive harm. Wash hands after handling.

1. Receiving

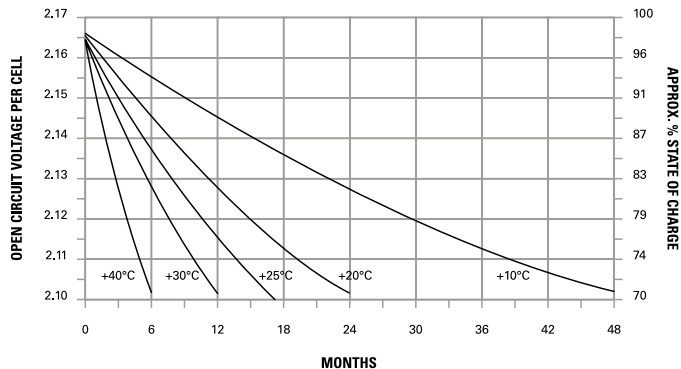
Upon the receipt of the shipment, check the contents for damage and against the packing slip. Immediately inform EnerSys of any damaged or missing items. EnerSys® is not responsible for shipment damage or shortages that the receiver does not report to the carrier.

2. Storage

2.1. Storage Conditions and Time

If a battery cannot be immediately installed it should be stored in a clean, cool and dry area. During storage monoblocs lose capacity through self-discharge. High temperatures increase the rate of self-discharge and reduce the storage life.

The chart below shows the relationship between open-circuit voltage (OCV) and storage time at various temperatures.



The maximum storage times before a refresh charge is required and recommended open circuit voltage audit intervals are:

Temperature (°C / °F)	Storage Time (Months)	OCV Audit Intervals (Months)
+10 / +50	48	12
+15 / +59	34	12
+20 / +68	24	12
+25 / +77	17	6
+30 / +86	12	6
+35 / +95	8.5	3
+40 / +104	6	3

Monoblocs must be given a refresh charge when the OCV approaches the equivalent of 2.10 Volts per cell or when the maximum storage time is reached, whichever occurs first.

2.2. Refresh Charge

Charge the monoblocs or strings at a constant voltage equivalent to 2.29 - 2.40Vpc with a minimum 0.1C₁₀ Amps available for a period of 24 hours.

2.3. Commissioning Charge

Before commencing operation, the battery must be given a commissioning charge. The batteries should be charged using constant voltage with a minimum charge current of 0.1C₁₀ Amps with no load connected to the battery. Either of the following methods can be used:

- Charge for 96 hours at the recommended float voltage of 2.29Vpc at 20°C / 68°F or
- Charge for 24 hours at the recommended boost charge voltage of 2.40Vpc at 20°C / 68°F. The battery will then be switched over to float charging, maintaining the battery under floating voltage for 24 hours before any discharge test.

3. Battery Location

The battery compartment/room must have adequate ventilation to limit hydrogen accumulation. Batteries must be installed in accordance with the EN 50272-2 standard and any other local/national laws and regulations.

4. Installation

PowerSafe® SBS XL batteries can be installed on their base or horizontally on their longest side.

Each monobloc is supplied with the terminal/connector fasteners.

On each monobloc the positive terminal is identified by a "+" symbol. Install the batteries in accordance with the instructions and/or layout drawing, taking care to ensure correct terminal location and polarity.

Connect the blocs with the connectors and fasteners provided. The fastener torque value is indicated on the product label.

Place the insulating covers in position immediately after tightening the fasteners.

5. Operation

Optimum performance and service life are achieved at a temperature of 20/25°C (68/77°F). The operating temperature range is -40°C to +65°C (-40°F to +149°F).

5.1. Standby / Float Operation

Constant voltage chargers are recommended. The charging voltage should be set at the equivalent of 2.27Vpc between 25°C / 77°F and 35°C / 95°F. The recommended float voltage temperature compensation is:

- 2.27Vpc +3mV per cell per °C below 25°C
- 2.27Vpc -3mV per cell per °C above 35°C

Temperature compensation is capped at +55°C/+131°F. The minimum charging voltage, at any temperature, is 2.21Vpc.

5.2. Charging Current

Due to the very low internal resistance PowerSafe SBS XL batteries will accept unlimited current during recharge but for cost and practical purposes in float applications where recharge time to repeat duty is not critical, the rectifier current can be limited to the load plus 0.1C₁₀ Amps.

5.3. Discharging

Batteries must not be left in a discharged condition after supplying the load but must immediately return to recharge mode.

Failure to observe these conditions may result in greatly reduced service life.

Accidental deep discharging

For optimum operation the minimum voltage of the system should be related to the duty as follows:

Duty	Minimum end voltage
5 min ≤ t ≤ 1h	1.65V
1h ≤ t ≤ 5h	1.70V
5h ≤ t ≤ 8h	1.75V
8h ≤ t ≤ 20h	1.80V

In order to protect the battery it is advisable to have system monitoring and low voltage cut-out.

Deep discharge will produce a premature deterioration of the battery and a noticeable reduction in the life expectancy of the battery.

Effect of temperature

The temperature has an effect on the battery capacity. With increased operating temperature the capacity increases; likewise with decreasing temperature the capacity decreases.

6. Maintenance

In practice, the user usually specifies the maintenance schedule based on site criticality, location and manpower. However, the following may be used as a suggested maintenance schedule. Typically, the maintenance frequency for standard VRLA batteries is scheduled every 6 months. However, as a result of the increased design life inherent with the range this interval frequency can be extended to deliver additional Total Cost of Ownership (TCO) benefit, particularly during the early period of service. As the battery approaches 80% of the intended service it would be beneficial to increase the frequency of maintenance.

Keep a logbook to record values, power outages, discharge tests, etc

- Measure the battery string voltage. If necessary, adjust the float voltage to the correct value.
- Measure individual bloc / cell voltages. After 12 months of operation blocs / cells should be within stated tolerance of the average voltage value as specified in the Instruction Manual.
- Check the ambient temperature in the immediate environment.
- Inspect for contamination by dust, loose or corroded connections. If necessary, isolate the string/bloc/cell and clean with a damp soft cloth.

Warning: Do NOT use any type of oil, solvent, detergent, petroleum-based solvent or ammonia solution to clean the battery containers or lids. These materials will cause permanent damage to the battery container and lid and will invalidate the warranty.

State of health monitoring

Typically a load test can be carried out once a year.

Capacity discharge testing is considered as the only true guide to state of health but can be complimented by the use of Ohmic measurement trending e.g. Conductance.

- A discharge test should only be carried out on a fully charged battery.
- For a new battery a discharge test should only be carried out after the commissioning charge is completed as specified in section 2.3.

Ensure the battery is fully recharged before capacity testing and always complete a full discharge test (partial discharges can lead to false assessment of state of health).

Best practice is to define the discharge test based on the application in terms of the load, autonomy or what is practical. The load and end of discharge voltage should be based on published performance literature. Depending on the operating temperature a compensation correction factor may be required.

Log individual bloc voltage throughout the duration of the test at regular intervals.

Following the capacity test the battery should be fully recharged in accordance with instructions in section 5.

Ohmic measurements

The correct way to use Ohmic readings is as a trending tool over time to detect potentially weak or troublesome blocs in a VRLA battery string in float in service. When the string is first installed and stabilized, a set of "initial" Ohmic readings should be taken. Since at this time there may still be some significant variations bloc to bloc in state of charge, separator acid content, recombination efficiency, etc. it is not unusual for these initial readings to be typically ± 50% of the mean. If some blocs exceed this, it would be judicious to equalize charge the string and do a capacity test.

After the string has been in service for about 6 months, the previous mentioned variations tend to normalise. At this point another set of Ohmic readings should be taken and used as the "baseline" readings. At this point, the blocs should be typically within ± 30% of the average.

These individual "baseline" readings will serve as a reference for trending purposes for comparison to readings taken later in the battery's life. On a yearly basis, Ohmic readings should be taken, recorded and compared to the baseline readings. If a bloc or battery Ohmic reading varies more than 50% from the baseline value, the battery should be further evaluated to determine the cause. A performance or capacity test should be part of this evaluation.

7. Disposal

batteries are recyclable. Scrap batteries must be packaged and transported in accordance with prevailing transportation rules and regulations.

Scrap batteries must be disposed of in compliance with local and national laws by a licensed or certified lead acid battery recycler.



Energysyshawk

TEL: 400-889-0506

Contact:

--