

KH-LFP SERIES LiFePO4 BATTERY USER MANUAL



DIYPOW KH-LFP SERIES BATTERY USER MANUAL

This User Manual was created by Diypow's engineering team and contains important information regarding the proper care and maintenance of your lithium battery. This manual only applies to Diypow Lithium Batteries. It does not apply to other lithium batteries or chemistries. Please read through the guide in detail before installing and using your new battery. Reading this guide in its entirety will help you achieve high performance and long life from your lithium battery investment. Should you have any questions concerning safety precautions, installation or use of your lithium battery, please contact us at Info@diypow.com

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1.1. Product overview

Crafted out of Lithium Iron Phosphate (LiFePO₄) technology, this is a battery built to last. With 5,000+ recharge cycles (and up to 7,000 under ideal charging conditions) the 100 Ah provides 5X the lifespan than your typical SLA battery. Combine 2 for 24 Volts or 3 for a 36 Volt system. ideal for industrial purposes where you need a long lifespan battery that charges quickly, or for outdoor uses like hiking or camping where weight is at a premium. Built in smart BMS, which can realize Bluetooth function and battery level display optional.

1.2. Product features

- 7000 cycle life@50%DOD
- Highest safe chemistry with high energy density
- Built-in protection BMS
- Maintenance free
- No memory effect
- High energy density
- Low internal resistance
- Low self-discharge character
- Light weight, about 40%~50% of the weight of SLA battery
- Same case with SLA battery

2. Applicable Range

This product specification applies to lithium iron phosphate battery products provided by our company, and the product provided in this manual complies with the requirements of the CE/IEC62133 standard.

Customer who use the battery manufactured or sold by our company must read this user manual carefully before using, we will not be responsible for accident or damage with incorrect operating.

3. Safety

Lithium Iron Phosphate (LiFePO₄) batteries are an inherently safe chemistry. Please reference Diypow's Lithium Iron Phosphate Safety Document for more details. However, as with any electronics, safety measures should always be taken. Please adhere to the instructions within this manual for safe handling and operation.

- Always wear protective gear when handling batteries
- Use a wrench with a rubber coated handle
- Do not place any objects on top of batteries
- Do not place batteries on a metallic surface
- Check that all cables are in good condition
- Make sure all cable connections are properly tightened
- Install and remove batteries using the lifting handles provided
- Keep sparks, flames and metal objects away from batteries
- Have an ABC extinguisher of the following type: a foam extinguisher,

CO₂, ABC dry chemical, powdered graphite, copper powder or soda (sodium carbonate) on the premises

4. EQUIPMENT

The following equipment may be required to install your battery:

- Protective Gear; gloves and eye protection
- Wrench with insulated/rubber coated handle
- Voltmeter

5. LiFePO₄ BATTERY BASICS (VS. LEAD-ACID)

5.1. Basic Construction

Diypow LiFePO₄ battery packs include two main components:

1. Individual cells assembled inside a plastic or steel case
2. An internal BMS (Battery Management System) to protect the battery from abusive operation

5.2 Cell and Battery Pack Voltages

Lithium Iron Phosphate (LiFePO ₄) Nominal Voltage	Lead-Acid Equivalent Nominal Voltage
Cell = 3.2V	Cell = 2.0V
12.8V – 4 cells in series	12V
25.6V – 8 cells in series	24V
38.4V – 12 cells in series	36V
51.2V – 16 cells in series	48V

6. BATTERY INSTALLATION

6.1 Battery Connections

To maximize the performance and to ensure safe operation of your battery, use the appropriate cable size and tighten connections using the proper torque value. Refer to the data sheet for your particular battery's torque value. It is recommended to use a washer. Place the washer between the cable lug and nut, not between the cable lug and battery terminal surface.

6.3 cable Size

Choose the appropriate cable size based on the expected load of your system. See the table below--Allowable Ampacities for copper cables rated at 167°F (75°C) operating at an ambient temperature of 86°F (30°C).

Wire Gauge (AWG) – Copper Conductors	Ampacity (Amps)
14	25
12	30
10	40
8	55
6	75
4	95
2	130
1	150
1/0	170
2/0	195
4/0	260

6.4 Torque Values

Terminal connections should adhere Terminal connections should adhere to

the appropriate torque values for the specified terminal type to provide optimum electrical conductivity. Refer to the data sheet for your particular battery's torque value. Over- or under- tightening the connections can result in terminal breakage, over-heating and/or terminal melting. Use a rubber handled or insulated wrench when making terminal connections to avoid an external short circuit.

6.5 Terminal Protection

Battery terminals may be covered with a plastic cap to prevent an external short circuit. Terminals must be covered with a protective cap or non-conductive tape prior to battery disposal to a lithium recycler.

6.6 Battery Orientation

Lithium batteries can be placed upright or on their sides.

6.7 Series or Parallel Connections

When connecting batteries in series or parallel, please follow these guidelines:

(1) Make sure each battery is within 50mV (0.05V) of each other before putting them in service. This will minimize the chance of imbalance between batteries. If your batteries get out of balance, the voltage of any battery is >50mV (0.05V) from another battery in the set, you should charge each battery individually to rebalance.

(2) Size batteries in parallel accordingly: The capacity of batteries (rated in amphoters) when connected in parallel is increased by the multiple of the batteries connected (2x, 3x, 4x, etc). However, the current ratings (discharge and charge) for parallel batteries is only increased by 75% of the multiple of the batteries connected (1.5x, 2.25x, 3x, etc).

(3) Batteries connected in series are best charged as individual batteries. charging as a series bank can lead to imbalances and reduced runtime, requiring an occasional individual balancing charge.

Specifications for Batteries in Parallel				
Battery Quantity	1	2	3	4
Voltage	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8
Capacity (Ah)	100	200	300	400
Max Continuous Discharge Current	100	150	225	300
Peak Discharge Current	200	300	450	600
Rec'd Charge Current	50	75	113	150
Max Charge Current	100	150	225	300

7. BATTERY STORAGE

7.1 Storage Temperature

LiFePO₄ can be stored between 23°F to 95°F (-5°C to 35°C). For storage longer than 3 months, the recommended temperature range is 32°F to 77°F (0°C to 25°C).

7.2 Storage Conditions

It is recommended to store LiFePO₄ batteries at 50% state of charge (SOC). If batteries are stored for long periods of time, cycle the batteries at least every 6 months.

8. BATTERY DISCHARGING

8.1 Discharge Temperature

Lithium Iron Phosphate batteries generate a fraction of the heat of other lithium chemistries making them very safe. LiFePO₄ batteries can safely operate between -4°F to 140°F (-20°C to 60°C). All Keheng's LiFePO₄ come with a BMS that protects the battery from over-temperature. If the BMS disconnects due to high temperature, wait until the temperature reduces and the BMS reconnects the battery before using or charging the battery. Please refer to your battery data sheet for BMS high temperature cut-off value.

8.2 Discharging your LiFePO₄ Battery

LiFePO₄ batteries can be discharged up to 100% of their capacity. However, to optimize the performance of your LiFePO₄ battery, and to avoid the BMS disconnecting the battery, we recommend limiting the discharge to 80%. Please refer to your battery data sheet for the continuous and peak rates of discharge for your specific battery model.

9. BATTERY CHARGING

9.1 When to Charge your LiFePO4 Battery

If LiFePO4 batteries are not fully discharged, they do not need to be charged after each use. LiFePO4 batteries do not get damaged when left in a partial state of charge (PSOC). You can charge your LiFePO4 batteries after each use or when they have been discharged up to 80% (20% SOC). If the BMS disconnects the battery due to low voltage, at 100% depth of discharge, remove the load to reconnect the battery circuit and charge immediately. Please note that we recommend storing batteries at 50% state of charge (SOC).

9.2 Charging Temperature

Lithium Iron Phosphate batteries generate a fraction of the heat of other lithium chemistries making them very safe. LiFePO4 batteries can safely charge between -4°F to 131°F (-20°C to 55°C). However, at temperatures below 32°F (0°C) the charge current must be reduced as follows:

- 32°F to 14°F (0°C to -10°C) charge at 0.1C (10% of the battery capacity)
- 14°F to -4°F (-10°C to -20°C) charge at 0.05C (5% of the battery capacity)

LiFePO₄ batteries do not require temperature compensation for voltage when charging at hot or cold temperatures. All Keheng's LiFePO₄ come with a BMS that protects the battery from over-temperature. If the BMS disconnects due to high temperature, wait until the temperature reduces and the BMS reconnects the battery circuit before using or charging the battery. Please refer to your battery data sheet for BMS high temperature cut-off value.

9.3 Charging with Lead-Acid Chargers

Most lead-acid battery chargers can be used with LiFePO₄ batteries as long as they are within the appropriate voltage guidelines. AGM and Gel algorithms typically fall within the LiFePO₄ voltage requirements. The voltage for flooded battery charging algorithms are often higher than LiFePO₄ requirements which will result in the BMS disconnecting the battery at the end of the charge cycle and may result in the charger displaying an error code. If this happens, it is generally a good practice to replace your charger. Since the BMS protects the battery, using lead-acid chargers will not damage the battery.

10. BMS OPERATION

All Keheng's LiFePO₄ batteries come with an internal smart BMS. The

BMS have function:

- Overcharge detection function
- Over discharge detection function
- Over current detection function
- Short detection function
- Temperature detection function
- Balance function

Refer to the data sheet for your battery's specific discharge criteria. If the BMS disconnects the battery due to voltage or current limits, you must remove the load to reconnect the battery. If the BMS disconnects the battery due to temperature limits, you must wait for the temperature to reduce to reconnect the battery. If your equipment has parasitic loads, it may require a physical disconnect of the terminals to reconnect the battery circuit. Please note, that while short-circuit protection protects the battery's cells, it still may produce a spark and damage your cable or bolt, so it is best to avoid short circuit conditions.

11. BATTERY RECYCLING

Terminals must be covered with a protective cap or non-conductive tape prior to battery disposal to lithium recycler. Dispose of LiFePO4 batteries at an authorized lithium recycling facility.

Technical support

If you have technical questions about your Diypow battery, please contact the original place of purchase or Keheng Battery directly:



ISO 9001:2015 Quality Management System ISO/TS 16949:2009 Quality Management System

ISO 14001:2004 Environmental Management System

OHSAS 18001:2007 Occupational Health and Safety

Keheng Battery provides our customers with the highest quality and safest lithium products, in compliance with all regulatory standards.age

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