EPBLUE®

ED Series

Maintenance-free Sealed Lead Acid Battery

ED Series For Solar Powered Systems Application.



1. Brief Introduction for ED Series Batteries

The EPBLUE® ED Series Maintenance-free Sealed Lead Acid Battery should be used for solar systems and related storage energy fields, using 4BS paste technology and high temperature curing process to make battery has longer life. Unique paste ration to make battery has super charging and discharging capacity and resilience. Using plates twins pack technology to make battery performance more stable.

2. Construction for ED Series Batteries

Component	Raw material
Positive Plate	Lead dioxide
Negative Plate	Lead
Container & Cover	ABS UL94HB/V0
Safety Valve	Rubber
Terminal	Copper / F11/Lead / F5
Separator	Fiberglass
Electrolyte	Sulfuric acid

3. Specifications

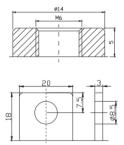
Nominal Voltage	12 Volt				
Nominal Capacity	60 Ah				
	Length	260	mm	10.2	in
	Width	169	mm	6.7	in
Dimension	Height	211	mm	8.3	in
	Total Height (with terminals)	216	mm	8.5	in
Weight	Approx.	20	kg	44.0	ibs

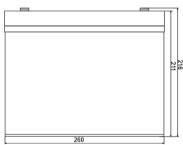
4. Characteristics

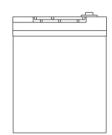
	C ₂₀ 1.80V/Cell	63	Ah		
Rated Capacity	C ₁₀ 1.80V/Cell	60	Ah		
25°C (77°F)	C ₅ 1.80V/Cell	50	Ah		
	C ₁ 1.70V/Cell	36	Ah		
	40°C (104°F)	103%	•		
Capacity Affected by Temperature (10	25°C (77°F)	100%			
HR)	0°C (32°F)	86%			
Internal Resistance	6.5	mΩ			
Max. Discharge Current 2	600	A (5S)			
Nominal Operating Temperature Range			3°C (77 ± 5°F)		
O 1' T	Discharge : -15 ~ 50°C (5 °	~ 122°	F)		
Operating Temperature	Charge: 0 ~ 40°C (32 ~ 10	~ 40°C (32 ~ 104°F)			

	Discharge : -15 * 50 °C (5 * 122 °F)					
Operating Temperature Range	Charge: 0 ~ 40°C (32 ~ 104°F)					
Marige	Storage: -15 ~ 40°C (5 ~ 104°F)					
Cycle Use	Initial charging current less than 0.3CA. Voltage 14.40V ~ 14.70V at 25°C (77°F) temperature coefficient -15mV/°C.					
Standby Use	No limit on Initial charging current, Voltage $13.50V \sim 13.80V$ at $25^{\circ}C(77^{\circ}F)$ temperature coefficient -10mV/°C.					
Self Discharge	The EPBLUE ® ED Series batteries may be stored for up to 6 months at 25°C (77°F), and then a freshening charge is required. For higher temperatures the time interval will be shorter.					

5. Physical Dimensions: mm







6. Constant Current Discharge (Amperes) at 25°C

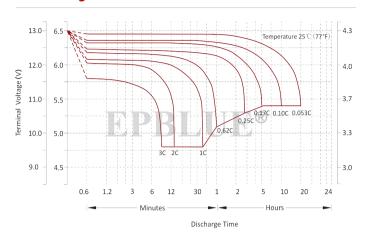
F.V/Time	5Min	15Min	30Min	1Hr	2Hr	3Hr	5Hr	8Hr	10Hr	20Hr
9.60V	210.0	115.4	60.30	37.44	23.10	15.72	10.50	6.90	6.24	3.30
10.02V	204.0	113.0	59.52	37.20	22.68	15.42	10.44	6.84	6.18	3.24
10.20V	198.0	111.2	58.62	36.60	22.44	15.30	10.38	6.78	6.12	3.18
10.50V	177.8	106.2	57.00	36.00	22.14	15.12	10.32	6.72	6.06	3.12
10.80V	160.4	97.8	55.08	35.64	21.96	15.00	10.26	6.60	6.00	3.06
11.10V	137.0	87.6	53.04	34.80	21.00	14.70	10.20	5.99	5.94	3.00

7. Constant Power Discharge (Watts/cell) at 25°C

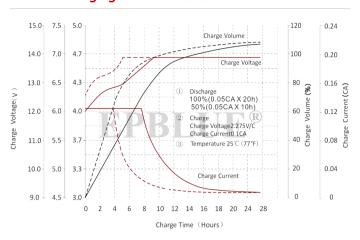
F.V/Time	5Min	15Min	30Min	1Hr	2Hr	3Hr	5Hr	8Hr	10Hr	20Hr
9.60V	2216.4	1258.2	690.9	434.0	270.9	184.92	126.00	82.98	74.88	39.84
10.02V	2172.6	1236.6	681.8	430.0	267.3	182.16	124.80	82.62	74.28	39.12
10.20V	2147.4	1223.6	676.4	427.4	265.4	181.44	124.20	82.02	73.62	38.40
10.50V	1954.8	1167.3	662.0	424.9	261.3	177.96	123.00	81.30	72.90	37.68
10.80V	1780.2	1078.2	647.3	419.4	259.8	177.90	122.40	81.00	72.30	37.32
11.10V	1563.6	970.9	629.1	412.8	250.9	174.96	122.10	80.40	71.40	36.00

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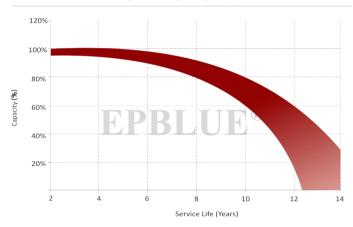
8. Discharge Characteristics



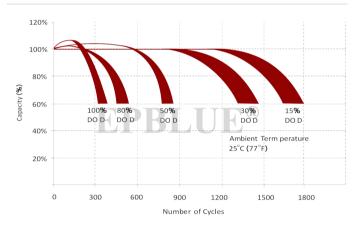
9. Float Charging Characteristics



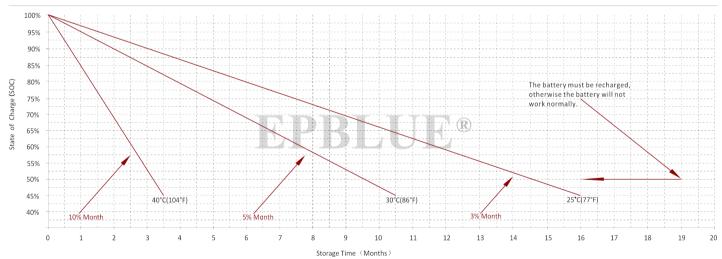
10. Float Service Life vs Capacity (%)



11. Cycle Life vs Depth of Discharge (DOD%)



12. Self Discharge Characteristics



13. Maintenance & Cautions

Cycle Service:

- > Avoid battery over discharge, especially battery sereis connection use.
- > Charged with recommend voltage, ensure battery can be full recharged. In general, recharge capacity should be 1.1-1.15 times discharge capacity.
- > Effect of temperature on float charge voltage: -4mV/°C/Cell.
- > There are a number of factors that will affect the length of cyclic service.
- The most significant are depth of discharge, ambient temperature, discharge rate, and the manner in which the battery is recharged.

 Generally specking, the most important factors is depth of discharge.