



PRODUCT MANUAL



12V LIFEPO4 BATTERY

INTRODUCTION

The Nz Lithium 12.8V range of Lifepo4 battery modules are a robust, high quality energy storage solution designed for stationary and mobile applications.

The battery module has been designed, and made in New Zealand.

Ease of installation and commissioning has been a high priority for all of our battery modules.

Nz Lithium uses locally sourced, high quality components where available.



TABLE OF CONTENTS

Table Of Contents – 2
Specifications – 3 - 4
Charge & Discharge information – 5 - 6
Smart Sleep Information - 7
Installation – 8 - 10
DC Battery Module Connections– 11
Initial Start-up – 12
BMS App - 13
Victron Smartshunt settings – 14
Storage - 15
Safety & Disposal – 16 - 18

Specifications:

MODEL NUMBER	12V-100AH Slimline
Nominal Voltage	12.8V
Nominal Capacity 345AH	100AH
Nominal Capacity watt hours	1280WH
Cell type	Prismatic LiFePO4
Cell configuration	4S
Capacity @ 0°C	80AH
Capacity @ 55°C	95AH
Series connection	NOT PERMITTED
Parallel connection	Unlimited
Recommended depth of discharge	90%
Usable capacity at recommended DOD	1,152WH
Battery Charging Temperature range. Protected via internal BMS	0 - 55°C
Normal Charge Voltage CV/CC*	14.2V
Standby (Float) Voltage	13.4V
Maximum Charge Current	100A
Recommended Charge Current	0-50A
Absorption Time	1 Hour
Battery Discharge Temperature range. Protected via internal BMS	-20°C to +55°C
Battery Output Voltage Range	10.4V - 14.2V
Maximum Discharge Current	100A @ 25°C for 30 mins
Continuous Discharge Current	100A @ 25°C
Pulse Discharge Current	350A @ 25°C for 30 secs
Maximum Discharge Power	1.2Kw @25°C for 30 mins
Continuous Discharge Power	1.2Kw @ 25°C
Pulse Discharge Power	4.4Kw @25°C for 30 secs
Over-charge Protection Per Cell	3.65V ± 0.05V

Specifications:

Over-charge Release Per Cell	3.50V ±0.05V
Over-charge Release Method	Cell discharges below release voltage
Over-discharge Protection Per Cell	2.60V ±0.05V
Over-discharge Release Per Cel	2.65V ± 0.05V
Over-discharge Release Method	Disconnect load
Discharge Over Current	>100A for 60s
Short circuit protection	600A for 1500us
Over Current Release Method	Disconnect load
Battery Discharge Over Temperature	Protection 55°C / Release 50°C
Battery Charge Over Temperature	Protection 55°C / Release 50°C
Battery Charge Under Temperature	Protection 0°C / Release 5°C
Electrical connection type	Positive M8 Terminal Negative M8 Terminal
Cooling method	Natural Convection
Casing material	Powder Coated Steel
Depth	85mm
Width	444mm
Height	307mm
Weight	Approx 16kg
Mounting arrangement	see page 10
Humidity Range non condensing	<80% RH
Self-discharge Rate	≤3% Per Month
Warranty period 5 Years	Refer to NZ Lithium warranty statement
Certifications (cell level)	GB/UN38.3 IEC62619
Recommended Fuse Type	Class T 20K AIC
Recommended DC Breaker	Type DC MCCB 20KA ICU
Calculated short circuit current at terminals	7000A

Charge & Discharge Information

Lifepo4 Battery packs are unlike conventional Lead acid battery systems in several ways, the following information should be considered by your system installer.

Lifepo4 battery modules have a very flat Charge & Discharge curve, this means that using voltage is not at all accurate in determining SOC (state of charge) of the battery pack, an external battery monitor (shunt) should be used to accurately determine the SOC of the battery module. There are several options for this available, contact Nz Lithium for current available options.

The only time that voltage can be used to make a remotely accurate assumption on SOC is when we are close to 100% or 0%

Example

If the battery module has reached the target bulk charge voltage $>14\text{v}$ and the charge current has began to taper off significantly without loss of sun / charging source then one could assume the battery is very close to 100% SOC

If the battery module has less than 12v with zero load or close to, one could assume the battery is very close to 0% SOC

Typical battery pack voltage under load will be 12.8v (SOC and temperature dependent)

Charge & Discharge Information

If multiple charging sources are being used, they should be synchronised if possible, if syncing is not possible, you may find that tweaking each individual charge source's bulk charge and float voltages is necessary, in order to prevent one charge source triggering the next to enter float, cycling on / off etc.

The battery module should not be left or cycled in a highly discharged state, your system designer / installer should ensure that the battery module can be recharged to 100% SOC at least once per week in all seasons, failure to reach the target charge voltage often, will leave the BMS unable to balance the cells within the battery module, potentially causing over voltage protections on individual cells as the BMS works to rebalance the cells on the next full recharge. If the battery module reaches and under voltage protection – 0% SOC, the user must ensure the battery module is recharged within 24 hours to prevent irreversible damage.

Smart Sleep Information:

The Smart Sleep function helps conserve energy when the battery isn't in use. If the battery voltage stays below 13.2V (3.30v per cell) with 0A of incoming or outgoing current for a continuous period of 48 hours, the BMS will enter Smart Sleep to reduce energy drain attributed to the BMS self consumption.

Waking the Battery

To wake the battery:

- Press the ON/OFF button on your battery.

After waking, the battery operates normally and can power your system as usual.

Installation

Environment

Makes sure your area of installation is dry, clean, vermin proof, and the area where the battery will be installed is flat and level.

Installing the battery module on some gym matting is a good solution to combat any small lumps and bumps in the area of installation.

Ensure your battery module is not installed in direct sunlight.

Ensure the humidity is in line with the figure within the battery modules specification, they are a large thermal mass, failure to regulate the humidity within the battery modules installation area can cause condensation to form on the inside and outside of the battery modules case, potentially damaging sensitive electronics. (Humidity is more relevant if you have a metal cased battery module)

Temperature

Temperature has a dramatic effect on the lifespan and performance of your battery module, minimum and maximum temperatures that are given in the battery module specification must be adhered to.

Sustained High temperatures will degrade your battery module prematurely, high charge & discharge rates increase the internal temperature of the battery module.

Installation

Temperature continued:

Low temperatures $<15^{\circ}$ will limit the storage capacity and discharge performance of the battery module, this phenomenon is normal and is not permanent. Once the battery module is back to normal operating temperature $25^{\circ} \pm 5^{\circ}$ performance will be restored.

If the battery modules temperature is $<15^{\circ}$ charging current must be limited to 0.2C until normal operating temperature is achieved.

The BMS installed within the battery module continuously monitors the temperature of the cells, and the critical components within the BMS itself, if temperatures rise or fall below protection values listed within the battery modules specification, the BMS will not allow charging / discharging, once the battery module is within the specification listed, charging / discharging will resume as usual.

Mounting

Nz Lithium 12.8v Slimline Battery modules are designed to be mounted using the mounting brackets provided in any orientation other than terminals facing downwards.

.

Installation

Location

Local regulations should be followed when determining a suitable mounting location for the battery module.



DC Battery Module Connections

The Battery module is equipped with 1 x M8 Positive connection point and 1 x M8 Negative connection point.

Battery cable lugs should be torqued to 12-15 NM

Stacking battery lugs should be avoided where practical.

Nz Lithium battery modules CAN NOT be connected in series to multiply voltage.

Parallel connection is allowed.

Parallel connection's should be made after individual DC MCCB or Class T fuses by using a positive and negative bus bar, with cable runs in as equal lengths as possible, to ensure even charging / discharging of each battery module.

Each individual battery module must be fused or have a suitable DC MCCB fitted as close to the battery module as practical.

The need to ensure the use of suitable fuses / breakers on each module becomes clear when we look at the extremely high short circuit current available at the terminals of Lifepo4 battery modules, often in excess of 7,000A per module.

Battery cable conductors should be sized according to your maximum load, cable run, and a maximum of 3% voltage drop between the battery module and inverter under full load.

Fuses / DC MCCB should be sized in order to enable full load and to protect the cabling that is attached to them in the case of an over current event that the BMS can not control.

Initial Start-up

The battery module will have a small silver button on the front or side panel, this button is to switch the battery module's internal BMS on / off, the operation of this button is simple, if the battery is switched off (no button illumination) then press the button, you may hear a few short beeps, and the button will now be illuminated, the battery is now on, and the terminals are live.

To switch the battery off, simply press and hold the button for 3-5 seconds, remove your finger and the illumination will be gone, current will no longer flow through the terminals, there may be some residual voltage on the terminals.

If you wish to view the SOC and status of the battery via the JK BMS Bluetooth APP, the battery must be switched on.

Failure to pre-charge large inverters can cause a discharge short circuit error in the BMS due to the large inrush current, this will usually clear on its own in a matter of minutes.

If you are having trouble with this, please contact Nz Lithium.

BMS App

APP DETAILS:

To download the JK BMS Bluetooth APP simply search JK BMS in the Google Play Store or Apple APP Store, it is free to download.



The APP is not compatible with some devices

- Android devices older than Android 6
- Apple Devices earlier than IOS 13.0 or IPHONE 6s,

If you have trouble with an error on the Android app get in contact with NZ Lithium, you may need an earlier version of the App.

<https://apps.apple.com/us/app/jk-jbms/id1425725691>

<https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.jktech.bms&hl=en&gl=US>

Please accept all permissions the APP asks for, If not the APP may not function as desired.

The Password set on the App is 1234, you can change this if you wish.

The Parameter Settings on this BMS has been locked out to prevent accidental adjustments.

The APP offers a reasonably accurate SOC(State of Charge) generally within 5-10%. The battery will take several cycles of charge/discharge to calculate this.

If you are using coulomb counter/battery monitor shunt like a Victron BMV, Just use this for your SOC.

Note – Cell voltage delta shown on the BMS Bluetooth app will rise and fall depending on the current your charging/discharging and the SOC of the battery and temperature.

Victron Smartshunt settings

The settings provided here will get you started in calibrating your Victron Smartshunt to suit Nz Lithium battery modules.

You will still need to enter the capacity of your battery module and synchronise to 100% SOC once the battery has reached the bulk / absorption voltage listed in the specification sheet and the current has tapered off completely.

← Battery settings	
Battery capacity	100Ah
Charged voltage	14.1V
Discharge floor	0%
Tail current	2.00%
Charged detection time	5m
Peukert exponent	1.05
Charge efficiency factor	99%
Current threshold	0.10A
Time-to-go averaging period	1m
Battery SOC on reset	<input type="button" value="Keep SOC"/>
State-of-Charge Manually set the current state-of-charge	100.0%
Synchronize SOC to 100%	<input type="button" value="Synchronize"/>
Zero current calibration	<input type="button" value="Calibrate"/>

Storage

Storage

If you intend to store your battery module for a prolonged period of time, you must ensure these instructions are followed, failure to do so may result in irreversible capacity loss.

Switch the battery module OFF whilst in storage, it will remove the parasitic drain from the BMS

Complete a full charge / discharge / recharge cycle to approx 90% SOC at least every 3 months.

DO NOT leave the installation permanently powered and charging the battery module daily whilst in storage, this may cause capacity loss as the battery module will live in a permanent state of 100% SOC

Safety & Disposal



Designers and Installers MUST have read and understood the information within this manual before undertaking the installation and commissioning of the battery module/s

Installers MUST be competent in installation and commissioning of DC power systems.

Any and All local regulations regarding installation of DC power systems MUST be followed.

Battery module charging, discharging and storage specifications MUST be adhered to at all times.

Battery module/s MUST not be used if they have been damaged in any visible way.

Battery module/s MUST not be disassembled for any reason.

Battery module/s MUST not be installed in any area that humidity is >80%

Battery module/s MUST be kept dry at all times

Battery module/s MUST not be installed in direct sunlight.

Battery module/s MUST not be installed, transported or placed in any orientation other than those stated in the product manual, without permission from Nz Lithium.

Battery module/s that are leaking, MUST be disposed of at a suitable recycling facility.

Battery module/s are heavy, a two person lift is required.

Battery module/s are classified as Class 9 dangerous goods, and must be transported according to local regulations.

Safety & Disposal

First Aid

General Advice

The chemicals in this product are contained in a sealed package. Exposure to the contents will not occur unless the battery leaks, is exposed to high temperatures or is mechanically, physically, or electrically abused.

Eye

Flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Get medical aid.

Skin

Remove contaminated clothes and rinse skin with plenty of water or shower for 15 minutes. Get medical aid.

Inhalation

Remove from exposure and move to fresh air immediately. Use oxygen if available.

Ingestion

Give at least 2 glasses of milk or water. Induce vomiting unless patient is unconscious. Call a physician.

Safety & Disposal

Fire Fighting Measures

Fire and Explosion Hazards: Batteries may burst and release hazardous decomposition products when exposed to a fire situation.

Extinguishing Media

CO₂

Special Fire-Fighting Procedures

Self-contained breathing apparatus.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards

Cell may vent when subjected to excessive heat-exposing battery contents.

Hazardous Combustion Products

Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, lithium oxide fumes.

Accidental Release Measures

Steps to be taken in case Material is Released or Spilled

If the battery material is released, remove personnel from area until fumes dissipate. Provide maximum ventilation to clear out hazardous gases. Wipe it up with a cloth, and dispose of it in a plastic bag and put into a steel can. The preferred response is to leave the area and allow the battery to cool and vapors to dissipate. Provide maximum ventilation. Avoid skin and eye contact or inhalation of vapors.

Use butyl rubber gloves when handling leaking batteries.

NZ LITHIUM

WWW.NZLITHIUM.CO.NZ



DESIGNED
ASSEMBLED & TESTED
IN NEW ZEALAND

PRODUCT MANUAL

12V LIFEPO4 BATTERY



Contact: sales@nzlithium.co.nz

Revised 05/11/25