



12.8V 42Ah Battery

Our 42Ah option boasts a full protective BMS with hard case and M6 Brass Screw terminals.

Weighing only 5.5kg, it is great for portable fishing electronics, HAM radio, power packs. 12V 42Ah in shrink wrap is still available for DIY projects.

Electrical Properties

12.8V 42Ah 537.6Wh

Cycle Life

5000 Cycles at 0.2C to 80% DoD

Dimensions

BCI Group Fit 52

197 × 165 × 166mm

7.75" × 6.50" × 6.56"

5.5kg (12lbs)

Discharge

Optimal Current 8.4A (0.2C)

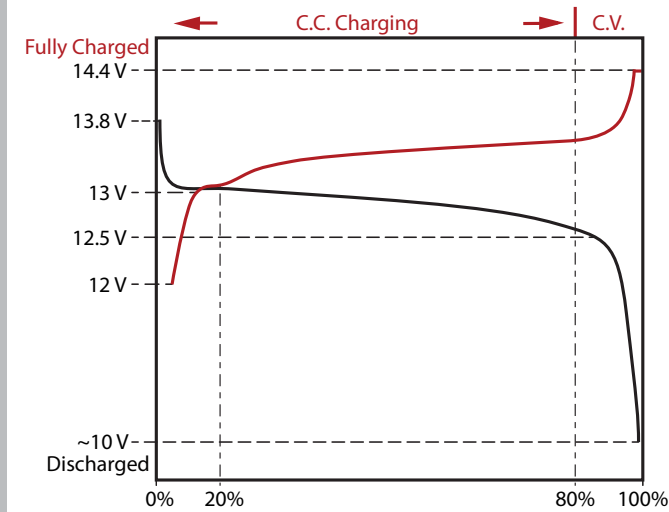
Max Cont. Current 50A (1.2C) ≤5min

Max Inst. Current 84A (2C) ≤5s

Charge

Optimal Current 8.4A (0.2C)

Max Cont. Current 50A (1.2C) ≤5min



BMS Properties

Charge balancing. Protection for excess current voltage, short circuits.

Terminal Connections

M6 Bolt – Brass Terminal



Featherweight



Rugged Case



Waterproof



SuperCharged



12.8V 42Ah

What is the 12.8V 42Ah Battery?

Our standard LFP battery comes loaded with all the basic safety and performance features you expect from Lynac in a compact, drop-in ready package. Designed with powerful simplicity in mind so you don't have to carry any extra weight!





Battery Storage

70% State of Charge @ 13.2V - in a cool dry location.

Disconnect all loads and sources - Verify charge level after one Month.

Can store in sub zero temperatures if battery charge level is properly maintained.

Charge Settings

Absorb Voltage: 14.0Vdc - 14.4Vdc

Max Charge Voltage: 14.6Vdc

Ideal Bulk Current: 0.2C - 0.5C (20A dc - 50A dc for a 100Ah battery)

Max Bulk Current: 1C* (100A dc for a 100Ah battery)

Float Voltage: 13.2Vdc - 13.6Vdc (not required)

Tail Current: 0.02C - 0.05C (2A - 5A for a 100Ah battery)

Equalization: OFF (or set to Absorb Voltage)

Temperature Compensation: OFF

Peukert Exponent: 1.0

Charge Efficiency Factor: 99%

Basic Profile: Constant Current - Constant Voltage (CC-CV)

Voltage vs State of Charge

Voltage	Capacity
13.9V	100%
13.6V	99%
13.4V	98%
13.3V	90%
13.2V	70%
13.1V	40%
13.0V	30%
12.9V	20%
12.8V	17%
12.5V	14%
12.1V	10%
10.0V	0%

The Need To Know

LFP batteries can be operated in sub zero Temperatures but LFP cells should not be charged below freezing-low temperature charge protection and/ or battery heating can be used to prevent damage.

LFP batteries should not be charged directly from an Alternator without proper regulation. Batteries should always be isolated from other battery chemistries in the system.

Parallel connected batteries can be charged using a single bank charger without added battery balancing.

Battery balancers are needed when charging series connected batteries using a single bank charger. A multi bank charger can act as a balancer but only while charging to full capacity.

Maintenance and trickle charging is not necessary for LFP batteries and can be damaging. When batteries are not in use, leave resting in a partial state of charge (approx. 40% - 80%) - charge before using.