

12.8V 100Ah TRUE Series Battery

Our most popular Smart Lithium (LFP) Battery, crafted with the perfect combination of size, weight, and power. A lighter, simpler version of our 12.8V 100Ah battery with all the power benefits. Take reliable, deep cycle energy further and optimize your Renewable Energy, Off-Grid, and Electric Vehicle system now.

Electrical Properties 12.8V 120Ah 1536Wh

Cycle Life 6000 Cycles at 0.2C to 80% DoD

Dimensions

BCI Group Fit 24 259 × 167 × 212mm 10.197" x 6.575" x 8.35" 13.2kg (29lbs)

Discharge

Optimal Current 24A (O.2C) Max Cont. Current 12OA (1C) ≤5min Max Inst. Current 30OA (2.5C) ≤5s

Charge

Optimal Current 24A (O.2C) Max Cont. Current 12DA (1C) <5min



TRUE

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

Terminal Connections Brass M8 Screw, Torque = 28N.m = 21ft.lbs





What is TRUE Series?

True usable power rating system. Unique to Lynac Lithium, True Series describes the amount of Real Usable Energy you can expect from our batteries based on 80% Depth of Discharge. If it says 100Ah on the case, you get 100Ah!





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.

<u>Charge Settings</u>

Absorb Voltage: 14.0Vdc - 14.4Vdc Max Charge Voltage: 14.6Vdc Ideal Bulk Current: 0.2C - 0.5C (20Adc - 50Adc for a 100Ah battery) Max Bulk Current: 1C* (100Adc 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: DFF (or set to Absorb Voltage) Temperature Compensation: DFF Peukert Exponent: 1.0 Charge Efficiency Factor: 99% Basic Profile: Constant Current - Constant Voltage (CC-CV)

<u>Voltage vs State of Charge</u>

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%

<u>The Need To Know</u>

LFP batteries can be operated in sub zero Temperatures but LFP cells should not be charged below freezinglow 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 (appox. 40% - 80%) – charge before using.





