

VISION  
Rechargeable Products  
VRLA Battery



[www.vision-batt.com](http://www.vision-batt.com)



## CP Series

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## Products Guide

One of the largest VRLA Battery manufacturers in the world



Center Power Industrial Park, Tongfu Industrial District, Dapeng Town, P.C. 518120, Shenzhen, China  
Tel: +86-755-8431 8088 Fax: +86-755-8431 8700  
E-mail: [sales@vision-batt.com](mailto:sales@vision-batt.com) Website: <http://www.vision-batt.com>

(Edition Apr 2008)

Shenzhen Center Power Tech. Co., Ltd

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# General features

## Stable Quality & High Reliability

VISION battery is well-known for its stable and reliable performance. VISION batteries are easy to maintain; thus, permitting a safe and proper operation of the equipment that the battery powers. The battery can withstand overcharge, over discharge, vibration, and shock. It is also capable of extended storage.

## Sealed Construction

VISION's unique construction and sealing technique guarantees that no electrolyte leakage can occur from the terminals or case of any VISION battery. This feature insures safe and efficient operation of VISION batteries in any position. VISION batteries are classified as "Non-Spillable" and will meet all requirements of the International Air Transport Association. (IATA Dangerous Goods Regulation, 41st Edition, Section 4.5A, Special Provision: A67)

## Long Service Life, Float or Cyclic

The VISION VRLA battery has a long life in float or cyclic service.

## Maintenance-Free Operation

During the expected float service life of VISION batteries, there is no need to check the specific gravity of the electrolyte, or add water. In fact, there is no provision for these maintenance functions.

## Low Pressure Venting System

VISION batteries are equipped with a safe low pressure venting system, which operates from 1 psi to 6 psi. The venting system is designed to release excess gas in the event that the gas pressure rises to a level above the normal rate. Afterwards, the venting system automatically re-seals itself when the gas pressure level returns its normal rate. This feature prevents excessive build up of gas in the batteries. This low pressure venting system, coupled with the extraordinarily high recombination efficiency, make VISION batteries the safest sealed lead-acid batteries available.

## Heavy Duty Grids

The heavy-duty lead calcium-alloy grids in VISION batteries provide an extra margin of performance and service life in both float and cyclic applications, even in conditions of deep discharge.

## Low Self Discharge

Because of the use of Lead Calcium grids alloy, VISION VRLA battery can be stored for long periods of time without recharge.

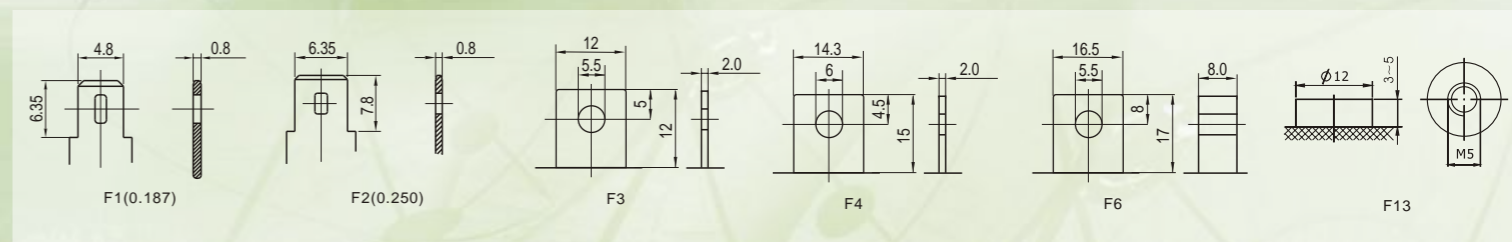
# Application Fields

A partial list of common applications includes, but is not limited to, standby or primary power for:

- Alarm Systems
- Marine Equipment
- Cable Television
- Medical Equipment
- Communications Equipment
- Micro Processor Based Office Machines
- Control Equipment
- Portable Cine & Video Lights
- Computers
- Power Tools
- Electronic Cash Registers
- Solar Powered Systems
- Electronic Test Equipment
- Telecommunications Systems
- Electric powered Bicycle and Wheelchairs
- Television & Video Recorders
- Emergency Lighting Systems
- Toys
- Fire & Security Systems
- Uninterruptible Power Supplies
- Geophysical Equipment
- Vending Machines



# Terminals



























# Battery Charging

Correct battery charging ensures the maximum possible working life for the battery. There are four major methods of charging:

- Constant Voltage Charging.
- Constant Current Charging.
- Two Stage Constant Voltage Charging.
- Taper Current Charging.

## Constant Voltage Charging

This is the recommended method of charging for VRLA batteries. It is necessary to closely control the actual voltage to ensure that it is within the limits advised.

- Float Service: 2.27-2.30 Vpc at 25°C .
- Cycle Service: 2.40-2.45 Vpc at 25°C .

SZCPT suggests that the initial current be set within 0.4 C<sub>20</sub> Amps. The attached indicates the time taken to fully recharge the battery. It should be noted that the graph illustrated is for a fully discharged battery, i.e; a battery that has reached the minimum cell voltage recommended for its discharge time. As shown on the graph, it is necessary to charge a greater amount of energy into the battery than was taken out of the battery on discharge. The actual current indicating that the battery is fully charged is approx 5mA/Ah under charging voltage is 2.30 Vpc.

## Constant Current Charging

This method of charging is generally not recommended for VRLA batteries. It is necessary to understand that if the batteries are not removed from the charger after reaching a state of full charge, considerable damage will occur to the batteries due to overcharging.

## Two Stage Constant Voltage Charging

This method should not be used when the battery and load are connected in parallel. If this method is to be used, it is suggested that the VISION technical department should be contacted.

## Taper Current Charging

This method is not recommended for VRLA batteries. However, if this method is to be used, it is suggested that the VISION technical department should be contacted.

## Effect of Temperature on Charging Voltage

As temperature rises, electrochemical activity in a battery increases. Similarly, as temperature falls, electrochemical activity decreases. Therefore, conversely, as temperature rises, charging voltage should be reduced to prevent overcharge, will increased as temperature falls to avoid undercharge. In general, to assure optimum service life, use of a temperature compensated charger is recommended. The recommended compensation factor for CP batteries is -3mV/°C/Cell (standby use) and -5mV/°C/Cell (cyclic use). The standard center point for temperature compensation is 25°C. Figure 1 shows the relationship between temperatures and charging voltages in both cyclic and standby applications.

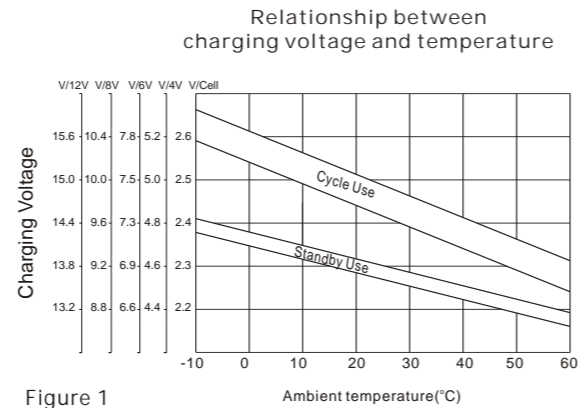


Figure 1

## Effect of Voltage on Battery Gassing

Although the batteries are of the recombination type and the amount of gassing at normal operating voltages and temperature are negligible, if the charging voltage is increased, gassing will occur despite the recombination design of the product. Gassing does not normally occur while the battery is operating under float conditions and normal constant voltage recharge of 2.27-2.30 Vpc at 25°C. Very little gassing occurs when the battery is recharged under normal cycling recharge procedures. However, it can be seen on the accompanying graph the higher voltages that this especially under conditions of constant current charging will substantially increase the volume of gas.



# Discharge characteristic

The discharge capacity of a lead acid battery varies and is dependant on the discharge current. VISION CP VRLA batteries use a rate at the 20 hour rate. i.e. the capacity of the battery at 20 hours discharges to an end voltage of 1.75 Vpc at a temperature of 25°C.

## General Comments

The discharge curves (Figure 2) show the minimum design parameters for each fully charged VISION battery after installation. Full capacity is reached after some initial service.

- Float Service.
- One month after installation and recharging.
- Cycle Service.

Within three to five cycles after initial charge and service entry.

## Technical Terms

1. Battery capacity for small VRLA batteries by accepted convention worldwide is described in "AMPERE HOUR" at the 20-hour rate C<sub>20</sub> when discharged at 25°C. i.e. a CP1245 is 4.5 Ah at C<sub>20</sub> that means the battery will deliver 0.225 amps current for 20 hours to a cut off voltage of 1.75 volts per cell (10.5 volts per battery).

2. Battery cut-off voltage is the volts per cell to which a battery may be discharged safely to maximize battery life. This data is specified according to the actual discharge load and run time. As a rule of thumb, high amp loads and short run times will tolerate a lower cut off voltage (eg. 3C at 1.3V/C), whereas a low amps long run time discharge will require a higher cut-off voltage (eg. 0.05C at 1.75V/C).

## Battery Selection

The battery discharge graph (Figure 2) may be utilized in battery selection. However, it is suggested that a review be made of the data sheet for each battery type or the chart showing the actual capacity of each battery type at various discharge times.

## Effect of Temperature on Battery Capacity

The nominal battery capacity is based on the temperature of 25°C. Above this temperature, the capacity increases marginally but it must be noted that the working battery should be kept within the temperature design limitations of the product.

Below 25°C, the capacity decreases. This decrease in capacity becomes more prominent at temperatures below 0°C and in heavy discharge rates (Chart 1). illustrates the situation and the decrease in capacity with the decrease in operating temperature. Temperature must be taken into capacity design calculations in applications where the operating temperature of the system is below 20°C .

## Characteristic Discharge Curves

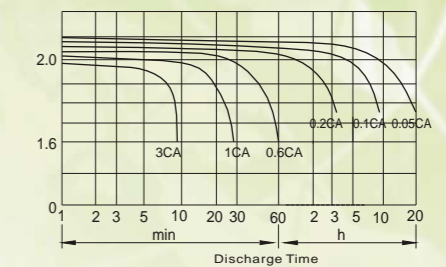


Figure 2

## Self-discharge characteristic

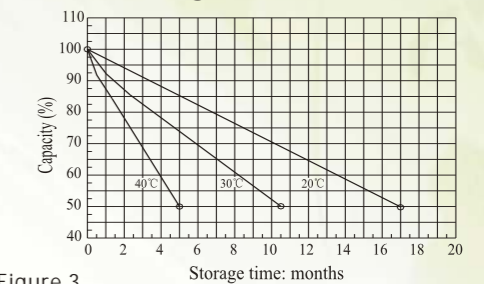


Figure 3

## Relationship of OCV and state of charge (25°C)

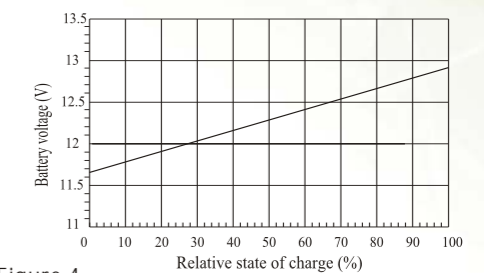


Figure 4

| Discharge time | Battery temperature |       |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|----------------|---------------------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
|                | -15°C               | -10°C | -5°C | 0°C  | 5°C  | 10°C | 15°C | 20°C | 25°C | 30°C | 35°C | 40°C |
| 10min          | 0.46                | 0.52  | 0.58 | 0.65 | 0.71 | 0.78 | 0.85 | 0.93 | 1    | 1.07 | 1.15 | 1.22 |
| 1 hour         | 0.59                | 0.64  | 0.69 | 0.74 | 0.80 | 0.85 | 0.90 | 0.95 | 1    | 1.05 | 1.09 | 1.14 |
| 20hour         | 0.71                | 0.75  | 0.79 | 0.82 | 0.86 | 0.90 | 0.93 | 0.97 | 1    | 1.03 | 1.06 | 1.08 |

Chart 1

## Charge characteristics

The cells in the VISION CP product range must be charged at a constant voltage at an ambient temperature of 25°C, the batteries should be charged at 2.27-2.30 volts per cell. It is not necessary to limit the current, as this will be governed by the maximum output available from the charger until the voltage limit is reached. The charging voltage of 2.27-2.30 volts should also be used for float charging. To achieve nominal performance characteristics, it is recommended to adjust this value to suit the ambient temperature, as indicated in the following table:

| Temperature | Float charge voltage |
|-------------|----------------------|
| 5°C         | 2.33 - 2.36 V        |
| 15°C        | 2.30 - 2.33 V        |
| 25°C        | 2.27 - 2.30 V        |
| 30°C        | 2.25 - 2.28 V        |
| 35°C        | 2.24 - 2.27 V        |

Chart 2

Under these conditions a full recharge will be completed in approximately 48 hours.

### Fast recharge:

Increasing the charge voltage to 2.40 Volts per cell can reduce recharge time and it is possible, depending on the depth of discharge, to halve the recharge time. Under these conditions, however, the charge must be monitored and must be terminated when the charge current remains reasonably steady for 3 hours after the voltage limit has been reached. At the beginning of charge the current must be limited to  $0.4C_{20}$  (A).

### Ripple current:

The ripple content of the charging current affects the life of the battery. It is recommended to limit the continuous ripple current to  $0.05 C_{20}$  (in amperes) as recommended value (never exceed  $0.10C_{20}$ ). Transient and other ripple type voltage excursions can be accommodated provided that, with the battery disconnected, the system peak to peak voltage including regulation limits falls within  $\pm 2.5\%$  of the recommended float voltage of the battery.

## Standards and battery storage

You can expect our batteries meet with the standards JIS, DIN, IEC & BS6290-4.

We have obtained ISO9001 & ISO14001 certification.

We have obtained UL approval (MH25860) for all types of batteries.

We have obtained CE approval for all type of batteries.

All these render our batteries to be compatible with requirements of world-level equipments.



### Shipment and storage

- 1 When moving batteries, suitable mechanical handling aids should be used. Never drag or roll the battery since damage will be caused.
- 2 Do not touch the battery terminals or the safety valve during handling.
- 3 The batteries are fully charged before shipment, do not have a short circuit.

### Storage conditions :

The battery should be stored away from any moisture or source of heat.

### Storage times :

The self-discharge of VISION CP series batteries as a function of temperature is as follows :

- 3 % per month at 20°C
- 6 % per month at 30°C
- 10 % per month at 40°C

In order to ensure that the battery can be charged easily after a long period of storage, it is recommended that batteries should not be stored for more than the following periods without recharging :

- 6 months at 20°C
- 4 months at 30°C
- 2 months at 40°C

Failure to comply with these recommendations may compromise the life expectancy of the battery.

Determining the state of charge of the battery

The state of charge of the battery can be determined by measuring the off-load voltage after the battery has been allowed to rest for 24 hours.

The storage area should be clean, dry and ventilated.

| % of capacity at 20°C | Voltage per cell at different temperatures |      |      |      |      |
|-----------------------|--|------|------|------|------|
|                       | 0°C  | 10°C | 20°C | 30°C | 40°C |
| 100%                  | 2,16                                       | 2,15 | 2,14 | 2,13 | 2,13 |
| 80%                   | 2,09                                       | 2,09 | 2,09 | 2,09 | 2,09 |
| 60%                   | 2,06                                       | 2,06 | 2,06 | 2,06 | 2,06 |
| 40%                   | 2,02                                       | 2,02 | 2,02 | 2,02 | 2,02 |
| 20%                   | 1,97                                       | 1,97 | 1,97 | 1,97 | 1,97 |

Chart 3

### Recharging stored batteries

The batteries should be recharged at the float charge voltage of 2.27~2.30 volts at 25°C per cell for a minimum period of 48 hours.

The battery will be charged when the charging current has remained constant for a period of 3 hours.

## Operating temperature extreme

| Discharge | Charge   | Storage  |
|-----------|----------|----------|
| -20~60°C  | -10~50°C | -20~60°C |

The atmospheric humidity for battery should be between 5% and 95%.



## Maintenance

- Check the tightening of connections.
- Every month, it is recommended that the total voltage at the battery terminals be measured. It should be  $N \times 2.27 - 2.30$  at a temperature of  $25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  number of cells in the battery.
- Once each year, it is recommended that the voltage of each cell in the battery should be read off.
- A difference of plus or minus 2.0% between these individual voltages and the average voltage may be observed. This is due to the gas- recombination process.
- A check on capacity (independent operation on load) can be performed once or twice per year.

Safety :When carrying out any work on the battery, the applicable safety standards should be followed.

Note :it is recommended that a battery log be maintained , and that records should be kept of the total voltage measurements, any mains failures, major battery discharges (current and time) etc.

The main factors causing reduction in the life expectancy of VISION CP Series cells:

- Deep discharges
- Poor regulation on the float voltage
- Cycling or micro- cycling
- Poor quality (smoothing) of the charging current
- High ambient temperature.

## Installation of the battery

### General recommendations

- Do not wear clothing of synthetic material , to avoid the generation of static potentials.
- Use insulated tools.
- Consult the drawing for the correct position of the cell poles (positive=red colour, negative = black colour).
- Before attaching the inter-cell flexible cables, check that all terminals are in the correct position.
- The battery cells are connected in series, which is with a positive pole connected to a negative pole.
- Use only a damp cotton cloth for cleaning purposes.
- There is no technical reason for limiting the number of strings but for practical installation reasons. It is recommended not allowed to exceed 3 strings in parallel especially if the battery is used in high discharge rates(backup time less than 15 mins)



## Other cautions

(1) When cleaning the batteries, use soft cloth only. Use of organic solvents such as gasoline or thinner, and application or adherence of oil to the batteries must be avoided. Do not clean the batteries using dirty or oily cloth. Also contact with soft polyvinyl chloride or the like must be avoided.

(2) Batteries may generate inflammable gas in some cases. Do not expose them to flame or excess heat. Do not short batteries.

(3) Do not attempt to disassemble the batteries. Avoid contact with sulfuric acid leaking from broken batteries. If acid gets into contact with clothes, rinse the area generously with water. If acid gets into contact with your skin or eyes, generously wash the affected area with clean water, and consult a physician immediately.

(4) Batteries explode if put into the fire. Never dispose of batteries in the fire.

(5) Mixed usage of batteries differing in capacity, type, manufacturer or history of use (charge/discharge operation) must be AVOIDED for this may damage the batteries and the equipment due to the difference in characteristic values.

(6) While our batteries are exceptionally dependable, we do not recommend use in life support medical applications unless there is an alternate battery or back-up power supply.

(7) Acid leakage and unusual appearance must be avoided before switching on, noting open circuit voltage.

(8) There must be appointed man operating for 24 hs after switching on to solving potential problems in time, noting voltage and current.

(9) When the batteries come to their end of life, discharge duration time becomes shorter. Finally, batteries lose their available capacity by internal short-circuit and/or dry out of electrolyte. Therefore, please consider the design of the charger for the battery with some care regarding above battery damage modes, such as short-circuit protection for out put.

