



新能源动力及储能系统专家

NEW ENERGY POWER AND ENERGY STORAGE SYSTEM EXPERT

瑞浦兰钧能源股份有限公司
REPT BATTERO ENERGY CO., LTD.

Product Specification

产品规格书

Production Specification

电池型号 Cell model : CB56-100Ah

电芯类型 Cell Type : Lithium-ion

| 编制 Manufacturer | 审核 Check | 批准 Approval |
|-------------------------|----------|-------------|
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Product Specification

版本更改历史记录

History of revision

| 版本号 Version | 更改时间 Date | 更改内容 Event |
|----------------|--------------|---|
| 00/01 | 2022-07-23 | 第一版 First issue |
| 00/02 | 2024-12-20 | Logo 更新 Logo Update |
| 00/03 | 2025-1-21 | 新增安全限制电压和 温度 Added safety limit voltage and temperature |
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目录 Contents

| | |
|---|-----------|
| 1 适用范围 Scope of application | 1 |
| 2 性能指标 Performance specification | 1 |
| 3 电性能 Electrical Performance | 2 |
| 3.1 标准测试条件 Standard Test Conditions | 2 |
| 3.2 测试设备精度 Test Equipment Requirements | 3 |
| 3.3 电性能测试 Electrical Performance Test | 4 |
| 4 安全性能 Safety | 6 |
| 4.1 安全测试 Safety Test | 6 |
| 4.2 安全限制电压 Safety Limit Voltage | 8 |
| 4.3 安全限制温度 Safety Limit Temperature | 9 |
| 5 运输和存储 Battery Transportation and Storage | 10 |
| 5.1 运输 Transportation | 10 |
| 5.2 存储 Storage | 10 |
| 6 外形尺寸 Overall Dimensions | 10 |
| 7 质量保证 Quality Assurance | 11 |
| 8 安全使用指南 Safety Instructions | 12 |
| 9 出货状态 Shipment Status | 14 |
| 10 环保要求 environmental requirements | 14 |
| 11 制造商信息 Technical Consultant | 15 |

1 适用范围 Scope

本产品规格书规定了 CB56-100Ah 型锂离子电池的性能要求、试验方法、运输、贮存要求和注意事项等。

This product specification specifies the performance requirements, test methods, transportation, storage requirements, and precautions for CB56-100Ah lithium-ion batteries.

2 性能指标 Performance Requirements

注：指标只针对于新电池。

Note: The following specifications are only available to fresh batteries.

| 序号 No. | 项目 Item | 规格 Specification | 备注 Comment |
|-----------|--|---------------------|-------------------|
| 2.1 | 标称容量 Nominal Capacity | 100Ah | 25±2℃, 0.5C/0.5C |
| 2.2 | 标称电压 Nominal Voltage | 3.2V | 25±2℃, 0.5C |
| 2.3 | 标称能量 Nominal Energy | 320Wh | 25±2℃, 0.5C |
| 2.4 | 工作电压范围 Operating Voltage | 2.5-3.65V | 0℃<T≤55℃ |
| | | 2.0-3.65V | -20℃≤T≤0℃ |
| 2.5 | 标准放电电流 Standard Discharging Current | 50A | 25±2℃ |
| 2.6 | 最大持续放电电流 Maximum Continuous Discharging Current | 100A | 25±2℃ |
| 2.7 | 峰值放电电流 Maximum Discharging Current | 250A | 25±2℃@50%SOC, 10s |
| 2.8 | 标准充电电流 Standard Charging Current | 50A | 25±2℃ |
| 2.9 | 最大持续充电电流 Maximum Continuous Charging Current | 100A | 25±2℃ |

| | | | |
|------|------------------------------------|--|---|
| 2.10 | 峰值充电电流 Maximum Charging Current | 150A | 25±2℃@50%SOC, 10s |
| 2.11 | 使用温度 Operating Temperature | 0℃≤T≤55℃ | 充电 Charge |
| | | -20℃≤T≤55℃ | 放电 Discharge |
| 2.12 | 贮存温度 Storage Temperature | -30℃~55℃ | 存储环境湿度 15%~90%RH, 无凝露 Storage ambient humidity 15%~90%RH, no condensation |
| 2.13 | 电池尺寸 Nominal Dimension | 厚度 Thickness: 52.32±0.5mm 宽度 Width: 148.40±0.6mm 肩高 Shoulder Height: 115.4±0.60mm 总高 Total Height: 119.0±0.6mm | @3000±200N, 27%±3%SOC |
| 2.14 | 正极材料 Cathode Material | LiFePO ₄ | |
| 2.15 | 电池重量 Cell Weight | 1.91±0.15kg | |
| 2.16 | 能量密度 Energy Density | 165Wh/kg | 25±2℃, 0.5C/0.5C |
| | | 354Wh/L | |
| 2.17 | 电池内阻 ACR (1kHz) | ≤0.40mΩ | 25±2℃, 27%±3%SOC |

3 电性能 Electrical Performance

3.1 标准测试条件 Standard Test Conditions

电池应为新产品(在制造后少于 1 个月贮存), 循环次数少于 5 次。除非另有说明, 本规范中的所有测试条件如下:

The following parameters are only applicable to new products delivered to customers by REPT, not for the products after use. Storage time is less than one month and cycle number is less than 5 times.

温度: 25±2℃, 湿度: 15%~90%RH, 气压: 86kPa~106kPa。规格书中室温指的

是 $25\pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$ ， $1.0I_1(\text{A})$ 电流为 100A。

Temperature: $25\pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$, Humidity: 15%~90%RH, Pressure: 86kPa~106kPa. Room temperature is $25\pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$, $1.0I_1(\text{A})$ current is 100A in this document.

(1) 充电模式 Charge mode

| | |
|--|--|
| <p>标准充电模式 Standard Charging Method (CC&CV)</p> | <p>在环境温度($25\pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$)条件下，采用先恒流再恒压方式充电。恒流电流为 $0.5I_1(\text{A})$，恒压电压为 3.65V，在恒压过程中当电流降至 $0.05I_1(\text{A})$ 终止充电，静置 30min。</p> <p>In an ambient temperature of $25\pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$, battery is charged with constant current of $0.5I_1(\text{A})$ until 3.65V. Then it is charged at a constant voltage of 3.65V until the current is less than $0.05I_1(\text{A})$, and rest 30min.</p> |
|--|--|

(2) 放电模式 Discharge mode

| 参数 Argument | 产品规格 Product specification | 条件 Conditions |
|--|-------------------------------|--|
| 标准放电电流 Standard Discharging Current | 50A | $25\pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$ |
| 最大持续放电电流 Maximum Continuous Discharging Current | 100A | $25\pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$ |
| 最大脉冲放电电流（长脉冲） Maximum Discharging Current(long pulse) | 250A | $25\pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}@50\%\text{SOC}$, 10s |
| 最小脉冲放电截止电压 Cut-off Voltage | 2.5V | $25\pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$ |
| 标准放电温度 Standard Discharge Temperature | $25\pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$ | |

3.2 测试设备精度 Test Equipment Requirements

(1) 测试设备精度： $\pm 0.1\%$ 。

Measurement instrument accuracy: $\pm 0.1\%$.

(2) 电流测量精度： ≥ 0.5 级，电压测量精度： ≥ 0.5 级。

The accuracy of the multimeter to measure voltage and current should be not less than

grade 0.5.

(3) 温度测量精度: $\pm 0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ 。

Temperature measurement precision: $\pm 0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$.

(4) 时间测量精度: $\pm 0.1\%$ 。

Time measurement precision: $\pm 0.1\%$.

(5) 尺寸测量精度: $\pm 0.1\%$ 。

Size measurement precision: $\pm 0.1\%$.

3.3 电性能测试 Electrical Performance Test

| 序号 No. | 项目 Item | 测试过程 Testing method | 标准 Criteria |
|-----------|--|--|--|
| 3.3.1 | 室温放电容量 (初始容量) Room temperature capacity (Initial capacity) | 1) 测试温度: $25 \pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$ 。 Temperature: $25 \pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$. 2) 根据标准充电模式将电池充满电。 Full charge cell according to Standard Charging Method. 3) 将电池以 $0.5I_1(\text{A})$ 电流放电至 2.5V 后搁置 30min。 Discharge with a current at $0.5I_1(\text{A})$ to 2.5V , then rest for 30min. 4) 重复步骤 2) - 3) 5 次, 以最后 3 圈放电容量的均值作为电池的初始容量。 Repeat procedure 2) - 3) for 5 times, record the average discharge capacity of the last 3 cycles as the initial capacity. | 放电容量 $\geq 100\text{Ah}$ Discharge capacity $\geq 100\text{Ah}$ |
| 3.3.2 | 高温放电 High temperature discharge capacity | 1) 根据标准充电模式将电池充满电。 Full charge cell according to Standard Charging Method. 2) 将电池在 $55 \pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$ 下静置 5h。 Temperature: $55 \pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 5h. 3) 在 $55 \pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$ 将电池以 $0.5I_1(\text{A})$ 电流放电至 2.5V 并记录放电容量(Ah)。 Discharge with a current at $0.5I_1(\text{A})$ to 2.5V and record discharge capacity(Ah). 4) 电池在 $25 \pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$ 静置 12h 并检查电池的外观。 Temperature: $25 \pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 12h check the appearance of battery. | 无变形、膨胀、漏液 No apparent deformation and leakage 放电容量 $\geq 99\% \times$ 标称容量 Discharge capacity $\geq 99\% \times$ Nominal capacity |

| | | | |
|-------|---|---|---|
| 3.3.3 | 低温放电 Low temperature discharge capacity | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) 根据标准充电模式将电池充满电。 Full charge cell according to Standard Charging Method. 2) 将电池在$-20\pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$下静置 24h。 Temperature: $-20\pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 24h. 3) 将电池以 $0.5I_1(\text{A})$ 电流放电至 2.0V 并记录放电容量(Ah)。 Discharge with a current at $0.5I_1(\text{A})$ to 2.0V and record discharge capacity(Ah). 4) 电池在 $25\pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$ 静置 12h 并检查电池的外观。 Temperature: $25\pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 12h and check the appearance of battery. | <p>无变形、膨胀、漏液 No apparent deformation and leakage</p> <p>放电容量$\geq 70\%$*标称容量 Discharge capacity $\geq 70\%$* Nominal capacity</p> |
| 3.3.4 | 循环寿命 Cycle life | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) 测试温度: $25\pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$。 Test temperature: $25\pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$. 2) 初始夹紧力 $300\pm 20\text{Kgf}$。 Under $300\pm 20\text{Kgf}$ preload. 3) 采用先恒流再恒压方式充电, 恒流电流为以 $0.5I_1(\text{A})$, 恒压电压为 3.65V, 在恒压过程中至电流降到 $0.05I_1(\text{A})$ 即可终止充电, 静置 30min。 CC at $0.5I_1(\text{A})$ to 3.65V & CV at 3.65V, terminal current at $0.05I_1(\text{A})$ and stand by 30min. 4) 将电池以 $0.5I_1(\text{A})$ 电流放电至 2.5V, 并静置 30min。 Discharge with a current at $0.5I_1(\text{A})$ to 2.5V and stand by 30min. 5) 重复 3) - 4) 步骤, 直到电池容量小于 70Ah, 并记录循环次数。 Cycle step 3) - 4) until the capacity is less than 70Ah and record cycle number. | <p>循环寿命≥ 6000 次 @70Ah Cycle number≥ 6000 times@70Ah</p> |
| 3.3.5 | 室温存储和恢复 Room temperature storage capacity remaining and recovery | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) 测试温度: $25\pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$。 Temperature: $25\pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$. 2) 根据标准充电模式将电池充满电。 Full charge cell according to Standard Charging Method. 3) 将电池在室温下存储 28 天。 Storage cell battery at temperature of $25\pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 28 days. 4) 将电池以 $0.5I_1(\text{A})$ 电流放电至 2.5V, 并记录剩余容量(Ah)。 Discharge with a current at $0.5I_1(\text{A})$ to 2.5V and record as remaining capacity. 5) 根据标准充电模式将电池充满电。 Full charge cell according to Standard | <p>无变形、膨胀、漏液 No apparent deformation and leakage</p> <p>剩余容量$\geq 95\%$*初始容量 Residual capacity $\geq 95\%$* Initial capacity.</p> <p>恢复容量$\geq 96\%$*初始容量 Recovery Capacity $\geq 96\%$* Initial capacity</p> |

| | | | |
|-------|---|---|--|
| | | <p>Charging Method.</p> <p>6) 将电池以 $0.5I_1(A)$ 电流放电至 2.5V, 并记录恢复容量(Ah)。 Discharge with a current at $0.5I_1(A)$ to 2.5V and record as recovery capacity.</p> | |
| 3.3.6 | 高温存储和恢复 High temperature charged storage and recovery test | <p>1) 根据标准充电模式将电池充满电。 Full charge cell according to Standard Charging Method.</p> <p>2) 将电池在 $55\pm 2^\circ C$ 下存储 7 天。 Storage cell battery at temperature of $55\pm 2^\circ C$ for 7 days.</p> <p>3) 将电池以 $0.5I_1(A)$ 电流放电至 2.5V, 并记录剩余容量(Ah)。 Discharge with a current at $0.5I_1(A)$ to 2.5V and record as remaining capacity.</p> <p>4) 根据标准充电模式将电池充满电。 Full charge cell according to Standard Charging Method.</p> <p>5) 将电池以 $0.5I_1(A)$ 电流放电至 2.5V, 并记录恢复容量(Ah)。 Discharge with a current at $0.5I_1(A)$ to 2.5V and record as recovery capacity.</p> | <p>无变形、膨胀、漏液 No apparent deformation and leak-out</p> <p>剩余容量$\geq 95\%$*初始容量 Residual capacity $\geq 95\%$* Initial capacity.</p> <p>恢复容量$\geq 96\%$*初始容量 Recovery Capacity $\geq 96\%$* Initial capacity</p> |

4 安全性能 Safety

4.1 安全测试 Safety Test

注：参考 GB/T 36276-2023 《电力储能用锂离子电池》

Note: Refer to GB/T 36276-2023 'Lithium-ion Batteries for Electric Energy Storage'.

| 序号 NO. | 项目 Item | 测试过程 Testing method | 标准 Criteria |
|-----------|----------------------|---|--|
| 4.1.1 | 过充电 Overcharge | <p>1) 测试温度: $25\pm 2^\circ C$。 Temperature: $25\pm 2^\circ C$.</p> <p>2) 对电池单体进行初始化充电。 Initial charging of battery cells.</p> <p>3) 将电池以 $I=Prc/Unom$ 恒流充电 1h 或者电压达到 5.475V。 Charge cell at $I=Prc/Unom$ for 1h or to 5.475V.</p> <p>4) 观察电池 1h。 Observe the cell for 1h.</p> | <p>不起火, 不爆炸, 不在防爆阀或泄压点之外的地方发生破裂。 No fire, no explosion, no rupture outside the explosion-proof valve or pressure relief point.</p> |
| 4.1.2 | 过放电 Overdischarge | <p>1) 测试温度: $25\pm 2^\circ C$。 Temperature: $25\pm 2^\circ C$.</p> | <p>不漏液, 不冒烟, 不起火, 不爆炸, 不在</p> |

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|-------|---------------------|---|--|
| | | <p>2) 对电池单体进行初始化放电。 Initial discharging of battery cells.</p> <p>3) 将电池以 $I=Prd/Unom$ 恒流放电 1h 或电压达到 0V。 Discharge cell at $I=Prd/Unom$ for 1h or at a voltage of 0V.</p> <p>4) 观察电池 1h。 Observe the cell for 1h.</p> | <p>防爆阀或泄压点之外的地方发生破裂。 No leakage, no smoke, no fire, no explosion, no rupture outside the explosion-proof valve or pressure relief point.</p> |
| 4.1.3 | 过载 Overload | <p>1) 测试温度: $25\pm2^{\circ}\text{C}$。 Test temperature: $25\pm2^{\circ}\text{C}$.</p> <p>2) 对电池单体进行初始化放电。 Initial discharging of battery cells.</p> <p>3) 以 $4Prd$ 恒功率充电至电池单体的充电截止电压, 静置 10min; 以 $4Prd$ 恒功率放电至电池单体的放电截止电压。 Charge the battery at a constant power of $4Prd$ to the charging cutoff voltage of the cell, and stand for 10min; Discharge at $4Prd$ constant power to the cutoff voltage of the cell.</p> <p>4) 观察电池 1h。 Observe the cell for 1h.</p> | <p>不漏液, 不冒烟, 不起火, 不爆炸, 不在防爆阀或泄压点之外的地方发生破裂。 No leakage, no smoke, no fire, no explosion, no rupture outside the explosion-proof valve or pressure relief point.</p> |
| 4.1.4 | 短路 Short-circuit | <p>1) 测试温度: $25\pm2^{\circ}\text{C}$。 Temperature: $25\pm2^{\circ}\text{C}$.</p> <p>2) 对电池单体进行初始化充电。 Initial charging of battery cells.</p> <p>3) 以一个 $1\text{m}\Omega$ 的电阻将正负极短路保持 10min。 Keep the positive and negative terminals shorted with a $1\text{m}\Omega$ resistor for 10min.</p> <p>4) 观察电池 1 小时。 Observe the cell for 1h.</p> | <p>不起火, 不爆炸, 不在防爆阀或泄压点之外的地方发生破裂。 No fire, no explosion, no rupture outside the explosion-proof valve or pressure relief point.</p> |
| 4.1.5 | 挤压 Squeeze | <p>1) 测试温度: $25\pm2^{\circ}\text{C}$。 Temperature: $25\pm2^{\circ}\text{C}$.</p> <p>2) 对电池单体进行初始化充电。 Initial charging of battery cells.</p> <p>3) 将电池单体挤压至 50kN, 保持 10min。 Squeeze the battery cell to 50kN and hold it for 10 min.</p> <p>4) 观察电池 1h。 Observe the cell for 1h.</p> | <p>不漏液, 不冒烟, 不起火, 不爆炸, 不在防爆阀或泄压点之外的地方发生破裂。 No leakage, no smoke, no fire, no explosion, no rupture outside the explosion-proof valve or pressure relief point.</p> |
| 4.1.6 | 跌落 Drop | <p>1) 测试温度: $25\pm2^{\circ}\text{C}$。 Temperature: $25\pm2^{\circ}\text{C}$.</p> <p>2) 对电池单体进行初始化充电。 Initial charging of battery cells.</p> <p>3) 将电池正负极端子向下从 1.5m 高度处自由</p> | <p>不冒烟, 不起火, 不爆炸, 不在防爆阀或泄压点之外的地方发生破裂。 No smoke, no fire, no</p> |

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|-------|------------------------|--|--|
| | | <p>跌落到水泥地面上。 Drop the cell (free drop) from 1.5 meters onto a hard flat surface, with terminal-side down.</p> <p>4) 观察电池 1h。 Observe the cell for 1h.</p> | explosion, no rupture outside the explosion-proof valve or pressure relief point. |
| 4.1.7 | 热失控 Thermal runaway | <p>1) 测试温度: $25\pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$。 Temperature: $25\pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$.</p> <p>2) 对电池单体进行初始化充电。 Initial charging of battery cells.</p> <p>3) 电池单体以 $I=\text{Prc}/\text{Unom}$ 恒流充电, 同时启动加热装置, 当发生热失控或监测点温度达到 300°C 或试验时间达到 4h 时, 停止触发, 关闭加热装置。 The battery cell is charged with $I=\text{Prc}/\text{Unom}$ constant current, and the heating device is started at the same time. When thermal runaway occurs or the temperature of the monitoring point reaches 300°C or test time reaches 4 hours, the heating device is triggered to stop and shut down.</p> <p>4) 记录实验结果。 Record experimental results.</p> | <p>不起火, 不爆炸, 不在防爆阀或泄压点之外的地方发生破裂。 No fire, no explosion, no rupture outside the explosion-proof valve or pressure relief point.</p> |

使用条件说明: 安全测试、寿命测试、系统成组设计需要施加预紧力, 电芯的预紧力范围为 1500N~5000N, 建议的预紧力控制公差为 $\pm 200\text{N}$ 。

Description of service conditions: safety test、cycle life test and pack design need to add preload force, and the range of preload force of cell is 1500N~5000N, the recommended preload tolerance is $\pm 200\text{N}$.

4.2 安全限制电压 Safety Limit Voltage

| 类别 Category | 参数 Parameters | 保护动作 Protection Action |
|---|------------------|--|
| 充电终止 Termination Of Charge | 3.65V | 当电池以恒流或恒压充电的电压达到 3.65V 时终止充电 Stop charging when the battery is charged at a constant current or constant voltage at 3.65V |
| 第一级过充电保护 First Over-Charging Protection | 3.7V | 当电池电压达到 3.7V 时终止充电 Stop charging when the battery voltage reaches 3.7V |
| 第二级过充电保护 Second Over-Charging Protection | 3.8V | 当电池电压达到 3.8V 时终止充电, 并锁定电池管理系统直到技术人员解决问题 Stop charging when the battery voltage reaches 3.8V and lock the battery |

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| | | management system until the technician fixes the problem |
| 放电终止 Termination Of Discharge | 2.5V (电芯温度 $T > 0^{\circ}\text{C}$) 2.0V (电芯温度 $T \leq 0^{\circ}\text{C}$) | 当电池电压到达 2.5V (电芯温度 $T > 0^{\circ}\text{C}$) / 2.0V (电芯温度 $T \leq 0^{\circ}\text{C}$) 时 终止放电 Stop discharging when the battery voltage reaches 2.5V (cell temperature $T > 0^{\circ}\text{C}$)/2.0V (cell temperature $T \leq 0^{\circ}\text{C}$). |
| 第一级过放电保护 First Over-Discharging Protection | 2.4V (电芯温度 $T > 0^{\circ}\text{C}$) 1.9V (电芯温度 $T \leq 0^{\circ}\text{C}$) | 当电池电压到达 2.4V (电芯温度 $T > 0^{\circ}\text{C}$) / 1.9V (电芯温度 $T \leq 0^{\circ}\text{C}$) 时 终止放电 Stop discharging when the battery voltage reaches 2.4V (cell temperature $T > 0^{\circ}\text{C}$)/1.9V (cell temperature $T \leq 0^{\circ}\text{C}$). |
| 第二级过放电保护 Second Over-Discharging Protection | 2.0V (电芯温度 $T > 0^{\circ}\text{C}$) 1.8V (电芯温度 $T \leq 0^{\circ}\text{C}$) | 当电池电压到达 2.0V (电芯温度 $T > 0^{\circ}\text{C}$) / 1.8V (电芯温度 $T \leq 0^{\circ}\text{C}$) 时终止放电, 并锁定电池管理系统直到技术人员解决问题 Stop discharging when the battery voltage reaches 2.0V (cell temperature $T > 0^{\circ}\text{C}$)/1.8V (cell temperature $T \leq 0^{\circ}\text{C}$) and lock the battery management system until the technician fixes the problem |

4.3 安全限制温度 Safety Limit Temperature

| 类别 Category | 参数 Parameters | 备注 Remark |
|---|--|--|
| 推荐使用温度范围 Recommended Operating Temperature Range | $10^{\circ}\text{C} \sim 45^{\circ}\text{C}$ | 推荐电池使用的温度范围 Recommended battery usage temperature range. |
| 最高使用温度 Maximum operating temperature | $\leq 55^{\circ}\text{C}$ | 如果电池使用温度超过最高操作温度, 电流需要降为 0A If the battery temperature exceeds the maximum operating temperature, the current needs to be reduced to 0A |
| 最低使用温度 Minimum operating temperature | $\geq -20^{\circ}\text{C}$ | 如果电池使用温度超过最低操作温度, 电流需要降为 0A If the battery temperature exceeds the minimum operating temperature, the current needs to be reduced to 0A |
| 最高安全温度 Maximum safe temperature | 55°C | 如果电池使用温度超过最高安全温度, 将会造成电池不可逆的永久性损坏, 用户使用时不得超过最高安全温度 If the battery temperature exceeds the maximum safe temperature, it will cause |

| | | |
|------------------------------------|-------|--|
| | | irreversible and permanent damage to the battery, and the user should not use it higher than the maximum safe temperature |
| 最低安全温度 Minimum safe temperature | -20°C | 如果电池使用温度超过最低安全温度，将会造成电池不可逆的永久性损坏，用户使用时不得超过最低安全温度 If the battery temperature exceeds the minimum safe temperature, it will cause irreversible and permanent damage to the battery, and the user should not use it higher than the minimum safe temperature |

5 运输和存储 Battery Transportation and Storage

5.1 运输 Transportation

应根据运输的目的地和运输方式，选定合适的电池包包装方式。在运输过程中应防止剧烈振动、外力冲击或挤压，防止日晒雨淋，可使用车、火车、轮船、飞机等交通工具进行运输，在运输过程中应保持 10-30% 的电量。

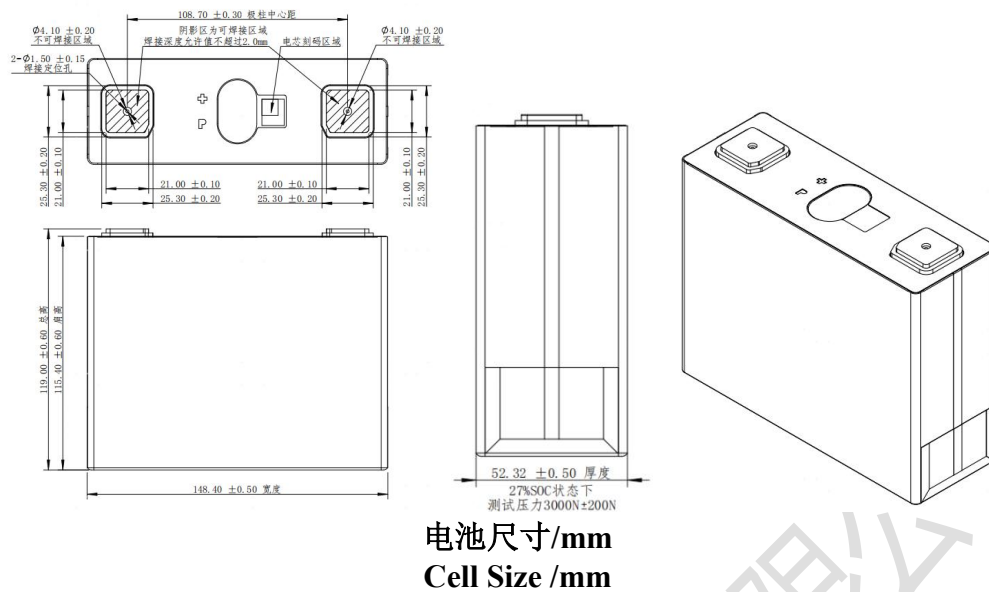
Transport the battery in forms of package by truck, railway, ship or airplane. Severe vibration, impact, crush, exposure to the sun and rain during transportation should be avoided. The SOC of battery should be kept between 10-30%.

5.2 存储 Storage

电池应存储允许环境温度 $-30\sim 55^{\circ}\text{C}$ ，建议保存在温度为 $-10\sim 40^{\circ}\text{C}$ ，相对湿度为 15%RH~90%RH 的条件下。电池应避免与腐蚀性物质或磁性环境接触，电池存储在清洁、干燥、通风的环境中，远离火源及热源。电池不使用时，连续存放建议不超过 3 个月。

Store the cell in a clean, dry, and well ventilated location with ambient temperature between $-30^{\circ}\text{C}\sim 55^{\circ}\text{C}$, better between -10°C and 40°C . And relative humidity of 15%RH~90%RH. Keep away from corrosive materials and magnetic field, fire and heat sources. Do not upside down, crush and press. If battery is not in use, total storage time is not recommended for more than 3 months.

6 外形尺寸 Overall Dimensions



7 质量保证 Quality Assurance

电池的保质期限依商务合同而定。在此期限内，如果非制造厂商的制程和品质原因，而是用户误用造成的电池问题，瑞浦兰钧能源股份有限公司提供技术指导意见，不承诺免费更换服务。

The warranty period follows the contract. However, even though the problem occurs within warranty period, REPT BATTERO Energy won't replace a new cell for free as long as the problem is not due to the failure of REPT's manufacturing/shipping process, but due to customer's misuse.

瑞浦兰钧能源股份有限公司对以下几种情况产生的问题及安全事故不承担任何责任。

REPT BATTERO Energy will not undertake responsibility under the following situations.

- 1) 违反安全使用指南所产生的问题及安全事故;

Issues and safety accidents caused due to the violation of safety instruction;

- 2) 出货后用户在电池组装过程中产生的不良电池;

Bad battery cell during assembling by customer after delivery;

- 3) 电池与电路、电池组和充电器搭配使用所产生的问题;

Issues caused due to the connection of battery, circuit and battery charger;

为了安全起见,如有配套设备设计、锂离子电池系统保护电路或大电流等其它方

面的特殊应用，请先咨询瑞浦兰钧能源股份有限公司相关事宜。

For safety consideration, the customer should contact REPT BATTERO Energy in advance if other special applications are needed, especially equipment design, Li-ion cell system circuit protection, high current and so on.

8 安全使用指南 Safety Instructions

为避免滥用方形锂离子电池模块造成的电池损害或人身伤害，在使用方形锂离子电池之前，请认真阅读下面的安全指南：

Read the following advice carefully to ensure the right use of REPT Prismatic lithium ion module:



- 1) 电池非正确使用和存放，具有火灾、爆炸和烧伤的风险，勿将电池分解、压碎、焚化、加热和投入火中；

Risk of fire, explosion, and burns. Do not disassemble, crush, heat the cell or dispose it into fire;

- 2) 将电池置于儿童能接触的范围之外，使用之前不得将电池原包装移除，应根据当地的回收或废弃物法规及时处理废旧电池；

Keep the cell out of reach of children and don't remove the original package before use. Dispose the used battery according to local recycling or waste disposition regulations;

- 3) 如需更换电池，应使用同一制造商生产的电池，使用其他制造商提供的电池可能存在起火和爆炸的风险；

Replace the battery manufactured by the same manufacture only. Mixed use of battery from other manufacture might cause fire and explosion;

- 4) 勿将电池投入水中或将其弄湿；

Do not throw the battery into water or make it wet;

- 5) 勿将电池正负极与金属壳体同时接触；

Do not connect positive and negatives with metal cover;

- 6) 勿将电池短路、过充或过放；

Do not make the cell short circuit, over-charge or over-discharge;

- 7) 勿在热源(如火或加热器) 附近使用或贮存电池;

Do not use or store the cell near the heat source (such as fire or heater):

- 8) 勿将电池正负极接反;

Do not connect the position (+) and negative (-) terminals in the opposite way;

- 9) 勿将电池与硬币, 金属饰品或其它金属物品放置在一起;

Do not put the battery together with coin, metal jewelry and other metal objects;

- 10) 勿用钉子或其它尖锐物体刺穿电池壳体, 禁止锤击或脚踏电池;

Do not puncture the battery by nail or other sharp objects, Hammering and crush the battery is forbidden;

- 11) 勿直接焊接电池;

Do not weld the battery directly;

- 12) 勿擅自以任何方式拆卸或修整电池;

Do not disassemble or modify the battery in any way;

- 13) 勿撞击、投掷或者使电池受到机械震动及自然跌落;

Do not hit, throw or subject the battery to mechanical vibration and free fall;

- 14) 勿将不同种类、不同品牌的锂离子电池混合使用;

Mixed use of different types, brand of battery are forbidden;

- 15) 勿将负极柱与壳体(正电性)相连;

Do not connect the negative pole with the shell which is positive;

- 16) 如果电池发出异味、发热、变形、变色或出现其它任何异常现象时不得使用并将电池转移到安全的位置;

Stop use the battery and relocate the battery to a safe place if battery gives off peculiar smell, temperature increase, deforms, color change or any other abnormal phenomena;

- 17) 如果电池泄漏, 电解质进入眼睛, 不要揉眼睛。用干净的自来水冲洗, 并立即就医;

If battery leaks, and electrolyte enters into eyes, do not rub. Rinse with clean running water, and seek medical assistance immediately;

| 有害物质 Hazardous Substances | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--|---|--|
| 部件名称 Component Name | 镉(Cd) Cadmium (Cd) | 铅(Pb) Lead (Pb) | 汞(Hg) Mercury (Hg) | 六价铬 (Cr(VI)) Hexavalent chromium (Cr(VI)) | 多溴联苯 (PBB) Polybrominated Biphenyls (PBB) | 多溴联苯醚 (PBDE) Polybrominated Diphenyl Ethers (PBDE) |
| | O | O | O | O | O | O |

本表格依据 SJ/T11364 的规定编制。

This table is prepared in accordance with the provisions of SJ/T11364.

O: 表示该有害物质在该部件所有均质材料中的含量均在 GB/T 26572 规定的限量要求以下。

O: The hazardous substance in question is present in all homogeneous materials of the component at levels below the limit requirements specified in GB/T 26572.

×: 表示该有害物质在该部件所有均质材料中的含量超出 GB/T 26572 规定的限量要求。

×: The hazardous substance in question exceeds the limit requirements specified in GB/T 26572 for all homogeneous materials in the component.

11 制造商信息 Technical Consultant

制造商: 瑞浦兰钧能源股份有限公司

Manufacturer: REPT BATTERO Energy Co., Ltd.

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