

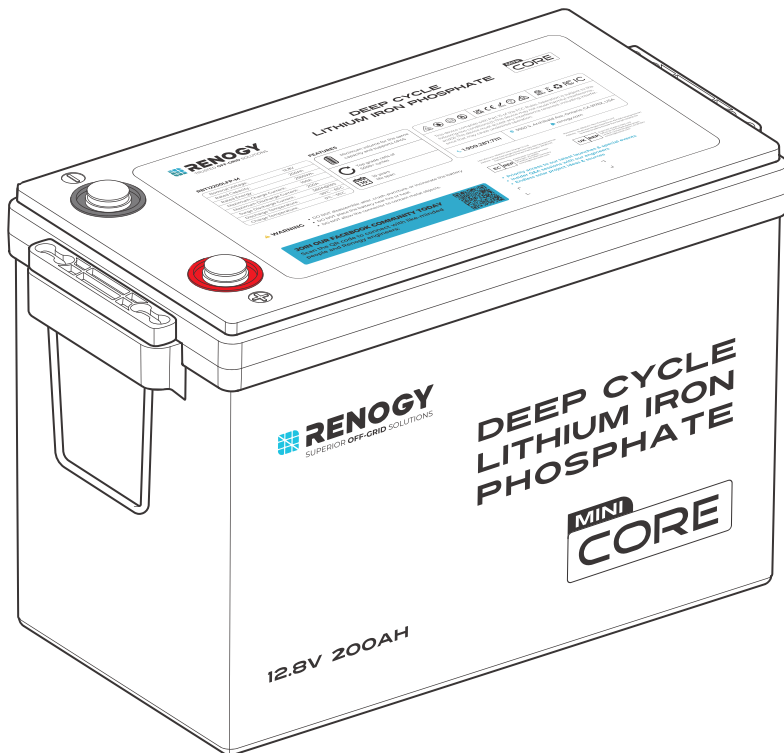
RENOGY Core Series

Mini Deep Cycle Lithium Iron Phosphate Battery

12.8V | 200Ah

RBT12200LFP-M-G1

VERSION A0
January 21, 2025



USER MANUAL

Before Getting Started

The user manual provides important operation and maintenance instructions for Renogy Core Series 12.8V 200Ah Mini Deep Cycle Lithium Iron Phosphate Battery (hereinafter referred to as battery).

Read the user manual carefully before operation and save it for future reference. Failure to observe the instructions or precautions in the user manual can result in electrical shock, serious injury, or death, or can damage the battery, potentially rendering it inoperable.

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Online Manual



User Manual



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Symbols Used

The following symbols are used throughout the user manual to highlight important information.

-  **WARNING:** Indicates a potentially dangerous condition which could result in injury or death.
-  **CAUTION:** Indicates a critical procedure for safe and proper installation and operation.
-  **NOTE:** Indicates an important step or tip for optimal performance.

Introduction

The Renogy Core Series 12.8V 200Ah Mini Deep Cycle Lithium Iron Phosphate Battery is designed for the drop-in replacement of deep-cycle lead-acid batteries with its standard Battery Council International (BCI) group size.

Weighing only half of the lead-acid counterparts, the battery can be safely discharged to 100% Depth of Discharge (DOD), delivering twice the energy. Manufactured with automotive grade battery cells, the battery features the highest safety standards and an extended 5000+ cycle life. In addition, the reliable Battery Management System (BMS) provides comprehensive protection to the battery.

Key Features

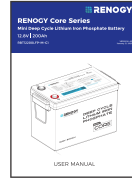
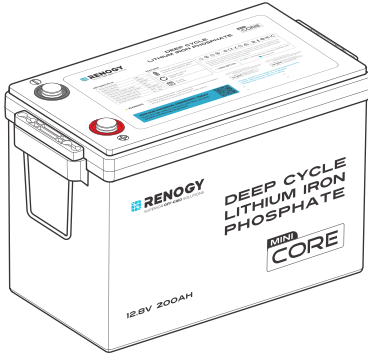
- **Unparalleled Performance**
Features a greater energy density, a deeper discharge capability, a higher round-trip efficiency, and a faster charging speed in a smaller size over counterparts in the market.
- **Uncompromising Quality**
Ensures an exceptional lifespan with more than 5000 cycles (80% DOD), a maximum continuous charge current of 100A and continuous discharge current of 200A, and a wide range of operating temperatures with the automotive grade battery cells.
- **Reliable Protection Mechanisms**
Designed with a sturdy internal structure for RV use, and includes multiple levels of protection such as low temperature cut-off and precise balancing through the smart battery management system.
- **Equal Capacity in a Compact Size**
Provides equal capacity in a more compact size than its counterparts.
- **Easy to Expand**
Upgrades to lithium batteries seamlessly with the standard BCI group sizes; up to 16 batteries in 4 series and 4 parallels system connection delivering a maximum of 48V (51.2V) 800Ah with 40.96 kWh.

SKU

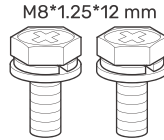
Renogy Core Series 12.8V 200Ah Mini Deep Cycle Lithium Iron Phosphate Battery	RBT12200LFP-M-G1
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What's In the Box?

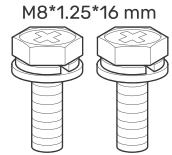
Renogy Core Series 12.8V 200Ah
Mini Deep Cycle Lithium Iron Phosphate Battery × 1



User Manual × 1



Terminal Bolt × 2



Long Terminal Bolt × 2



Make sure that all accessories are complete and free of any signs of damage.

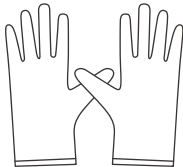
Required Tools & Accessories



Wrench (17/32 in)



Battery Adapter Cables × 2



Insulating Gloves



Multimeter

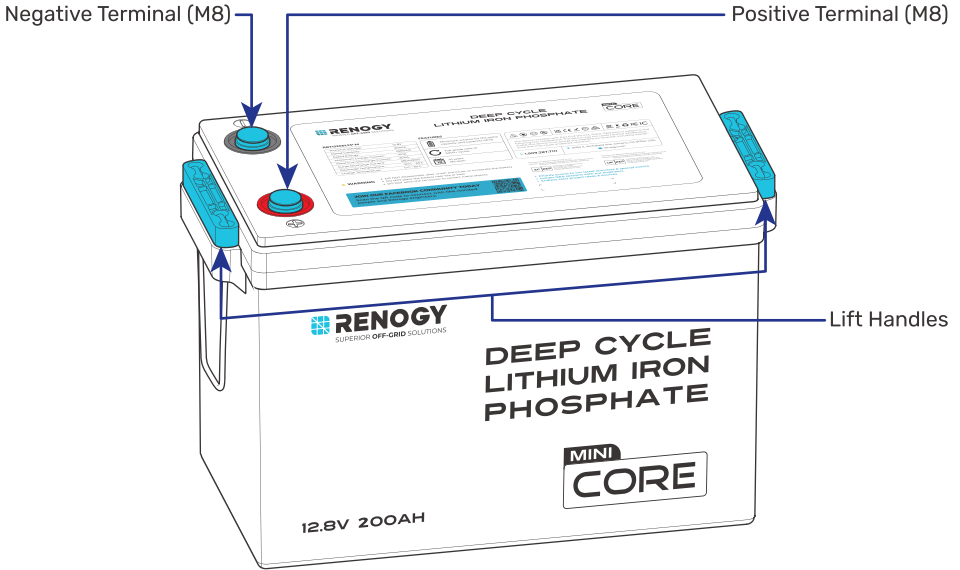


Prior to installing and configuring the battery, prepare the recommended tools, components, and accessories.

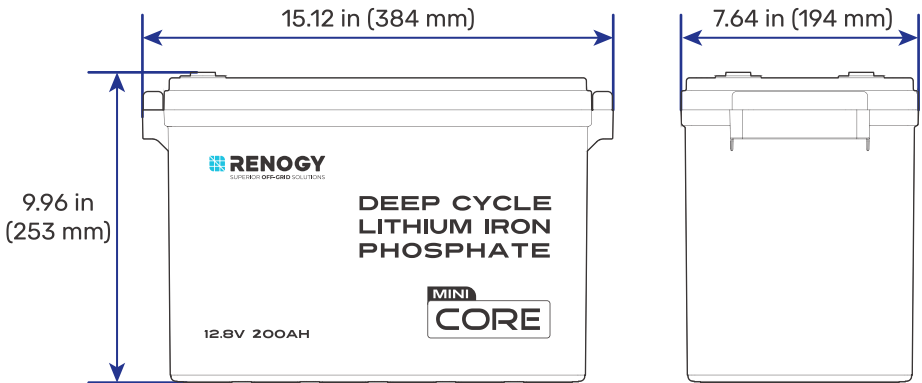


For how to size battery adapter cables, refer to [“How to Size Battery Adapter Cables?”](#) in this manual.

Get to Know Lithium Iron Phosphate Battery



Dimensions



 Dimension tolerance: ± 0.2 in (0.5 mm)

How to Size Battery Adapter Cables?

Use appropriately sized Battery Adapter Cables (sold separately) based on expected loads. Refer to the table below for copper cable ampacities with different gauge sizes for up to 13 feet (4 m) cables. Cables longer than 13 feet (4 m) may require thicker gauge wires to prevent excessive voltage drop in undersized wiring.

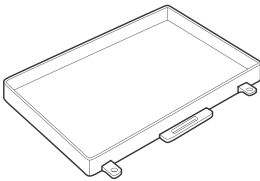
Cable Gauge Size	Ampacity	Cable Gauge Size	Ampacity
14 AWG (2.08 mm ²)	25A	1 AWG (42.41 mm ²)	145A
12 AWG (3.33 mm ²)	30A	1/0 AWG (53.49 mm ²)	170A
10 AWG (5.26 mm ²)	40A	2/0 AWG (67.43 mm ²)	195A
8 AWG (8.37 mm ²)	55A	3/0 AWG (85.01 mm ²)	225A
6 AWG (13.3 mm ²)	75A	4/0 AWG (107.22 mm ²)	260A
4 AWG (21.15 mm ²)	95A	300 kcmil (152.1 mm ²)	320A
3 AWG (26.67 mm ²)	115A	400 kcmil (202.8 mm ²)	380A
2 AWG (33.62 mm ²)	130A	500 kcmil (253.5 mm ²)	430A

i The above values are from the NEC Table 310.16 for copper cables rated at 194°F (90°C), operating at an ambient temperature of no more than 86°F (30°C). Please note that wire gauge standards may vary due to factors such as temperature and installation conditions. In actual applications, it is recommended to refer to the latest NEC standards.

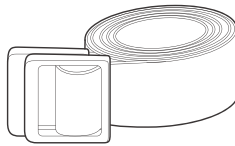
Secure the Battery (Optional)

Securing the battery prevents damage to the battery from loose cables and bumps. You can purchase the following accessories and components on demand.

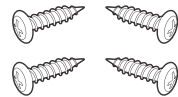
Recommended Components & Tools



Battery Tray



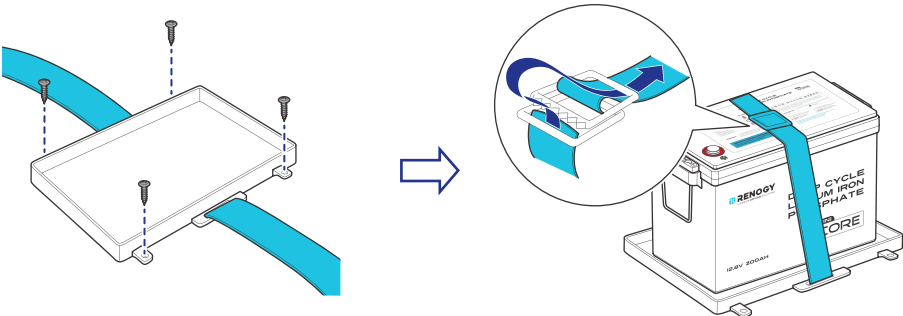
Tie Down Strap



Mounting Screws × 4

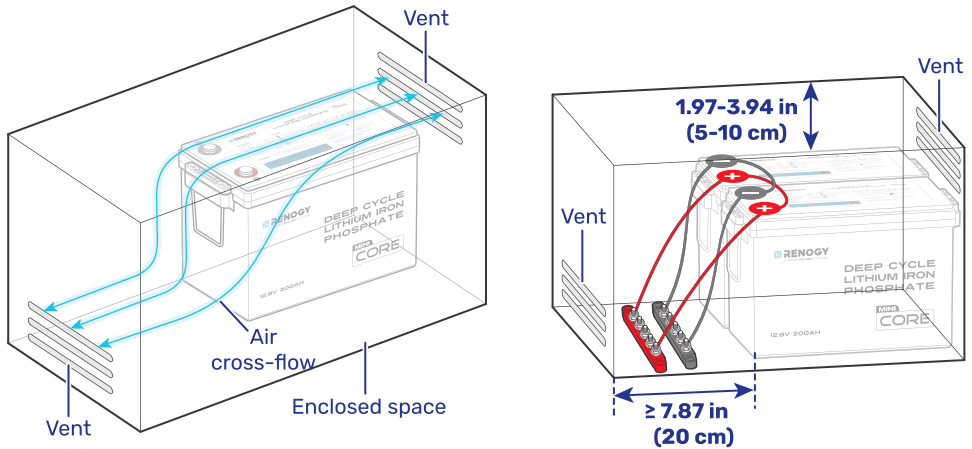
i Alternative mounting methods are allowed to meet the requirements of specific applications.


We recommend installing the battery on the bottom. However, you can also mount it on all sides of the battery except the top side that has two terminals.



Step 1. Plan a Mounting Site


For optimal battery performance, it is recommended to install the battery in a clean, cool, and dry location, free from any accumulation of water, oil, or dirt. Accumulation of such materials on the battery can lead to current leakage, self-discharge, and even short-circuiting.




 Charge: 32°F to 131°F / 0°C to 55°C
Discharge: -4°F to 149°F / -20°C to 65°C

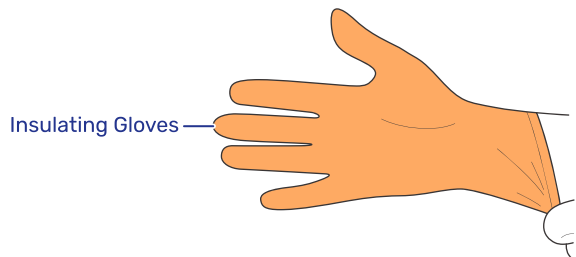
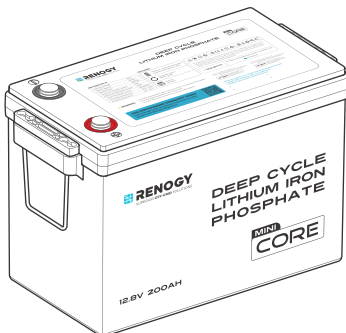
 5% to 95%



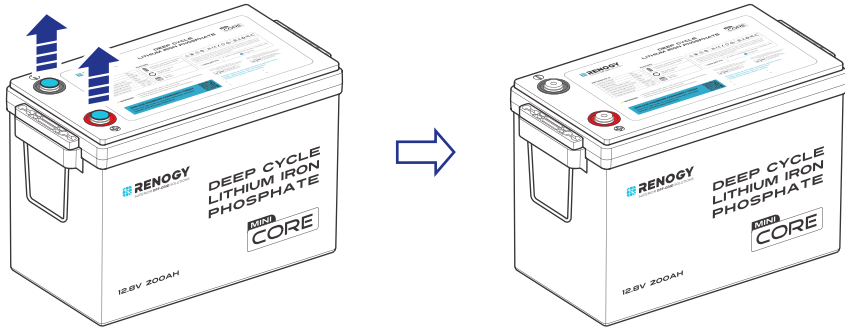
 Sufficient air flow must be provided to prevent excessive heat build-up and to minimize temperature variation between the connected batteries.

 This user manual takes a battery as an example to illustrate how to install the battery. Similar rules apply to scenarios involving multiple batteries.

Step 2. Wear Insulating Gloves



Step 3. Remove the Dust Cover

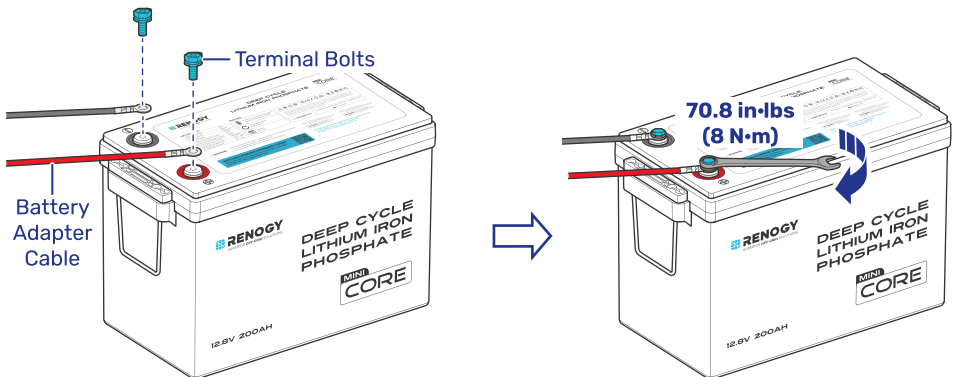


Step 4. Check the Battery

Inspect the battery for any visible damage including cracks, dents, deformation, and other visible abnormalities. All connector contacts shall be clean, free of dirt and corrosion, and dry.

- ⚠ Do not touch the exposed electrolytes or powder if the battery is damaged.
- ⚠ If any uncovered electrolyte or powder comes into contact with your skin or eyes, flush the area immediately with plenty of clean water and seek medical attention.

Step 5. Install Battery Terminals



- ⚠ Ensure the cable lug and the top surface of the terminal are in contact, and place the washers on top of the lug. Do not place a washer between a battery terminal and a cable lug to avoid high resistance and excessive heating.
- ⚠ Avoid short-circuiting the battery terminals to prevent irreversible damage to the system and battery caused by current bursts.
- ⚠ Verify polarity before wiring to avoid irreversible battery damage due to polarity reversal.

- ⓘ To ensure safe and reliable operation of the system, please follow the manufacturer's recommended torque specifications when securing cable connections. Over-tightening can result in terminal breakage, while loose connections can lead to terminal meltdown or fire. When securing multiple cable lugs on a single battery terminal, use the included Long Terminal (M8 * 1.25 * 16 mm).

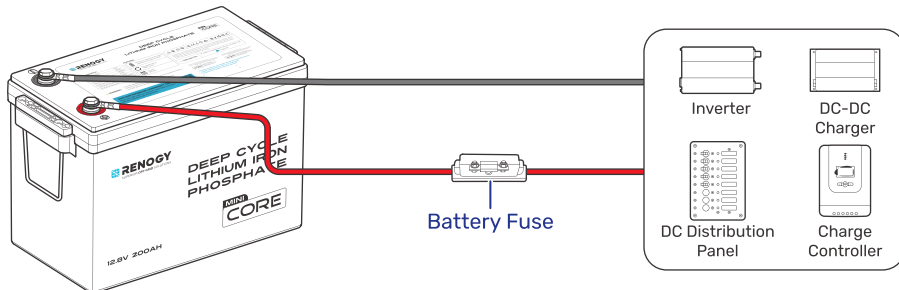
Step 6. Connect the Battery to Power Supply Devices

You can connect the battery to a distribution panel or power supply devices such as an inverter, a DC-DC battery charger, and a charge controller.

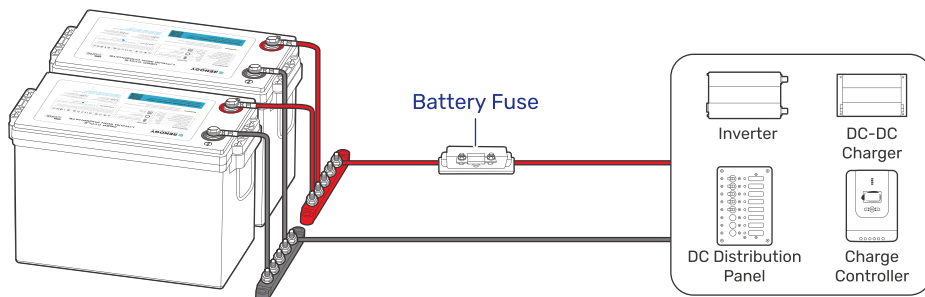
- ⚠ Please use circuit breakers, fuses, or disconnects appropriately sized by a certified electrician, licensed installers, or regional code authorities to protect all electrical equipment.

- ⓘ For details about series and parallel battery connections, refer to "[How to Connect Batteries in Series or Parallel](#)" in this manual.

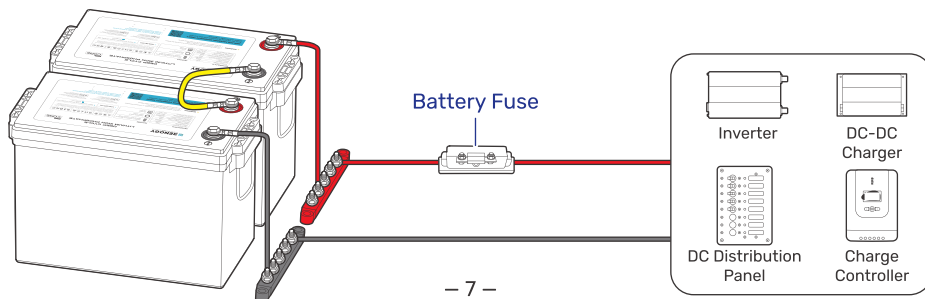
For a Single Battery



For Batteries in Parallel



For Batteries in Series



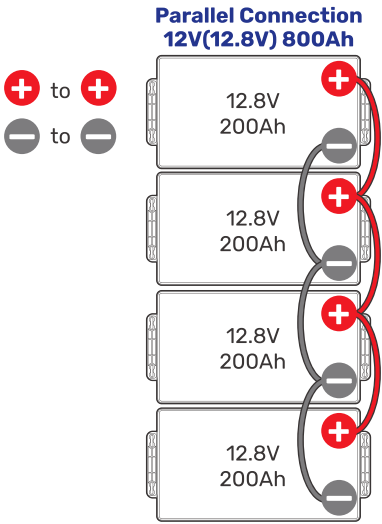
How to Connect Batteries in Series or Parallel

Calculate Battery Voltage and Current in Series and Parallel Connections

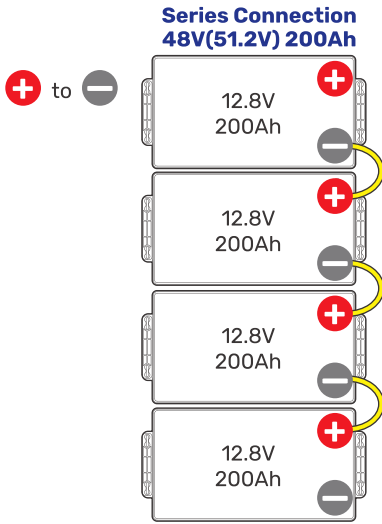
You can connect up to eight batteries in a parallel group or four batteries in a series group.

When connecting batteries in series or parallel, the following conditions must be satisfied:





1. All batteries should be from the same brand, as lithium batteries from different brands may have distinct BMS designs.
2. All batteries must be identical, with matching capacity (Ah) and BMS specifications (A).
3. All batteries should have been purchased around the same time (within one month).
4. The cables between each connected battery should be of equal length to ensure that all batteries can work equally together.



System Voltage	System current
12.8V	Sum of the individual battery currents



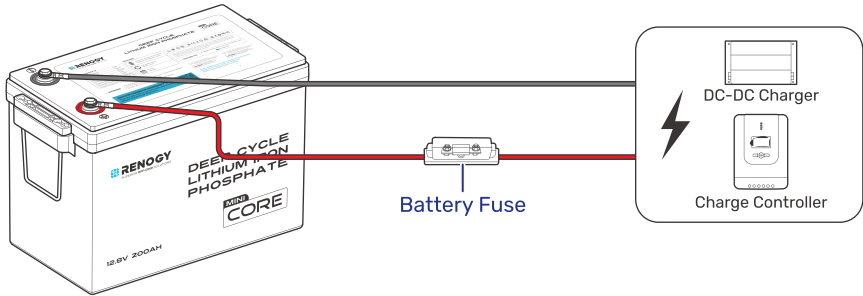
System Voltage	System current
Sum of the individual battery voltages	200A

-  Long terminal bolts (M8 * 1.25 * 16 mm) should be used to secure the battery adapter cables. The recommended torque is 70.8 in·lbs (8 N·m).
-  Do not connect batteries with different chemistries, rated capacities, nominal voltages, brands, or models in parallel or in series. This can result in potential damage to the batteries and the connected devices, and can also pose safety risks.
-  Avoid connecting batteries that have been purchased for more than half a year. Over time, batteries can degrade and their performance may decrease, which can affect their ability to deliver reliable power and may lead to safety hazards.
-  Carefully consider the number of batteries connected in parallel or series to avoid risks such as unbalanced charging or overcharging.

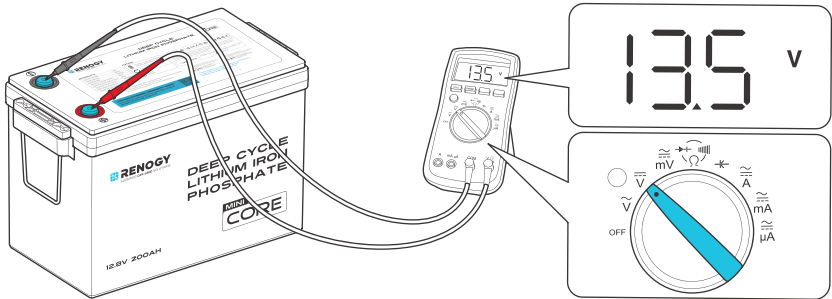
Balance Batteries Prior to Connection

Before connecting batteries in series or parallel, it is important to balance them to reduce voltage differences and optimize their performance. Follow these three steps:

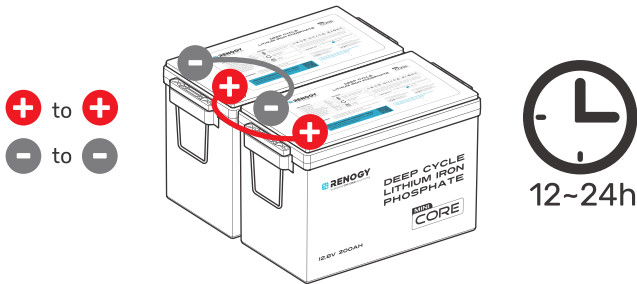
Step 1: Charge each battery individually to its full capacity using a suitable charger.



Step 2: Use a voltmeter to measure the voltage of each battery. It is best to keep the voltage difference of each battery less than 0.1V.





Step 3: Connect all the batteries in parallel and allow them to rest together for 12 to 24 hours before use.

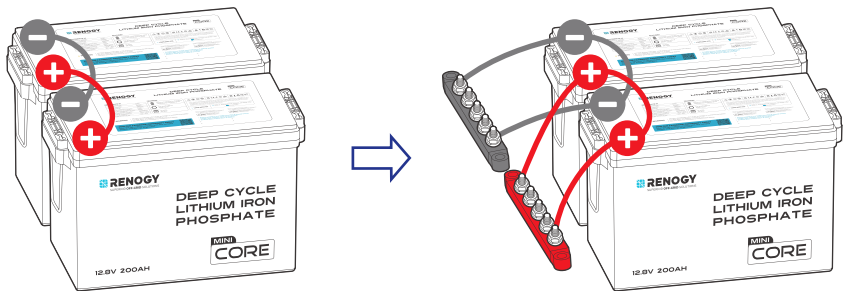


It is recommended to periodically rebalance the battery voltages every six months when connecting multiple batteries as a battery system. Slight voltage differences can occur among batteries over time due to factors like battery chemistry, capacity, temperature, and usage patterns.

Series Connection vs. Parallel Connection – Installation Steps

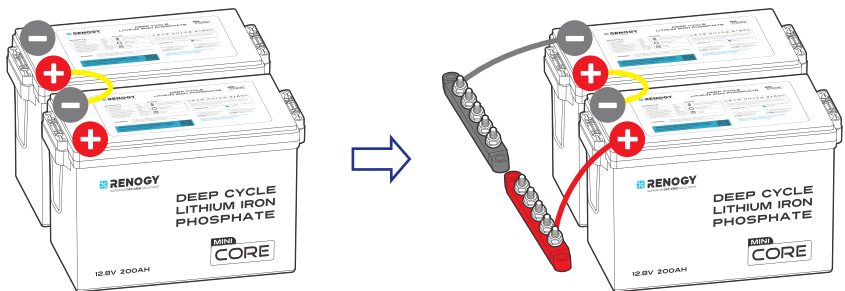
-  You can choose suitable busbars in series and parallel connections. Busbars help handle high currents and are typically arranged in a parallel or stacked configuration to distribute electrical power efficiently.
-  Note that the cable connection methods provided below are for reference purposes only, as the optimal approach may vary depending on the specific situation. It is essential to consider various factors, such as the cable size, equipment used, and environmental conditions.

Parallel Connection



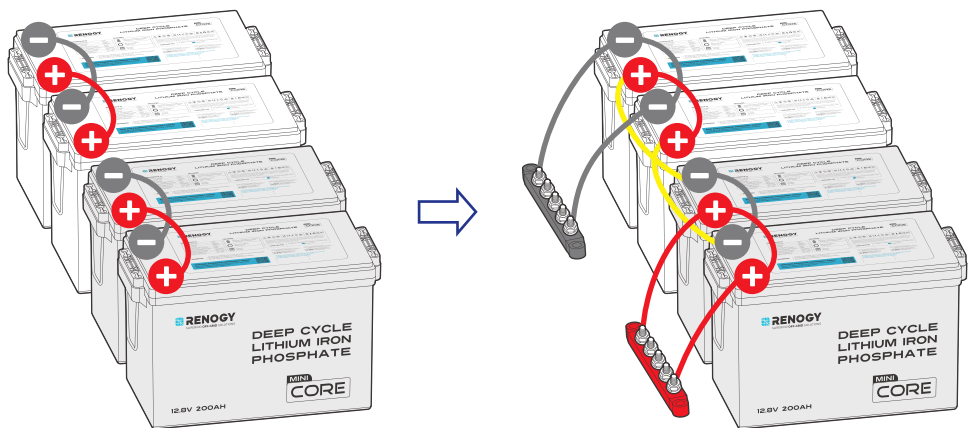
2P	Battery System	12V (12.8V) 400Ah
	Energy	5120Wh
4P	Battery System	12V (12.8V) 800Ah
	Energy	10240Wh

Series Connection

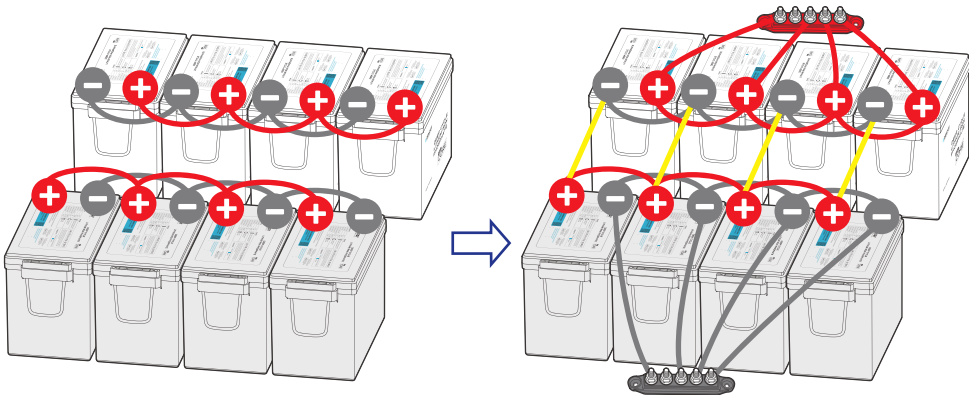


2S	Battery System	24V (25.6V) 200Ah
	Energy	5120Wh
4S	Battery System	48V (51.2V) 200Ah
	Energy	10240Wh

Parallel & Series Connection



2P2S	Battery System	24V (25.6V) 400Ah
	Energy	10240Wh
2P4S	Battery System	48V (51.2V) 400Ah
	Energy	20480Wh



4P2S	Battery System	24V (25.6V) 800Ah
	Energy	20480Wh
4P4S (Max)	Battery System	48V (51.2V) 800Ah
	Energy	40960Wh

Battery Cell Balancing

The battery employs bypass circuit to maintain the balance between each battery cell group. Each battery cell group is connected with a bypass resistor and a switch in parallel. During the charging process, if the highest-voltage battery cell group reaches the set balancing starting voltage and the voltage difference between the highest-voltage and the lowest-voltage battery cell group exceeds the set voltage difference, the switch connected to the highest-voltage

battery cell group will be closed to shunt the charge current around the highest-voltage battery cell group through the bypass resistor until the voltage difference drops below the set value. To avoid excessive energy loss, the battery cell balancing is only performed during the charging process.

Charging/Discharging Parameter Settings

It is recommended that a single 12.8V 200Ah battery should be charged at 50A with a maximum allowable charging current at 100A. For single-battery scenarios, we recommend using 12V charge controllers rated at least 50A. For added safety and flexibility, a 12V 100A charge controller or battery charger is an ideal choice. For scenarios containing multiple batteries connected in series or parallel, consider the total voltage and capacity.

Charge (for Charge Controllers & Battery Chargers)

Charge/Boost Voltage	14.4V	Overvoltage Disconnect	15.0V
Bulk/Absorption Voltage	14.4V / Disabled	Overvoltage Reconnect	14.2V
Boost Return Voltage	13.2V		

Discharge (for Inverters)

Low Voltage Reconnect	12.6V	Undervoltage Warning	12.0V
Undervoltage Shutdown	10.0V		

 The parameters in the table are applicable to 12V (12.8V) battery packs. For 24V (25.6V) packs, multiply the values by 2, and for 48V (51.2V) packs, multiply by 4.




Battery Charging and Discharging Logic

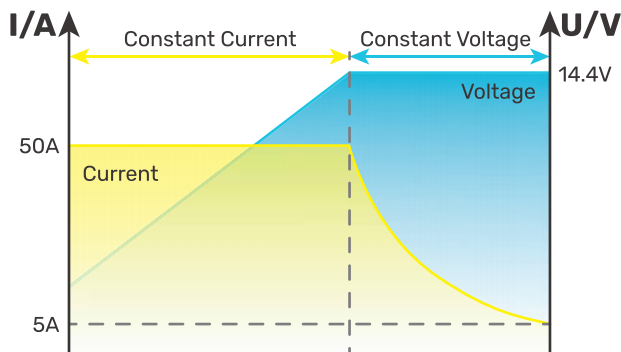
The battery may be received at a partial state of charge (SOC) depending on the time between manufacturing and shipping. It is crucial to fully charge the battery before its initial use. In case the battery shuts off due to low SOC, promptly disconnect it from loads and charge it to prevent irreversible damage. Follow the instructions in this user manual for proper charging and usage to ensure optimal battery performance and longevity.

Charging Logic

The standard charging process for the battery involves charging at a constant current of 50A until the battery voltage reaches 14.4V, followed by charging at a constant voltage of 14.4V while tapering the charge current. The charging process is considered complete when the charge current is less than 5A (also known as tail current).

The standard charging process typically takes 2.5 hours and requires battery temperatures to be between 32°F and 131°F (0°C and 55°C) for safe charging. Leaving the battery on float will continue to balance the battery cells without damaging the battery.

-  Lithium batteries are compatible with various charging methods, including MPPT charge controller, AC charger, and DC-DC charger. The crucial parameter setting for these chargers is to set the charge voltage, boost voltage, or bulk voltage at 14.4V (±0.2V).
-  Do not overcharge or overdischarge the battery.
-  Do not charge the battery at low temperatures below 32°F (0°C) and discharge the battery at high temperatures above 131°F (55°C).



- ⚠ Only charge the battery with a battery charger or charge controller that is compatible with lithium iron phosphate batteries.
- ⚠ Do not exceed the maximum continuous charge current (100A) of the battery.

Discharging Logic

During standard discharging, the battery is discharged at a constant current of 200A until the voltage drops to 10V. To ensure safe discharging, the battery temperature should be between -4°F (-20°C) and 149°F (65°C).

- ℹ To ensure safe and optimal battery usage, it is recommended to pair the battery with discharge equipment that features a low voltage disconnect (LVD) function.
- ⚠ Do not connect large loads to the battery when it is running low.
- ⚠ Do not exceed the maximum continuous discharge current (200A) of the battery.

How to Estimate the Battery SOC?

The SOC values listed below are estimated based on the resting voltage (open-circuit voltage at rest) when the battery is at rest for 120 minutes, not in charging or discharging state.

SOC	Charge Voltage	SOC	Charge Voltage
100%	13.6V	30%	12.9V
99%	13.4V	20%	12.8V
90%	13.2V	14%	12.7V
70%	13.1V	9%	12.6V
40%	13.0V	0%	10.0V

- ℹ The table above is for reference only because slight variations in battery voltage may occur among different batteries.

Balance Logic

When the voltage reaches 3.4V, the balance is turned on, and the working mode is pulse mode, that is, it is turned on for a period of time and then turned off for a period of time (200ms a cycle), and then turned on again. When the balance is turned on, the voltage balance effect is achieved through the resistance consumption mode.

Battery Management System

The battery is equipped with a Battery Management System (BMS) that provides warnings and protections against overvoltage, undervoltage, overcurrent, short circuit, high temperature, and low temperature conditions. Refer to the table below for the triggering and recovery conditions of each warning and protection.

Battery Operating Status		Condition (For Reference Only)	
Battery Cell Overvoltage	Protection	Trigger	Battery Cell Voltage $\geq 3.65V$
		Recover	Battery Cell Voltage $\leq 3.45V$
Battery Cell Undervoltage	Protection	Trigger	Battery Cell Voltage $\leq 2.5V$
		Recover	Battery Voltage $\geq 3.0V$
Charge High Temperature	Protection	Trigger	Battery Temperature $\geq 131^{\circ}F$ ($55^{\circ}C$)
		Recover	Battery Temperature $\leq 122^{\circ}F$ ($50^{\circ}C$)
Discharge High Temperature	Protection	Trigger	Battery Temperature $\geq 149^{\circ}F$ ($65^{\circ}C$)
		Recover	Battery Temperature $\leq 131^{\circ}F$ ($55^{\circ}C$)
Charge Low Temperature	Protection	Trigger	Battery Temperature $\leq 32^{\circ}F$ ($0^{\circ}C$)
		Recover	Battery Temperature $\geq 41^{\circ}F$ ($5^{\circ}C$)
Discharge Low Temperature	Protection	Trigger	Battery Temperature $\leq -4^{\circ}F$ ($-20^{\circ}C$)
		Recover	Battery Temperature $\geq 1.4^{\circ}F$ ($-17^{\circ}C$)
Charge Overcurrent	Protection	Trigger	Charge Current $\geq 120A$ (10s)
		Recover	Discharge Current $\geq 0.8A$ or Recover automatically after 60s and charging is locked when the protection is triggered three times.
Discharge Overcurrent	Primary Protection	Trigger	Discharge Current $\geq 220A$ (10s)
		Recover	Charge Current $\geq 2A$ or Recover automatically after 60s and discharging is locked when the protection is triggered three times.
	Secondary Protection	Trigger	Discharge Current $\geq 420A$ (320ms)
		Recover	Charge Current $\geq 2A$ or Recover automatically after 60s and need to remove the load.

Battery Operating Status		Condition (For Reference Only)	
Short Circuit	Protection	Trigger	Discharge Current $\geq 1060A$
		Recover	Charge Current $\geq 2A$ or Recover automatically after 60s

Troubleshooting

Problem	Possible Causes	Solution
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The battery is unable to be activated with a charge/discharge current greater than 1A The battery is activated at resting voltage below 10V 	Severe battery overdischarge due to self-discharge or parasitic loads	Revive the battery with a battery charger or charge controller featuring lithium battery activation or force charging.
The battery shuts off due to undervoltage protection.	The battery voltage drops below the preset threshold	Disconnect the battery from loads, and charge the battery with a current greater than 1A as soon as possible.
The battery cuts off the charging current due to overvoltage protection	The battery voltage exceeds the preset threshold during charging.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Disconnect the battery from the charging source. 2. Reduce charge voltage by 0.2V to 0.4V for 6 hours. 3. Attempt to fully charge the battery again with the correct voltage setting. If the problem persists with a lithium iron phosphate compatible charging source and correct voltage setting, repeat the above steps.
The battery temperature gets too high/low during operation and triggers high/low temperature protection	The battery temperature exceeds the preset threshold.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Disconnect the battery from the charging source or loads. 2. Cool down/Warm up the battery. 3. The battery recovers from high/low temperature protection automatically and continues operating.
The battery is shorted and triggers short circuit protection.	Short circuit occurs in the battery.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Remove the short circuit as soon as possible 2. Charge the battery with a current greater than 1A.
Charge/Discharge over-current protection is triggered due to too high current passing through the battery.	Excessive current flows through the battery during charging or discharging.	Disconnect the battery from the charging source or loads as soon as possible.



For further assistance, contact Renogy technical support service at <https://www.renogy.com/contact-us>.

Specifications

General

Battery Cell Type	Lithium Iron Phosphate / Prismatic Cell
Rated Capacity (0.5C, 25°C)	200Ah
Nominal Voltage	12.8V
Voltage Range	10V to 14.6V
Cycle Life (0.5C, 25°C)	5000 Cycles (80% DOD)
Dimension	15.12 x 7.64 x 9.96 in / 384 x 194 x 253 mm
Weight	42.44 lbs / 19.25 kg
Connection Method	Series (4S) & Parallel (8P)
Terminal Bolt Size	M8 x 1.25 x 12 mm & M8 x 1.25 x 16 mm
Recommended Terminal Torque	70.8 inch•lbs / 8 N•m
Protection Rating	IP65
Certification	MSDS, UN38.3, IC, FCC, CE, PSE, RCM, RoHS, UKCA

Operation Parameters


Charge Voltage	14.4V
Maximum Continuous Charge Current	100A
Maximum Continuous Discharge Current	200A
Peak Discharge Current	380A@10s
Charge Temperature Range	32°F to 131°F (0°C to 55°C)
Discharge Temperature Range	-4°F to 149°F (-20°C to 65°C)
Storage Temperature Range	-4°F to 140°F (-20°C to 60°C)
Operation Relative Humidity	5% to 95%

Maintenance & Storage

Inspection

Please perform regular inspections following the steps below:

- Examine the external appearance of the battery. The housing and terminals of the battery shall be clean, dry, and free of corrosion.
- Check battery cables and connections. Replace any damaged cables and tighten any loose connections.

 In certain application scenarios, corrosion may occur around the terminals. Corrosion can cause increased resistance and poor contact. It is recommended to regularly apply insulation grease to each terminal. Insulation grease can form a moisture-resistant seal and protect the terminals from corrosion.

Cleaning

Please clean the battery at regular intervals following the steps below:

- Disconnect the battery from the system.
- Clear the leaves and debris from the battery.
- Clean the battery with a soft, lint-free cloth. The cloth can be dampened with water or mild soap and water if the battery is extremely dirty.
- Dry the battery with a soft, lint-free cloth.
- Keep the area around the battery clean.
- Reconnect the battery to the system.


Checking Voltage

Please check the battery voltage periodically to assess battery health. If the battery is unable to be activated with a charge/discharge current greater than 1A or the battery is activated with an resting voltage below 10V, the battery may have been severely overdischarged due to self-discharge or parasitic loads. Please stop using the battery until the fault can be corrected and the battery can be charged.

Storage

Please follow the steps below to ensure that the battery emerges from storage in a good condition:

- Charge the battery to 30% to 50% SOC.
- Disconnect the battery from the system.
- Store the battery in a well-ventilated, dry, clean area with temperatures between -4°F (-20°C) and 140°F (60°C).
- Do not expose the battery to direct sunlight, moisture, or precipitation.
- Handle the battery carefully to avoid sharp impacts or extreme pressure on the battery housing.
- Charge the battery at least once every three to six months to prevent it from overdischarge.
- Fully charge the battery when it is taken out of storage.

 Please follow the steps above to store the battery. Otherwise, the warranty will be void.

Replacement

Use a replacement battery of the same type and brand to ensure proper compatibility, peak performance, and reliable system operation.

Do not dispose of the battery as household waste. Comply with local, state, and federal laws and regulations and use recycling channels as required.

Important Safety Instructions

Servicing the battery must be carried out or overseen by qualified personnel with expertise in battery systems and awareness of necessary safety precautions. Renogy accepts no liability for any damage caused by:

- Force majeure including fire, typhoon, flood, earthquake, war, and terrorism.
- Intentional or accidental misuse, abuse, neglect or improper maintenance, and use under abnormal conditions.
- Improper installation, improper operation, and malfunction of a peripheral device.
- Contamination with hazardous substances or radiation.
- Alterations to the product without express written consent from the manufacturer.

General

- Wear proper protective equipment and use insulated tools during installation and operation. Do not wear jewelry or other metal objects when working on or around the battery.
- Keep the battery out of the reach of children.
- In case of fire, put out the fire with a FM-200 or CO₂ fire extinguisher.
- Do not expose the battery to flammable or harsh chemicals or vapors.
- Clean the battery regularly.
- It is recommended that all cables should not exceed 10 meters because excessively long cables result in a voltage drop.
- The cable specifications listed in the quick guide account for critical, less than 3% voltage drop and may not account for all configurations.
- Do not expose the battery to strong electrostatic fields, strong magnetic fields, or radiation.

Battery Safety

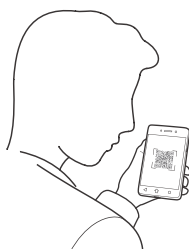
- Please keep the battery away from water, heat sources, sparks, and hazardous chemicals.
- Do not puncture, drop, crush, burn, penetrate, shake, strike, or step on the battery.
- Do not open, dismantle, repair, tamper with, or modify the battery.
- Do not touch any terminals or connectors.
- Please make sure any battery charger or charge controller has been disconnected before working on the battery.
- Do not connect or disconnect terminals from the battery without first disconnecting loads.
- Do not place tools on top of the battery.
- Please use suitable handling equipment for safe transportation of the battery.
- Do not insert foreign objects into the positive and negative terminals of the battery.
- Check if the battery is unintentionally grounded. If grounding is detected, eliminate the connection to prevent potential hazards. Contact with any part of a grounded battery may lead to electrical shock. The risk of shock can be minimized by removing such grounds during installation and maintenance, especially for equipment and remote battery supplies without a grounded supply circuit.

Renogy Support

To discuss inaccuracies or omissions in this quick guide or user manual, visit or contact us at:

 | renogy.com/support/downloads

 → contentservice@renogy.com



Questionnaire Investigation




To explore more possibilities of solar systems, visit Renogy Learning Center at:

 | renogy.com/learning-center

For technical questions about your product in the U.S., contact the Renogy technical support team through:

 | renogy.com/contact-us

 1(909)2877111

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