

Translations:Fonctionnement, entretien et régénération de batteries au plomb/60/en

- **Detection and Prevention of Deep Discharge:** Battery life is directly related to DoD or depth of discharge. It is, therefore, very important to prevent any discharge over 50% !
 - How to know the level of charge (SoC)?
 - Simply measuring the voltage does not suffice as several factors affect the battery voltage.
 - A battery monitor must be used. It calculates not only the voltage but also the charge and discharge currents, which allows the state of charge to be calculated in real time.
 - How to avoid deep discharges?
 - The idea is to control the level of charge (SoC) and to disconnect the consumption loads as soon as they fall below a certain level.
 - Use a battery protector/Battery Protect or a configurable solar charge regulator, for direct current (DC) equipment.
 - Use the dry contact relay (voltage-free relay) of your battery monitor if it is equipped with one.
 - Set the low battery voltage threshold on your inverter for alternating current (AC) equipment (read the instructions carefully).
- **Pay attention to the temperature:** : This factor has a very important influence on the life of the batteries. It is very important to keep the batteries at "cool" temperatures, around 20°C.
 - Technical room : Always choose the coolest room or location. Never leave batteries exposed to direct sunlight. If the place is still too hot, one should consider cooling ventilation of the room or the battery container.
 - Aeration and ventilation : Always keep space between the batteries (about 5 cm), do not put them against each other. If the batteries are inside a battery box or in a cabinet, there must be air circulation.
 - Temperature compensation: When the temperature exceeds 30°C or is lower than 10°C for a long time, it is necessary to change the charging voltage.