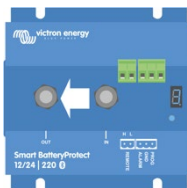


BatteryProtect 12/24V
 ENGLISH
Installation

1. The BatteryProtect (BP) must be installed in a well-ventilated area and preferably close (max 50 cm) to the battery (but, due to possible corrosive gasses not above the battery!). **Voltage drop over a long or undersized cable between the battery plus and the BP may result in a short circuit alarm when starting-up the load, or unexpected shutdown.**
2. A properly sized fuse must be inserted according to local regulations in the cable between the battery and the BP.
3. The BP is designed to allow current to flow from IN (battery) to OUT (load) terminals only.
Reverse currents from OUT to IN terminals are strictly forbidden, and will damage the device. If you wish to use the BP as a disconnection for a charge source, you must orient the unit in the system so that the current is flowing in the intended direction, IN to OUT.
4. The short circuit protection of the BP will be activated if you try to directly connect loads with capacitors on their input (eg inverters). For that use case, please use the BP to control the remote on/off switch on the inverter, instead of disconnecting the higher power DC line.
5. Use a 1,5mm² wire (included) for the minus connection, which should be connected directly to the battery minus. No other equipment should be connected to this wire.
6. The BP automatically detects the system voltage **one time only** after connection of plus and minus to the battery. The selected voltage (12 or 24V) is stored, and further automatic detection is disabled. See **d** in the programming table for how to reset it when re-using the BP in a different installation.
7. Do not connect the load output until the BP has been fully programmed.
8. A remote on-off switch can be connected to the two pole connector (see figure 1) or between pin 2-1 of the two pole connector and the battery plus.
9. A buzzer, LED or relay can be connected between the alarm output and the battery plus (see figure 1). Maximum load on the alarm output: 50 mA (short circuit proof).

**Load disconnect events and alarm output options**

Buzzer or LED mode (buzzer or LED connected to the alarm output):

- In case of under voltage, a continuous alarm will start after 12 seconds. The BP will disconnect the load after 90 seconds and the alarm will stop. Reconnect delay: 30 seconds.
- In case of over voltage, the load will be disconnected immediately and an intermittent alarm will remain on until the overvoltage problem has been corrected. There is no reconnect delay.

Relay mode (relay connected to the alarm output):

- In case of under voltage, the relay will engage after 12 seconds. The BP will disconnect the load after 90 seconds and the relay will disengage.
- In case of over voltage, the load will be disconnected immediately and the alarm output will remain inactive. Overvoltage trip levels: 16V respectively 32V

Li-ion mode:

- Connect the load disconnect output of the VE.Bus BMS to pin 2-1.
- The load is disconnected immediately when the load disconnect output of the VE.Bus BMS switches from 'high' to 'free floating' (due to battery cell under voltage, over voltage or over temperature).
- The under-voltage thresholds and alarm output of the BP are inactive in this mode.

Operation

There are 4 possible error modes, indicated by the 7-segment display:

- E 1 Short circuit detected
- E 2 Over load or over temperature
- E 3 Under voltage
- E 4 Over voltage

After 5 minutes the error is no longer displayed to reduce current consumption.

The decimal point of the 7-segment display is used for status indication:

- On solid: the BP attempts to activate the output
- Flash every 5s: output is active
- Flashing every 2s in Li-ion mode: output 'connecting'

Remote control and short circuit

- The BP will connect the load 1 second after closing the remote contact.
- The BP will disconnect the load immediately when the remote contact is opened.
- When in Li-ion mode the BP will connect the load 30 seconds after the remote input of the BP has been pulled high by the VE.Bus BMS. This delay increases to 3 minutes in case of frequent switching.
- In case of a short circuit, the BP will attempt to connect the load every 5 seconds. After two attempts the display will show E 1 (short circuit detected).

Programming

When switched off (remote open), the BP can be programmed for the desired voltages and modes by connecting the PROG pin to ground. Please see the programming table.

The display will first step through the shutdown and restart voltages. Disconnect the PROG pin when the desired voltage is displayed.

The display will confirm the chosen voltage and default mode (**R**) twice.

Reconnect the PROG pin to ground if another mode is (**b**, **C** or **d** is required. Disconnect when the required mode is displayed.

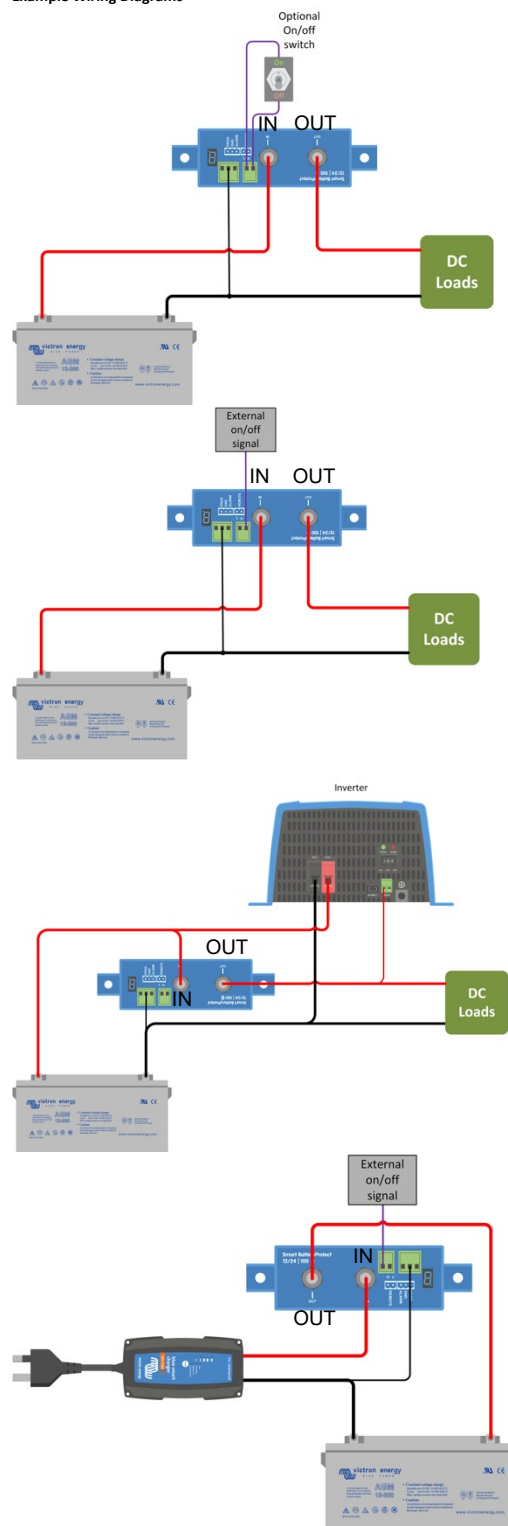
The display will confirm the chosen voltage and mode twice.

Programming table

7 segment display	Under voltage shut down 12V / 24V system	Under voltage restart 12V / 24V system
0	10,5V / 21V	12V / 24V
1	10V / 20V	11,5V / 23V
2	9,5V / 19V	11,5V / 23V
3	11,25V / 22,5V	13,25V / 26,5V
4	11,5V / 23V	13,8V / 27,6V
5	10,5V / 21V	12,8V / 25,6V
6	11,5V / 23V	12,8V / 25,6V
7	11,8V / 23,6V	12,8V / 25,6V
8	12V / 24V	13V / 26V
9	10V / 20V	13,2V / 26,4V
R	Buzzer or LED mode	
b	Relay mode	
C	Li-ion mode	
d	Detect system voltage	

Specifications

BatteryProtect	BP-65	BP-100	BP-220
Maximum cont. load current	65A	100A	220A
Peak current	250A	600A	600A
Operating voltage range	6 – 35V		
Current consumption	When on: 1,5 mA When off or low voltage shutdown: 0,6 mA		
Alarm output delay	12 seconds		
Max. load on alarm output	50mA (short circuit proof)		
Load disconnect delay	90 seconds (immediate if triggered by the VE.Bus BMS)		
Load reconnect delay	30 seconds		
Default thresholds	Disengage: 10,5V or 21V Engage: 12V or 24V		
Operating temperature range	Full load: -40°C to +40°C (up to 60% of nominal load at 50°C)		
Connection	M6	M8	M8
Weight	0,2kg 0.5 lbs	0,5kg 0.6 lbs	0,8kg 1.8 lbs
Dimensions (h x w x d)	40 x 48 x 106 mm 1.6 x 1.9 x 4.2 inch	59 x 42 x 115 mm 2.4 x 1.7 x 4.6 inch	62 x 123 x 120 mm 2.5 x 4.9 x 4.8 inch

Example Wiring Diagrams

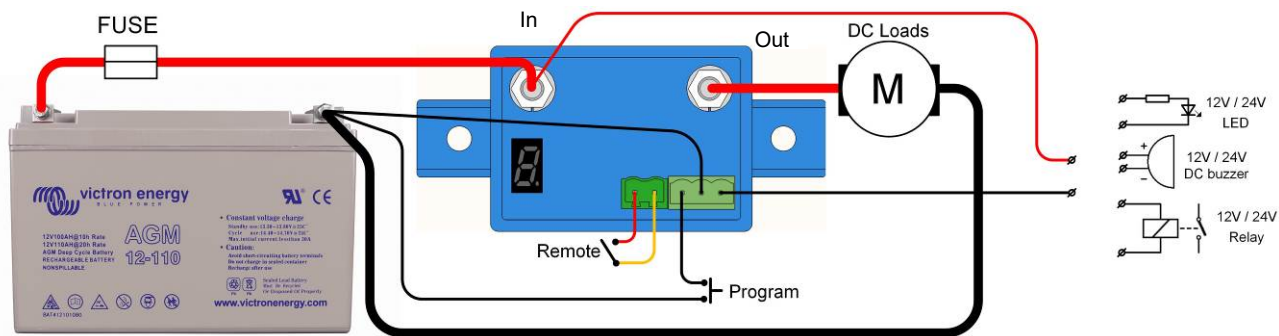


Figure 1: Connection diagram of the BP-65

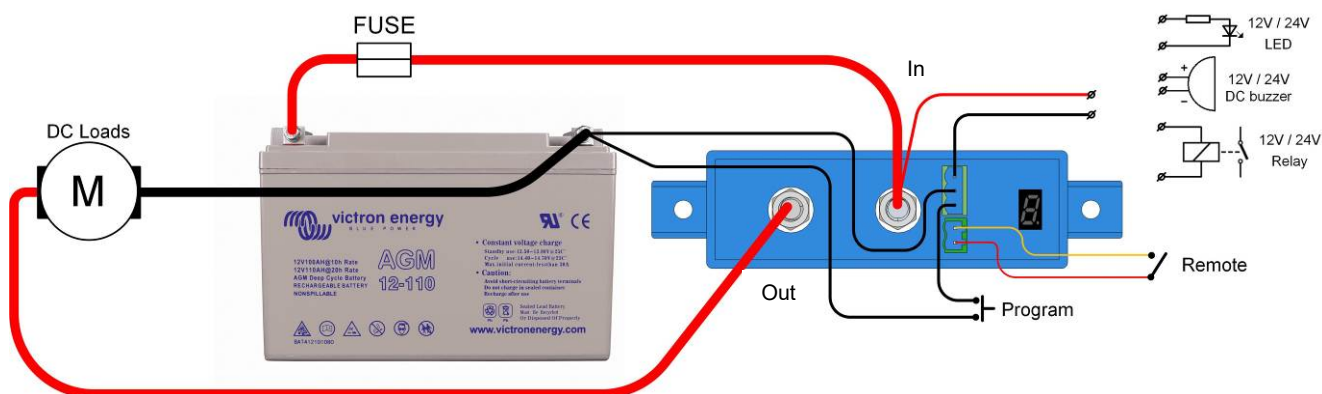


Figure 2: Connection diagram of the BP-100 and BP-220

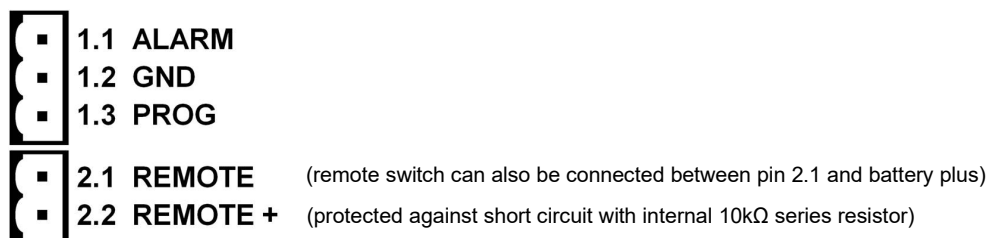


Figure 3: Connectors and pin numbering

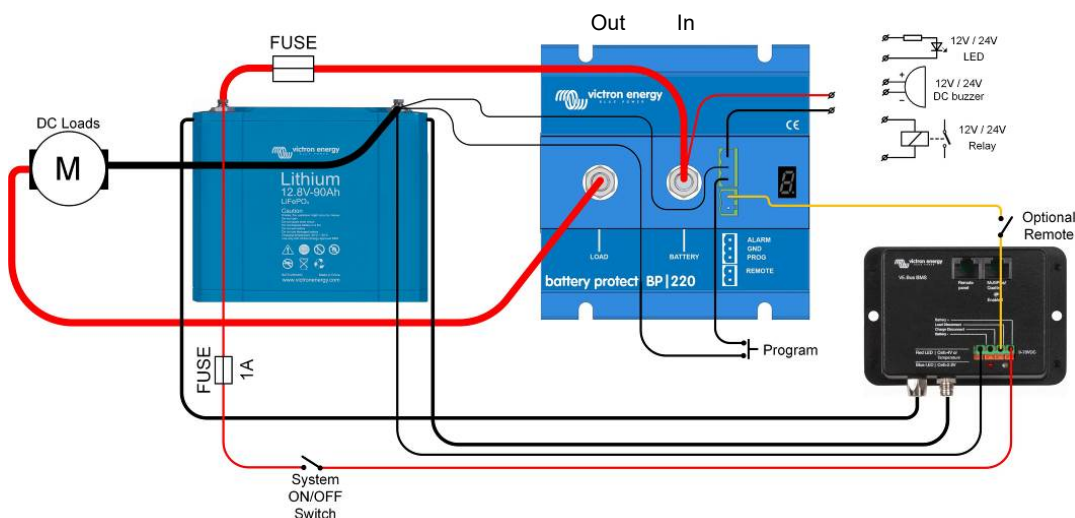


Figure 4: System with Li-ion battery

Note: The BP will disengage when its control input becomes free floating. If the battery voltage recovers after disconnecting (which will happen when no other loads are connected to the battery), the output of the Ve.Bus BMS will become high and the BP will re-engage after 30 seconds. After 3 attempts to re-engage, the BP will remain disengaged until battery voltage has increased to more than 13V (resp. 26V) during at least 30 seconds (which is a sign that the battery is being recharged). The under voltage thresholds and alarm output of the BP are inactive in this mode.

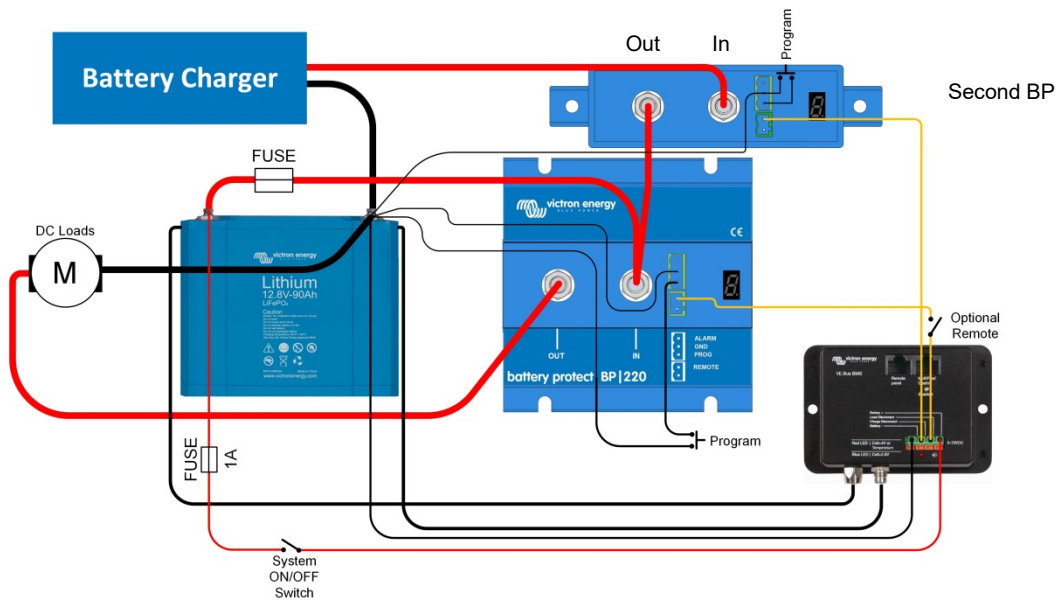
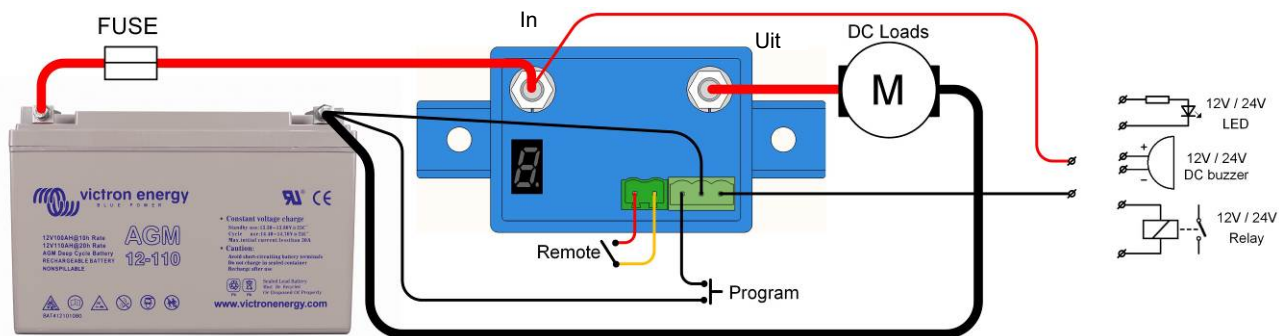


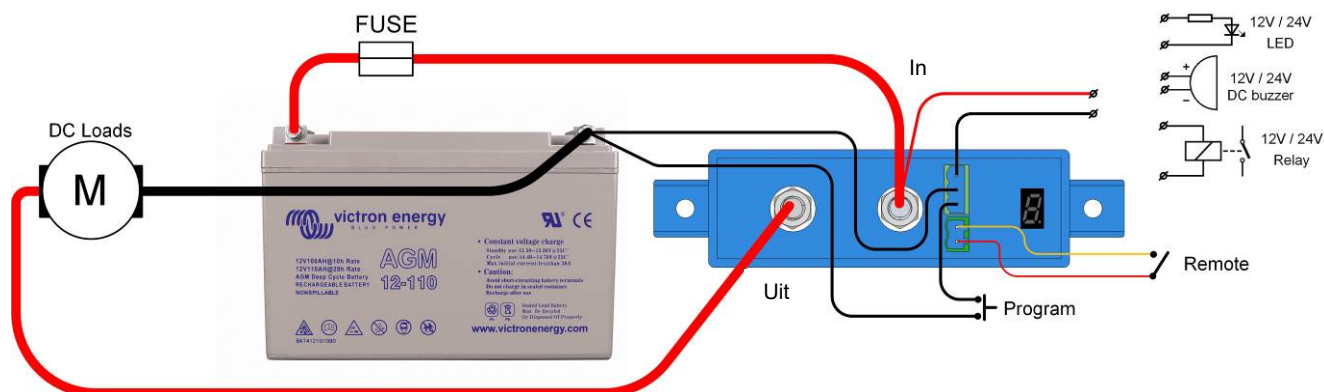
Figure 5: Second Battery Protect in between a battery charger or MPPT solar charge controller and a Li-ion battery

The second BP replaces a Cyrix-Li-charge relay (advantages: lower power consumption, alarm relay).
 (not applicable if the charger has remote on-off contacts and can be controlled with an interface cable between the BMS and the charger)
 Choose program  for this application.

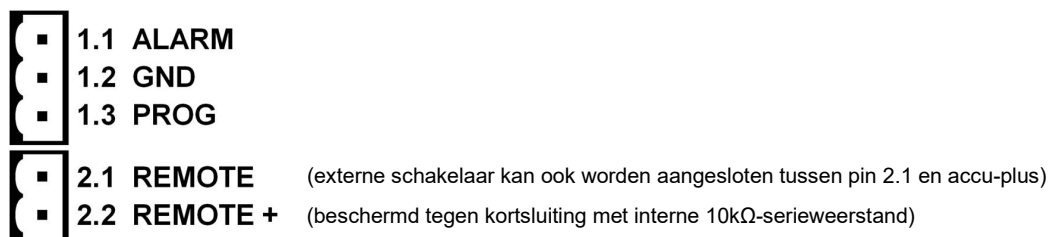
Caution: uncontrolled reverse current will flow through a Battery Protect if $V_{out} > V_{in}$. Therefore never use a Battery Protect for battery to battery charging.



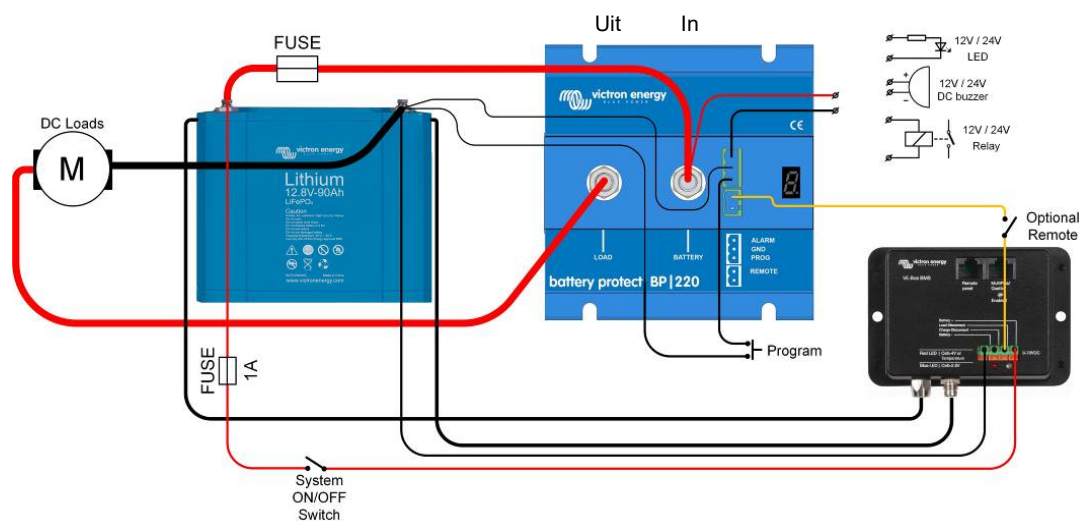
Figuur 1: Aansluitschema van de BP-65



Figuur 2: Aansluitschema van de BP-100 en BP-220

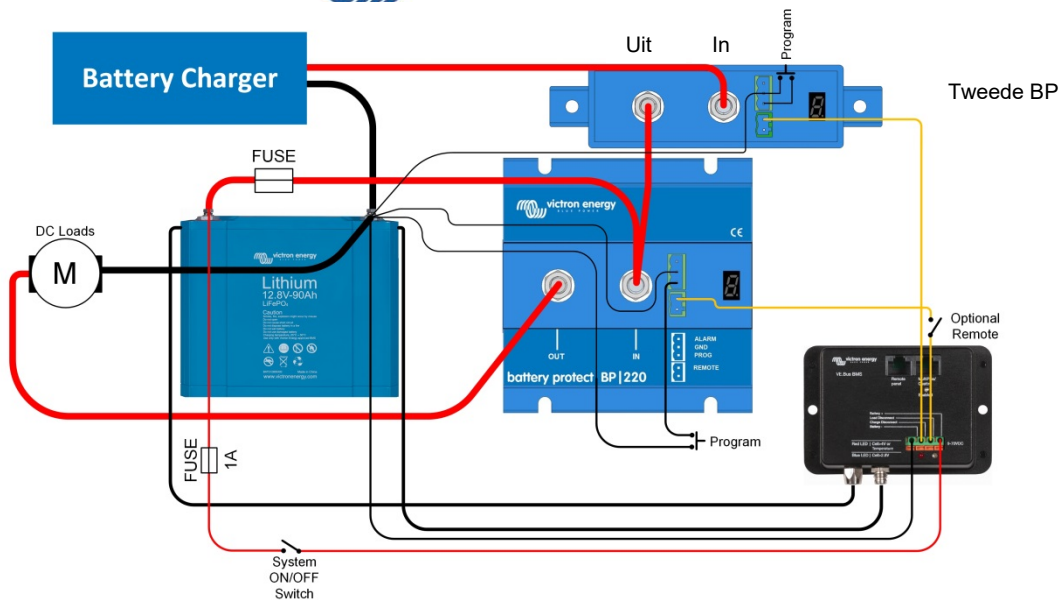


Figuur 3: Connector- en pinnummering



Figuur 4: Systeem met Li-ion-accu

Opmerking: De BP zal deactiveren wanneer de controle-ingang potentiaalvrij wordt. Als de accuspanning herstelt na het ontkoppelen (wat zal gebeuren wanneer er geen andere belastingen op de accu zijn aangesloten), zal de uitgang van de Ve.Bus BMS hoog worden en zal de BP na 30 seconden opnieuw worden ingeschakeld. Na 3 pogingen om opnieuw in te schakelen, blijft de BP gedeactiveerd totdat de accuspanning is toegenomen tot boven de 13V (resp. 26V) gedurende ten minste 30 seconden (wat een signaal is dat de accu wordt opgeladen). De onderspanningsdrempels en de alarmuitgang van de BP zijn in deze modus inactief.



Figuur 5: Tweede BatteryProtect tussen een acculader of de MPPT-zonnelaadcontroller en een Li-ion-accu

De tweede BP vervangt een Cyrix-Li-laadrelais (voordelen: lager stroomverbruik, alarmrelais).

(niet van toepassing als de lader externe aan/uit-aansluitingen heeft en kan worden bediend met een interface-kabel tussen de BMS en de oplader)

Kies programma  voor deze toepassing.

Let op: ongecontroleerde omgekeerde stroom zal door een BatteryProtect lopen als $V_{uit} > V_{in}$. Gebruik daarom nooit een BatteryProtect om accu's op te laden.

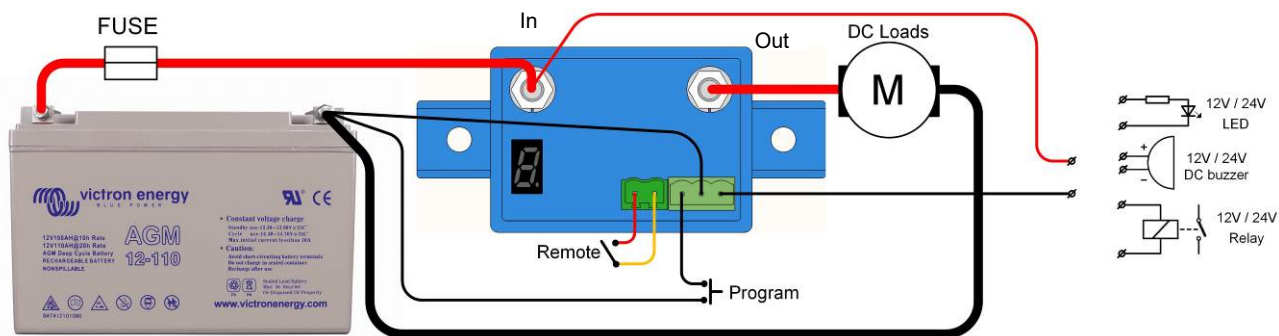


Illustration 1 : schéma de connexion du BP-65

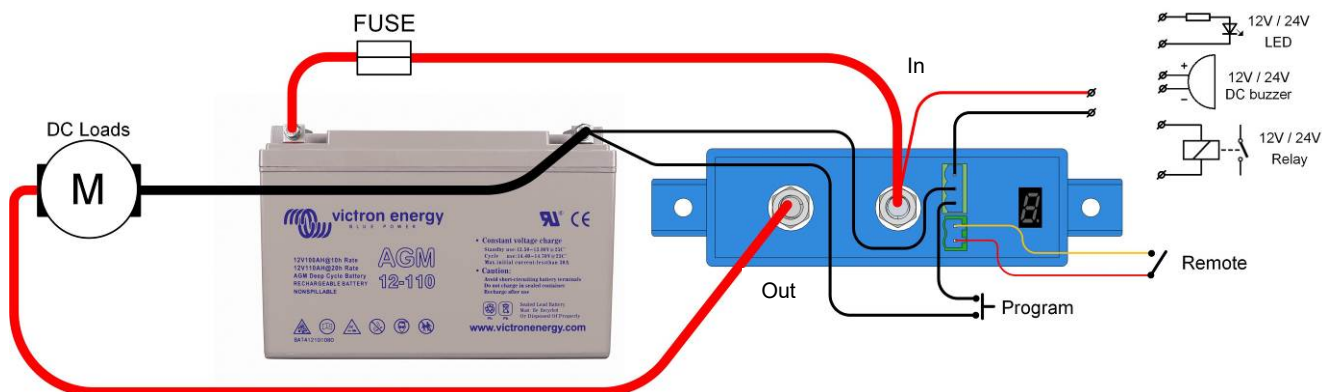


Illustration 2 : Schéma de connexion du BP-100 et du BP-220

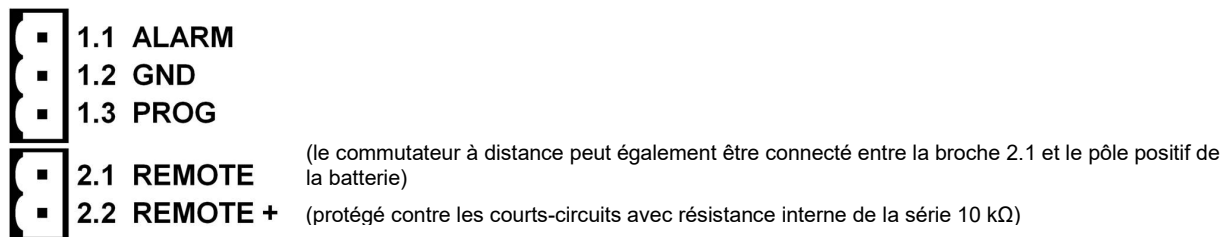


Illustration 3 : Numérotation des broches du connecteur

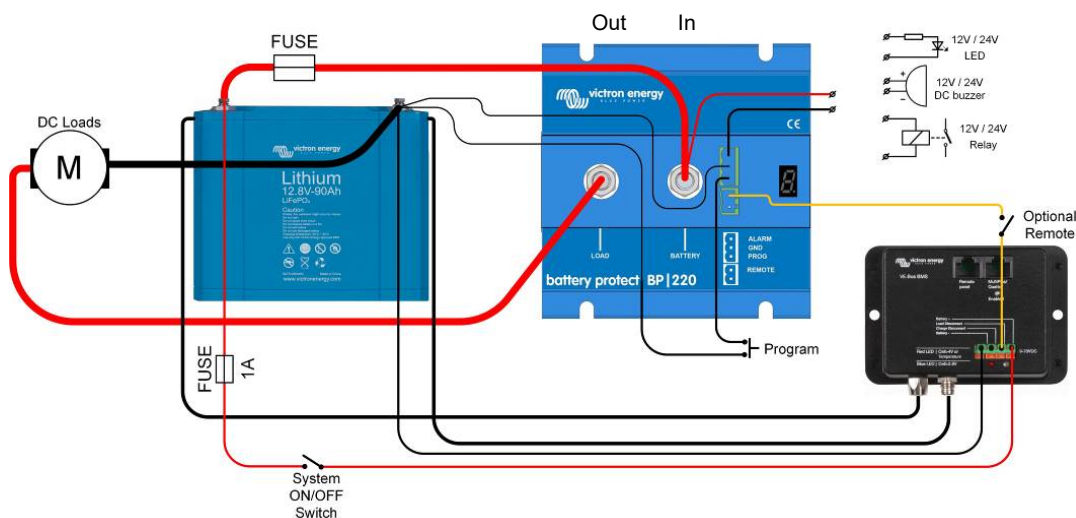


Illustration 4 : Système avec batterie Li-ion

Remarque : Le BP se désactivera lorsque son entrée de contrôle deviendra flottante. Si la tension de la batterie se rétablit après la déconnexion (ce qui aura lieu quand aucune autre charge ne sera connectée à la batterie), la sortie du BMS s'élèvera et le Cyrix se réactivera après 30 secondes. Après 3 essais de réactivation, le BP restera désactivé jusqu'à ce que la tension de la batterie soit supérieure à 13 V (ou 26 V respectivement) pendant au moins 30 secondes (ce qui signifie que la batterie est en cours de charge). Les seuils de sous-tension et la sortie de l'alarme du BP sont inactifs sous ce mode.

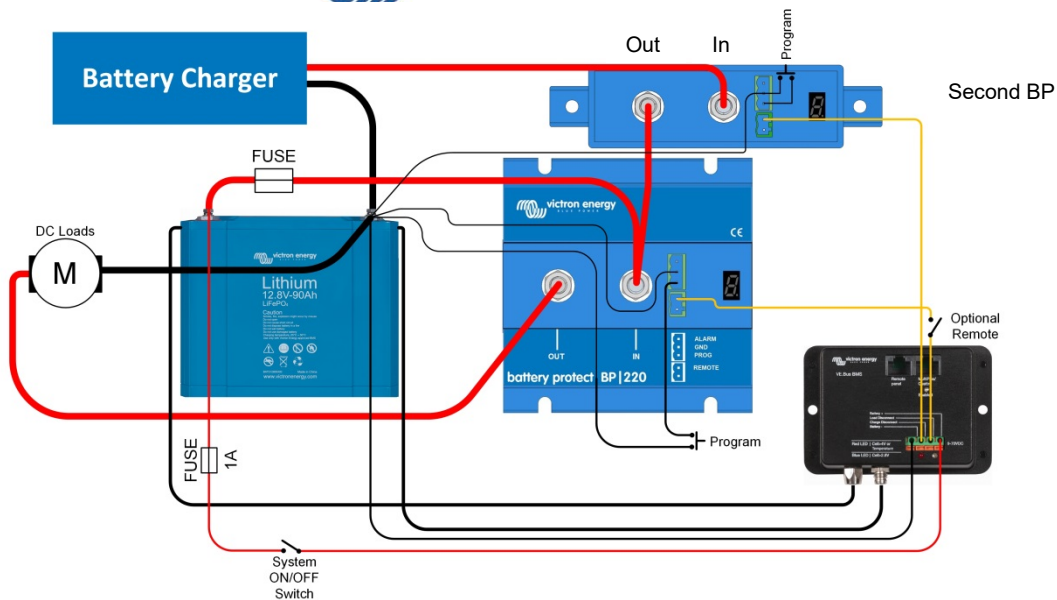


Illustration 5 : Deuxième BatteryProtect entre un chargeur de batterie ou un contrôleur de charge solaire MPPT et une batterie Li-ion

Le deuxième BP remplace un relais de charge Cyrix-Li (avantages : consommation d'énergie réduite, relais d'alarme).
 (non applicable si le chargeur a des contacts marche/arrêt à distance et peut être contrôlé avec un câble d'interface entre le BMS et le chargeur)
 Choisissez le programme **C** pour cette application.

Attention : un courant inverse non contrôlé circulera à travers un BatteryProtect si $V_{out} > V_{in}$. Par conséquent, vous ne devez jamais utiliser un BatteryProtect pour une recharge de batterie à batterie.

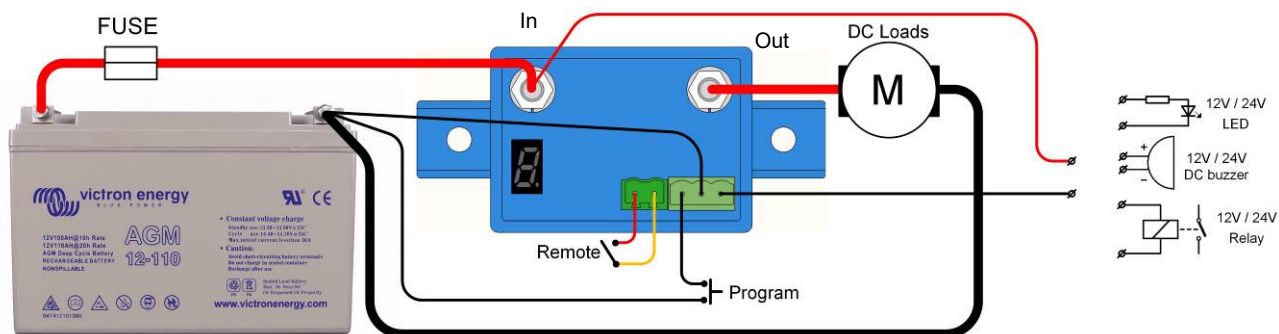


Abbildung 1: Anschlussplan des BP-65

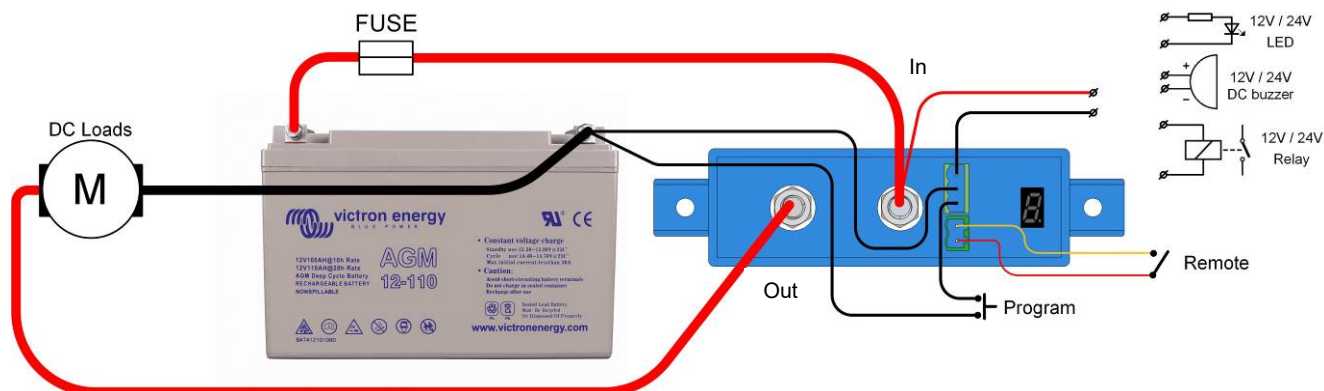


Abbildung 2: Anschlussplan des BP-100 und BP-220

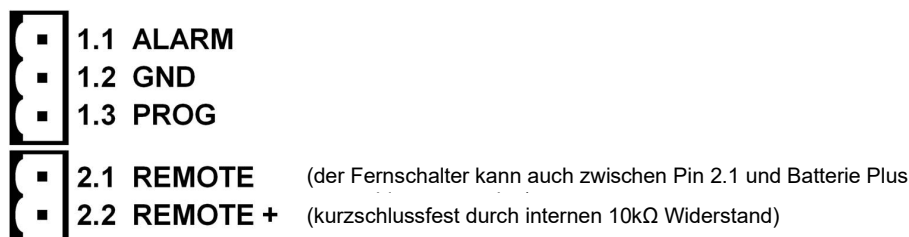


Abbildung 3: Steckverbinder und Pin-Nummerierung

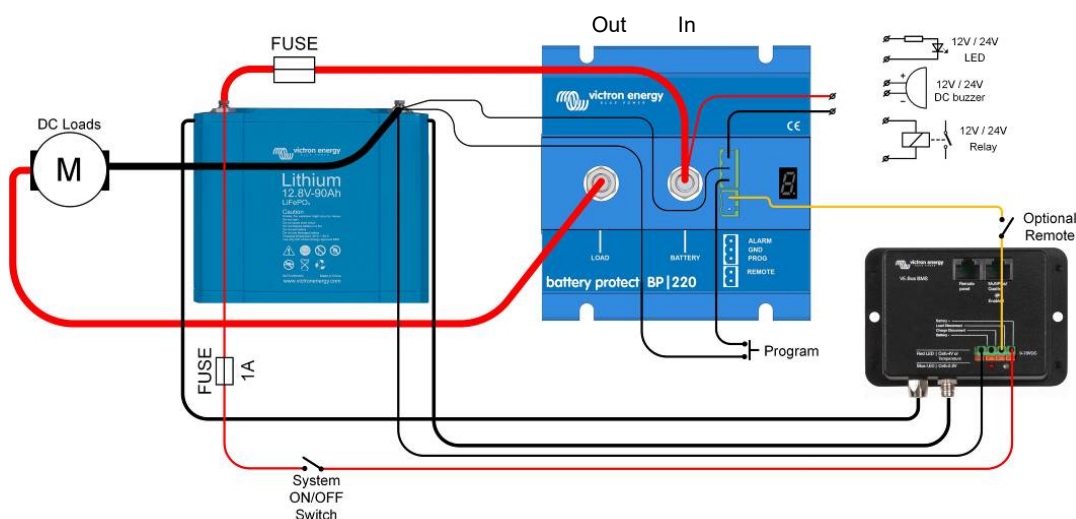


Abbildung 4: System mit Li-Ionen-Akku

Hinweis: Der BP wird deaktiviert, wenn sein Steuereingang freischwebend wird. Wenn sich die Batteriespannung nach dem Trennen wieder erholt (was der Fall ist, wenn keine anderen Verbraucher an die Batterie angeschlossen sind), wird die Leistung des VE.Bus BMS hoch und der BP wird nach 30 Sekunden wieder aktiviert. Nach 3 Versuchen des Wiedereinkuppelns bleibt der BP ausgeschaltet, bis die Batteriespannung für mindestens 30 Sekunden auf mehr als 13 V (bzw. 26 V) gestiegen ist (was ein Zeichen dafür ist, dass die Batterie wieder aufgeladen wird). Die Schwellwerte für die Unterspannung und der Alarmausgang am BP sind in diesem Modus nicht aktiv.

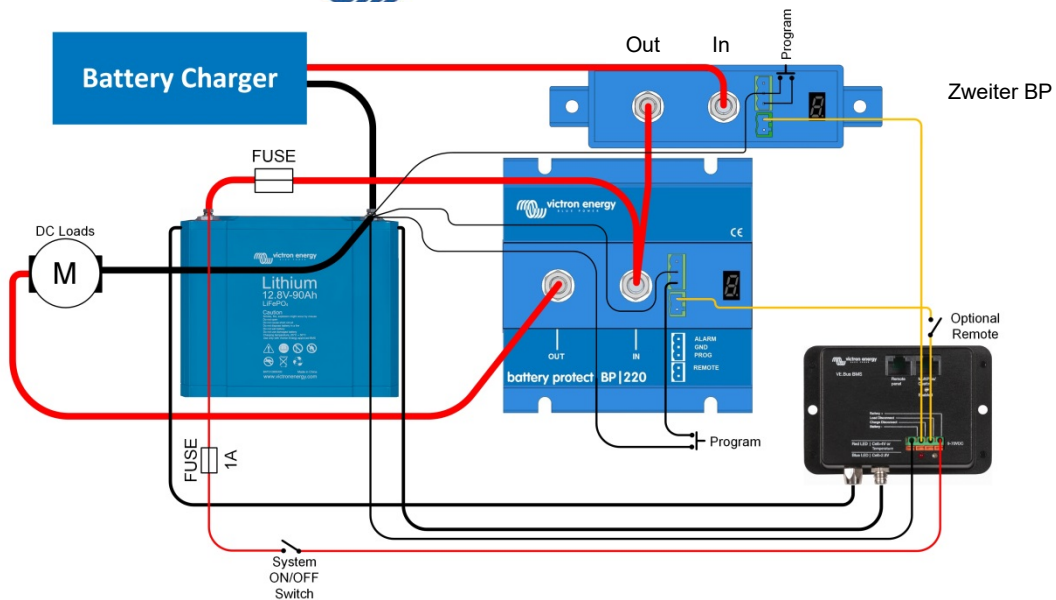


Abbildung 5: Zweiter Batterie-Schutz zwischen einem Batterieladegerät oder MPPT Solarladeregler und einem Li-Ionen-Akku

Der zweite BP ersetzt ein Cyrix-Li-Laderelais (Vorteile: geringerer Stromverbrauch, Alarmrelais).

(entfällt, wenn das Ladegerät über Fern-Ein/Aus-Kontakte verfügt und mit einem Schnittstellenkabel zwischen BMS und Ladegerät gesteuert werden kann).

Wählen Sie das Programm  für diese Anwendung aus.

Achtung: Unkontrollierter Rückstrom fließt durch einen Batterieschutz, wenn $V_{out} > V_{in}$. Verwenden Sie daher niemals einen Batterieschutz für das Laden von Batterie zu Batterie.

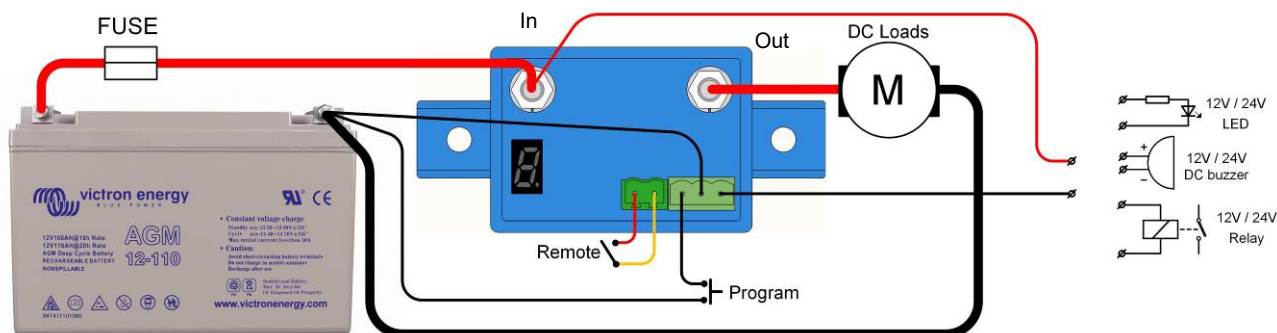


Figura 1 Diagrama de conexión del BP-65

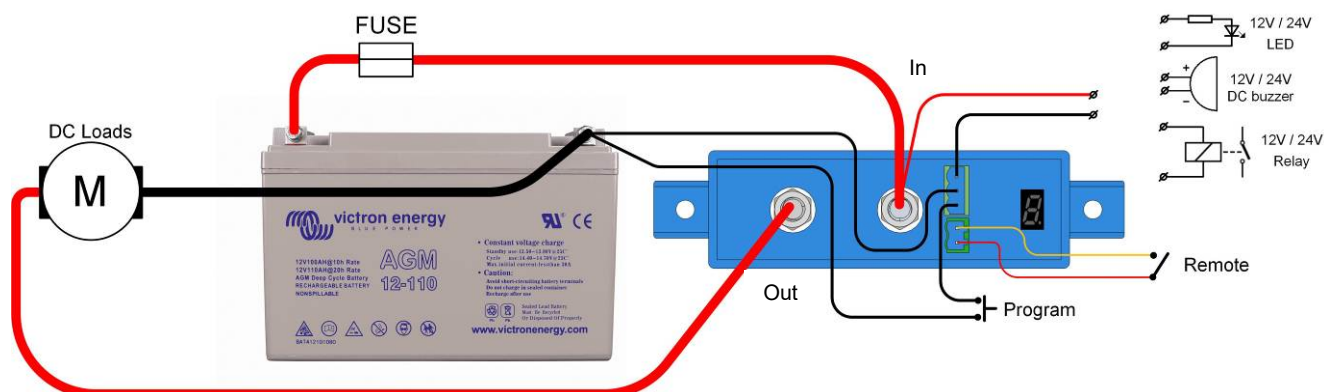


Figura 2: Diagrama de conexión del BP-100 y BP-220

- 1.1 ALARM
- 1.2 GND
- 1.3 PROG
- 2.1 REMOTE (El interruptor remoto también puede conectarse entre el pin 2.1 y el positivo de la batería)
- 2.2 REMOTE + (Protegido contra cortocircuitos con resistencia de serie interna de 10kΩ)

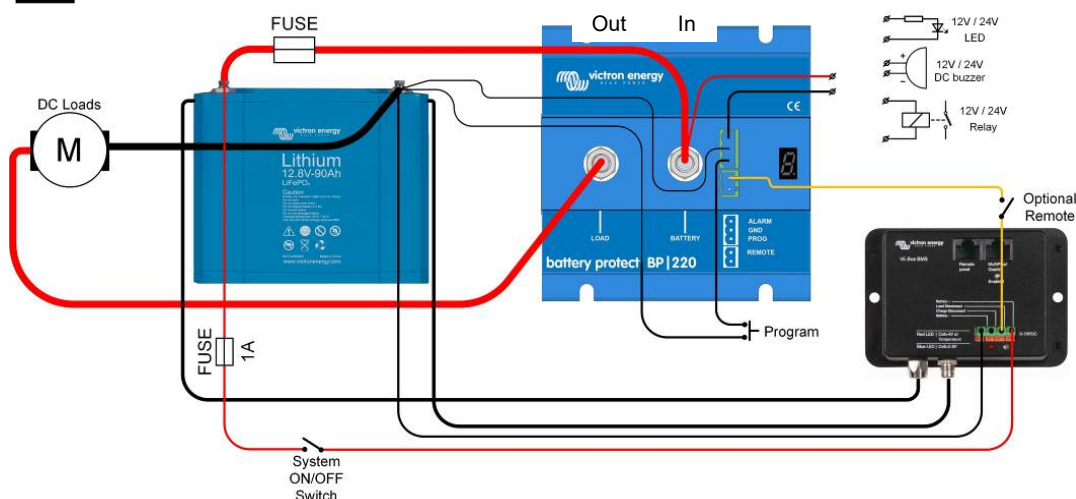


Figura 4: Sistema con batería de Li-ion

Nota: El BP se desconectará cuando su entrada de control se convierta en flotante. Si la tensión de la batería se recupera después de la desconexión (lo que ocurrirá cuando no haya otras cargas conectadas a la batería), la salida del BMS del VE.Bus pasará a ser alta y el BP de reactivará pasados 30 segundos. Tras tres intentos de reactivación, BP permanecerá desactivado hasta que la tensión de la batería aumente por encima de 13 V (26 V respectivamente) durante al menos 30 segundos (lo que es señal de que la batería se está recargando). Los umbrales de subtensión y de salida de alarma del BP están inactivos en este modo.

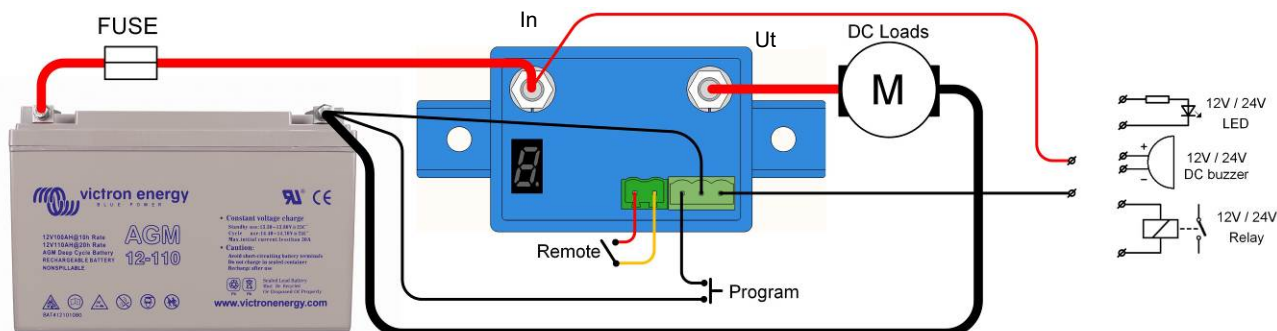


Bild 1 Kopplingsschema för BP-65

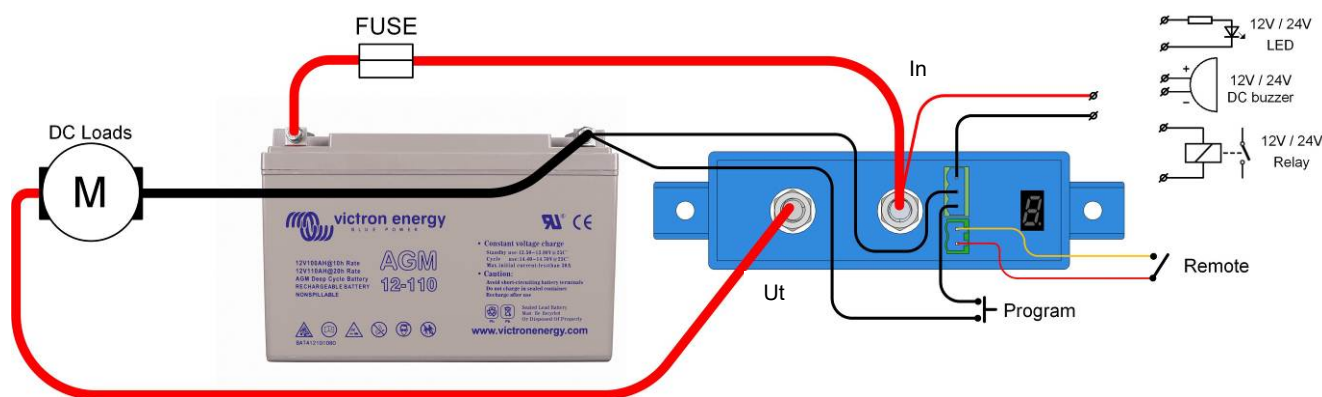


Bild 2: Kopplingsschema för BP-100 och BP-220

- | | |
|---|--|
| <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;">1.1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;">1.2</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">1.3</div> | 1.1 ALARM
1.2 GND
1.3 PROG |
| <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;">2.1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">2.2</div> | 2.1 REMOTE (fjärrbrytaren kan även kopplas mellan stift 2.1 och batteriets pluspol)
2.2 REMOTE + (skyddad mot kortslutning med intern 10kΩ serieresistor) |

Bild 3: Kopplingar och stiftnumrering

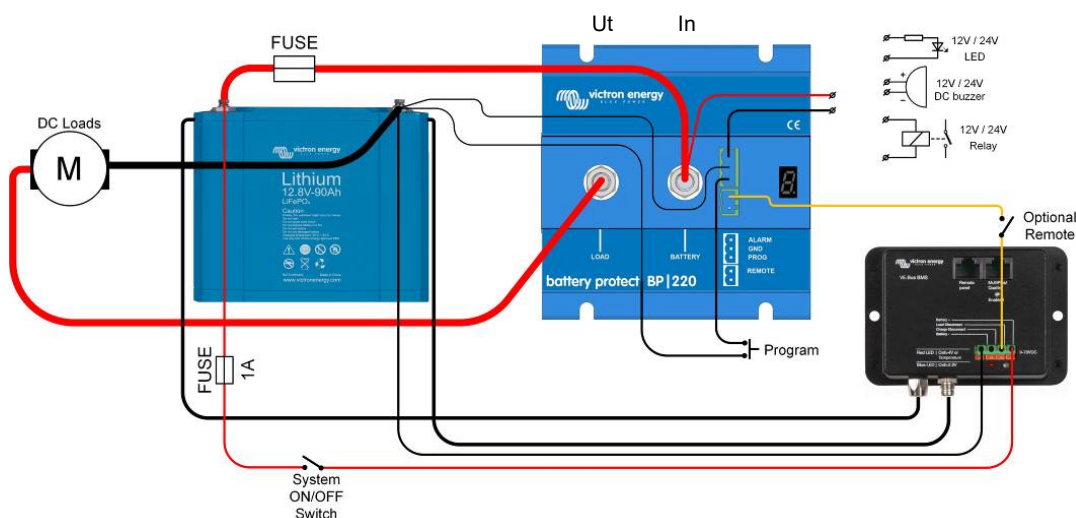


Bild 4: System med litiumjonbatteri

OBS: BP kommer att avaktiveras när kontrollängången flyter fritt. Om batterispänningen återhämtar sig efter frånkopplingen (vilket kommer att hända om inga andra belastningar är kopplade till batteriet), kommer utgången på Ve.Bus BMS att bli högre och BP kommer att återaktiveras efter 30 sekunder. Efter tre försök att återkoppla kommer BP att vara frånkopplad till dess att batterispänningen har ökat till mer än 13 V (resp. 26 V) i minst 30 sekunder (vilket är ett tecken på att batteriet håller på att laddas). Batteriskyddets underspänningströskel och larmutgång är inaktiva i detta läge.

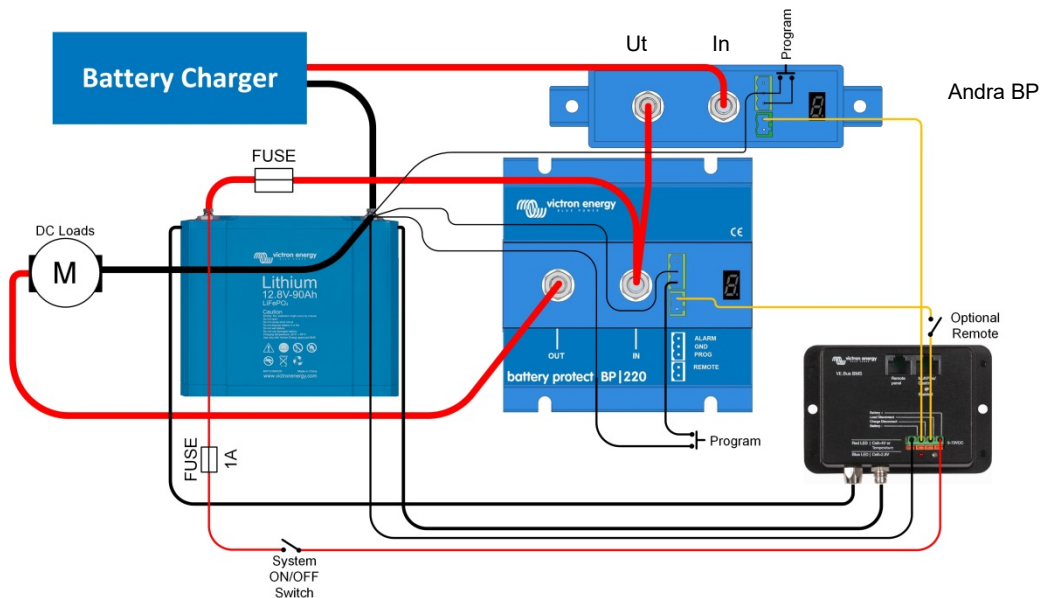


Bild 5: Ett andra Smart BatteryProtect mellan en batteriladdare eller MPPT solcellsladdningsregulator och ett litiumjonbatteri

Det andra BP ersätter ett Cyrix-Li-laddningsrelä (fördelar: lägre strömförbrukning, larmrelä)
 (ej tillämpligt om laddaren har fjärrstyrda av-på-kontakter och kan styras med en gränssnittskabel mellan BMS och laddaren)
 Välj program **L** för denna användning.

Obs: okontrollerad backström kommer att flyta genom ett smart batteriskydd om $V_{ut} > V_{in}$. Använd därför aldrig ett BatteryProtect för laddning av batteri till batteri.

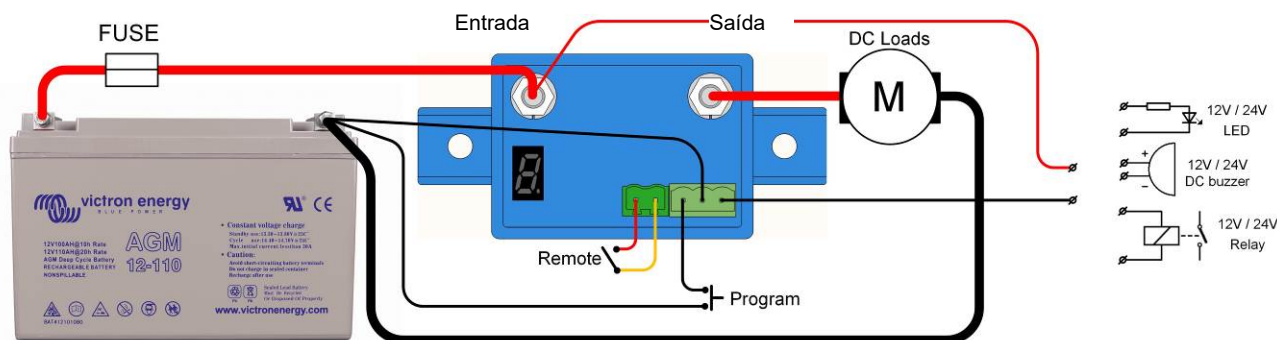


Figura 1: Esquema de ligações do BP-65



Figura 2: Esquema de ligações do BP-100 e BP-220

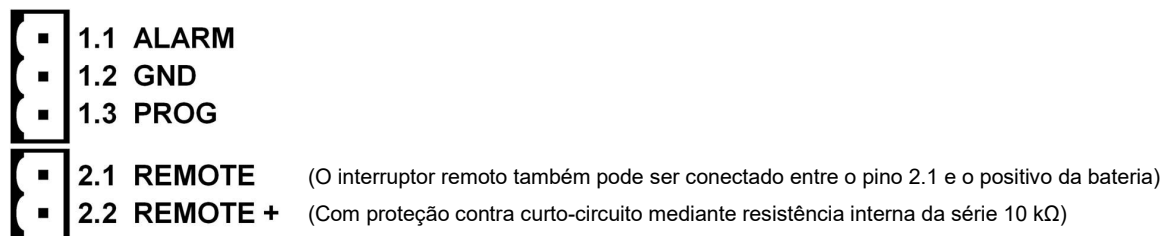


Figura 3: Numeração de pinos e conectores

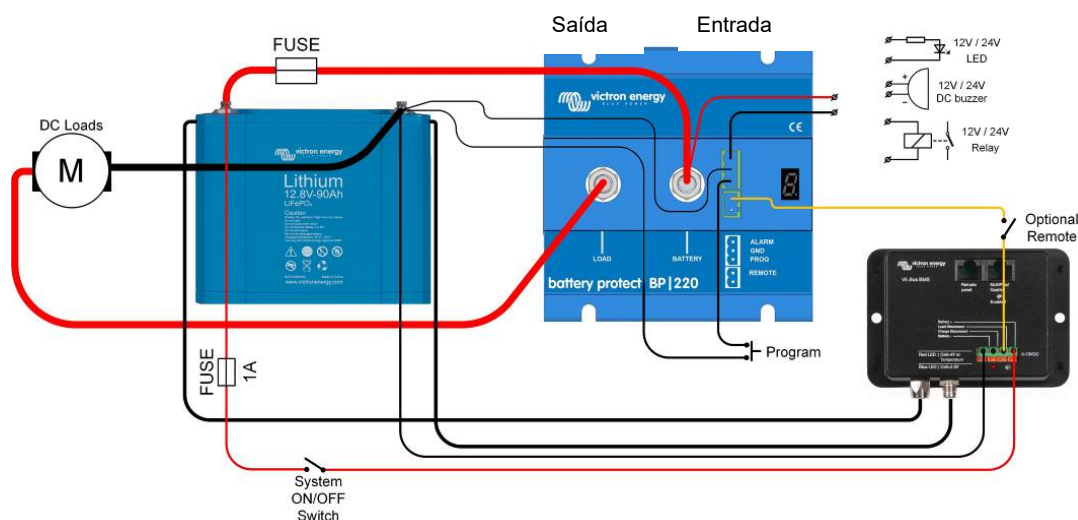


Figura 4: Sistema com bateria Li-ion

Nota: O BP vai desativar-se quando a entrada de controlo for flutuação livre. Se a tensão da bateria recuperar após a desconexão (o que acontecerá quando não estiverem ligadas mais cargas à bateria), a saída do Ve.Bus BMS será elevada e o BP vai reativar-se após 30 s. Após três tentativas de reativação, o BP vai permanecer desativado até a tensão da bateria superar 13 V (resp. 26 V) durante pelo menos 30 s (o que indica que a bateria está a ser recarregada). O limiar de subtensão e a saída de alarme do BP estão desativados neste modo.

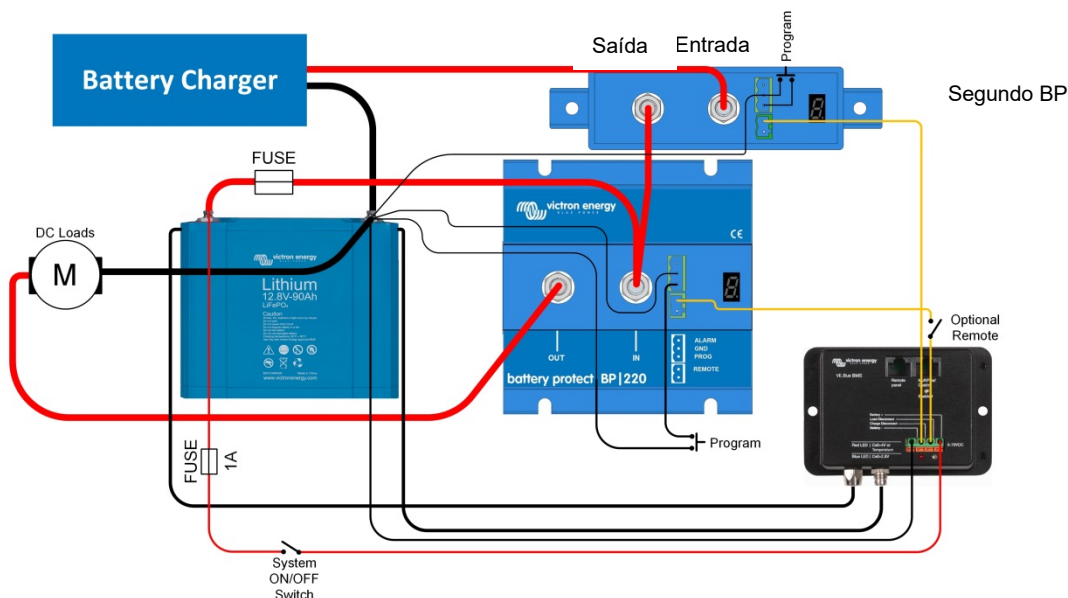


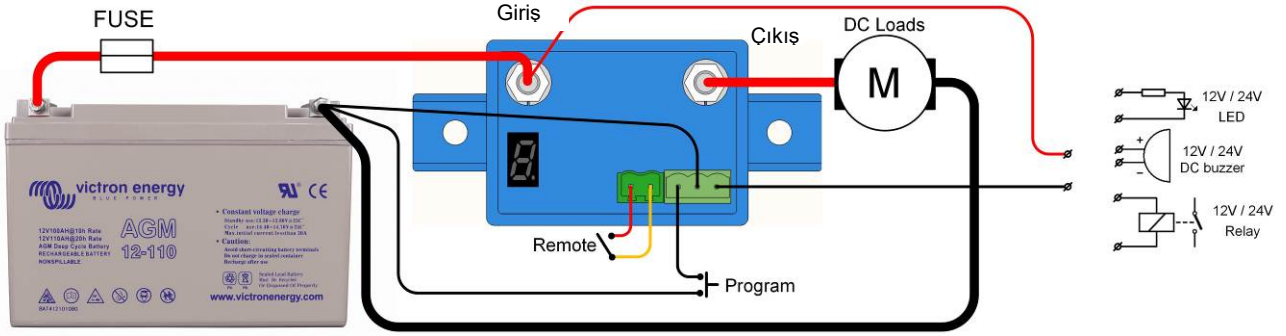
Figura 5: Segundo BatteryProtect entre um carregador de bateria ou o controlador de carga MPPT e uma bateria Li-ion

O segundo BP substitui um relé de carga Cyrix-Li. (Vantagens: relé de alarme, baixo consumo).

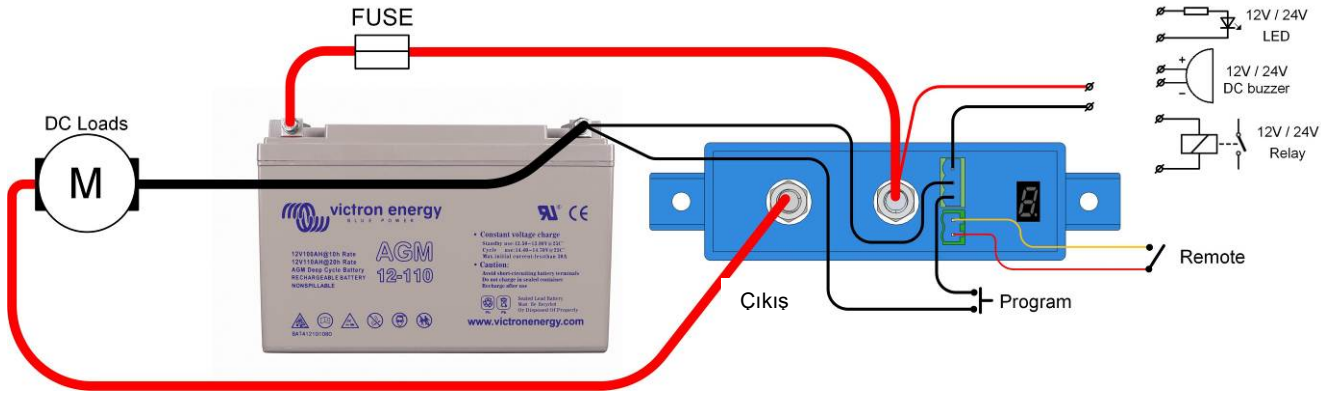
(Não aplicável se o carregador tiver contactos de ligar/desligar remoto e puder ser controlado com um cabo de *interface* entre o BMS e o carregador)

Escolha o programa  para esta aplicação.

Cuidado: a corrente interna descontrolada vai fluir através do Battery Protect se $V_{out} > V_{in}$. Portanto, nunca deve utilizar um dispositivo Battery Protect no carregamento de bateria para bateria.



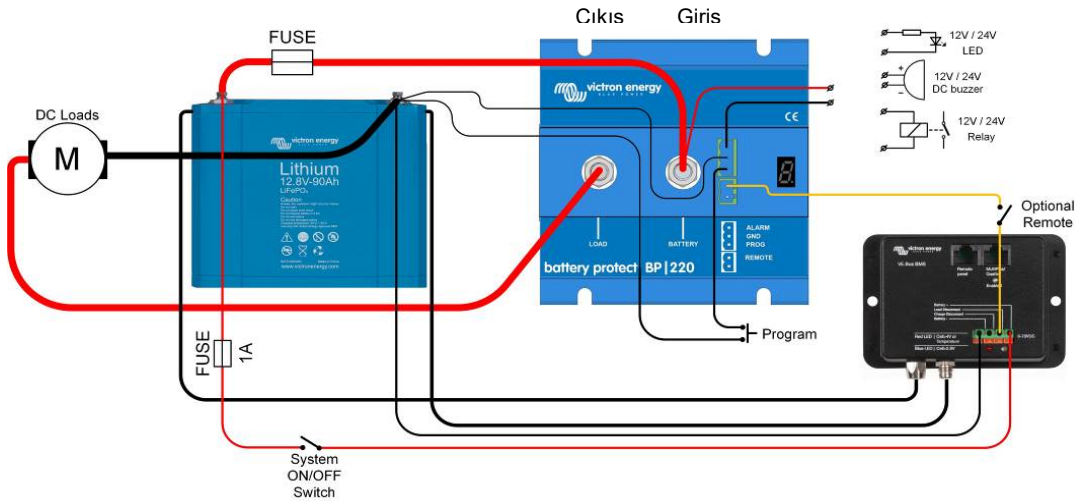
Şekil 1: BP-65 Bağlantı şeması



Şekil 2: BP-100 ve BP-220 Bağlantı şeması

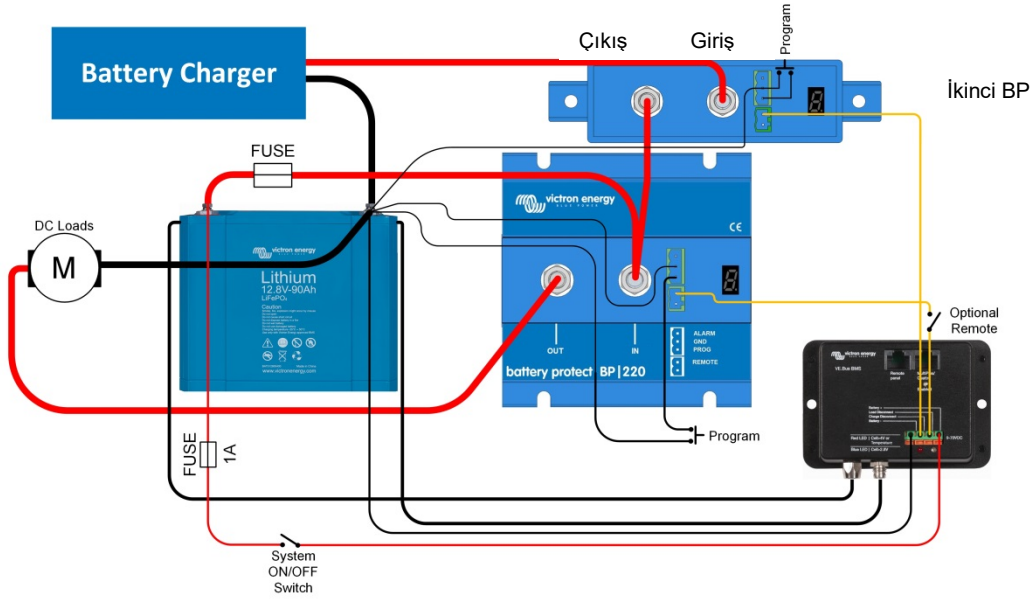
- | | |
|--|---|
| <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;">1.1 ALARM</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;">1.2 GND</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;">1.3 PROG</div> | |
| <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;">2.1 REMOTE</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">2.2 REMOTE +</div> | (uzaktan düğme pim 2-1 ile akü artı kutbu arasına da bağlanabilir)
(iç 10 kΩ seri resistörü ile kısa devreye karşı korumalı) |

Şekil 3: Konnektörler ve pim numaraları



Şekil 4: Li-ion aküsü içeren sistem

Not: BP, kontrol girişi serbest yüzdürme durumuna geçtiğinde devre dışı kalır. Akü voltajı bağlantı kesildikten sonra düzelirse (aküye başka hiçbir yük bağlı olmadığında gerçekleşir) Ve Bus BMS çıkışı yüksek olur ve BP 30 saniye sonra yeniden devreye girer. 3 yeniden devreye girme girişiminin ardından BP, en az 30 saniye süresince akü voltajı 13 V'nin üzerine (sırasıyla 26 V) (akünün yeniden şarj olmaya başladığını gösteren bir işaret) çıkana kadar devre dışı kalır. BP'nin düşük voltaj eşiği ve alarm çıkışı bu modda devre dışı kalır.



Şekil 5: Bir akü şarj cihazı veya MPPT güneş enerjili şarj kontrol birimi ile Li-ion akü arasındaki ikinci bir BatteryProtect

İkinci BP, bir Cyrix-Li şarj rölesinin yerini alır (avantajlar: düşük güç tüketimi, alarm rölesi).

(Şarj cihazı uzaktan açma-kapama kontağına sahipse ve BMS ile şarj cihazı arasındaki bir arabirim kablosu ile kontrol edilebiliyorsa geçerli değildir)

Bu uygulama için **C** programını seçin.

Dikkat: $V_{out} > V_{in}$ ise kontrolsüz ters akım BatteryProtect'ten geçer. Bu nedenle BatteryProtect cihazını hiçbir zaman aküden aküye şarj için kullanmayın.

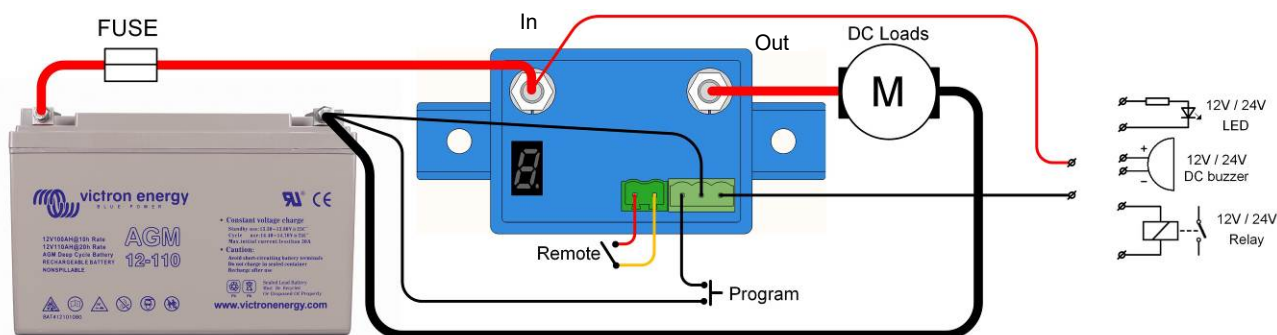


Figura 1: Schema di connessione del BP-65

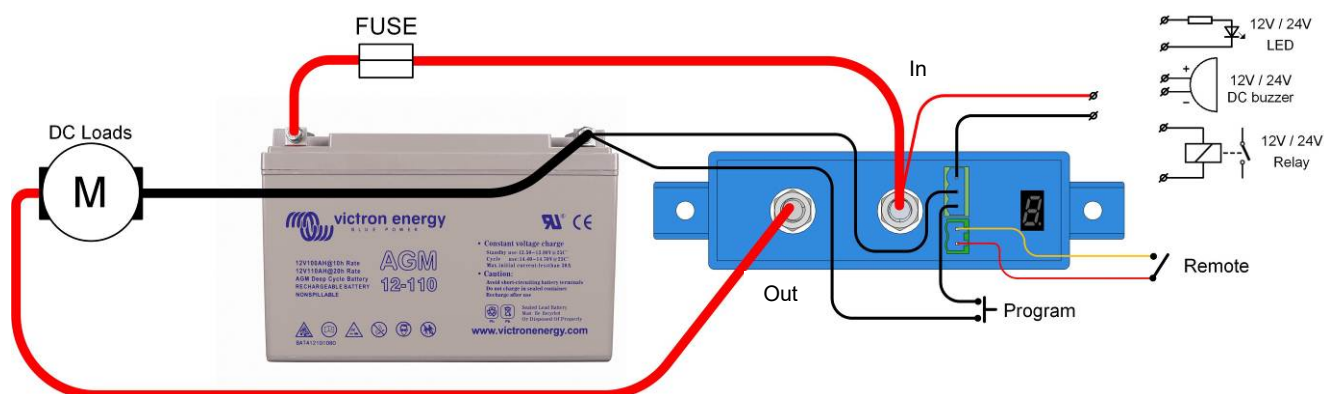


Figura 2: Schema di connessione del BP-100 e del BP-220

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;">2</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">3</div> | 1.1 ALARM
1.2 GND
1.3 PROG

<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;">2</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">1</div> | 2.1 REMOTE (l'interruttore remoto può anche essere collegato tra il pin 2.1 e il più della batteria)
2.2 REMOTE + (protetto contro cortocircuito con resistore interno da 10kΩ) |
|---|--|--|

Figura 3: Numerazione dei connettori e dei pin

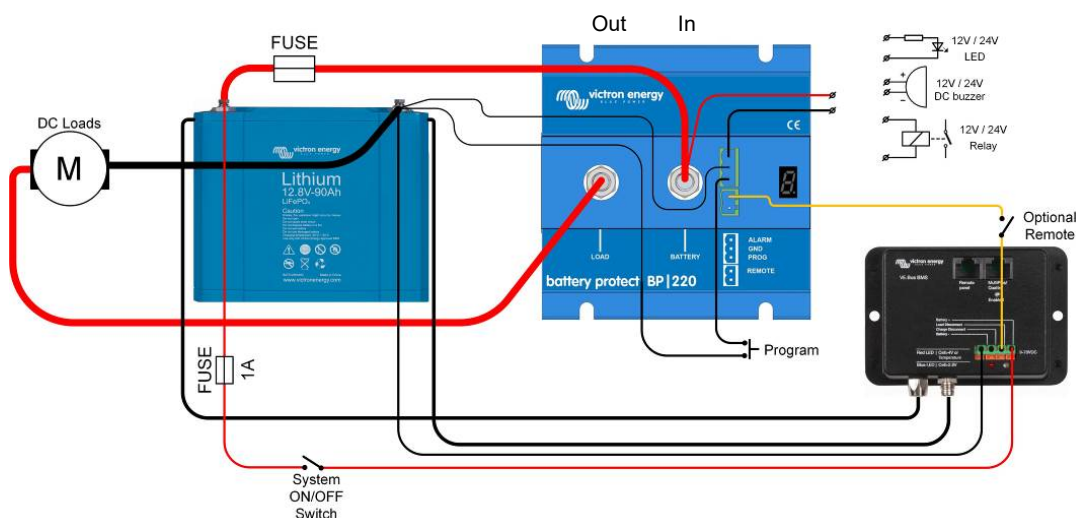


Figura 4: Sistema con batteria agli ioni di litio

Nota: Il BP si arresterà quando la sua entrata di controllo diventa "free floating". Se la tensione della batteria si riprende dopo la disconnessione (cosa che accadrà quando non sono collegati altri carichi alla batteria), l'uscita del BMS Ve.Bus diventerà alta e il BP si riavvierà dopo 30 secondi. Dopo 3 tentativi di riavvio, il BP rimarrà spento finché la tensione della batteria non risalga a più di 13V (o 26V, rispettivamente) per almeno 30 secondi (giacché ciò indica che la batteria si sta ricaricando). Le soglie di sotto-tensione e l'emissione dell'allarme del BP sono inattive in questa modalità.

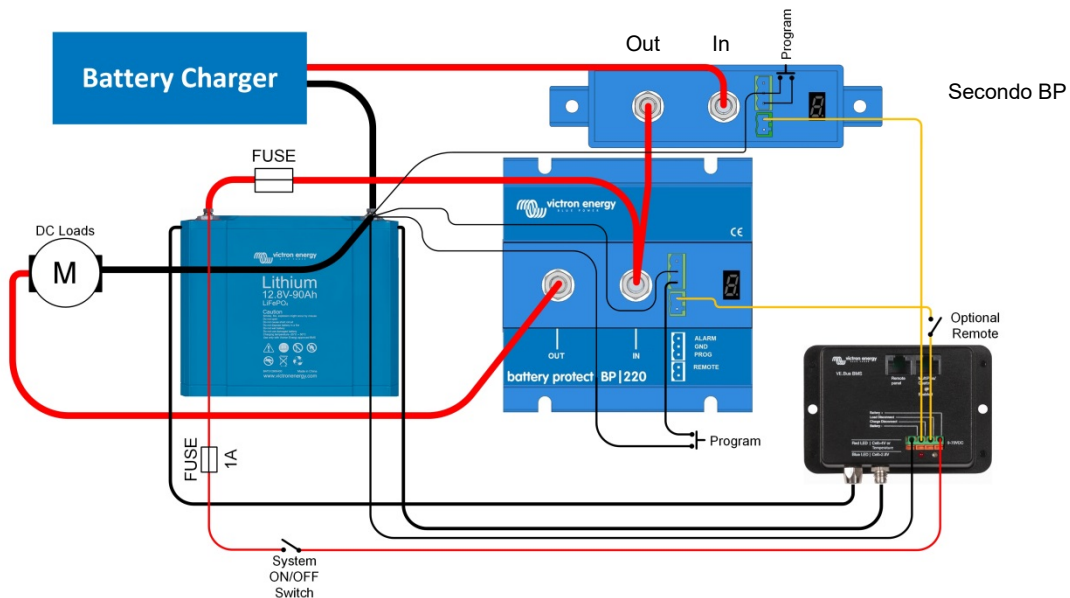


Figura 5: Secondo Battery Protect, posizionato fra un caricabatterie o un regolatore di carica solare MPPT e una batteria agli ioni di litio

Il secondo BP sostituisce un relè Cyrix-Li-charge (vantaggi: basso consumo di energia, relè di allarme).

(non applicabile se il caricabatterie possiede contatti on-off remoti e può essere controllato mediante un cavo di interfaccia tra il BMS e il caricabatterie)

Scegliere il programma **L** per questa applicazione.

Attenzione: una corrente inversa non controllata scorrerà attraverso il Battery Protect se $V_{out} > V_{in}$. Pertanto, non usare mai un Battery Protect per una ricarica da batteria a batteria.