

USER MANUAL

**EX1 Custom
EX-360XDP-C**



Disclaimer

While every precaution has been taken to ensure the accuracy of the contents of this guide, Expion360 assumes no responsibility for errors or omissions. In addition, note that specifications and product functionality may change without notice.

Important

Please read this manual in its entirety before using your Expion360 battery and save it for future reference. Misuse may result in damage to the product(s) and/or cause harm or serious injury, potentially voiding the warranty.

About Us

Safety

Expion360 lithium batteries use lithium iron phosphate (LiFePO₄/LFP) chemistry and are designed for RV, marine, and off-grid power storage. LiFePO₄ is considered the best choice for these applications because of its high degree of safety, long life, and excellent dependability.

Quality

Every battery uses cylindrical 26650, stainless steel-encased LiFePO₄ cells. The cells are UL 1642 recognized (file no. MH64383) and are certified to the highest standard in safety and performance. Internal power distribution cables are mechanically connected (bolted), rather than soldered, to lower contact resistance and provide a robust physical connection point. The internal power-distribution plates connecting the cells, battery management system (BMS), and internal terminals are solid copper.

Our proprietary case contains structural elements to protect the battery pack and BMS inside from the effects of vibration and movement. The battery's oversized power terminals provide a large electrical and physical connection point to accommodate high ampacity power cables and our unique and innovative bus bars.

Service

Our technical support department has battery industry experts on standby to assist you, our valued customers, in every way they can. If, for any reason, you require assistance with your Expion360 battery system, contact us by phone or email any weekday during business hours and you will receive help from the best technical support in the industry.

Please read each warning carefully to prevent damage to the unit and injury to operators. Ignoring warnings can potentially void the warranty.

WARNINGS:

- ⚠ DO NOT drop the battery.
- ⚠ DO NOT open the battery.
- ⚠ DO NOT short-circuit the battery.
- ⚠ DO NOT submerge the battery in water.
- ⚠ DO NOT use the battery as a starter battery.
- ⚠ DO NOT use batteries of different ages and/or capacities.
- ⚠ DO NOT connect more than four batteries in series.
- ⚠ DO NOT connect more than four batteries in parallel.
- ⚠ DO NOT attempt to repair the battery if it malfunctions.
- ⚠ DO NOT charge the battery above 14.6 VDC.
- ⚠ DO NOT charge the battery at or below 32°F or 0°C.
- ⚠ DO NOT charge the battery above its maximum charge rate.
- ⚠ DO NOT discharge the battery below 10.5 VDC.
- ⚠ DO NOT discharge the battery at or below -4°F OR -20°C.
- ⚠ DO NOT discharge the battery above its maximum discharge rate.
- ⚠ DO NOT leave the battery connected when in storage.
- ⚠ DO NOT leave the battery fully discharged for an extended period.
- ⚠ DO NOT install the battery with its side, back, or top to the floor.

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Installation

Although our batteries can be installed in an outside battery box, be sure to confirm the battery box has drain holes to prevent water from filling the box. Unlike lead-acid, our batteries do not exhaust any harmful vapor and may be installed inside a trailer, motorcoach, truck camper, or boat cabin. Installing the batteries within an insulated or conditioned space is always recommended, especially if the batteries will ever be used in temperatures below 32°F.

The EX1 Custom battery line should only be installed with the feet down and the terminals up. This line of batteries has a larger cell structure inside and installing it on its side or back can cause the cells to shift and damage the interior structure of the battery. We recommend using our unique tie-down system with every installation to eliminate unwanted movement and reduce vibration. Check our website for more information on tie-down solutions for your Expion360 batteries.

When connecting multiple batteries with the Expion360 Bus Bars or power cables, tighten the M 8 x 1.25 hex bolts to 8 lb-ft (96 lb-in) using an adjustable torque wrench. Make sure all connections are bundled and well organized to prevent short circuits. Ensure all cables and circuit protection (fuses and/or circuit breakers) are properly sized for the entire system. See details about circuit protections in [Circuit Protection](#).

Battery Bank Configurations

Do not mix batteries of different ages and sizes in one battery bank.
Use the Expion360 Bus Bars or 4/0 AWG cables of the same length when connecting multiple batteries.
Before installing batteries for use in series, all batteries must be parallel connected and charged to 100%.

Parallel Installation

Connecting multiple batteries in parallel will increase the available energy (watt-hour), charge and discharge rates (current), and add capacity (amp-hour) to use your battery bank. The voltage is not increased. Up to (4) batteries may be connected in a single parallel string. Additional strings may be connected to a common bus bar with equal-length cables to increase the battery bank capacity.

Important: Any batteries wired in parallel using cables must be connected by cables of equal length and gauge (AWG).

Series Installation

Connecting multiple batteries in series will increase the battery bank's energy capacity and voltage while maintaining the charge and discharge rates of the battery system. Note that available watt-hours will increase while the amp-hour capacity remains the value of the individual batteries and is not summed together as in the parallel configuration. Up to (4) batteries may be series-connected to achieve 24, 36, and 48 Vdc systems. Additional strings may be connected using a common bus bar to increase the battery bank's overall capacity.

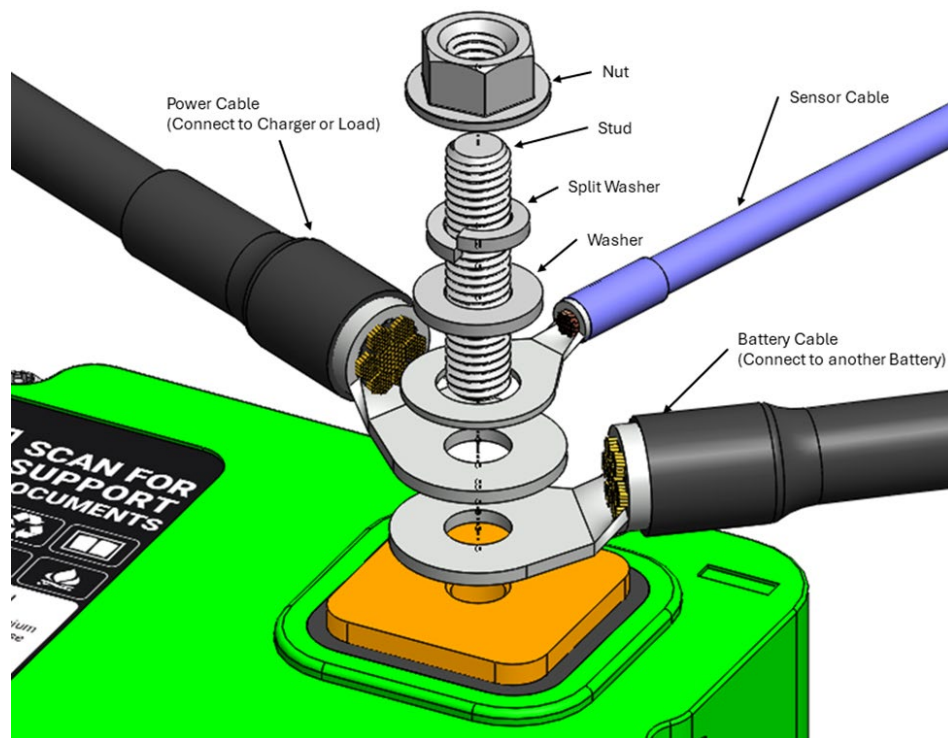
Prior to series installation, connect the batteries in parallel and fully charge them to balance them. A battery balancing device is recommended for series-connected battery banks, as described in [Charging Options](#).

Important: Any batteries wired in series using cables must be connected by cables of equal length and gauge (AWG).

Installation Diagram

Battery Terminal

The depths of the female battery terminal threads are no more than 12 mm. Consider this when determining the proper bolt length to secure bus bars, cable lugs, and any washers that will be affixed to the terminal connection pad. If too much torque is applied to a bolt, the female threads of the battery terminal will be stripped, and the damage will not be covered under warranty due to product misuse. Consider the 12 mm thread depth when selecting your bolts so that they do not bottom out. Conversely, a minimum of 3 threads must be engaged before applying 8 lb-ft of torque so as not to damage the threads.



Torque to 8 lb-ft (96 lb-in). Do not finger-tighten. Do not over tighten. Check thread depth vs. bolt length. The female thread depth of the battery terminals is 12 mm.

Wiring Requirements

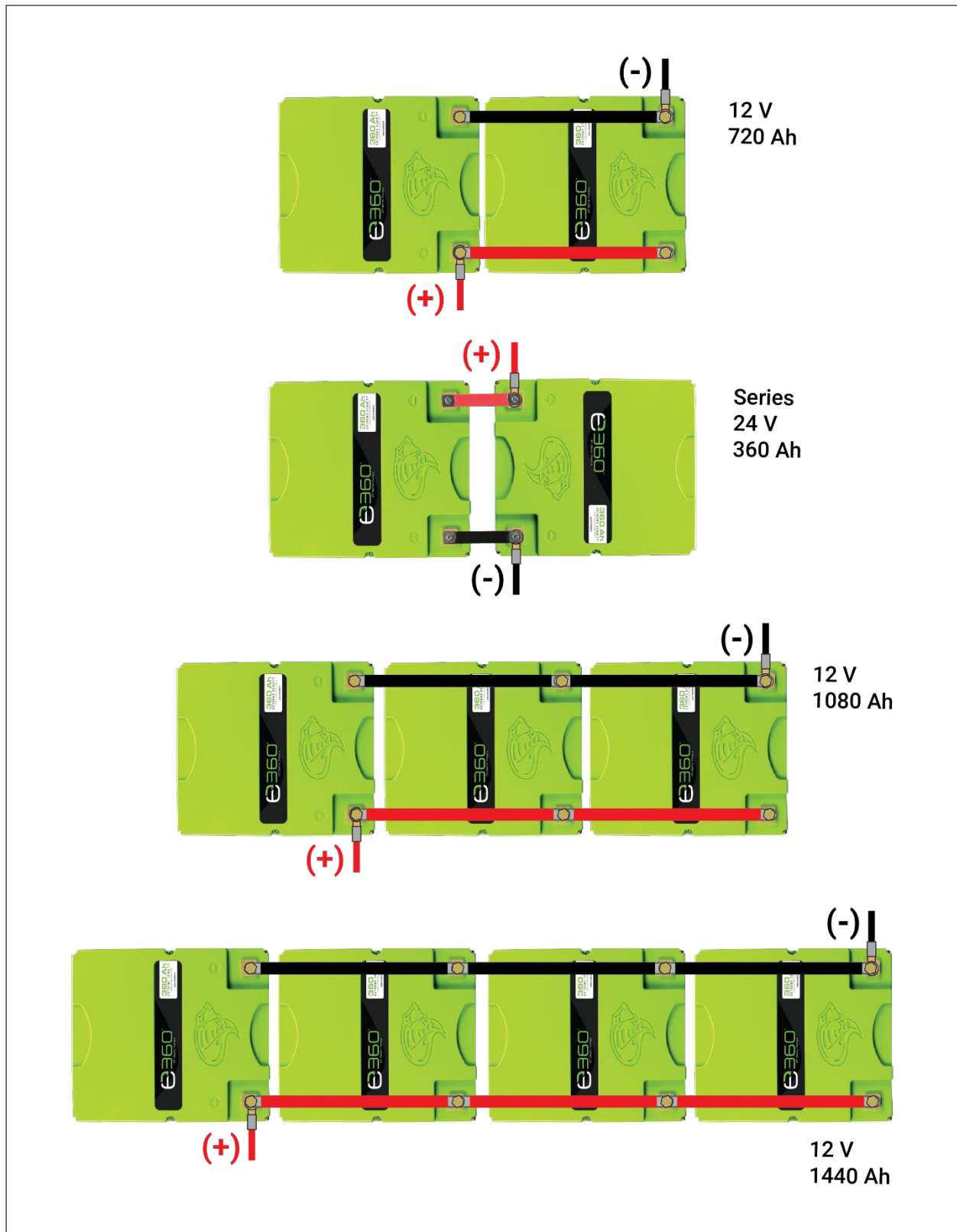
Wiring should meet all local codes and standards and be performed by qualified personnel such as a licensed electrician. The NEC (National Electric Code, ANSI/NFPA 70) for the United States and the CEC (Canadian Electrical Code) for Canada provide the standards for safe wiring. The NEC/CEC lists requirements for wire sizes, overcurrent protection, and installation methods/standards.

See the [Recommended Wire Gauge](#) section below to assist with choosing the correct wiring for your installation. Wiring between 2 batteries must be equal in length.

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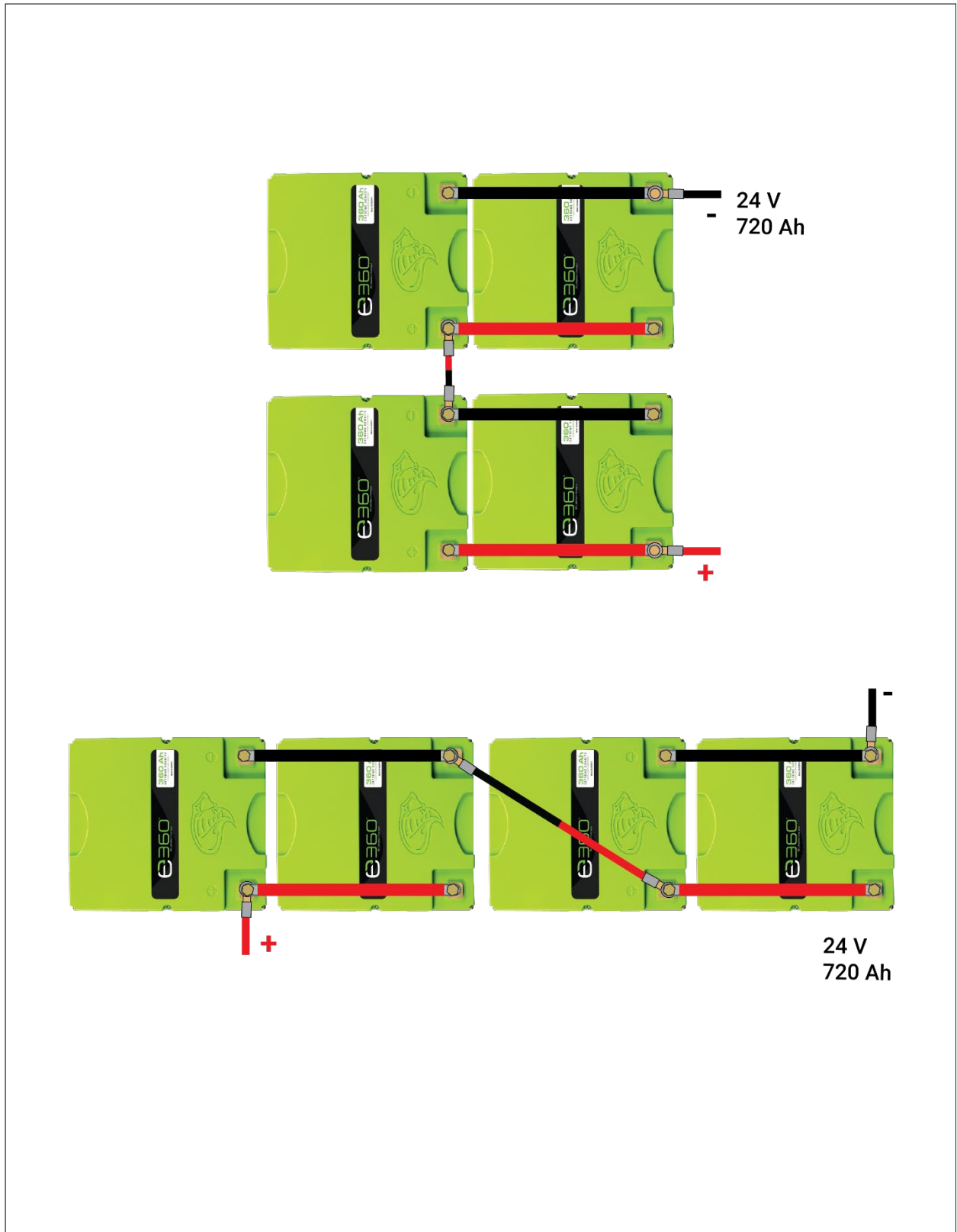
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Battery Bank Examples



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Battery Management System (BMS)

See the [Battery Specifications](#) page for complete BMS protection settings.

Short Circuit Protection

If a short circuit occurs, the BMS will disconnect to protect the battery. When the short circuit condition is corrected, the BMS will automatically reconnect. If the BMS does not reconnect, a charge is required to reset the BMS.

Overvoltage Protection

If the charge voltage is higher than $14.6 \text{ Vdc} \pm 0.1 \text{ Vdc}$, the BMS will disconnect to protect the battery. When the battery voltage falls to $14.2 \text{ Vdc} \pm 0.2 \text{ Vdc}$, the BMS will automatically reconnect. If the BMS does not reconnect, a charge is required to reset the BMS. In some cases, it may take some time for the battery voltage to drop to 14.2 Vdc .

Undervoltage Protection

If the battery reaches the minimum voltage of $9.5 \text{ Vdc} \pm 0.5 \text{ Vdc}$, the BMS will disconnect to protect the battery. A charge is required within one week to prevent permanent damage that will void your battery warranty. When the battery voltage rises above $10.8 \text{ Vdc} \pm 0.4 \text{ Vdc}$, the BMS will reconnect. Some chargers will not charge if an open circuit is detected as the BMS has disconnected. We recommend using our DC-DC charger or AC-DC charger to avoid this open circuit problem and an Expion360 Battery Monitor to display voltage clearly.

Overcurrent Protection

The BMS will monitor charge and discharge currents to protect the battery. If the charge or discharge current is too high, the BMS will disconnect to protect the battery. When a high current condition is corrected, the BMS will automatically reconnect. If the BMS does not reconnect, a charge is required to reset the BMS. See the specifications page for more details.

Thermal Protection

If the temperature is too high or too low while charging or discharging the battery, the BMS will disconnect to protect the battery. When the temperature is within the acceptable range, the BMS will automatically reconnect.

Cell Balancing

The BMS will monitor and prevent each of the four cell bricks from overcharging. If the individual cell brick voltages are outside the acceptable range, the BMS will automatically balance the cell bricks to bring them within range.

EX-360XDP Rev A Light

The LED light that is on the top of the EX-360XDP-C Rev A is an indicator of the status of the BMS. If the LED is Green, the battery voltage is above 12.6V and functioning correctly. If the LED is Orange, the battery voltage is between 12.6V and 11V. If the LED is Red, the battery voltage is below 11V. When the discharge current is greater than 250~270A, the LED will flash Red. The discharge will then disconnect after 3 seconds.



Battery Charging

The optimal and maximum charge rates of a battery bank are equal to the rates of a single battery multiplied by the number of batteries connected in parallel. To prolong the useful life of your batteries, the optimal charge rate (0.2C) is recommended. The battery bank can be charged at the maximum charge rate (0.5C) for rapid power recovery if the temperature conditions listed in the [Battery Specifications](#) section are met. Never charge the battery bank above the maximum charge rate. See the [Battery Specifications](#) for each battery's optimal and maximum charge rates for different temperature conditions.

Example:

A battery bank has (4) 100 Ah batteries connected in parallel. The maximum charge rate of a single Expion360 battery is 50 A at 0.5C. The capacity of the battery bank is 400 Ah. The maximum charge rate of the battery bank is 200 A (0.5C). This method also applies to the optimal charge current.

If a battery or battery bank has been discharged to zero SoC, you must recharge the battery within a week to prevent battery damage and voiding the warranty.

Charger Profile

Two-Stage CC-CV Charger

Chargers using a constant current (CC) constant voltage (CV) profile are ideal to charge LiFePO₄ chemistry batteries. We recommend charging Expion360 batteries with a target voltage range from 14.2 Vdc to 14.6 Vdc, although 14.4 Vdc is preferred.

The CC (bulk or boost) stage charges the battery to 95% SoC at the charger's rated current until the battery reaches the charger's voltage setting. The charger then transitions to the CV (absorption or saturation) stage at the charger's given voltage setting and tapers the charge current down to zero as the battery reaches the charger's target voltage. The CV stage usually takes about 10 minutes, depending on the charger and the capacity of the battery.

The charger then enters standby mode and will charge the battery if a lower battery voltage is detected.

Single-Stage CC Charger

A single CC stage charger can charge the battery to nearly 100% SoC. Single-stage CC chargers with target voltage settings from 14.2 Vdc to 14.6 Vdc (14.4 Vdc preferred) may also be used to charge Expion360 batteries, however, a CC-CV charger is advised.

Multi-Stage Charger

A multi-stage (CC, CV, float, equalization) charger is primarily designed for flooded, AGM, and gel lead-acid batteries, and is not an ideal selection for LiFePO₄ batteries. The multi-stage charger slows down the charging process and may not fill the battery to 100% SoC. Expion360 batteries do not require a float stage because of their low self-discharge rates. LiFePO₄ batteries do not require an equalization stage because they do not experience damaging sulfation when left at states of charge lower than 100% for long periods. The charge voltage may also rise above 14.6 Vdc during the equalization stage, which would cause the BMS to disconnect due to overvoltage protection.

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Charging Options

Shore Power Charging

Expion360 batteries should be charged by a CC-CV two-stage charger with voltage set to 14.5 Vdc. The rated charge current should never exceed the maximum charge rate of the battery bank. See [Battery Specifications](#) for individual charge currents for each model.

Our batteries may be configured as an uninterruptible power supply (UPS) with an inverter charger. Inverter chargers need to be programmed before a connection is made to shore power. On the inverter charger controller, under the "Battery Type" menu, choose the "CC-CV" setting in the setup, and set the charge voltage to 14.5 Vdc. The "Custom" setting on some inverter chargers is not recommended. The additional settings are determined by the design of the power system and different inverter chargers. Please refer to the inverter charger manual or contact Expion360 support for more information.

Solar Charging

Expion360 batteries can be charged from solar power using a solar charge controller. A maximum power-point tracking (MPPT) charge controller is recommended as it has higher efficiency than a pulse-width modulation (PWM) charge controller.

Choose a solar charge controller that can be programmed for two-stage charging or one with a lithium battery setting. If using a programmable solar charge controller, set the charge voltage from 14.2 Vdc to 14.6 Vdc (14.4 Vdc preferred).

To prevent the solar charge controller from charging the battery bank below 32°F, install a disconnect switch between the solar panels and the solar charge controller. Make sure the switch is sized to handle the voltage and maximum current of the solar array. Some solar charge controllers have a temperature sensor and can be programmed to stop charging at a specific temperature. It is advised to set this temperature to 32°F. Please refer to the solar charge controller manual or contact the Expion360 support department for more assistance.

Alternator Charging

The Expion360 battery can be charged from an alternator using any DC/DC charger equipped with settings for LiFePO₄ batteries. The Expion360 DC/DC charger is a CC-CV two-stage charger that is designed only to charge LiFePO₄ batteries with a 25 A output current. The Expion360 DC/DC charger is simple to install and compatible with any other LiFePO₄ battery. Within the limits of the battery bank and alternator specifications, up to two Expion360 DC/DC chargers can be used in parallel to achieve a higher charge rate.

Battery Balancer

For series-connected battery banks of 24, 36, or 48 Vdc, an external battery balancer is recommended to maintain the balance of charge between all series-connected batteries.

Discharge

The Expion360 battery is designed for deep cycle use only. It should **NEVER** be used in a starting application. The maximum continuous discharge rate of the battery bank is equal to the maximum continuous discharge rate of a single battery multiplied by the number of batteries connected in parallel. Never discharge the battery bank above its maximum continuous discharge rate. See the [Battery Specifications](#) page for the optimal, maximum, and pulse discharge rates of each Expion360 battery.

For example:

A battery bank has four 100 Ah Expion360 batteries connected in parallel. The maximum continuous discharge rate of a single Expion360 battery is 100 A (1C). The capacity of the battery bank is 400 Ah. The maximum continuous discharge rate of the battery bank is 400 A (1C). The same method applies to the recommended optimal discharge current and maximum pulse discharge current.

Battery Monitoring

The charge/discharge characteristic curve of a LiFePO₄ battery has a much more gradual slope than lead-acid batteries. Determining the battery's state-of-charge (SoC) based on the voltage readings is not the best practice for LiFePO₄ batteries. To accurately calculate the SoC of a LiFePO₄ battery bank, the Expion360 Battery Monitor is recommended. The battery monitor calculates the SoC based on measuring the current that passes through a finely tuned shunt resistor, rather than voltage, to give a more accurate reading of the battery bank.

The Expion360 Battery Monitor is easy to program, simple to install, and is compatible with all other brands and battery chemistries. It shows the remaining capacity (Ah), SoC (%), battery bank voltage (V), charge/discharge current (A), and charge/discharge power (W). The battery monitor also shows the remaining discharge time until empty and the remaining charge time until full. Include this useful accessory for peace of mind and to see your battery metrics anytime without reading the voltage from a voltmeter at the battery terminals.

Note that the voltage displayed on the Battery Monitor will read higher or lower than the actual value if the battery has been charged or discharged within an hour of measurement. Precision will increase with time until 12 hours have passed, after which the measured voltage will not change. This is not a design flaw but an inherent characteristic of all batteries as they are charged and discharged. A greater difference in voltage will be measured when the battery is disconnected from high current sources/loads than low current sources/loads.

Inverter

The maximum continuous DC current must be considered carefully when pairing a battery bank with an inverter. The inverter cannot have a higher maximum DC input than the battery bank's maximum DC output. Otherwise, the BMS in the battery may shut off due to discharge overcurrent protection. An oversized inverter may irreversibly damage the battery bank in a worst-case scenario. The example below shows minimum battery bank capacities for various sizes of 12 Vdc inverters with estimated discharge times at full load.

Battery size (Ah)	60	80	95	100	120	360
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1000-Watt Inverter

1 Battery				1h 3m	1h 16m	2h 38m
2 Batteries	1h 16m	1h 41m	2h 0m	2h 6m	2h 31m	5h 15m
3 Batteries	1h 53m	2h 31m	3h 0m	3h 9m	3h 47m	7h 53m
4 Batteries	2h 31m	3h 22m	4h 0m	4h 12m	5h 2m	10h 30m

2000-Watt Inverter

1 Battery						1h 19m
2 Batteries				1h 3m	1h 16m	2h 38m
3 Batteries		1h 15m	1h 30m	1h 35m	1h 53m	3h 56m
4 Batteries	1h 15m	1h 40m	2h	2h 6m	2h 31m	5h 15m

3000-Watt Inverter

1 Battery						
2 Batteries						1h 45m
3 Batteries				1h 3m	1h 15m	2h 38m
4 Batteries		1h 7m	1h 20m	1h 24m	1h 40m	3h 30m

Properly size the battery bank's capacity to the inverter to prevent battery damage.

Match the battery bank's maximum pulse and continuous discharge current to the inverter's maximum surge and input current, respectively.

Use only inverters that have been certified to conform to UL 458 and UL 1741.

Circuit Protection

Properly sized circuit protection must consider the battery bank's maximum DC output, the inverter's maximum DC input, the size, length, and rating of the cables being used. The fuse or circuit breaker must be able to withstand the maximum continuous current that can be supplied by the battery bank and must be located as close to the battery bank as is safely possible. Use Blue Sea Systems fuses provided in the table below or an equivalent by an approved manufacturer.

Fuse Rating	Class T Fuse P/N	ANL Fuse P/N
60 A	N/A	5123
80 A	N/A	5124
100 A	N/A	5125
110 A	5112	N/A
125 A	5113	N/A
150 A	5114	5127
175 A	5115	5128
200 A	5116	5129
225 A	5117	N/A
250 A	5118	5131
300 A	5119	5133
350 A	5120	5135
400 A	5121	5136
500 A	N/A	5137
600 A	N/A	5161
750 A	N/A	5163

1. Class T fuses are recommended to protect the power system due to their lower voltage drop and higher efficiency. For the budget-conscious consumer and lower current applications, ANL fuses are sufficient (at the cost of reduced system efficiency). Use fuse and breakers from the following approved manufacturers to protect against overcurrent events and ensure the safety of your Expion360 battery system: Blue Sea Systems, Littlefuse, Eaton, or Bussman.

For Class T fuses between 110 to 200 A, use Blue Sea Systems fuse holder 5007100.

For Class T fuses between 225 to 400 A, use Blue Sea Systems fuse holder 5502100.

For ANL fuses between 60 to 200 A, use Blue Sea Systems fuse holder 5005.

For ANL fuses between 225 to 750 A, use Blue Sea Systems fuse holder 5503.

Recommended Wire Gauge

Wiring should meet all local codes and standards and be performed by qualified personnel such as a licensed electrician. The NEC (National Electric Code, ANSI/NFPA 70) for the United States and the CEC (Canadian Electrical Code) for Canada provide the standards for safe wiring. The NEC/CEC lists requirements for wire sizes, overcurrent protection, and installation methods/standards.

Below is a chart (NEC 310.21 Ampacities of Bare or Covered Conductors in Free Air) that can assist with finding the correct size of wire by the amperage drawn through the wire and the length of the wire. Always check your local and national codes before installing any electrical device.

Wire sizing has many factors to determine the correct gauge. You also need to take in consideration the length of wire, ambient temperature around the wire, inverter size, load size, length of time at high loads, and battery amperage.

Copper Conductors				AAC Aluminum Conductors			
Bare		Covered		Bare		Covered	
AWG or kcmil	Amperes	AWG or kcmil	Amperes	AWG or kcmil	Amperes	AWG or kcmil	Amperes
8	98	8	103	8	76	8	80
6	124	6	130	6	96	6	101
4	155	4	163	4	121	4	127
2	209	2	219	2	163	2	171
1/0	282	1/0	297	1/0	220	1/0	231
2/0	329	2/0	344	2/0	255	2/0	268
3/0	382	3/0	401	3/0	297	3/0	312
4/0	444	4/0	466	4/0	346	4/0	364

2. This chart is only a recommendation. Please note that our Technical Support Personnel are not licensed or certified installers. Their recommendations are for guidance purposes only. Recipients are responsible for independent evaluation and verification of suitability and compatibility. Any reliance on these recommendations is at the recipient's own risk.

Connecting Batteries

Single String Battery Bank

For small battery banks that have fewer than four batteries or have a single string configuration, circuit protection (fuse or circuit breaker) should be installed close to the battery bank's positive terminal before connecting to the load. The fuse rating is based on the maximum continuous discharge rate of the battery bank.

For example:

If the maximum continuous discharge rate of a 400 Ah battery bank is 400 A, this battery bank should be paired with a 400 A DC fuse. In this example, any wires connecting the battery bank to the inverter must also be properly sized for a 400 A continuous current.

Multi-string Battery Bank

For large battery banks that have more than 4 batteries, or have multiple strings configurations, the circuit protection (fuses or circuit breakers) should be installed close to the battery bank's positive terminal of each string before connecting to the common bus bar. The fuse rating is based on the maximum continuous discharge rate of each string of the battery bank.

For example:

If the maximum continuous discharge rate of two strings of parallel-connected batteries is 800 A with 400 Ah on each string, the battery bank should be paired with a 400 A DC fuse on each string. The cables connecting the two strings to the inverter must be sized properly for the maximum 800 A current.

Battery Life

The battery is considered to reach the end-of-life (EoL) when the remaining available capacity is less than 80% of the original capacity. The cycle life of Expion360 batteries is tested at a charge/discharge rate of 0.2C/1C, 77°F, and 100% depth-of-discharge (DoD). Please note that many factors can affect battery cycle life. Using the recommended charge and discharge rates will offer longer life to your batteries.

DoD

The cycle life of our 360 Ah batteries is tested by discharging the batteries to a 100% DoD. The optimal window for operating LFP batteries is a DoD between 20% and 80%. To accommodate this, slightly over-size the capacity of the battery bank so that the DoD is about 80% for each cycle. This is beneficial to the batteries and will help to prolong the battery life. For example, in a 12 Vdc system, if 300 Ah is required for each cycle, the battery bank is recommended to have a 360 Ah capacity.

Operating Temperature Range

Operating LFP batteries at extremely low or high temperatures will significantly decrease their cycle life. Please make sure the battery bank is well-ventilated or cooled during high temperatures and kept heated at low temperatures. Maximum battery life can be achieved when operating temperatures are as close to 77°F as possible. We advise installing our heating blankets with your batteries to protect them from extreme cold and to keep them close to ideal temperatures.

Charge/Discharge Rate

Charging and discharging the battery at higher than recommended rates will generate more heat within the cells. Since temperature is the primary factor that affects the cycle life, consider the charge/discharge specifications with regard given to ambient temperature extremes when configuring your battery power system. The specifications page at the end of this manual considers both safety and the maximum life cycle when recommending optimal parameters for the battery system.

Storage Condition

Most users will see their batteries in storage more often than active daily use. To prolong the battery life during periods of storage of one month or longer, please consider the following instructions in the next section.

Storage

Properly storing the battery bank between 20% and 80% state-of-charge (SoC) will prolong the battery life and using a battery monitor to assist with tracking the SoC is highly recommended. If a battery monitor is not available, measure the battery voltage with a voltmeter (set to DC). If the battery is found to be less than 13.3 Vdc, charge it, and store the battery at 13.4 Vdc. Note that the battery voltage will read low or high if it has been discharged or charged within an hour of measurement. Precision will increase with time until 3 hours have passed, after which the voltage measurement will not change.

Before storing, the battery bank needs to be completely isolated from any loads (DC load, inverter, etc.) and charging sources (converter charger, solar charger, etc.). The Expion360 Battery Monitor can be left on the battery bank to check the status of the battery bank. Charge the battery bank to full capacity and recalibrate the battery monitor, before using the battery bank after storage.

Please follow the guidelines below for lengths of storage time.

1 month:	13.4 Vdc, -4°F to 113°F.
3 months:	13.4 Vdc, -4°F to 95°F.
6 months:	13.4 Vdc, -4°F to 77°F.

Completely discharge and charge the battery bank to 13.4 Vdc every 6 months.

Due to the inherent self-discharge of all batteries, it is advised to check the voltage displayed on the battery monitor periodically. If at any time the voltage is below 12 Vdc, check the battery bank and make sure it is completely disconnected from any load. Charge the battery bank to 13.4 Vdc and disconnect the charger. Isolating the batteries from the charger and load ensures that no parasitic draw can still be applied due to design flaws of third-party accessories.

WHEN BATTERIES ARE PLACED IN STORAGE FOR LONGER THAN 2 to 4 WEEKS...

Charge the battery bank to 50% state-of-charge or an open circuit voltage of about 13.4 Vdc and disconnect all positive and negative cables from the battery terminals to prevent parasitic loads and irreversible battery damage.

IF BATTERIES ARE DISCHARGED TO 0% SoC...

Immediately charge the battery bank to 13.4 Vdc and confirm that all positive and negative cables have been disconnected from the battery terminals. All batteries using LiFePO₄ chemistry will be permanently damaged if discharged to 0% SoC and left for over **one week**. This is not a design flaw but is an inherent characteristic among all lithium iron phosphate batteries. The industry-leading 12-year Expion360 warranty excludes coverage for such damages due to neglect of the batteries by the end-user.

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Accessories

The products listed below are compatible with Expion360's EX1 Custom batteries.

Model EX-BM350: Battery monitor with display and complete installation kit.

Model EX-25DC: Expion360 DC to DC 25 A, 14.6 Vdc, 2-stage charger.

Model EX-360-TDS: Single battery tie-down system for the 360 Ah battery.

Model EX-360-BUS-Set: Aluminum bus bar (highly efficient to connect batteries).

Battery Specifications

Parameters ¹		EX-360XDP-C	EX-EX1-12368	EX-EX1-12450	
General	Battery Nominal Voltage	12.8V			
	Battery Rated Capacity (@ 0.2C, 25°C)	368Ah		450Ah	
	Battery Rated Energy (@ 0.2C, 25°C)	4710Wh		5760Wh	
	Internal Impedance (@ 1kHz AC, 25°C)	≤5mΩ			
	Battery Self-discharge Rate (@ 25°C)	<5% per month			
	Battery Cycle Life ²	>4000			
	Max. Parallel Connections (per string)	4			
	Max. Power / Current (per string)	5kW / 400A ³			
	Cell	LiFePO ₄			
	Communication	-	Bluetooth		
	Battery Size	EX1			
	Battery Dimensions (L. x D. x H.)	12.8 x 14.6 x 10.4in (325 x 370 x 265mm)			
	Battery Weight	101lb (45.5kg)		107lb (48.2kg)	
	Case Material	ABS			
Charge	Method	CC-CV			
	Voltage	Max.	14.6V		
		Float	13.6V		
		High Voltage Protection	15.2V	14.6V	
		High Voltage Protection Release	14.0V	13.6V	
	Current	Optimal	72A		
		32°F ~ 50°F (0°C ~ 10°C)	Max 72A		
		50°F ~ 140°F (10°C ~ 60°C)	Max 180A		
		Protection Release Condition	Disconnect load.		
	Temp.	Operating	32°F ~ 140°F (0°C ~ 60°C)		
Protection Release		40°F ~ 120°F (5°C ~ 50°C)			
Protection Release Condition		Temperature meets protection release. Disconnect load.			
Discharge	Voltage	Optimal Shut-off (resting)	12V		
		Low Voltage Protection	8.8V	10V	
		Low Voltage Protection Release	10V	12V	
	Current	Optimal	180A		
		Max. Continuous	250A		
		Max. Pulse	300A (2s)	300A (3s), 375A (1s)	
		Protection Release Condition	Disconnect load.	Disconnect load. Auto-recovery every 30s. Lock after 10 consecutive attempts. Unlock after 30mins or charge to unlock.	
	Temp.	Operating	-4°F ~ 150°F (-20°C ~ 65°C)		
		Protection Release	5°F ~ 130°F (-15°C ~ 55°C)		
		Protection Release Condition	Temperature meets protection release. Disconnect load.		
Short	Short Circuit Release Condition	Disconnect load.			
Storage	Recommended	50% SoC			
	1 month	-4°F ~ 113°F (-20°C ~ 45°C)			
	3 months	32°F ~ 95°F (0°C ~ 35°C)			
	Maintenance	Discharge-charge cycle every 6 months.			

¹ Voltage/Current measurement tolerance: ± 3%. Temperature measurement accuracy: ± 9°F (5°C). Time delay accuracy: ± 0.5s.

² Charge/Discharge @0.2C/0.5C, 25°C, 100% DoD reach 80% Capacity retention.

³ Depend on the size of ring terminals/cables/busbars.

Warranty

Expion360 online product registration is required for warranty coverage.

True 12-Year Warranty

Expion360 warrants each E360 branded battery sold by Expion360, or any of its authorized dealers, distributors, and OE manufacturers to be free of defects for 12 years from the date of sale as determined by the customer's sales receipt as proof of purchase. Expion360 online product registration is also required for warranty coverage.

0-8 Years

Within the first 8 years of the warranty period, subject to the exclusions listed below, Expion360 at its sole discretion, will repair or replace the battery and/or parts if the components in question are determined to be defective in material and/or workmanship.

8-10 Years

After 8 years and up to 10 years, if the components in question are determined to be defective in material or workmanship, Expion360, at its sole discretion, deems the battery repairable. The battery will be repaired and returned. If Expion360 deems the components to not be repairable, a new, similar battery will be offered at a discount of 40% off the published market price listed at the time of the offer. The offer is valid for 60 days after a representative from Expion360 has contacted the customer with the repairability decision.

10-12 Years

After 10 years and up to 12 years, if the components in question are determined to be defective in material or workmanship, and Expion360 deems the components to be repairable, the battery will be repaired and returned. If Expion360 deems the components to not be repairable, a new, similar battery will be offered at a discount of 20% off the published market price listed at the time of the offer. The offer is valid for 60 days after a representative from Expion360 has contacted the customer with the repairability decision.

Installation

Expion360 recommends a professional installation by a qualified RV, Marine, Golf Cart, or low voltage technician; however, the total warranty applies whether professionally installed or not if installation instructions are correctly followed in the User Manual.

Non-Transferable

This Limited Warranty is for the original purchaser only. It is not transferable to any other person or entity.

Product Return and Shipping

Product must be returned to Expion360 before authorizing warranty coverage to determine if it is defective. If the product is faulty and determined to be a warrantied item, it may be repaired and returned or replaced as determined by Expion360. Expion360 will cover Continental US ground shipping of the repaired, replacement, and defective batteries within the 0–8-year full replacement warranty period. After 8 years and up to 12 years, the customer, dealer, or distributor will be responsible for the cost of Continental US ground shipping of the replacement battery(s). After 8 years and up to 12 years, Expion360 will cover the cost of shipping the defective battery back if requested.

Battery Storage

Before storing Expion360 lithium batteries for periods longer than four months, ensure the batteries are at 80% state of charge using the Expion360 battery monitor or the Bluetooth App. Do not store batteries below 50% state of charge. If the battery is not equipped with either Bluetooth or a battery monitor, measure the voltage with a multimeter to confirm the state of charge is not below 50%. Battery specifications can be found in the battery user manual to confirm the measured voltage is within an acceptable range. For further instructions see the battery user manual. Damage to the battery(s) will not be covered under warranty if the user has failed to adhere to the storage instructions found in the battery user manual.

Water Submersion

E360 lithium batteries are not designed to be submerged in water for any length of time and are not intended for use in environments where prolonged water exposure could be reasonably expected. If damage to the cells or BMS is incurred from water ingress into the battery case, the battery is damaged beyond repair and will not be covered under warranty.

Warranty Exclusions

Expion360 has no obligation under this Limited Warranty for any Battery subject to the following conditions (including but not limited to):

- Damage caused by road debris or collision.
- Damage due to over/undercharging, over-discharging, under-sizing for application, not using surge limiting device in specific applications, and reverse polarity connections.
- Damage due to improper installations; incorrect wire sizing, loose connections, improper parallel and series connections, not maintaining terminals, and oversizing inverters (see owner's manual for proper inverter sizing).
- A battery that has been opened, tampered with, and/or modified.
- Used in any starting application or any other application not intended use for.
- Environmental damage such as water submersion, fire, and extreme weather conditions.
- Improper storage conditions as defined in the battery storage section of this warranty.

Warranty Disclaimer

THIS LIMITED WARRANTY REPRESENTS THE TOTAL LIABILITY OF EXPION360 FOR ANY BATTERY. ALL OTHER WARRANTIES IMPLIED BY LAW APPLICABLE TO THE BATTERY SHALL BE LIMITED TO THE WARRANTY PERIOD STATED. EXPION360 MAKES NO OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. EXPION360 SHALL NOT BE LIABLE FOR ANY INDIRECT, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES.

Legal Rights

Some states do not allow limitations on how long an implied warranty lasts or exclusion or limitation of incidental or consequential damages, so the above limitations may not apply to you. This warranty gives you specific legal rights, and you may also have other rights that vary from state to state. This warranty shall be governed by and interpreted by the laws of Oregon. This warranty is understood to be the exclusive agreement between the parties relating to the subject matter hereof. No employee or representative of Expion360 is authorized to make any warranty in addition to those made in this agreement.

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