Energy storage systems

Prohibited use

- The energy storage system may only be used within the specified limits for voltage, power and ambient temperatures (see rating plate).
- The energy storage system must not be used to feed into other energy distribution and generation systems. Examples of this are the public grid or power generation units.
- The energy storage system must not be used in potentially explosive atmospheres.
- The energy storage system must not be used in environments where there is a risk of fire.
- The energy storage system must be operated in accordance with the specifications in the technical documentation. Any improper use or any activities on the energy storage system not described in the operating instructions constitute unauthorized misuse.

	Fatal electric shock: From a body current of 50mA there is a probability of ventricular fibrillation. The cause of this danger is direct or indirect contact with an active external conductor (L1, L2, L3).
	Fire, electric arc; overload; short circuit; heat radiation: The battery of the energy storage system can catch fire. Reasons for this are e.g. short circuit (internal, external), overcharging, excessive temperatures, etc.
	Explosion; fuel; explosive; flammable material; short circuit; heat radiation; arc; overload.
	Fuels / flammable substances: The lithium-ion battery contains flammable substances such as lithium, nickel and cobalt. If, for example, an excessively high voltage is applied or the cell is damaged, this can quickly lead to the battery melting or even burning.
	Reaction products due to escaping substances: The substances contained in the lithium-ion battery can escape if the battery is damaged and react with the moisture in the air. This creates an explosive mixture that can explode due to an ignition source.
	Batteries can be dangerous if they are handled improperly. Avoid bringing batteries into contact with naked flames, as this can lead to explosions or fires.