



Storing lithium batteries in warehouse

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To store lithium batteries in a warehouse, keep them in a cool, dry environment with temperatures between 32°F and 77°F (0°C to 25°C). Ensure they are charged to about 40-60% capacity, and store them upright in a secure location away from direct sunlight and moisture. Regularly inspect the batteries for any signs of damage or swelling.

Before storing lithium batteries, charge them to approximately 40-60% of their capacity. This charge level helps prevent over-discharge during storage, which can lead to permanent damage.

At Redway Battery, we understand that proper storage of lithium batteries is paramount for safety and longevity. Our experience in manufacturing high-quality LiFePO₄ batteries informs our recommendations for optimal storage practices. By adhering to these guidelines, businesses can ensure their battery systems remain efficient and reliable over time.

The relationship between lithium battery storage practices and forklift batteries is significant. Forklift operations often rely on efficient energy usage, making proper storage essential for maintaining battery performance during downtime. We recommend our Redway Forklift Batteries, designed specifically for heavy-duty applications while ensuring safety and efficiency during both operation and storage.

If lithium batteries are improperly stored and maintained, they may be damaged or even cause fires, explosions and other accidents. So, how should lithium batteries be safely stored?

1. Lithium batteries and lithium battery packs are dangerous goods. To ensure the safety of subsequent handling and transportation, all lithium batteries and lithium battery packs must pass the UN38.3 test.
2. Due to the characteristics of lithium batteries, the storage environment must be within 18-25°C. (The lithium battery testing environment must also maintain this temperature).
3. Effectively control the humidity of the lithium battery warehouse. Avoid warehouses exposed to extreme humidity (relative humidity above 90% or below 40%) for long periods.
5. Places storing flammable and explosive items should be equipped with sufficient variety and quantity firefighting equipment. And always in good condition. (Dry powder fire extinguisher must be equipped with a fire bucket filled with water for firefighting).
6. Where there are lithium batteries, fireworks, and smoking must be strictly prohibited.
7. Stacking flammable and explosive substances in the storage environment is strictly prohibited.

Lithium batteries generate heat when charging and discharging (when in use). But the temperature is usually

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below 60 degrees. In the event of an internal or external short circuit in the lithium battery, the temperature will reach hundreds or even hundreds of degrees.

At this time, the lithium battery must be isolated and placed in the sand. Be careful not to touch the lithium battery directly with your hands; otherwise, you will be burned. Wait for the lithium battery temperature to drop to normal temperature before scrapping it.

It is very dangerous if a lithium battery burns or explodes. People must stay away. Battery burning will not create an open flame. Under the premise of taking protective measures, if a single or very few lithium batteries burn or explode, they can be directly covered with sand. If a large fire area occurs, cool down with water first and then put out the fire with a dry powder fire extinguisher.

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