

永恒力叉车EFG110三支点电动平衡重蓄电池4PZS460电瓶组24V460AH

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| 产品名称 | 永恒力叉车EFG110三支点电动平衡重蓄电池4PZS460电瓶组24V460AH |
| 公司名称 | 山东鹏畅新能源科技有限公司 |
| 价格 | .00/件 |
| 规格参数 | 品牌:火炬/迅炬 型号:24V460AH 产地:中国 |
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产品详情

叉车电池做为叉车的必需构件，其应用这是*频繁地，可是由于种种原因也会导致不同的情况，下面我们就来讲一下常见问题和缘故。

1. 蓄电池组发烫（温度超过60度），电池充电过程中出现很刺鼻的气味怪味。该问题一般为长期性少水，或是蓄电池充电机电流长期性太大所造成的。处理问题为拆换蓄电池充电机和日常维护保养留意蒸溜水的加上（一定得加蒸溜水）。
2. 蓄电池组要用时长突然减短。电池的充放电使用时长一般为6-8钟头，假如在使用中发觉远低于这一时间需要对蓄电池组进行检验。检测方式为--单个电压检测，单个密度检测。蓄电池组满电之后，停止30min，电动叉车尽量不要用。用万用表测量单个电池的电压（正常的标值为2.1--2.13中间），用密度仪对

单个电池电解液开展密度检测（正常的标值为1.28-1.3中间）。一旦发现有单体电池远远地低于正常范围值，常见故障可确定为单个电池短路，拆换单个可解决。假如成组电池相对密度都小于标准值，应当开展烟气脱硫电池充电可解决应用时间较短问题。

3. 电瓶电极连接线发烫，或是有显著溶化。该问题为电瓶中间电极连接线松脱，要用专用工具结构加固电瓶间的螺栓紧固。

4. 电瓶长时间不可用造成电量低蓄电池充电器无法正常启动电池充电。这一要用恒流充电器，或是外置大电流电瓶让锂电池组做到蓄电池充电器的供电电压，冲一段时间然后把外接电池拆卸再次给锂电池组电池充电就可以。

5. 电瓶放水太多，造成电池充电液态外溢。适度抽出来一些锂电池电解液，由于外溢或是抽出来比例非常少，也不会影响电解液密度，所以才危害电池应用。

Forklift batteries, as essential components of forklifts, are most frequently used, but due to various reasons, they can also lead to different situations. Below, we will discuss common problems and reasons.

1. The battery pack is hot (with a temperature exceeding 60 degrees Celsius), and there is a pungent odor during the battery charging process. This problem is generally caused by long-term water shortage or excessive current of the battery charger. The solution is to replace the battery charger and pay attention to the addition of distilled water during daily maintenance (it is necessary to add distilled water).

2. The duration of the battery pack suddenly decreases. The charging and discharging usage time of batteries is generally 6-8 hours, and if the detection time is much lower during use, it is necessary to inspect the battery pack. The detection method is - single voltage detection and single density detection. After the battery pack is fully charged, stop for 30 minutes and avoid using the electric forklift as much as possible. Measure the voltage of a single battery using a multimeter (normal values range from 2.1-2.13), and perform density testing on the electrolyte of a single battery using a density meter (normal values range from 1.28-1.3). Once a single battery is found to be far below the normal range value, a common fault can be identified as a short circuit in a single battery, which can be resolved by replacing it. If the relative density of grouped batteries is less than the standard value, charging of flue gas desulfurization batteries should

be carried out to solve the problem of short application time.

3. The battery electrode connection wire is hot or has significant melting. The problem is that the connecting wire between the middle electrodes of the battery is loose, and special tool structures need to be used to reinforce the bolts between the batteries.

4. The prolonged unavailability of the battery results in low battery power, and the battery charger cannot start the battery charging normally. This requires the use of a constant current charger or an external high current battery to ensure that the lithium battery pack meets the power supply voltage of the battery charger. After charging for a period of time, the external battery can be disassembled and recharged.

5. Excessive discharge of water from the battery can cause liquid overflow during charging. Moderately extracting some lithium battery electrolyte will not affect the density of the electrolyte due to the small proportion of overflow or extraction, which is why it endangers battery applications.