



Installer's Guide

GTX12V315A-E2107-CS200RV INSTALLATION KIT

XANTREX 3000 WATT (DUAL BATTERY)

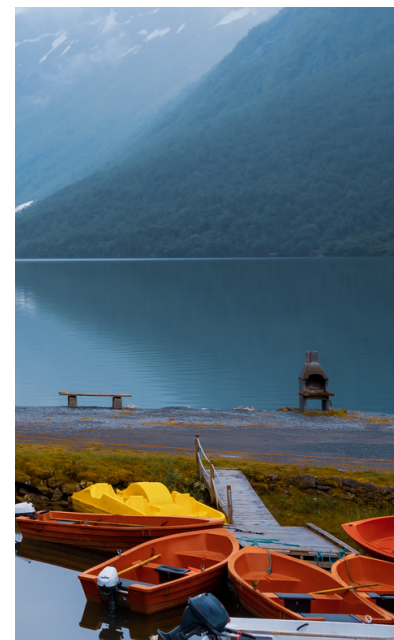
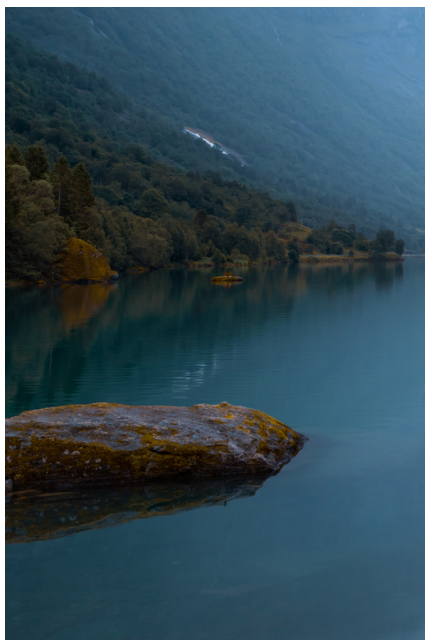


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Safety Information

This manual is intended to be used by qualified installers. Although it is quite detailed, it is meant only as an overall guide to the installation and not to replace the OEM manuals supplied by the relevant equipment manufacturers.

All electrical work should be performed in accordance with local and national electrical codes. Assume that voltage is present at the battery terminals; use insulated tools and gloves while working on the system. Always turn off equipment connected to the battery to isolate it from other electrical circuits before performing any repairs or maintenance on the system.

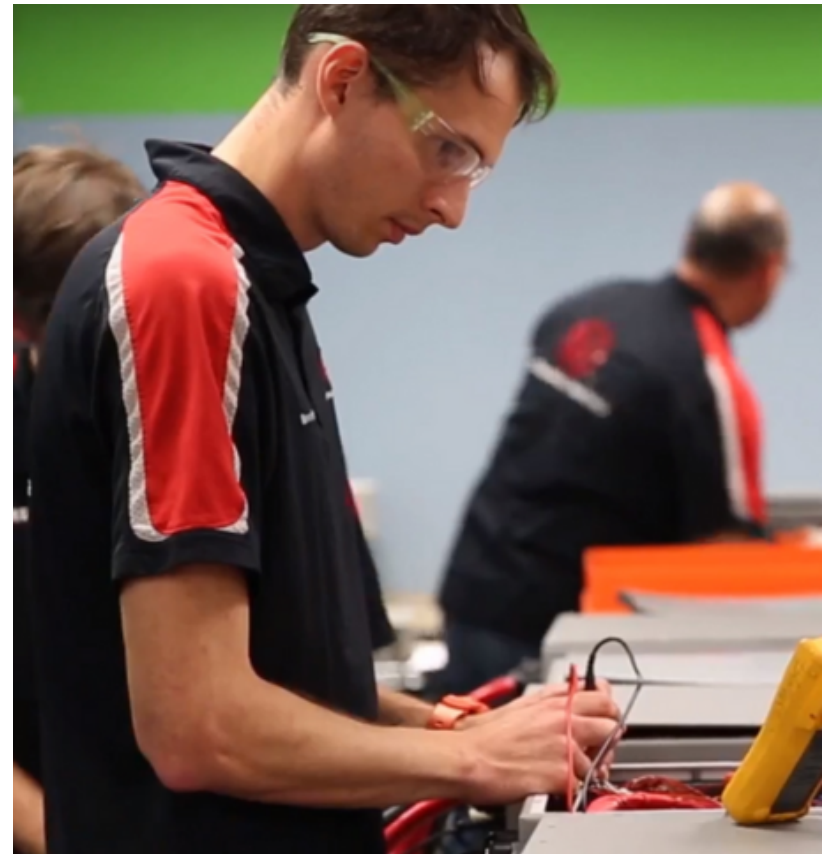
Always use the appropriate size cable to connect the system to inverters, chargers or other equipment. Always use crimped connections to connect to the battery terminals. Read and follow the inverter, charger or other equipment manufacturer's safety precautions prior to connecting the battery to that equipment.

Always use charging equipment compatible with Lithium Iron Phosphate battery chemistry.

Links to the installation manuals relevant to this kit are listed at the back of this manual.

Introduction

The Lithionics **GTX12V315A-E2107-CS200 Xantrex 3000** kit is based on two **GTX12V315A-E2107- CS200** batteries (630 amp hours) and a **XC Pro 3000** watt inverter. This combination is capable of providing enough power to run most AC loads for extended periods of time. The inverter features true sine wave grid quality power and is capable of handling high surge loads.



Wiring Diagrams

Main Diagram

Inverter Diagram

Sterling Diagram

Solar Diagram

Battery/IonGage Diagram



Main Diagram

The main diagram depicts the general layout of the system. The 2/0 AWG battery positive cable is connected to the main positive distribution bus via a 400A class T fuse (a mega fuse may be substituted) and an isolation switch.

The inverter is connected to the positive distribution bus via a 350A class T fuse and an isolation switch. The class T fuse block should be mounted as close as possible to the positive distribution bus. The inverter switch is required for inverter isolation and inrush management when first turning on the system.

The chassis DC grounding cable (green) should be sized not less than one size smaller than the DC positive conductor and have a capacity such that the DC positive fuse has an amperage rating not greater than 135% of the current rating of this ground wire. If the positive cable supplying the inverter shorts to ground internally, then the chassis ground cable needs to be able to carry enough current to blow the inverter fuse without melting and possibly causing a fire.

The **Lithionics IonGage** monitors battery voltage, current, power, amp-hours consumed and state of charge.

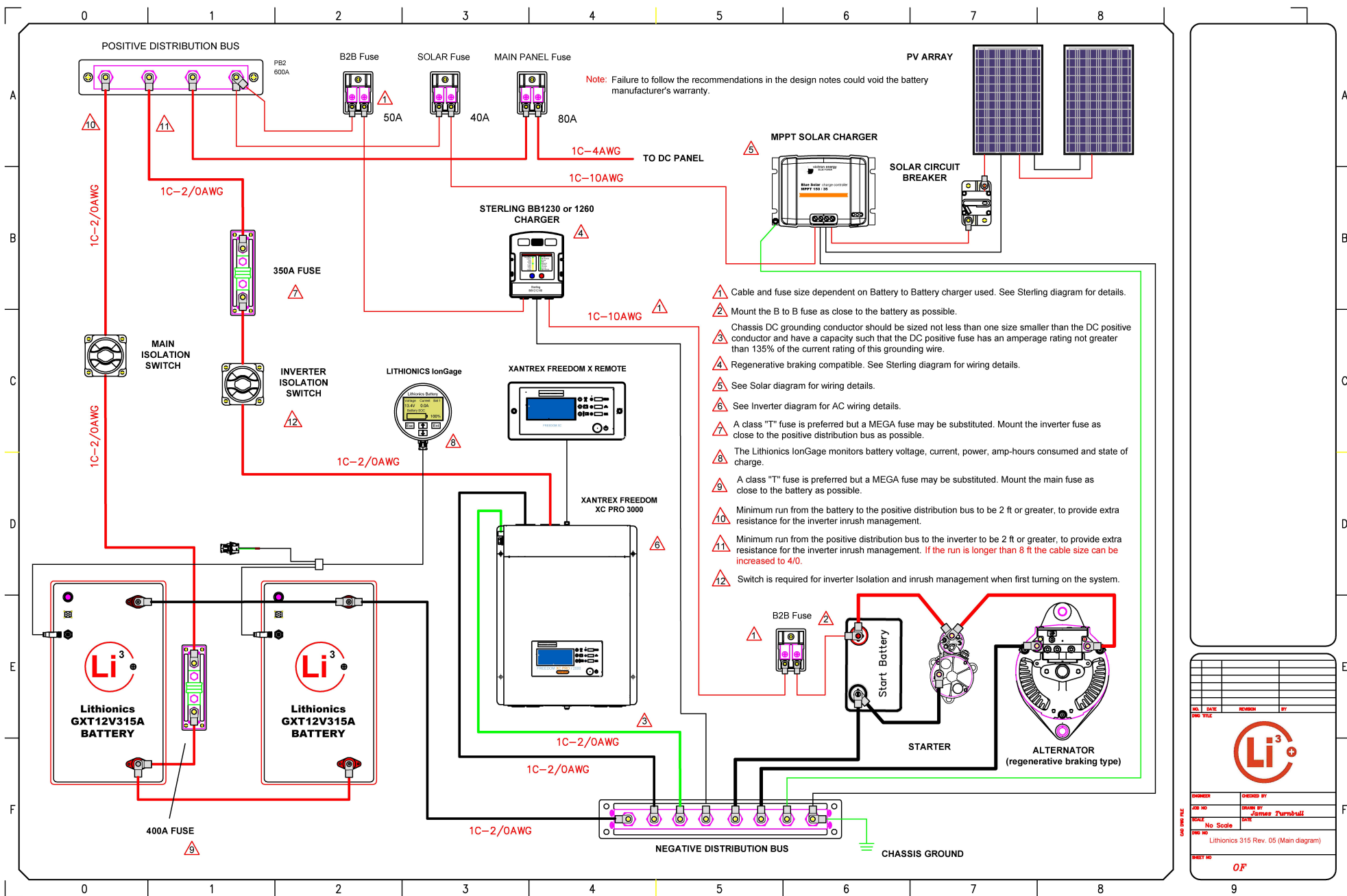
The **Victron Smart** MPPT charger is connected to the positive distribution bus via a 40A Maxi fuse. The PV solar array is connected to the MPPT charger via a circuit breaker. The specified circuit breaker is only rated at 48VDC; if your PV solar array has an open circuit voltage that is higher, then another circuit breaker with a higher voltage rating must be substituted.

The **Sterling Battery to Battery charger** is connected to the positive distribution bus via a 50A Maxi fuse (80A for the Sterling BB1260 charger). It also has a fuse at the starter battery; this fuse must be installed as close to the battery as possible.

Wiring note:

A total DC power circuit resistance between a single Lithionics battery and a 3000W inverter can be as low as 5 mOhm (0.005 Ohm), when using short wires to connect the battery to the inverter. With a typical battery voltage of 13.5V, this can result in an inrush peak current of 2,700 Amps (!!!) from the battery to the inverter capacitors. This surge only lasts around 1 millisecond but could be enough to damage the Battery Management System (BMS) or even damage the inverter. The minimum required wire size and length stated in the wiring diagram are provided to ensure minimum circuit resistance of at least 5.6 mOhm to reduce the inrush under 2,400A. For more information refer to Lithionics Support page, FAQ Section at this link <https://lithionicsbattery.com/support/>

MAIN DIAGRAM



Inverter Diagram



The inverter diagram depicts a typical AC installation. The main panel has an output breaker for the non-inverter loads. It is used to power the high power loads that are beyond the inverters capacity such as a water heater or an electric stove. The inverter AC input must be protected by a circuit breaker rated at 50A or less, and the cable cross section must be sized accordingly (10AWG for 30A, 6AWG for 50A). Make all connections using proper crimp-on connectors (do not use twist on connectors).

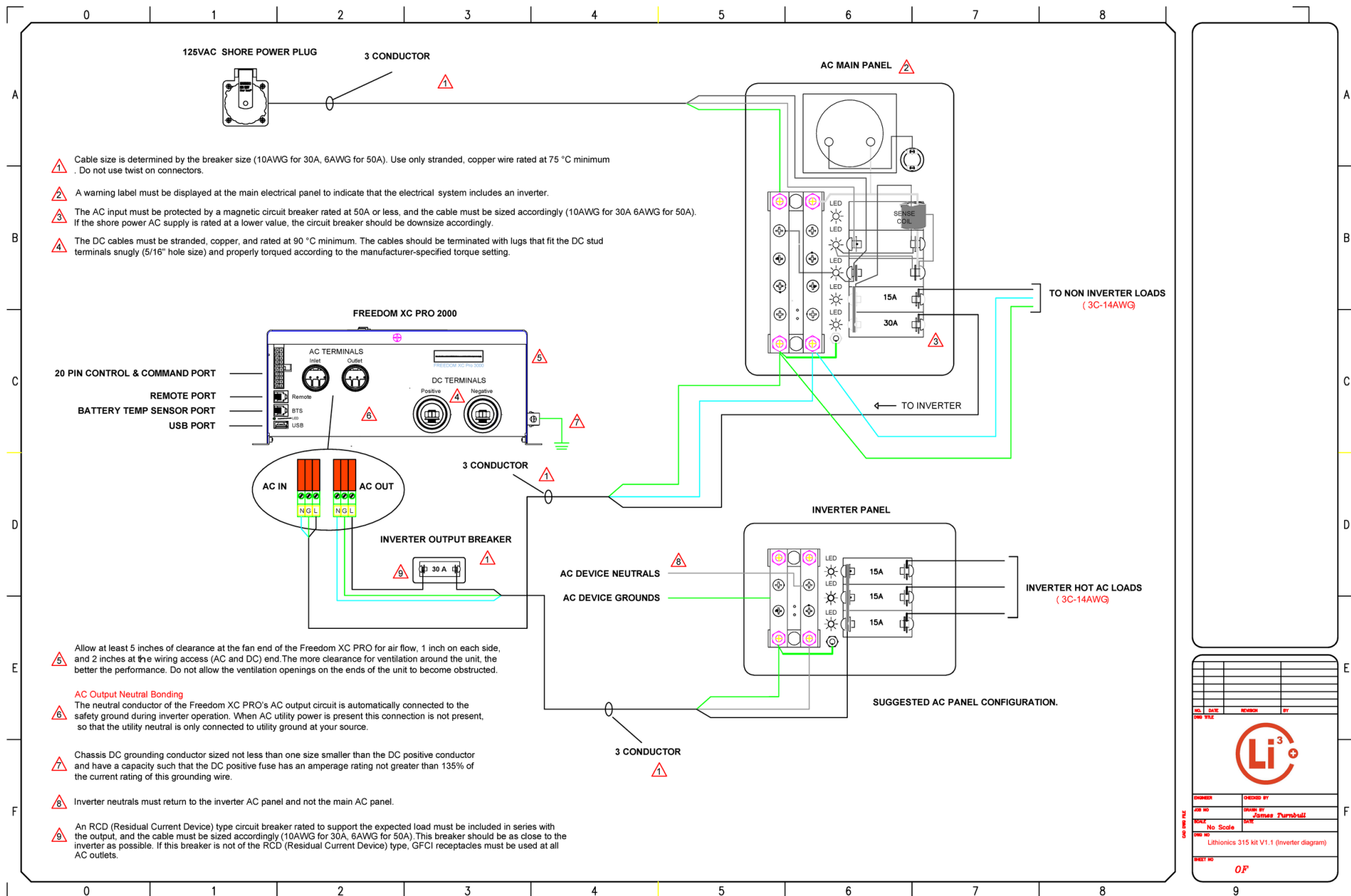
A Residual Current Device (RCD) type circuit breaker rated to support the expected load must be included in series with the output, and cable cross-section must be sized accordingly. This breaker should be as close to the inverter as possible. If this breaker is not of the RCD type, GFCI receptacles must be used at all AC outlets.

The inverter is provided with a ground relay that automatically connects the neutral output to the chassis if no external AC supply is available. In an RV installation, the inverter chassis must be connected to the vehicle chassis ground (via the negative distribution bus). The chassis grounding conductor must be not less than one size smaller than the DC positive conductor and have a capacity such that the DC positive fuse has an amperage rating not greater than 135% of the current rating of this grounding wire.

When using an inverter sub panel, the inverter neutral cables must return to the inverter sub panel and not the main AC panel.

A warning label should be installed at the main AC panel to indicate that there is an inverter in the system.

INVERTER DIAGRAM



Sterling Diagram

The **Sterling Battery to Battery** charger charges the house battery via the vehicle's alternator. This system uses either the Sterling BB1230 charger (Mercedes recommendation), or the BB1260 charger depending on the size of the alternator. The charger should be programmed to charge the battery using a Lithium battery profile. The charger can also be configured to work with vehicles using regenerative braking.

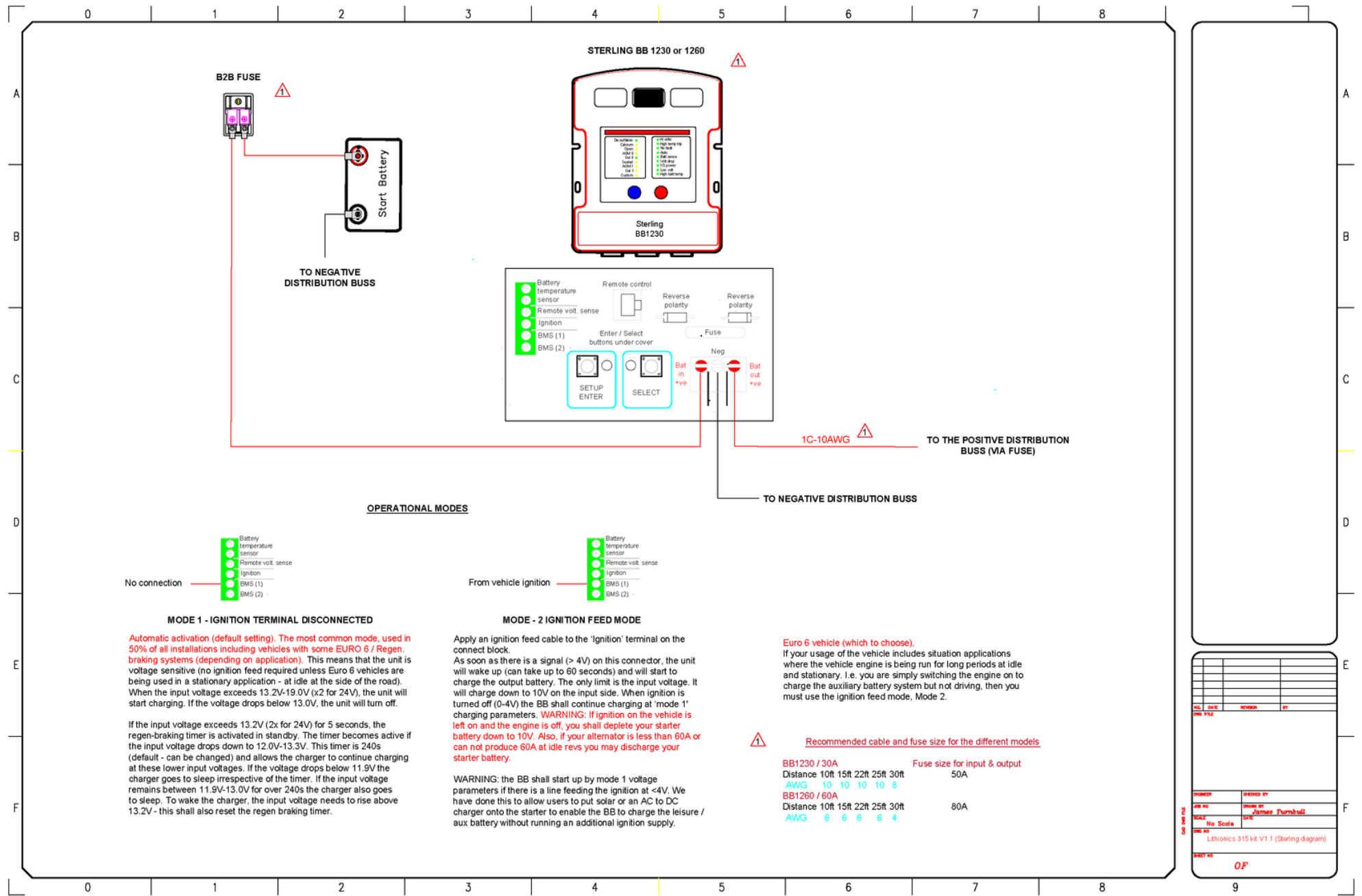


Sterling Power Battery to Battery Charger 12V input to 12V output up to 60amps.



Sterling Power Battery to Battery Charger 12V input to 12V output 30amps

STERLING DIAGRAM

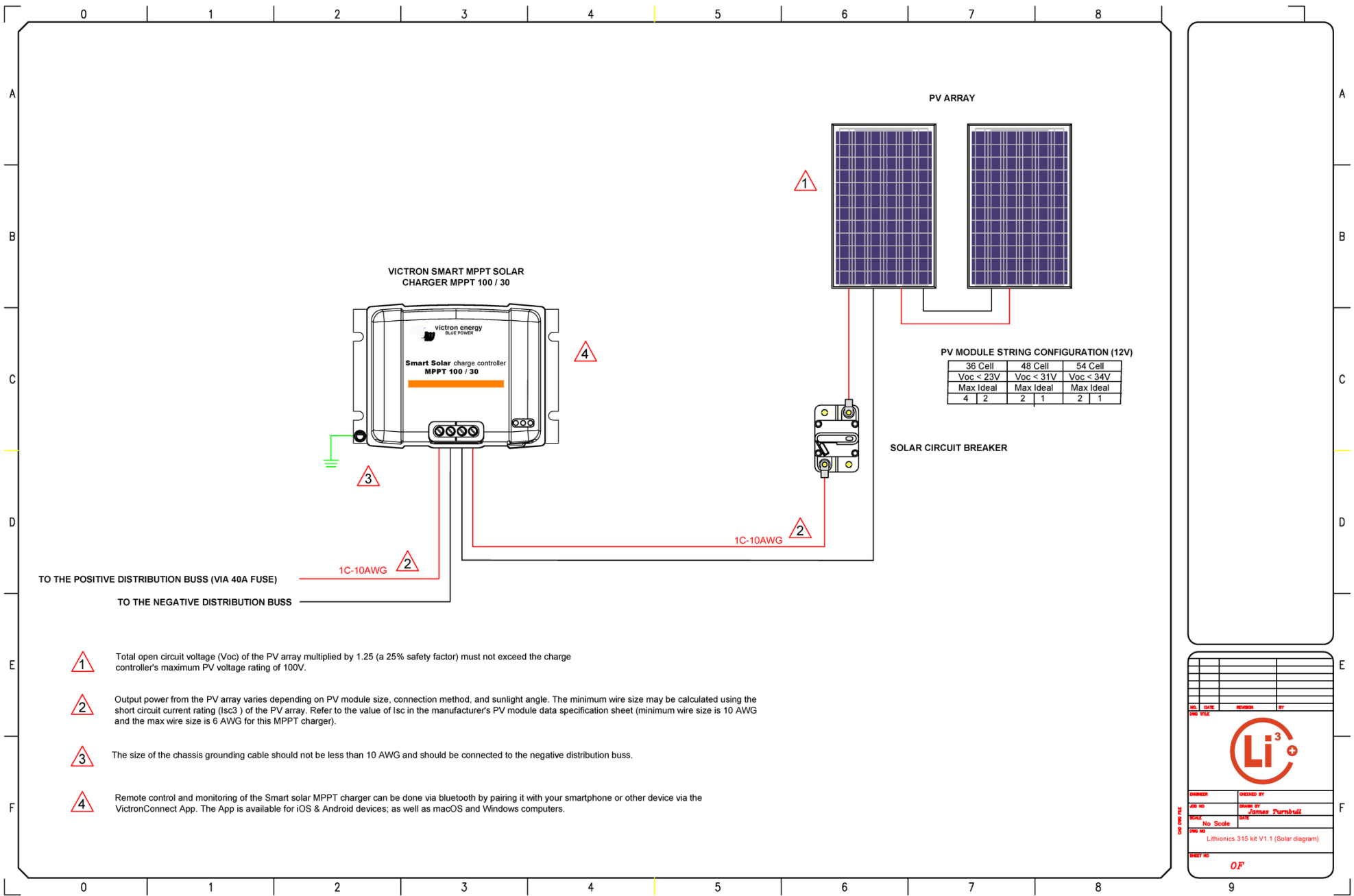


Solar Diagram

The **Victron Smart** MPPT solar charge controller uses maximum power point tracking which optimizes the match between the solar array and the battery bank. It converts the higher voltage DC output from the solar panels down to the lower voltage needed to charge the batteries. The PV solar array is connected to the MPPT charger with a circuit breaker (not supplied). The specified circuit breaker is only rated at 48VDC; if your PV solar array has an open circuit voltage that is higher, then another circuit breaker with a higher voltage rating must be substituted. The charger is connected to the positive distribution bus via a 40A fuse. The fuse and wire sizes are based on the Victron MPPT 100/30 charge controller, if a larger controller is used then the fuse and wire sizes should be increased as required. Using the **VictronConnect** App on your smartphone you can connect via Bluetooth and remotely control and monitor the Smart solar MPPT charger.



SOLAR DIAGRAM



REV	DATE	REVISION	BY
001	01/15/2021		

DESIGNED BY	DESIGNED BY
JAMES TURNBULL	JAMES TURNBULL

DATE: 01/15/2021

SCALE: No Scale

PROJECT NO: Lithionics 315 kit V1.1 (Solar diagram)

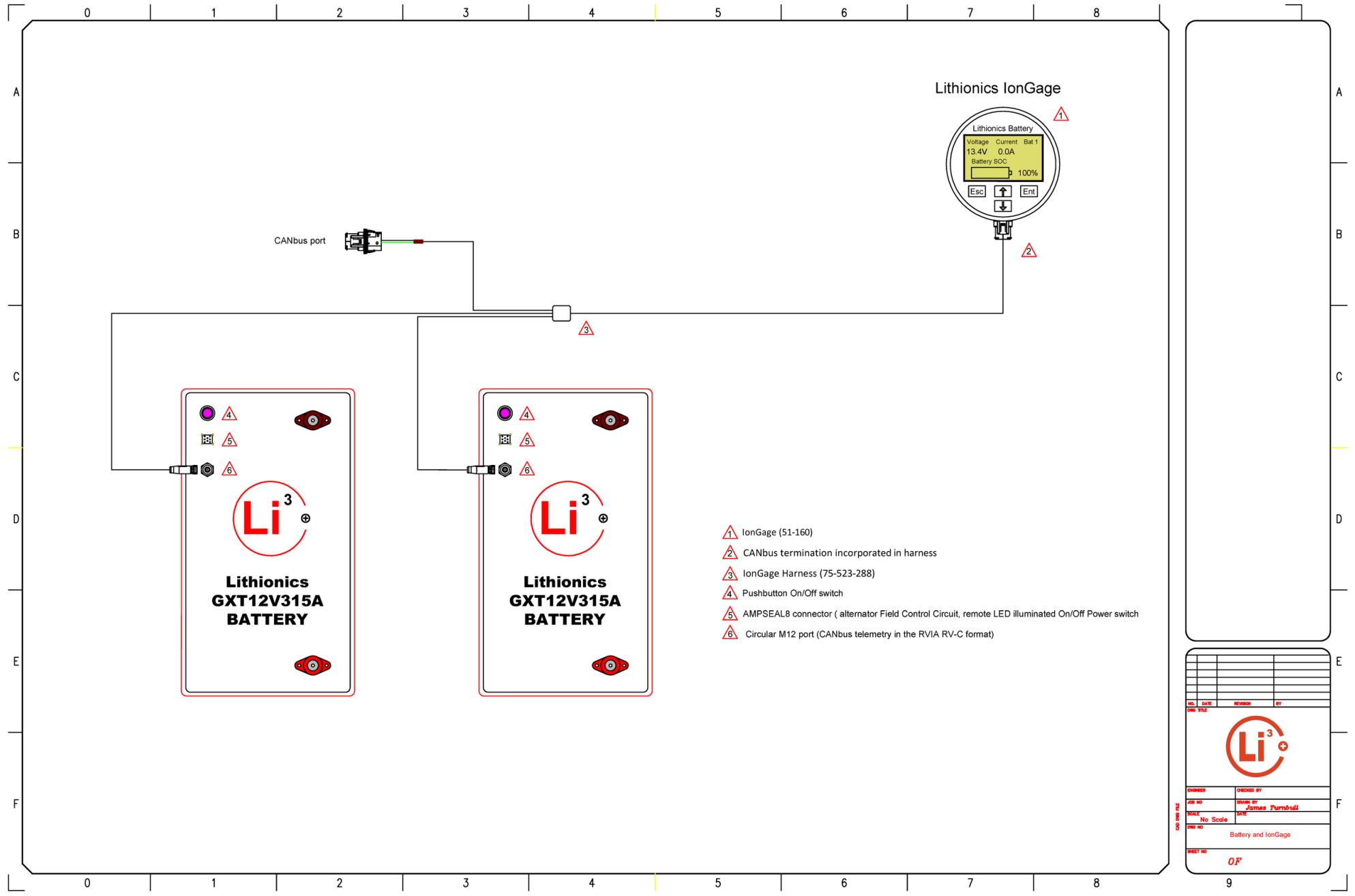
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Battery/IonGage Diagram

The Advanced Series BMS includes an integrated SOC Gauge, designed to track battery state of charge (percent of usable energy left in the battery) as well as other useful data parameters. Tracking state of charge is accomplished by a Coulomb counter, based on an internal, high sensitivity hall-effect sensor. The SOC Gauge data will only be correct if the configuration parameters are set correctly, which are pre-set initially by Lithionics Battery, but are user adjustable with supporting hardware. The SOC Gauge will also track and display live amperage (A), live wattage (W), battery voltage (V), temperature (F/C), amp hours (Ah), watt hours (Wh), time remaining (d/h), etc. The meter will be most accurate if the battery is fully charged on a regular basis. If the battery is always partially charged, then the SOC meter reading may drift in the long term and will become less accurate. When the most accurate measurements are required it is recommended to perform a full charge at least weekly.



BATTERY/IONGAGE BATTERY





Parts List



QTY	PART NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS
1	BSS-2104	PowerBar 600A BusBar - Four 3/8"-16 Studs	Blue Sea Systems
1	BSS-2107	PowerBar 600A BusBar - Eight 3/8"-16 Studs	Blue Sea Systems
4	BSS-5006100	MAXI Fuse Block	Blue Sea Systems
2	BSS-5140	MAXI Fuse - 50 Amp	80A for Sterling BB1260
1	BSS-5139	MAXI Fuse - 40 Amp	Blue Sea Systems
1	BSS-5143	MAXI Fuse - 80 Amp	Blue Sea Systems
2	BSS-5502100	Class T Fuse Block with Insulating Cover - 225 to 400A	Blue Sea Systems
1	BSS-5121	Class T Fuse - 350 Amp	a mega fuse may be substituted
1	BSS-5190	Class T Fuse - 400 Amp	a mega fuse may be substituted
1	BSS-3000	HD-Series Heavy Duty On-Off Battery Switch	Blue Sea Systems
1	BSS-9003e	E-Series On Off Battery Switch	Blue Sea Systems
1	BSS-7138	187-Series Circuit Breaker - Surface Mount 40A	Blue Sea Systems, 48V max voltage
1	BB1230 12to12 30A	Sterling BB1230 12 to 12 30A	Optional BB1260 (60A)
1	818-3010	Freedom XC PRO 3000 12V	Xantrex
1	808-0817-02	Freedom X Bluetooth Remote Panel	Xantrex
1		Victron Smart Solar MPPT 100/30	Victron
1	51-160	Lithionics IonGage	Lithionics Battery
1	75-523-288	IonGage Harness	Lithionics Battery

Battery Installation

Check the battery for visible damage including cracks, dents, deformation and other visible abnormalities. The top surface of the battery and terminal connections should be clean, free of dirt and corrosion, and dry.

Battery power should be turned off prior to the installation and for storage. Check the LED integrated into the Power button to make sure it is completely off. If the LED is on or blinking, press and hold the Power button for 3 seconds until LED turns off.

Lithium batteries do not release gas during normal use. There are no specific ventilation requirements for battery installation, although enough airflow should be provided to prevent excessive heat build-up.

The battery should be stored and installed in a clean, cool and dry place, keeping water, oil, and dirt away from the battery. If any of these materials can accumulate on the top surface of the battery, current leakage can occur, resulting in self-discharge and possible short circuits.



Battery Installation

The battery is equipped with two flat threaded terminals designed for a 5/16" or M8 size ring terminal lug and secured by included M8 bolts, flat washers and lock washers. When using flat washers, it is critical to place the ring terminal lug in direct contact with the top surface of the power terminal and then place the washers on top of the lug.

Connect the positive and negative battery cables with correct polarity and double check the polarity of battery circuit to avoid potential equipment and battery damage.

DO NOT place any washers between the battery power terminal and the ring terminal lug, as this could create a high resistance path and cause excessive heating of the connection which could then lead to permanent battery damage or fire. If you must attach more than one lug to each terminal, make sure at least 1/4" or 6mm of thread is available to secure the connection. Additionally, the ring terminal lugs need to be "clocked" in such a way that they do not interfere with their flat conducting surfaces. Acquire and use longer M8x1.25mm bolts if necessary.

Tighten both M8 power terminal bolts to a maximum of 108in-lbs/12.2Nm to ensure there is good contact with the ring terminal lug. Over tightening terminal connections can cause terminal breakage and loose connections can result in power terminal meltdown or fire.



Battery Installation

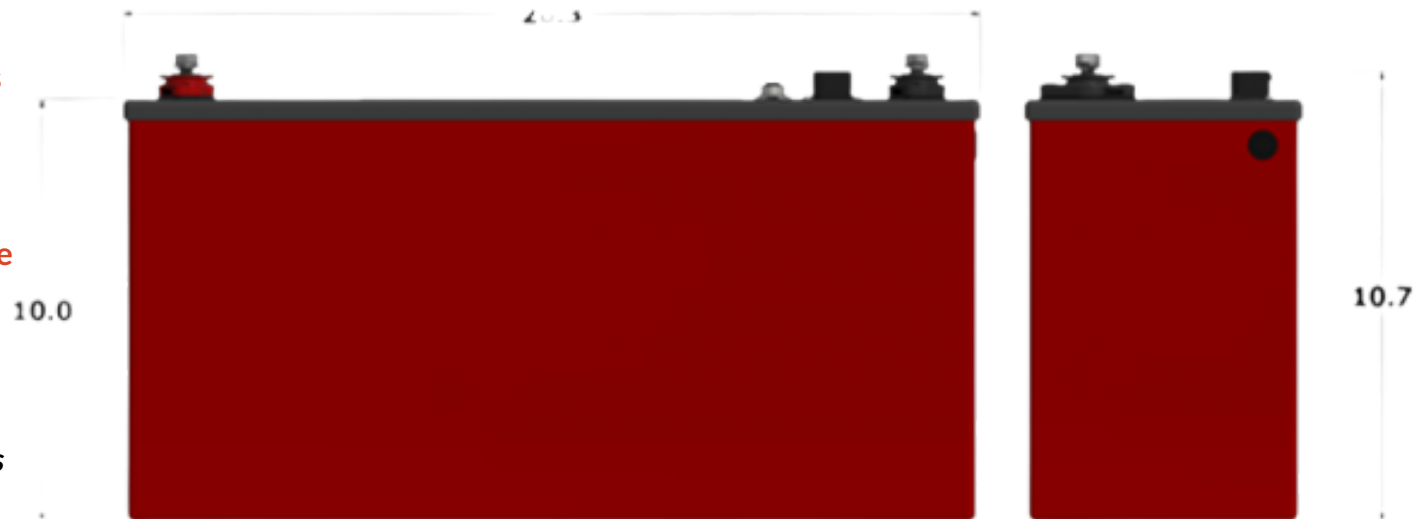
The battery cables should be sized to handle the expected load. Refer to NEC Table 310.15(B)16 for the maximum amperage based on the cable gauge size. Cable lengths in excess of 6 feet may require heavier gauge wire to avoid unacceptable voltage drop.

For more information refer to the National Electrical Code for correct cable size, which can be located at www.nfpa.org. The battery circuit must be properly fused to handle the expected load and not to exceed the battery specifications.

After installation is complete, turn on the battery power by a short-press of the Power button. The LED indicator should come on to confirm the battery's state.

DO NOT connect multiple batteries in series to get higher voltage as it will damage the internal BMS.

DO NOT attempt to disassemble the battery, as it could lead to permanent battery damage and voids your battery warranty!!!



A link to the battery installation manual is listed at the back of this manual

Equipment Manuals

Please see below the web links for the manufacturer equipment manuals.

Lithionics Battery

Xantrex Inverter

Sterling Charger

Victron MPPT Solar Charger

