

PB 12 - 42 BATTERY

(VRLA AGM GEL)

OASIS™

Partial state of charge cycling Efficiency	Ampere-hour >97% & watt hour >90%	
Nominal Voltage	12V	
Maximum charge voltage	14.10V	
Maximum charge current	0.5C Amps for continuous charge 1C Amps can be tolerated for Sporadic sessions.	
Internal resistance	8mΩ	
Shelf life@25°C(77°F)	2 years	
Self- Discharge	<2% per Month	
CCA	210 Amps	

Temperature	Low	High
Operation	-20°C/-4°F	50°C/122°F
Storage	-30°C/-22°F	60°C/140°F

Weights & Dimensions	
Length	7.9in/200mm
Width	6.7in/171mm
Height	6.9in/175 mm
Weight	26.4lbs/12.0kgs
Volume	370Cu.in/6.0liters

Construction	
Terminal Configuration	L TERMINAL
Case/Cover	PPCP
Racks	Available upon request

Discharge Rates to 1.75V Per Cell*

Hours	Amps	Ah	Kwh
0.25	62.0	15.5	0.19
1	25.2	25.2	0.31
3	10.7	32.1	0.39
5	7.0	35.0	0.42
10	4.0	40.0	0.48
20	2.1	42.0	0.50

Battery Life *

DOD(%)	Cycles
30	7500-11250
50	3000-3500
65	1500-2000
80	850-1100
100	500-700

* All above are at 25°C/77°F

International Compliance

- IEC 60896 -21/22 :2004
- IEC 61427
- IS 15549:2005
- IEC 60095
- IEC 61056
- ISO 9001:2015

Charge Temperature Compensation

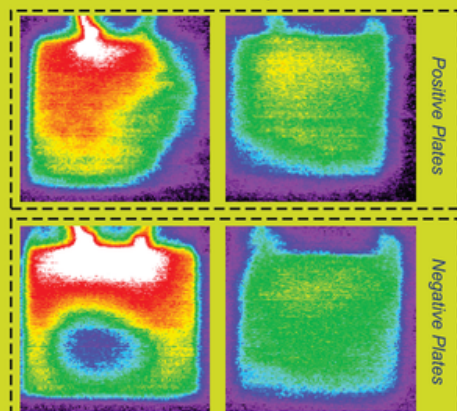
Operating Temperature	°C	-20	25	40	55
	°F	-4	77	104	131
Absorption Charge Voltage	V	15.3	14.1	13.8	13.50

Technical Data

DETAILS	No. of Cells/Bty	10 min	15 min	30 min	1 hr	2 hrs	3 hrs	4 hrs	5 hrs	6 hrs	7 hrs	8 hrs	9 hrs	10 hrs	20 hrs
Discharge current in Amps to End volt of 1.75V/cell	6 Cells	84.0	68.0	46.2	29.0	17.5	12.0	9.3	7.6	6.6	5.7	5.0	4.5	4.2	2.2
Constant Watts Discharge/Battery to End volt of 1.75V per cell	6 Cells	907.2	734.0	504.0	318.0	193.2	133.2	104.2	88.9	76.4	66.4	59.4	54.2	51.1	26.5
Constant Watts Discharge/Cell (WPC) to End volt of 1.75V per cell	6 Cells	151.2	122.3	84.0	53.0	32.2	22.2	17.4	14.8	12.7	11.1	9.9	9.0	8.5	4.4

Traditional Cell

Firefly Cell



Infrared thermal images snapped at the end of a 5C (12 minute) discharge of both a Firefly 3D cell and a Traditional cell.

More uniform temperature distribution, as the Carbon Foam is thermally conductive, results in

- Uniform current density distribution.
- Higher overall active material utilization.
- Less localized positive grid corrosion.
- Less localized positive active material wear out.

