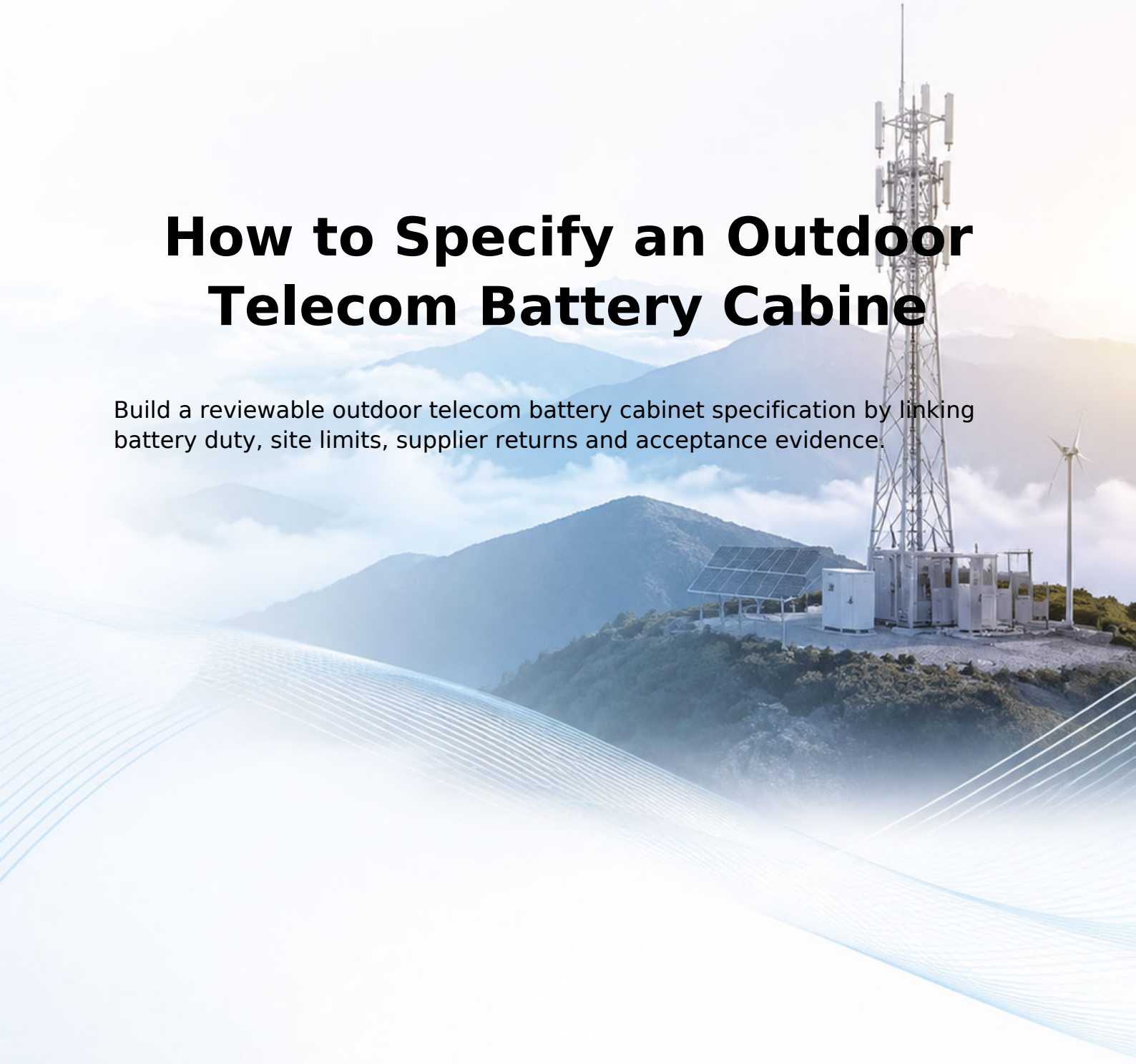
HUIJUE GROUP

How to Specify an Outdoor Telecom Battery Cabine

Build a reviewable outdoor telecom battery cabinet specification by linking battery duty, site limits, supplier returns and acceptance evidence.



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PRODUCT KNOWLEDGE

How to Specify an Outdoor Telecom Battery Cabinet

Write a cabinet specification that fixes the battery duty, outdoor boundary, interfaces, supplier returns and acceptance evidence before quotations are compared.

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Contents

Specification content
Evidence-bearing clauses
Freeze battery data
Outdoor boundary
Electrical interfaces
Thermal performance
Bid evidence

Acceptance chain “Outdoor battery cabinet, 200 Ah, complete” is not a specification. It does not identify the protected load, battery voltage window, usable reserve, module population, fault-current basis, site climate, cooling duty, cable interfaces or work included in “complete.” Two suppliers can comply with that sentence while offering materially different systems.A useful **outdoor battery cabinet** specification makes those differences visible before award. It tells the bidder what service the cabinet must preserve, requires an exact offered configuration, and names the record that will prove each important promise. The result is not a longer catalogue description. It is a controlled path from design basis to bid return, factory verification and site handover.

What should an outdoor telecom battery cabinet specification contain?

An outdoor telecom battery cabinet specification should contain five coordinated schedules: battery service, site and mechanical conditions, electrical interfaces, thermal and monitoring behavior, and supplier evidence with deviations. Each schedule should state what the buyer knows, what the supplier must calculate or select, and how the final configuration will be accepted.

The schedules can sit in one document or in linked project forms. What matters is that they carry the same project revision, battery population and responsibility boundary.

Coordinated schedule	Buyer defines	Bidder returns	Acceptance record
1. Battery service	Critical-load profile, reserve objective, outage pattern, recovery source,	Selected battery, usable-capacity basis, string arrangement, operating	Approved sizing calculation, battery schedule and settings

Coordinated schedule	Buyer defines cycling duty and expansion case	Bidder returns limits and recharge assumptions	Acceptance record record
2. Site and mechanical	Climate, exposure, mounting location, access, transport and civil constraints	Populated arrangement, mass, support reactions, lifting method, clearances and installed enclosure details	Approved general arrangement, structural interface and site inspection
3. Electrical interfaces	Source and load connection points, equipment voltage window, earthing concept and external ownership	Single line, DC ratings, protection, isolation, conductors, terminals, cable entries and bonding	Drawing review, device records, torque/continuity checks and functional tests
4. Thermal and monitoring	Environmental cases, battery limits, required points, protocol and alarm destination	Heat balance, control method, auxiliary demand, sensor map, point list and failure responses	Thermal-control and alarm test records tied to the offered configuration
5. Evidence and deviations	Required submittals, witness points, destination rules, FAT/SAT scope and document format	Evidence index, compliance response, assumptions, exclusions, deviations and options	Approved document register, closed exceptions and as-built handover pack

This structure separates the cabinet-specific procurement decision from the broader site tender. The outdoor telecom cabinet RFQ checklist covers the wider cabinet and project inputs. This guide narrows the work to the battery enclosure and the evidence required to buy it responsibly.

Write every critical clause as State, Return and Verify

A specification becomes reviewable when a requirement has three parts. *State* records the design condition or required outcome. *Return* tells the bidder exactly what value, method or document to provide. *Verify* identifies the review, inspection or test that closes the requirement.

Topic	State	Return	Verify
Battery temperature	Permitted module operating and charging limits for defined site cases	Predicted temperatures, sensor positions, control states and failed-control behavior	Calculation review plus an agreed functional or witnessed thermal test
Replacement access	Heaviest field-replaceable unit and available working envelope	Removal sequence, handling tool, door clearance and temporary isolation method	Service demonstration using the approved populated arrangement
DC isolation	Required safe boundary and actual	Device identity, DC ratings, location,	Document review, installed-device

Topic	State	Return	Verify
	operating/fault conditions	interlocks and coordination basis	inspection and safe functional test
Remote alarm	Required event, priority, destination and response owner	Source point, threshold, delay, protocol/register and communications-loss state	End-to-end injection from cabinet input to the nominated monitoring platform

A phrase such as “suitable cooling shall be provided” has no useful return and no acceptance value. A phrase such as “supplier to maintain batteries within manufacturer limits” is still incomplete unless it states the site cases, required calculation inputs, sensor locations, failure mode and proof method. Strong procurement language does not prescribe every design choice; it makes the supplier’s design choice auditable.

Which battery data must be frozen before cabinet selection?

Freeze the battery service, electrical envelope, physical module data and maintenance method before selecting the cabinet. The battery model need not be named at the first enquiry, but the bidder must receive enough duty information to propose one without hiding decisive assumptions.

The minimum battery basis should state:

- the protected loads over time, not only one average power value;
- the reserve objective, consecutive outage pattern, cycling frequency and permitted load-shedding sequence;
- the energy source used for recovery and the acceptable recharge window while telecom loads remain online;
- approved or excluded chemistries, required life basis, end-of-life reserve and usable discharge limits;
- equipment voltage range, charge/discharge current limits, low-voltage behavior and communications dependencies;
- module dimensions, mass, terminal orientation, heat information, operating limits and BMS hierarchy; and
- initial quantity, expansion case, parallel-string policy and the unit expected to be replaced in the field.

The telecom battery cabinet design guide owns the detailed internal layout, load path, protection, thermal maps and service sequence. The procurement document should require those outputs from the selected supplier without attempting to reproduce the design inside a tender paragraph.

For industrial secondary lithium batteries, IEC 62619:2022 includes stationary telecom

applications in its scope and specifies safety requirements and tests for cells and batteries. Cite the applicable edition and evidence required for the offered battery. Do not present a battery product report as proof of the populated cabinet, field wiring, cooling system or destination-specific installation.

Specify the outdoor boundary as an installed assembly

A **telecom battery cabinet** is exposed as installed, not as an empty shell on a laboratory floor. The weather boundary includes doors, seals, locks, cooling or ventilation devices, cable glands, drains, vents, filters, fasteners and any site-made entries. State which installed configuration the environmental evidence must represent.

Begin with actual site data: minimum and maximum ambient conditions, solar exposure, humidity cycles, rainfall and driven water, dust, salt or industrial pollution, altitude, flooding, wind, icing where relevant, insects or animals, vandalism and nearby heat sources. Translate those conditions into project requirements with the destination rules and operator specification; do not copy an environmental class or ingress code without checking its scope.

IEC 61969-3:2023 addresses basic environmental requirements, tests and safety aspects for outdoor enclosures at non-weatherprotected locations above ground. It can support enclosure evidence planning, but it does not size a foundation, validate a battery chemistry, prove the field cable entries or approve a site-specific system.

The mechanical return should include a populated general arrangement rather than an outline drawing. Require total and shipping mass, centre of gravity, shelf and base reactions, lifting points, transport restraints, anchor or bracket interface, door swing, cooling clearances, cable bend space and the removal path for the largest serviceable item. Identify whether batteries ship inside the cabinet or are installed at site; the structural, transport and commissioning responsibilities change with that decision.

Make the DC and control boundaries unambiguous

The **battery cabinet specification** should follow energy from each battery terminal to the external connection point. Require the offered minimum and maximum battery voltage, normal and limiting currents, prospective fault basis, string protection, main isolation, conductor and bus ratings, terminal details, polarity, bonding and the first unprotected cable length.

Do not assume one fixed telecom voltage architecture. State the connected equipment’s approved input window and require the supplier to show compatibility through charge, discharge, low-voltage protection, recovery and abnormal states. If battery and power equipment come from different suppliers, name who owns charge settings, BMS-to-

controller mapping, cable sizing, protective-device coordination and final functional testing.

Control interfaces need the same precision. The bidder’s point list should identify each measurement and alarm, source device, engineering unit, threshold, delay, priority, protocol/register, local display, remote destination and fallback when communications fail. Remote commands should include authority, interlocks, logging and loss-of-link behavior. “Modbus available” or “BMS monitoring included” does not establish an operable interface.

How should thermal performance be specified?

Specify thermal performance by limiting battery temperatures across defined operating and failure cases, then require the supplier to return the heat balance and control method. Do not select a fan or air conditioner from cabinet volume alone.

The thermal cases should cover standby or normal cycling, maximum discharge, post-outage recharge, the applicable hot and cold outdoor boundaries, solar load, auxiliary-equipment operation, door-open service where relevant and loss of the primary thermal-control function. Require the calculation to identify battery and conductor losses, nearby equipment heat, enclosure heat transfer, air leakage, solar assumptions, altitude effects where applicable, sensor locations and auxiliary energy.

Battery cabinet cooling is acceptable only when the offered method keeps the relevant cell or module locations within the approved limits and deals with condensation, contamination and failed-control response. The supplier should state temperature setpoints, alarm and action thresholds, permitted module-to-module spread, heater or charge-inhibit logic where applicable, filter or heat-transfer-surface maintenance, spare strategy and the power drawn from the site-energy budget.

This article defines the performance return. The next specialist guide will compare passive transfer, filtered ventilation, heat exchange and active cooling selection in detail. Keeping that method decision separate prevents the procurement specification from forcing an unsuitable thermal architecture before battery and site inputs are known.

What evidence should the supplier return with the bid?

The supplier should return enough project-specific evidence to identify exactly what is priced and why it can meet the stated duty. Catalogue pages may support the return, but they cannot replace a configuration schedule, calculations and coordinated drawings.

Configuration identity

Cabinet model and revision, battery population, thermal option, protection devices, controller/gateway, accessories and a controlled bill of materials or configuration code.

Engineering basis

Battery sizing and compatibility calculation, populated arrangement, electrical single line, thermal return, structural interface, cable/terminal schedule and monitoring point list.

Evidence index

Applicable standards and editions, document scope, test or declaration reference, represented configuration, exclusions, expiry or revision where relevant and responsible issuing party.

Require one controlled deviation schedule even when a bidder claims full compliance. Each line should identify the requirement, offered condition, technical consequence, commercial or schedule effect and proposed resolution. Assumptions and separately priced options belong in the same review. A blank deviation page signed by the bidder is more useful than compliance ticks scattered across a brochure.

Normalize the bids by responsibility as well as equipment. State who supplies and installs batteries, interlinks, fuses or breakers, cabinet-to-power cables, glands, lugs, cooling accessories, plinth or brackets, anchors, earth conductors, SIM or gateway services and commissioning tools. Then assign who performs battery placement, torque checks, settings upload, remote alarm mapping, FAT, SAT, training and as-built closeout.

Battery cabinet monitoring should be purchased as an operational handover, not a list of sensors. A usable return shows which condition is detected, where the data originates, what local action occurs, what the NOC receives, who responds and how the complete path will be tested.

Carry the specification through FAT, SAT and handover

Do not write factory and site tests after the cabinet is built. Add an acceptance column to the specification while the bid return is being designed. This preserves traceability when a calculation becomes an approved drawing, a drawing becomes an installed configuration and an installed function becomes a test record.

Procurement promise	Before manufacture	Factory evidence	Site evidence
Populated mechanical fit	Approved arrangement, loads, clearances and replacement method	Configuration inspection, dimensions, lifting provisions and service demonstration	Foundation/bracket, anchoring, access and external-clearance inspection
DC protection and isolation	Approved single line, device schedule and fault basis	Identity, wiring, torque/continuity records and agreed functional checks	Field cable, earthing, polarity, settings and safe end-to-end operation
Thermal performance	Approved heat balance, cases, controls and sensor map	Control sequence, alarms and agreed representative test evidence	Installed clearances, airflow/heat path, settings and operating trend review
Monitoring response	Approved point list and cause-and-response schedule	Local input, display, output, communications-loss and reset tests	End-to-end NOC mapping, timestamps, priority, notification and response ownership

The final handover pack should identify the as-built cabinet and battery revisions, settings, test exceptions, spare parts, consumables, inspection intervals, safe isolation and replacement procedures, warranty boundaries and support contacts. A certificate folder without an as-built configuration index is difficult to use when the first alarm or battery replacement occurs.

Huijue engineering references include configurable wall/pole-supported, floor-standing and modular outdoor cabinet families with project-dependent battery space, power distribution, grounding, monitoring and thermal provisions. These families establish integration capability, not one universal chemistry, ingress rating, cooling method, capacity or installed performance. Final selections require the approved battery, site and interface schedules.

Engineering and compliance boundary

This buyer guide does not prescribe a universal battery chemistry, cabinet rating, voltage, cooling capacity, protective-device setting, fire strategy or test programme. Confirm the current battery data, destination laws, operator requirements, site survey and approved hazard assessment for the actual project.

Turn the five schedules into a supplier-ready specification

Send the load and reserve duty, battery preferences, site environment, mounting and access data, DC interfaces, monitoring requirements and destination constraints. Huijue

can map them to a project cabinet configuration, supplier-return schedule and acceptance boundary.

Request a battery cabinet specification review

Related battery cabinet resources

Telecom Battery Cabinet Design Guide
Indoor vs Outdoor Battery Cabinets
Outdoor Telecom Cabinet RFQ Checklist
Telecom Energy Products and Services

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