

**Product Information Disclaimer:**

Product specifications, pricing, and availability are subject to change without notice. We make **no warranties** regarding product performance, longevity, or suitability for your specific needs.

Always verify specifications with the manufacturer and installer before purchase. Warranty terms are set by manufacturers and may have conditions not disclosed here. Battery performance degrades over time.

INSTALLATION GUIDE · SITE PREPARATION

Preparing the slab

■ Indicative ranges

■ Checked against manufacturer manuals

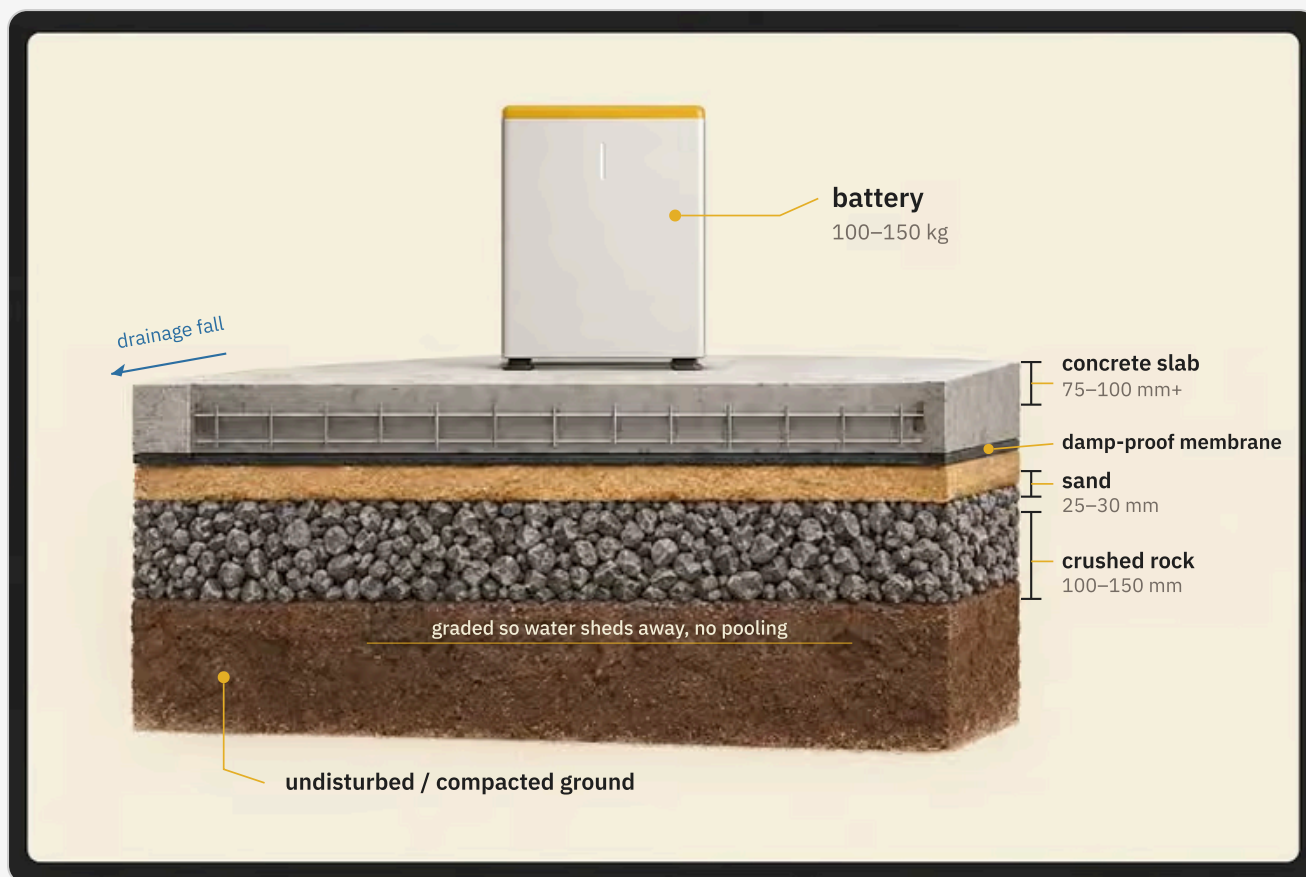
■ Your installer confirms

QUICK ANSWER

A plain guide to the concrete pad a home battery usually sits on — so your site is ready before our installers arrive. Treat the depths below as a general starting point; your installer and the battery's manufacturer confirm the exact pad for your site, soil and system.

The layer stack

Cross-section · not to scale



Bottom to top: undisturbed ground, compacted crushed rock, coarse sand, damp-proof membrane, mesh-reinforced concrete, then the battery. Indicative proportions, not to scale.

The layers, as a general guide

Bottom to top. Ranges are typical — the exact figures come from your installer and the battery's own installation manual.

Pad footprint

A single wall-format battery; larger for multi-module systems, plus clearances.

900 × 900 mm min

1200 × 1200 mm gives comfortable working room

Base

Compacted crushed rock, well consolidated.

100–150 mm

Bedding

Coarse sand, screeded flat; a damp-proof membrane usually goes on top.

25–30 mm

Concrete slab

Usually steel-mesh reinforced. Thicker for heavier batteries — see the weight band.

75–100 mm+

heavier / multi-module: 100–150 mm+

The single most important part.

Match the depth to the weight

A home battery is heavy — a single unit is often 100–150 kg, and multi-module systems far more. The heavier the system, the thicker the slab. Your installer confirms the depth for your battery.

Lighter single battery

~75–100 mm

Larger single / two-module

~100 mm

Heavy multi-module system

100–150 mm+

How to prep the slab

A six-step sequence a builder or competent DIYer can follow — or hand to your concreter.

1

Mark out the pad.

At least **900 × 900 mm**; **1200 × 1200 mm** gives room to work and for future modules. Check the spot against the battery's clearance rules.

2

Excavate and compact the base.

Lay and compact **100–150 mm** of crushed rock so the ground underneath can't settle.

3

Add the bedding layer.

Screed **25–30 mm** of coarse sand flat, then lay a damp-proof membrane over it.

4

Pour the concrete.

Commonly **75–100 mm**, and thicker (**100–150 mm+**) for heavier or multi-module systems — usually over steel mesh. Your installer or concreter confirms the depth and reinforcement for your battery's weight.

5

Get it level.

The finished surface must sit true. A battery on an out-of-level pad can void its warranty.

Drain it, then let it cure.

Grade the surrounds so water sheds away and can't pool or soften the ground beneath the base. Let the slab cure (commonly about a week) before the battery is mounted.

The installer's spec always wins

This is general preparation guidance, not a fixed specification. The right pad depends on your battery's weight and footprint, your soil, and local conditions — and every manufacturer (Tesla, Sungrow, BYD, Sigenergy and others) publishes its own pad and mounting requirements, some of which mount the unit on a wall bracket rather than a slab. Confirm the exact pad with your installer and the battery's installation manual before you pour. If in doubt, ask us and we'll match you with an installer who'll set it out for your site.