REGULAR MAINTENANCE

Recharging of the battery during storage

When the battery is out of use, it is essential to observe the following storage rules:

- Keep the battery in a dry, cool place,

- Recommended ambient temperature should be between 10-20°C,

- Keep the battery on a palette or other type of rest,

- Every 3-4 months, check the voltage in the battery. In case it drops below 12.5V, recharge it as per instructions 4,

- The lowest voltage at installation shall not drop below 12.3V.

Recharging of battery after exploitation

In case the battery has been idle for 90 or more days after exploitation, recharging is essential before storage as well as every 90 days during storage. If the battery is not removed from the vehicle and the vehicle is idle, detach the clamps from the terminal posts.

Cleanliness of the battery and connecting attachments

Surface of the battery needs to be always clean and dry. Connecting attachments always need to be connected and tensed, as there is a possibility of the leakage and acid will create lead-sulphate skim which will create weaker contact. Also, there is an increase of sparks when contacts are made with gases which can cause the explosion of the battery. Also, at the hatch pegs when in contact there is a creation of scrum which will resist electric current which will cause overheating of the wiring when starting. Hatch pegs needs to be thoroughly cleaned and firmly attached to the exit poles.

Adding distilled water

Our batteries are manufactured in line with EN standards for batteries which doesn't need servicing and minimal adding water. After few years there is lowering of the level of electrolytes. However, there is an possibility of stronger charging when there is a fault with electrification in the vehicle, which lowers level of electrolytes. We recommend control of the electrolytes before the winter and when servicing the vehicle. When needed add distilled water :
10 do 15 mm above the upper lid of the panels for the batteries above 100Ah
and 15 to 20 mm above the upper lid of the panels for the batteries up to 100AH.

Battery can be recycled so don't throw it away, but sell it to the Batteries Factory in Sombor or to our licensed services.

Before any usage of the battery carefully read all instructions how to use and guarantee list so that you can familiarize yourself with handling, cautions measures and protection, handling way and usage of the battery as well as with your wrights and procedure if you make reclamation.

WARNING/ DANGER

- Battery always transport in vertical position away from skin and clothing.

- Battery has content of sulphuric acid which can cause heavy burns and eye damage! In case of splattering or with direct contact thoroughly wash the skin with water. If the blisters and burns occurs immediately contact doctor.

- Always protect your eyes(safety goggles or protection pads) when working with batteries.

- Keep battery out of reach from kids. When mounting, demounting, charging and maintenance kids shouldn't be in a near vicinity(working zone).

- In a near proximity when working with batteries is not allowed open flames, sparks and cigarettes.

- Controlling battery through electric discharge needs to be done outside the vehicle.

- When charging and extra charging is priority to be done outside the vehicle. Because of the creation of explosive mixture of gases when charged it is compulsory to remove pocket openings and create draft in the room in which charging is happening.

- It is forbidden to start engine by connecting cables from another battery or starting another vehicle with secondary cables(there is a possibility of sparks and explosion).

Error
Manifest

Cause
Fixing

1. Insufficient charging at the vehicle

- Loss of power voltage of the battery

- Faulty charging regulator
- Loosed timing belt
- Weak contact on hatches

- Exchange regulator
- Tightening of the timing belt
- Cleaning of the hatches and other contact pieces

2. Overcharging at the vehicle

- Liquid loss from the battery
- Color change of the separators
- Color change of the pockets
- Deformation of the panel

- Faulty charging alternator or dinamo regulator

- Exchange of the charging regulator

3. Exploding battery

- Explosion and battery disintegration

- Presence of sparking gases in the battery and outside sparks
- Incorrect disconnection from charging
- Untrained handling and manipulation while charging and coming of the charging.

- Exchange of the charging regulator

4. Polarity changed at the battery

- Sudden lowering of voltage-change of polarity

- Discharge below the recommended level
- Wrong connections for charging

- Control voltage charge
- Correct connection

5.Insufficient level of electrolytes

- Lower level of electrolytes

- Overcharging

- Leaking electrolytes

- Exchange of the electric regulation of the charge; adding distilled water

- Exchanging battery in case of the leakage of the electrolytes

Attention:

- Never connect positive and negative pole. Eventual connection can cause battery damage and hand burns.

- Never mount battery immediately after charging or replenishing. Minimal stand off time is 1-2h. In that time battery is cooled off an most of the gases has evaporated.