

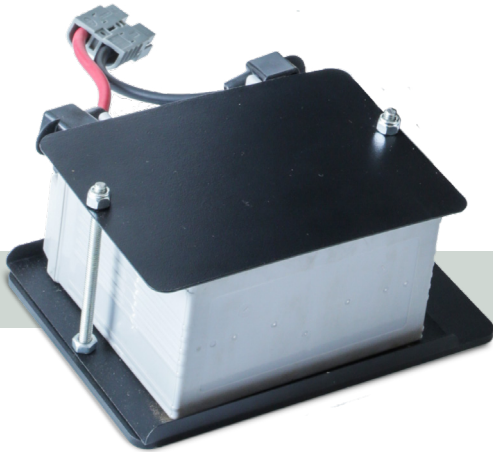
## Battery Care Tips

### Proper Charging



Batteries are susceptible to undercharging and overcharging. If you're not going to use the battery for at least 30 days, ensure that it's charging with the provided charger, as it has a microprocessor to ensure that it gives the battery the exact amount of charge it needs. Using another charger can result in overcharging or undercharging, which can reduce the battery's capacity and reduce its lifespan significantly. You should ensure that the battery does not get discharged below critical levels.

### Battery Storage



If you do not store your battery carefully, the battery's cycle life may be reduced. Immediately after use, batteries are usually very hot, and if you do not store them in a well-ventilated room, the self-discharge process will be rapid. It is advisable to keep the batteries in a cool, dry, well-ventilated room away from the elements.

### Cleaning Battery Terminals

After charging or using the battery, clean the battery terminals to eliminate any residue on the surface. Residue on the surface of battery terminals reduces the efficiency of the batteries, and its capacity is not entirely in use.

### Troubleshooting



- If the battery is not working properly, use a voltmeter to check the battery's voltage. It should read around 12 volts.
- Inspect the battery for any bulges, leaks, or deformities, which can cause the battery not to work.
- Check that the battery leads are clean and uncorroded.
- When you plug the charger into the wall, the light should turn red, even if it's only for a second, before switching to float mode.
  - If it goes straight to green, the battery may be over-discharged and would need to be replaced.
  - If it does not turn green after 24 hours, the battery may be damaged and would need to be replaced.