Century

EVERRIDE

POWERSPORTS BATTERIES

USER OPERATION & MAINTENANCE MANUAL

Thank you for choosing your Century EverRide Powersports battery and the peace of mind that comes with Australia's & New Zealand's oldest and most recognised battery manufacturer & supplier.

Century EverRide Powersports batteries are designed to deliver superior power and performance in a range of applications. This manual contains useful tips and advice to help maximise the life and performance of your battery.

Contents

1. Battery Health & Safety

Batteries contain hazardous materials and produce explosive gasses during operation and care should be taken when handling or working with batteries. Please consider the following steps when handling new or used batteries.

Storage: Batteries should be stored upright in a clean, cool and dry place away from children, direct heat, water and sources of ignition. Ensure battery is fully charged if placed into storage or not intended to be used for extended periods.

Battery Acid: Battery acid can cause burns, suitable hand, eye and face protection and protective clothing must be worn.

If Electrolyte is Swallowed: Do NOT induce vomiting, give a glass of water and seek immediate medical assistance.

First Aid: For advice contact the poisons information centre (phone 13 11 26 in Australia or 0800 764 766 in New Zealand) or a doctor immediately. If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by poisons information centre or doctor, or at least 15 minutes. If skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin or hair with running water.

Acid Spill Response: Bund and neutralise spills with soda ash or other suitable alkali. Dispose of residue as chemical waste or as per local government / council requirements.

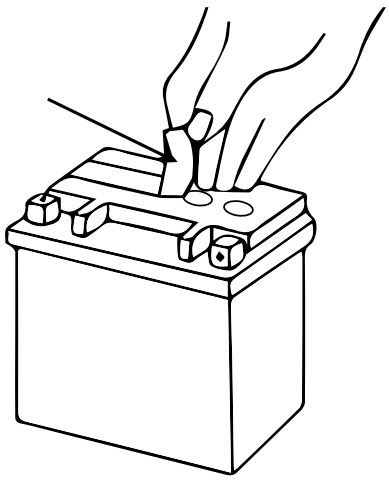
Exploding Batteries: Batteries generate explosive gases during vehicle operation and when charged separately. Flames, sparks, burning cigarettes or other ignition sources must be kept away at all times. Exercise caution when working with metallic tools or conductors to prevent short circuits and sparks.

2. Battery Activation

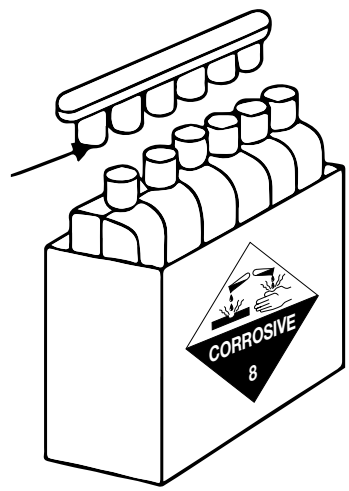
Prior to installation your battery will need to be activated and a supplementary charge applied. If the battery is not fully charged prior to installation the performance and overall life of the battery may be impacted. Never activate the battery on the vehicle as acid electrolyte spillage can cause serious damage. Always wear suitable eye, face and hand protection as well as protective clothing. Only use the acid electrolyte supplied with the battery as part of the activation process.

2.1 Maintenance Free AGM Batteries (Dry Charged)

These batteries are supplied with an integrated acid pack inside the product packaging. Once activated these batteries are Maintenance Free and as such do not attempt to prise open or access the internal components of these battery types. Only use the acid electrolyte supplied with the battery as part of the activation process.



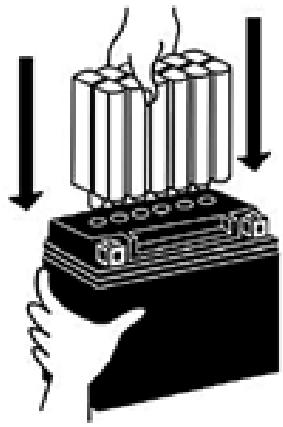
2.1.1 Remove foil strip which runs across the top of the battery filling reservoir.



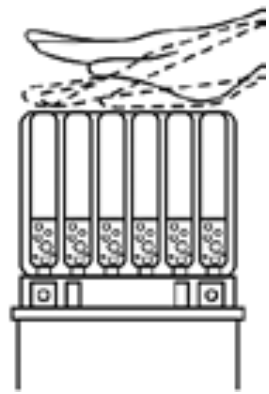
2.1.2 Carefully remove the black plastic strip from the electrolyte container.

IMPORTANT: Do not discard this strip as it acts as the battery sealing plug and is required later.

2.1.3 Place electrolyte container, sealed top of the cells down, into the filler ports of the battery and push down to break the seals. Ensure the electrolyte container is kept in an upright position during this process.

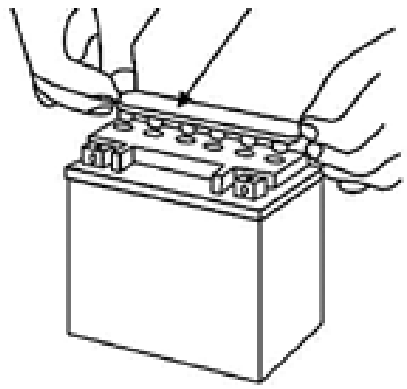


2.1.4 Ensure electrolyte container completely empties. If no air bubbles are coming from the filler ports or if the container cells haven't emptied, tap the container a few times. Please do not remove the electrolyte container until it is empty.



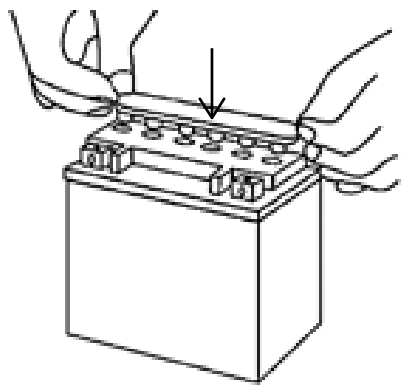
2.1.5 Remove container and allow battery to stand for 20 minutes to allow the electrolyte to permeate into the plates.

2.1.6 Loosely replace the cap strip (as referred to in step 2.1.2) over the filling holes. Do not press down firmly or lock this into position at this stage.



2.1.7 Charge the battery in line with the following: 0.1CA x (5-10)Hr OR 0.5CA x (0.5-1)Hr

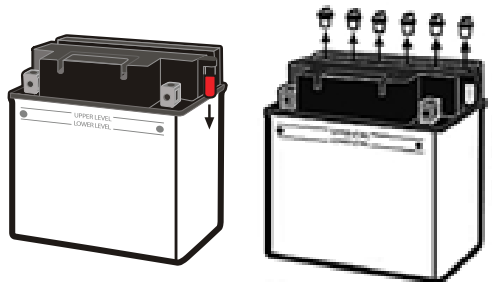
2.1.8 After charging, press the cap strip firmly into the cap seats. It will click when correctly in place. Do not pound or hammer into place.



IMPORTANT: Never remove the cap strip or add water or electrolyte to the battery.

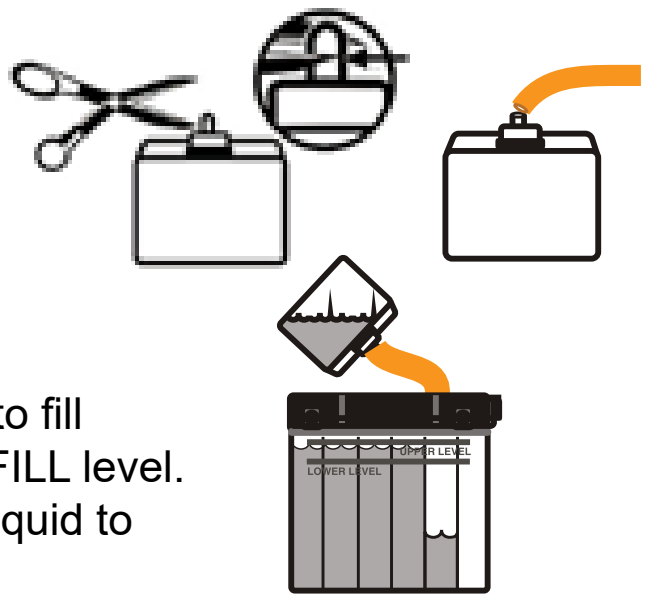
IMPORTANT: Do not dispose of left over acid down drains or sinks. Consult your Local government regarding preferred disposal method.

2.2 Low Maintenance Batteries (Dry Charged Flooded)



2.2.1. Remove sealing tube (red cap) and discard. Do NOT put this cap back on after the battery has been filled with electrolyte.

2.2.2. Remove filling plugs located on battery top. And connect transparent exhaust pipe to the battery exhaust nozzle.



2.2.3. Remove electrolyte bottle, cut the tip of the cap in half and connect one end of the orange tube to the cap and the other end of the orange tube to one of the battery cell holes as shown.

2.2.4. Tilt the electrolyte bottle to fill each individual cell to UPPER FILL level. Do not use water or any other liquid to activate the battery.

2.2.5. Allow battery to stand for 20 minutes. Gently tap and or move the battery during this time to expel any air bubbles. If after 20 minutes the electrolyte levels have fallen in any of the cell, top up to the UPPER FILL level.

2.2.6. Loosely replace refilling plugs to avoid electrolyte spitting while charging.

2.2.7. Prior to installation the battery should be completely charged in line with the following instructions:
Once the electrolyte has been initially filled, charge the battery:
0.1CA x (5-10)Hr OR 0.5CA x (0.5-1)Hr.

2.2.8. During initial charging, check to see if electrolyte level has fallen. If yes, fill with electrolyte to UPPER FILL level and charge for another hour at the same rate as above.

Note: This is the last time electrolyte should be added. When topping up electrolyte levels when the battery is in service, demineralised or de-ionised water should be used.

2.2.9. Replace and hand tighten filling plugs.

2.2.10. Wash any spilt acid with water and baking soda solution.

IMPORTANT: Do not dispose of left over acid down drains or sinks. Consult your Local government regarding preferred disposal method.

3. Battery Installation

Ensure vehicle ignition is switched off & always wear suitable eye, face and hand protection as well as protective clothing.

Check the battery case for any signs of cracks, breaks, electrolyte leaks, warping or other abnormalities. If unsure return to your original place of purchase.

3.1 Check battery open circuit voltage. If battery is 12.6V or greater the battery can be installed into the vehicle. If battery terminal voltage isless than 12.6V recharge according to the instructions in section 4.

3.2 Remove old battery from vehicle by removing the Negative (-) cable first followed by the Positive cable (+) taking care to ensure the cables do not come into contact with each other.

Place the new battery upright on the mounting bracket according to the mounting direction of the old battery positive and negative terminals. If there are fixtures, make sure the fixtures are pressed firmly and the battery securely installed.

Connect the Positive terminal cable (+) first followed by the Negative (-) cable.

Avoid connecting in reverse polarity as this can lead to damage to the battery and vehicles electrical system.

Apply a small coating of high temperature grease to the posts and terminal cables.

4. Battery Charging

If the battery falls below 12.6V, recharge the battery using a suitable charger with a current equal to 10-20% of the batteries Ah rating.

The battery can be recharged by constant voltage, limit current charging and constant current charging. It is recommended to use constant voltage current limiting charging and avoid constant current charging as far as possible.

Always recharge the battery in a well-ventilated area and avoid exposure to naked flames and other sources of ignition.

Maintenance Free Batteries (Factory Activated AGM & Dry Charged AGM)

Constant current charging:

Constant current 0.1CA charge for 5˜10h, or constant current 0.1CA charge to 14.4V/pc, and then charge with 0.1CA charge for 4h.

Constant voltage and current limiting charge:

12V battery: Constant voltage 14.4˜14.7V current limiting 0.2CA charge for 8˜10h

*Note: Charging current C refers to the rated capacity (Ah) of the battery, such as 12V 20Ah, 0.1CA = 20Ah * 0.1 = 2A.*

Low Maintenance Batteries (Dry Charged Flooded)

Constant current charging:

Constant current 0.1CA charge to 14.4V/pc (12V), 7.2V/pc (6V) and then charge with 0.1CA charge for 5h.

Constant voltage and current limiting charge:

12V battery: Constant voltage 14.4˜14.7V current limiting 0.2CA charge for 10˜15h

6V battery: Constant voltage 7.2V˜7.35V current limiting 0.2CA charge for 10˜15h

After charging turn off the charger and unplug from the power supply. Remove from the battery and allow to stand for 30 minutes.

Wipe away any fluids and or dirt from the surface of the battery and ensure battery terminals are clean, dry and free of corrosion.

Charging using Century Smart Chargers

Charge at a current setting equal to 10-20% of the battery's Ah rating ensuring the AGM/Flooded battery type mode is selected.

5. Battery Care & Maintenance

Regular testing and inspection will help to maximise the life of your battery. A routine inspection of at least once a month is recommended to maintain optimum performance. Use the following steps as a guide:

5.1 Make sure the battery is always fully charged. (Refer section 4)

5.2 Ensure the battery top is clean, dry and free of dirt and grime. A dirty battery can discharge across the grime on top of the battery casing.

5.3 Inspect battery terminals, screws, clamps and cables for breakage, damage ors loose connections. They should be tight, clean and free of corrosion.

5.4 Clean terminals, clamps and connectors as necessary using a grease cutting solution.

5.5 Inspect case for obvious signs of physical damage or warpage. This usually indicates the battery has overheated or been overcharged.

5.6 Check the vent tube is not kinked, pinched or otherwise obstructed.

5.7 If you have a maintainable battery, it is important to check if the battery has sufficient electrolyte covering the battery plates. If topping up is required, do not overfill as the fluid levels will rise when the battery is fully charged and may overflow. Top up using distilled or demineralised water and never fill with sulphuric acid.

For batteries used in seasonal applications and stored long term, fully recharge the battery prior to storing.

Check the state of charge or voltage regularly. Should the voltage drop below 12.6V for 12V batteries or 6.2V for 6V batteries, recharge the battery.

It is important to check the battery completely before reconnecting to electrical devices.

6. Battery Recycling

Used batteries contain hazardous materials that are harmful to the environment and should not dispose of with household waste.

98% of a used lead acid battery can be reclaimed and reused through recycling, the lead, plastic and acid components can be pre-processed and manufactured into an array of other new products such as guideposts, cabling and detergents.

To find your nearest Century Yuasa approved battery recycling centre visit:

Australia: recyclemybattery.com.au or call 1300 650 702
New Zealand: centurybatteries.co.nz or call 0800 93 93 93

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