



















LITHIUM BATTERIES - USER GUIDE

MAIN FEATURES & BENEFITS

-  **Ready to use**
No need for preparation, just plug and play
-  **Fast charging**
Super fast charging capabilities
-  **Heat resistance**
Heat temperature resistance up to 230°C
-  **Very low self-discharge**
Can start engine after a long period of storage
-  **Cold temperature performance**
Impressive cold cranking performance
-  **Lighter weight**
Up to 70% lighter than comparable lead acid batteries
Perfect application for racing, off-road and heavy bikes
-  **Waterproof design**
Silicone sealant for excellent sealing performance
-  **Extensive cycle life**
Over 2.000 cycles
-  **Very safe and environmental friendly**
No Acid, no leakage risk, no heavy metal, no toxic
-  **Robust brass terminals**
For enhanced electrical and mechanical performance
-  **Multi-positioning mounting**
Up to 180°C, non-spillable

INSTALLATION

- Check the battery state before installation. An initial charge is always recommended:

Ready to use		
Charging suggested		
Charging necessary		
Abnormal		



- Have a professional the electrical system of your motorcycle tested to ensure it functions properly before installation (to avoid any overcharging).
- The vehicles electrical system needs to be limited in voltage between **14-15V** when charging.
 - The battery cannot be full charged if the charging voltage is less than 14V.
 - The battery would be damaged if the charging voltage exceeds 15V.
- Only use Lithium batteries on new bikes: for vehicles built before the mid-1990's with generators and/or with external voltage regulators, you must change the voltage regulator to a new modern electronic type as overcharge will damage the battery.



USE

- During starting procedure, each starting attempt should not exceed 5 seconds, an interval of 5 seconds minimum between 2 starting attempts should be respected.
The battery should rest at least 3 minutes after 5 starting attempts.
- Lithium batteries have a reduced starting capacity during cold weather (below $<0^{\circ}\text{C}$).
If this results in the incapability to start the engine there are a few ways to deal with this:
 1. Connect a Lithium compatible charger for 30 seconds.
 2. Turn on the lights for 1-2 minutes before starting (to warm up the battery).

CHARGING

- Never charge a lithium battery with a Lead Acid charger with desulfation program.
Irreversible damage to the battery will occur.
- Never maintain the battery during a long period. Lithium batteries don't support a trickle-charge in the way a Lead Acid battery does.
We recommend to make periodically a 30 minutes charge (every 2 months).
- Never charge the battery with a higher current than 2C (2C corresponds to 2x the battery capacity).
This is the MAX charging current accepted.
- To maximize the battery lifespan, ensure that the charging time does not exceed 30 minutes while charging at the maximum current even if the battery is completely discharged.

STORAGE

- The battery should be stored with 70% state of charge max (approx.).
- During storage, the battery should be charged once every 6 months.
- Check during storage regularly the voltage and in case it would drop below 12.4V, recharge as described on the charging instructions.