



# Charging Instructions

To maximize the life of your Fullriver battery, it is important that it is properly charged. As with all lead acid batteries, both over and under charging a Fullriver battery will result in shortened service life. The best protection from improper charging is the use of a quality charger and routinely checking that the charger current and voltage settings are maintained.

Please read the following instructions before using your battery.

## CHARGER INSPECTION

The charger cabling should be insulated and free of breaks or cuts. The cable connectors should be clean and properly mate with the battery terminals to ensure a snug connection. The charger's AC cord should be free of breaks or cuts and the wall plug should be clean.

## CHARGING GUIDELINES

Fully charge batteries after each use.

Charge in a ventilated area as gasses may be released through the pressure relief valve if the batteries are excessively over-charged.

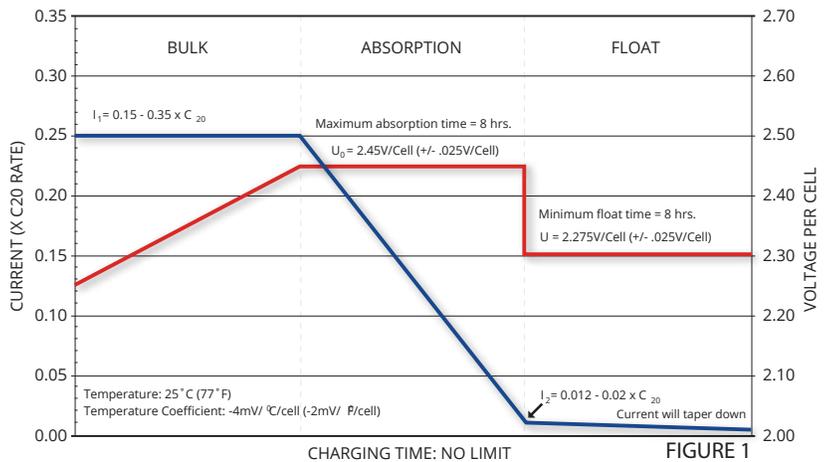
Never charge a frozen battery.

Ideal charging temperatures: 32°F – 104°F (0°C – 40°C).

## CHARGING CHARACTERISTICS

If the charger has a setting for AGM, use this setting to charge your Fullriver battery. To maximize your battery life a voltage regulated charger with temperature compensation is strongly recommended. See Figure 1 for the recommended voltage regulated charge profile.

## VOLTAGE REGULATED CHARGER - IUU



The initial charge current is recommended to be set at  $0.20 \times C$  in order to fully charge the batteries within a reasonable amount of time. It can be set lower; however, please be aware that charge time will increase so make sure the batteries have enough time to fully charge before being put back into service. Fullriver batteries have a low internal resistance allowing them to be charged at a higher current, therefore faster, than conventional flooded/wet batteries.

### Bulk Stage

Set the charger to the initial current  $I$  until maximum voltage  $U$  is reached.

### Absorption Stage

Set the charger to the maximum voltage  $U$  until the current tapers to  $I$ .

### Float Stage & Termination

Set the charger to the float voltage  $U$  indefinitely but for a minimum of 8 hours. This stage is ideal to maintain battery state of charge.

Make sure temperature compensation is programmed as specified in **FIGURE 1** (-4mV/°C/cell or -2mV/°F/cell) or manually adjust the voltage setting for temperatures varying from 25°C (77°F). As the temperature decreases, the voltage should be increased and as the temperature increases the voltage should be decreased.

The percentage recharge should be between 105%-115%.

## CHARGE VOLTAGE REFERENCE

12V Battery	Charge Voltage	Float Voltage
32°F (0°C)	15.30	14.25
50°F (10°C)	15.06	14.01
50°F (10°C)	14.82	13.77
77°F (25°C)	14.70	13.65
86°F (30°C)	14.58	13.53
104°F (40°C)	14.34	13.29

For a 6V battery, divide the voltage by 2.

## REFRESH CHARGE

If Fullriver batteries are properly charged they should never require an equalizing charge. If they were not properly charged and there is a decrease in capacity, recharge the batteries and make sure they complete the entire charge cycle. If the batteries are stored for extended periods of time, recharge them as follows:

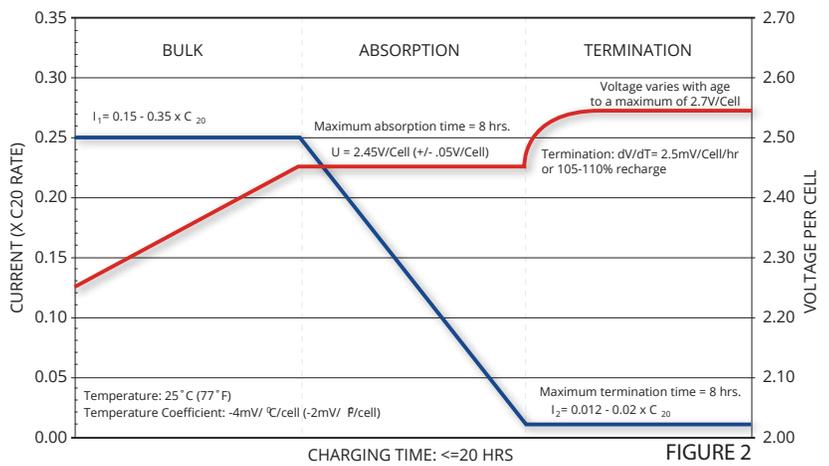
Storage Temperature	Refresh Charge Interval
Below 68°F (20°C)	9 Months
68°F (20°C) - 86°F (30°C)	6 Months
Higher than 86°F (30°C)	3 Months

## OTHER CHARGERS

There are many types of chargers and inverters available for charging lead-acid batteries. If you are not sure if your charger meets the recommended charging characteristics or if you need help programming your charger, please contact your local Fullriver Battery distributor for assistance.

## CONSTANT CURRENT CHARGER - IUI

A constant current charger can also be used, however it is important to adhere to the termination criteria mentioned below to minimize the chance of excessive over-charge. See **FIGURE 2** below for the recommended constant current charge profile.



### Bulk Stage

Set the charger to the initial current  $I_1$  until the voltage limit  $U$  is reached.

### Absorption Stage

Set the charger to the voltage  $U$  until the current tapers to  $I_1$ .

### Termination

Set the charger to the finish current  $I_2$ . If the charger can be programmed, the charge should terminate when the voltage stops increasing over time. This is called a  $dV/dT$  termination. The charge should terminate when the  $dV/dT$  is equal to 2.5mV/cell/hour.

The charge time in the final phase should not exceed 8 hours and the total charge time should not exceed 20 hours.

The percentage recharge should be between 105%-115%.

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