



Batteries

TERMS & CONDITIONS OF WARRANTY

- 12 months warranty* – Private
- 6 months warranty* – Commercial (eg. Stocked vehicles)
- 3 months warranty* – Taxi
- NO warranty on Marine application*

* Warranty is valid on purchase of product only, and does not cover any labour associated with installation.

* Warranty does not cover intentional misuse of battery which may cause damage to vehicle, and associated injuries.

* Warranty is conditional with respect to proper use and handling as outlined in vehicle manufacturer's handbook, and details outlined in the 'Safety Precautions', 'New Battery Installations', and 'Causes of Battery Failure' documentation attached.

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

DANGER OF EXPLODING BATTERIES

Batteries contain sulphuric acid and contain explosive mixtures of hydrogen and oxygen. Because self-discharge action generates hydrogen gas even when the battery is not in operation, make sure batteries are stored in a well ventilated area.

Always wear eye shields when working around batteries.

- ALWAYS WEAR PROPER EYE, FACE AND HAND PROTECTION.
- KEEP ALL SPARKS, FLAMES AND CIGARETTES AWAY FROM THE BATTERY.
- NEVER TRY TO OPEN A BATTERY WITH NON REMOVABLE VENTS.
- KEEP REMOVABLE VENTS TIGHT AND LEVEL.
- MAKE SURE AREA IS WELL VENTILATED.
- NEVER LEAN OVER BATTERY WHILE BOOSTING, TESTING OR CHARGING.
- EXERCISE CAUTION WHEN WORKING WITH METALLIC TOOLS OR CONDUCTORS, TO PREVENT SHORT CIRCUITS AND SPARKS

HANDLING BATTERY ACID

Battery acid, or electrolyte, is a solution of sulphuric acid and water that can destroy clothing and burn the skin. Use extreme caution when handling electrolyte and keep an acid neutralizing solution-such as baking soda or household ammonia mixed with water-readily available.

When handling batteries:

- ALWAYS WEAR EYE, FACE AND HAND PROTECTION.
- IF THE ELECTROLYTE IS SPLASHED IN THE EYE, IMMEDIATELY FORCE THE EYE OPEN AND FLOOD IT WITH CLEAN COOL WATER FOR ATLEAST 15 MINUTES. GET PROMPT MEDICAL ATTENTION.
- NUETRALIZE WITH BAKING SODA ANY ELECTROLYTE THAT SPILLS ON A VEHICLE, OR IN THE WORK PLACE. AFTER NUETRALIZING, RINSE CONTAMINATED AREA WITH CLEAN WATER.
- IF ELECTROLYTE IS TAKEN INTERNALLY, DRINK LARGE AMOUNTS OF WATER OR MILK. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. GET PROMPT MEDICAL ATTENTION.
- **Tas Battery Clinic is not liable for any personal injury incurred while handling batteries.**
- **In addition, Tas Battery Clinic is not liable for damages to vehicles or property due to misuse of product.**
- **Warranty and Liability disclosure is subject to change.**

NEW BATTERY INSTALLATION

Replacement batteries should equal or exceed the original equipment battery in ratings. Replacing the original battery with one that has a lower capacity may result in poor performance and shorter life.

If the electrical load of the vehicle has been increased by the addition of accessories, and "stop and go" driving occurs frequently, a larger alternator or generator may be required.

A customer should be made aware that a battery is a perishable item that requires periodic maintenance. With a reasonable amount of care, the life of a battery can be significantly extended. Neglect and abuse will invariably result in shorter life; hence voiding warranty.

CAUSES OF BATTERY FAILURE

If the customer has experienced premature failure, it is important to determine the cause so a reoccurrence of the problem can be prevented.

Factors that are important in determining the cause of failure are:

- Application
- Installation
- Service history
- Battery condition
- Age

Answers to the following questions will aid in making an accurate assessment of the cause of failure.

APPLICATION & INSTALLATION

Is the battery being used in the application for which it was designed?

For example, a standard automotive battery used in a recreational vehicle designed for a deep cycle battery is an obvious misapplication.

Does the vehicle have excessive electrical accessories, particularly those which have been added to the vehicle?

Examples of added accessories include winches, lights, amplifiers, etc.

Have the battery cables been cleaned, and have they been properly adjusted to fit the battery terminals?

SERVICE HISTORY

Has the vehicles electrical system been repaired or altered?

Has the vehicle been driven regularly, or has the vehicle been parked for an extended period of time?

Batteries will discharge with time, especially in newer vehicles that draw on the battery even when it is not running.

Has the vehicle been brought in from or driven in another part of the country for an extended period of time?

High temperatures will greatly reduce battery life.

Did the battery tray need to be washed free of corrosion or electrolyte?

This requirement may indicate over charging or a shorted cell.

CONDITION

An external inspection of the battery may reveal signs of the cause of failure.

Do the terminals show signs of having been hammered, twisted, or driven down into the cover?

Are the ends of the battery pushed out?

This can indicate plate growth.

Are the vent caps installed properly?

Improperly installed or missing vents can be the cause of an explosion, leakage, or contamination.

Batteries produced and supplied by:

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