CAUTION

Do not allow battery electrolyte to come into contact with fabric or painted surfaces. Battery electrolyte is both corrosive and toxic and can damage a wide range of materials. If battery electrolyte comes into contact with any surface, wash it down immediately with copious amounts of clean water.

Your vehicle is fitted with a low maintenance battery.

In hot climates more frequent checks of the battery electrolyte level and condition are required. If necessary, the battery cells can be topped up using distilled water.

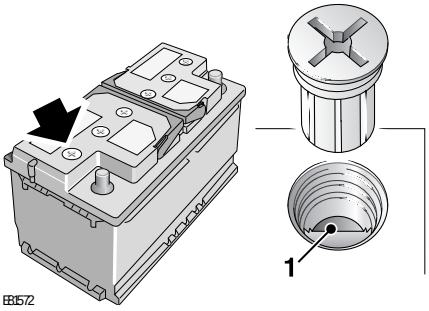
The exterior of the battery should be wiped clean occasionally to remove any dirt or grease.

If a new battery is to be fitted, it must be the same type as the original. The use of unapproved batteries is not recommended and could invalidate the vehicle warranty.

We recommend that the battery charge is checked frequently if the vehicle is used mostly for short distance trips or if it is not used for long periods of time.

Note: *The service life of the battery is dependent on its condition of charge. It must always be sufficiently charged for the battery to last an optimum length of time.*

Check and replenish battery electrolyte



Unscrew the six cell plugs and store carefully.

Check that the surface of the liquid (electrolyte) is level with the plastic level indicator **1**. If necessary, top up with distilled water, but never overfill. Refit the six cell plugs.

Note: *In normal climates this check must be carried out at least once a year. During hot weather or in hot climates the electrolyte level must be checked at least every three months.*

Note: *If light is required to inspect the electrolyte level, use only a small electric flashlight, never a naked flame.*

USING BOOSTER CABLES

WARNINGS

During normal operation batteries emit explosive hydrogen gas - ensure sparks and naked flames are kept away from the engine compartment.

Make sure both batteries are of the same voltage (12 volts), and that the booster cables have insulated clamps and are approved for use with 12 volt batteries.

Do not connect positive (**+**) terminals to negative (**-**) terminals.

Vehicle battery

WARNINGS

Do not attempt to start the vehicle if the electrolyte in the battery is suspected of being frozen.

Do not disconnect the discharged battery.

Take care when working near rotating parts of the engine. Ensure cables are kept well clear.

CAUTIONS

Do not use a 24 volt booster start system. These produce excessive voltage and can damage the vehicles electrical system.

Do not push or tow start a vehicle with a discharged battery.

Boosting from another vehicle

If a donor vehicle is to be used, park it so that the battery location is adjacent, but make sure the two vehicles do not touch.

Apply the electric parking brake and ensure that the transmission of both vehicles is set in neutral (Park for vehicles with automatic transmission).

Switch off the ignition and all electrical equipment in both vehicles.

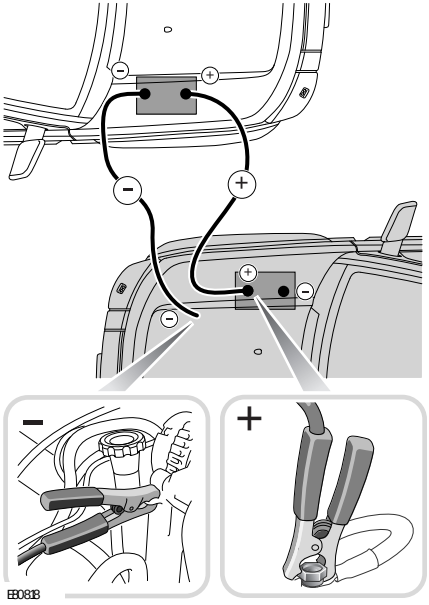
Note: *Before connecting booster cables ensure that the battery connections on the disabled vehicle are correct and that all electrical equipment has been switched off.*

Boosting procedure

WARNINGS

Do not connect the black cable to the negative terminal of the discharged battery. If in doubt, seek qualified assistance.

Ensure that each connection is securely made and that there is no risk of the clips accidentally slipping or being pulled from the connection points/battery terminal - this could cause sparking, which could lead to fire or explosion.



The discharged battery is in the shaded vehicle in the illustration above.

Always make sure the cables are connected in the order shown below: