

# AUTOMOTIVE BATTERIES

#### HEAVY TRUCK AGM DUAL PURPOSE BATTERY

The world's leading battery brand

«In part of the pa

www.starmaxbatteries.com

#### **HEAVY TRUCK AGM DUAL PURPOSE BATTERY**

#### Application

The AGM Dual purpose battery is designed for trucks and highly equipped vehicles that require both strong cranking power and low-amp service to meet the extended auxiliary power needs of electrical accessories such as air conditioners etc.

It has been developed in collaboration with the leading commercial vehicle manufacturers to support innovations that will be standard equipment for commercial vehicles



#### **Special Features**

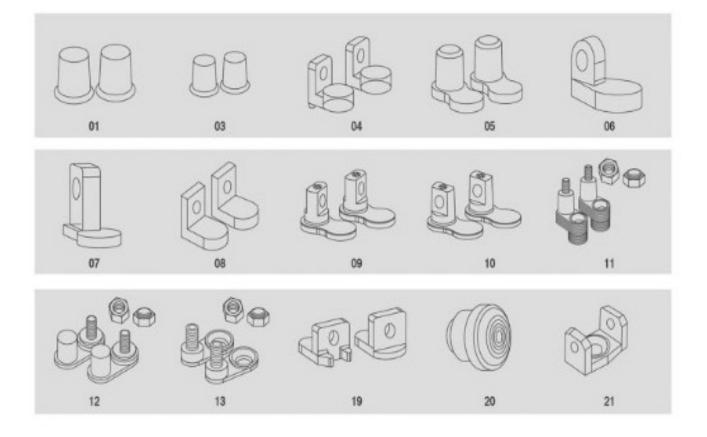
- **Compressed assembly:** Help to prevent the shedding of active mass, longer service life.
- **O Unique hybrid paste formula:** Enhanced cycle life, smaller Internal resistance.
- ✓ AGM separator: The electrolyte is adsorbed in the separator, which helps to improve electrolyte stratification, and reduce grid corrosion.
- ✓ Oxygen recombination during battery charging: Effectively prevent gas evolution, reduce the battery water loss.
- Ø **No flowing electrolyte:** Safe and green, maintenance free.

| Туре      | Voltage<br>(V) | C20 | RC(min) | CCA<br>(-18℃) | Dimensions(mm)<br>L*W*H | Weight<br>(kg) | Cycle Life<br>(GB II) |
|-----------|----------------|-----|---------|---------------|-------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| 6-QFD-220 | 12             | 220 | 480     | 1000          | 516*275*237             | 64             | 360                   |
| 6-QFD-240 | 12             | 240 | 530     | 1100          | 516*275*237             | 66             | 360                   |
| 6-QFD-330 | 12             | 330 | 740     | 1200          | 527*280*250             | 84             | 360                   |

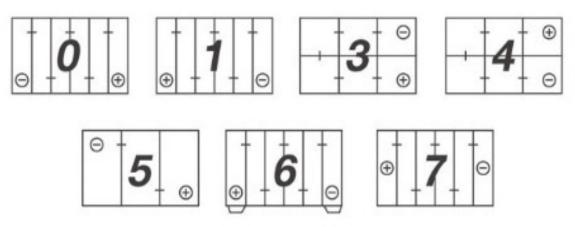
#### **SPECIFICATIONS**



## TERMINAL

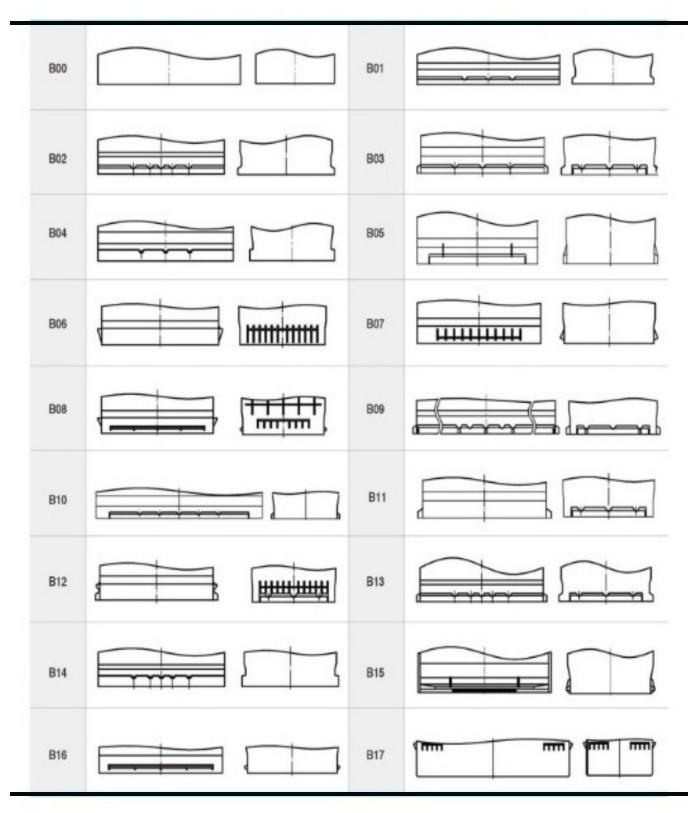


### LAYOUT





#### HOLD DOWN





## **BATTERY CARE AND MAINTENANCE**

The vent hole on both sides of the battery cover or on the vent plug should be checked regularly. Keep the holes from being blocked by dust and ice water to avoid poor exhaust, shell deformation and burst



- When charging batteries, work in a well-ventilated area. Always turn battery charger off before disconnecting battery
- Battery usage should be discontinued if the battery terminals are burnt.
- We recommend constant voltage charging instead of constant current charging for the battery
- When testing battery performance, start with reserve capacity
- When servicing a sealed maintenance free (SMF) battery, check the State of Charge Indicator. This gives you a snap shot of the battery's condition and whether the battery needs to be charged or replaced. The vehicle may still start the engine although the indicator outlines to replace the battery. If the State of Charge Indicator advises 'Replace Battery' it is important that the battery is replaced as the electrolyte levels may be below the plates which can lead to an internal explosion
- 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 over fill as the fluid levels will rise when the battery is fully charged and may overflow. Top up using distilled or demineralized water and never fill with sulphuric acid



- Check the battery's state of charge. Most batteries have a State of Charge Indicator on top of the battery that will give you an on the spot diagnosis of the battery condition. However, a more reliable way to check is with a voltmeter to determine the stabilized voltage or if the vent caps are removable a hydrometer to determine the specific gravity (SG) of the electrolyte
- Usually it takes 3 to 5 seconds to start a car at first time. The restarting should be at intervals of more than 15 seconds. If the car fails to be start after many times, check if there is any damage on the battery or the circuit. Thissituation is common in winter
- 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 12.5V, recharge the battery. It is important to check the battery completely before reconnecting to electrical devices
- Keep the battery top clean and dry. Apply either petroleum jelly or Vaseline to cable clamps and terminals for proper lubrication and added protection
- Inspect the battery case for obvious signs of physical damage or warpage. This usually indicates the battery has been overheated or has been overcharged







## WARNING

Battery acid can cause burns. Please keep away from children. Suitable hand, eye and face protection and protective clothing must be worn. If in the eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water or contact a doctor immediately. If skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin or hair with running water.

02

01

Keep away from heat source and open fire. Keep ventilated when charging or using batteries to avoid burst hurt.

# 03

Do not open the battery to avoid explosion.

Do not use metal tools to connect positive and negative terminal, otherwise the battery will short circuit and cause fire or explosion.

# 05

Do not Discard the batteries. Insulate the +ve and -ve Terminals with insulating tape and take them to a recycling facility.

### HOW TO REPLACE BATTERY



Switch off the engine and keep sparks, flames, cigarettes away from battery at all times before removing the old battery.



Disconnect the negative terminal first and avoid short-circuit caused by tools when removing old battery.



Clean corroded parts in tray and cable clamps before installation of new battery.



Connect the positive terminal first and check the terminal clamps for tight fit when installing new battery.





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