

LITHIUM BATTERY CARE & SAFETY GUIDE

Getting the Best Performance and Longest Life from Your Investment

CUSTOMER INFORMATION SHEET

Congratulations on your new electric reel battery!

Modern lithium technology allows an incredible amount of energy to be packed into a light, compact casing—giving you all-day deep-water fishing power without heavy lead-acid batteries. Just like your smartphone, cordless power tools, or laptop, lithium batteries are reliable, highly efficient, and safe when treated with basic, sensible care. Following this guide will help protect your investment and ensure maximum lifespan.

SECTION 1: CRITICAL MARINE CARE & PROTECTION

Essential Care

Saltwater is highly conductive and corrosive. Extra care must be taken post-trip.

- **Post-Use Wipe Down:** After every trip, wipe down the exterior casing and leads with a fresh damp cloth to remove salt residue. Never submerge the battery in fresh water to clean it.
- **Keep Terminals Clean & Dry:** Inspect terminal plugs regularly. Apply a light spray of electrical contact cleaner or marine anti-corrosion barrier if needed. Keep caps fitted when not in use.
- **Ventilation & Moisture:** Always store and operate your battery in a dry, ventilated area. Never leave a damp battery sealed in a airtight tackle box or bag.
- **Do Not Charge Corroded or Submerged Units:** If your battery has been accidentally submerged in water or exhibits visible rust/corrosion around the terminals, **do not connect it to a charger**. Contact our support team for guidance.

SECTION 2: SAFE STORAGE GUIDELINES

Where & How to Store

Lithium cells perform best when stored in stable, moderate environments. Extreme heat speeds up chemical degradation, while extreme freezing conditions can damage internal cells.

✓ IDEAL STORAGE LOCATIONS

Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated garage, workshop, or utility shed away from direct sunlight, heating vents, or open flames.

✗ LOCATIONS TO AVOID

Do NOT store long-term: on boats, inside boat cabins, in parked vehicles/gloveboxes, on windowsills, or inside main living areas/bedrooms.

- **Optimal Temperature Range:** Store in a cool, constant temperature environment between **5°C and 20°C (41°F–68°F)**. Avoid locations subject to rapid temperature fluctuations.
- **Long-Term Storage Charge Level:** If storing your battery off-season or for more than a month, store it at approximately **40%–60% charge level** (roughly 2 of 4 LED indicator lights). Do not store long-term completely empty or 100% full.
- **Terminal Protection:** Ensure protective rubber caps are fitted over the power socket to prevent accidental short circuits from loose metal objects, and liquids entering.

Recommended Protection: ManTackle Fireproof Battery Storage Bags

Provides an extra layer of fire-resistant security during transport, charging, and off-season storage

SECTION 3: SAFE CHARGING PRACTICES

Best Practices

Correct charging habits protect both the battery's internal management system (BMS) and your home environment.



Use Certified Equipment

Only use the specific automatic charger supplied with your battery. Generic high-amp car or lead-acid chargers will permanently damage lithium cells.



Non-Flammable Surfaces

Always place the battery and charger on a flat, hard, non-flammable surface (such as concrete floor or workbench), away from curtains or exit paths.



Remove Neoprene Covers

Always remove neoprene protective carry sleeves or insulating covers **before charging** to allow normal heat dissipation during the charge cycle.



Avoid Unattended Charging

Do not leave batteries charging overnight while sleeping or away from the premises. Disconnect the charger once the indicator shows a full charge.

- **Thermal Recovery Period:** After a full day of heavy fishing, allow the battery 30–60 minutes to rest and cool down to room temperature before plugging it into the charger.
- **Ambient Charging Temps:** Never attempt to charge a battery in ambient temperatures below 0°C or in direct, hot summer sunlight.

SECTION 4: INSPECTION & HANDLING DAMAGED BATTERIES

Safety & Protocol

Modern batteries feature built-in electronic safety circuits (BMS), but physical impact from gear dropping on deck can occasionally cause hidden internal damage.

Protocol for Damaged, Hot, or Swollen Batteries:

If your battery shows visible swelling, leaks, emits an unusual odor, or becomes uncomfortably hot to the touch during use or charging:

1. **Immediately disconnect** the charger or reel cable (if safe to do so).
2. **Move the battery outside** to an open area away from flammable materials or structures.
3. Place it inside a non-combustible container (such as a metal bucket or concrete floor) and allow it to cool completely.
4. **Do NOT attempt to use or charge the battery again.**



Safe Disposal Regulations

Never dispose of lithium-ion batteries in household general waste or kerbside recycling bins. End-of-life or compromised batteries should be taken to your local council community transfer station or designated battery recycling collection points (such as Mitre 10 or Bunnings drop-off hubs in NZ).

QUICK REFERENCE SUMMARY

Action	Do This	Avoid This
After Saltwater Use	Wipe with fresh damp cloth & dry terminals	Submerging in water or hosing down
Charging Location	Hard concrete / non-flammable surface	Bedrooms, carpets, or in direct sun
Long-term Storage	Cool garage/shed at 40–60% charge	Inside boat cabins, hot cars, or 0% charge
Protection Sleeve	Keep on during fishing trips for protection	Leaving sleeve on while battery is charging