

Battery Care and Maintenance:

Once you have received your new battery the following guidelines should be observed in order to maximize battery life and usefulness.

Before installing your new battery:

1. Before installing a new battery into your laptop, a BIOS and Power Management software update should be performed to ensure compatibility and proper charging.
2. Make sure leads and battery contacts are clean and free from any debris or dirt. This will insure proper contact and maximize voltage flow.

Charging your battery for the first time:

New batteries come in a discharged condition and should be fully charged before use. Most lithium-ion batteries use a fast charge to charge your device to 80% battery capacity, then switch to trickle charging. That's about two to three hours of charge time to power a notebook battery to 80% capacity, then approximately another two hours to fully charge it, if you are not using the notebook while charging. Charge time may be longer if notebook is in use while charging.

When charging the battery for the first time, the device may indicate that charging is complete after just 10 or 15 minutes. This is normal with rechargeable batteries. New batteries are hard for the device to charge because they have never been fully charged and are not DOA (Dead On Arrival). Sometimes the device's charger will stop charging a new battery before it is fully charged. If this happens, remove the battery from the device and then reinsert it. The charge cycle should begin again. This may happen several times during the first battery charge. Don't worry. It's perfectly normal. Batteries that have been in storage or out of use for long periods of time should be re-initialized before being put back into service.

Calibration:

The Windows system tray battery meter may not correctly display the battery charge level when a new battery is installed or the battery has not been used for a long period of time. If the battery gauge becomes inaccurate, use one of the methods below to calibrate the battery gauge reading. Calibrating the battery means recharging the battery to its maximum capacity and resetting the battery gauge to display the level of charge accurately.

During the calibration cycle, the power management properties must be disabled to allow the battery to completely discharge.

Follow the steps below to calibrate the battery power meter readings.

1. Connect the AC adapter and allow the battery to charge to 99% - 100% of capacity.
2. Disconnect the AC adapter from the notebook PC.
3. Open your notebooks Power Management Program.
4. Select **Create a power plan or Create New Profile** within your software.
5. Click in the Plan name field and type Calibrator. Then, press Enter.
6. Select **Never** for all topics in the **On battery** column.
7. Click **Create** to accept the values and force the battery to consistently discharge.
8. Allow the battery to discharge completely until the notebook PC shuts down.

NOTE: The battery power meter is now calibrated, and the battery level readings should be accurate.

9. Connect the AC adapter and restart the notebook PC.
10. After calibration, return to the **Power Options** dialog box (Step 3) and select your default power plan setting.

Proper Care:

For proper maintenance of a lithium-based battery, it's important to keep the electrons in it moving occasionally. Axiom does not recommend leaving your portable plugged in all the time. An ideal use would be a commuter who uses their notebook on the train, then plugs it in at the office to charge. This keeps the battery juices flowing. If on the other hand, you use a desktop computer at work, and save a notebook for infrequent travel, we recommend fully charging and fully discharging its battery at least once per month but not more frequently than that.

LI-ION batteries have an average life expectancy of 12-18 months. They can handle 300-500 complete cycles (if a battery lasts for four hours, you should get approximately 2000 hours out of it)

Temperature:

Operating Temperature is also important. Your notebook works best from 50° to 95°F. You should store them in places with temperatures of -13° to 113°. That's 10° to 35°C and -25° to 45°, for the metrically inclined. Keeping your notebook as near to room temperature as possible (72°F or 22°C) is ideal.

Long Term Storage:

If you don't plan on using your notebook for more than six months, we recommend that you remove and store the battery with a 50% charge. If you store a battery when it's fully discharged, it could fall into a deep discharge state, which renders it incapable of holding any charge. Conversely, if you store it fully charged for an extended period of time, the battery may experience some loss of battery capacity, meaning it will have a shorter life. Be sure to store the ejected battery at the proper temperature. (See "Notebook Temperate Zone.")

Battery Do's and Don'ts:

- Do's:
 - Fully charge/discharge battery up to 4 cycles before achieving full capacity of a new battery.
 - Fully discharge and then fully charge the battery once a month for battery conditions.
 - Run the device under the battery's power until it shuts down or until you get a low battery warning. Then recharge the battery as instructed in the user's manual.
 - Remove from the device and stored in a cool, dry, clean place if the battery will not be in use for a month or longer.
 - Recharge the battery after a storage period.
 - Ensure maximum performance of the battery by optimizing the device's power management features. Refer to the manual for further instructions.

- Don'ts:
 - Do not short-circuit. A short-circuit may cause severe damage to the battery.
 - Do not drop, hit or otherwise abuse the battery as this may result in the exposure of the cell contents, which are corrosive.
 - Do not expose the battery to moisture or rain. Keep battery away from fire or other sources of extreme heat.
 - Do not incinerate. Exposure of battery to extreme heat may result in an explosion.