

Li-Po Battery Use

- 1) Any interference into the structure of a Li-Po battery may lead to its damage and its ignition.
- 2) Positive and negative poles should not be connected as it may lead to a battery's permanent damage or even ignition.
- 3) A Li-Po battery should neither be heated nor exposed to low temperatures.
- 4) A Li-Po battery should not be immersed in a liquid.
- 5) A Li-Po battery is susceptible to a mechanical damage. The mechanical damage may cause its permanent damage and result in its ignition.
- 6) A Li-Po battery should be connected to a charger according to appropriate markings. The red coloured wire(+) should be connected to the red coloured (positive port) in the charger. Black coloured wire (-) should be connected to the black coloured wire (negative port) in the charger.
- 7) Each Li-Po battery cell can be charged up to a value of 4.2V. This value should not be exceeded. Other charger settings may cause an irreversible damage to the battery.
- 8) A battery charging should be carried out under constant supervision (even in case of high-quality batteries) on the nonflammable basis made of non-conductive materials.
- 9) A Li-Po battery should be charged using a charger suitable and compatible to Li-Po batteries. The use of an inappropriate charger may result in a permanent damage to the battery.
- 10) Discharging a Li-Po battery to a value lower than 3V per cell may result in its damage.
- 11) Should a battery be used inappropriately, it may lead to its permanent damage and its ignition.
- 12) In case of eye or skin contact with the electrolyte present in a Li-Po battery, one should immediately flush the contaminated area with water and contact a doctor immediately.
- 13) When a Li-Po battery charging is finished, battery should be immediately disconnected from a charger.
- 14) If any changes in Li-Po battery are noticed (e.g. colour, swelling, too high temperature), the use of Li-Po battery should be stopped.
- 15) A Li-Po battery should be used so as no third-parties have access to it.
- 16) Caution should be exercised when mounting a Li-Po battery. Any short circuit may lead to the battery's ignition and, in extreme situations, to explosion.
- 17) A Li-Po battery which has been mechanically damaged, overcharged or deeply discharged is rendered useless.
- 18) In order to keep Li-Po battery in good condition, it should be balanced during charging (a good Li-Po charger has in-built balancer).

Neither distributor nor manufacturer take any responsibility for the possible damage resulting from an inappropriate use of a Li-Fe battery.